

"CHRISTIANUS MINI NOMEN EST. CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 6.

DEC. 8, 1883.

WATCHES

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THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON AT THE VATICAN.

DR. CLEARY DESCRIBES HIS INTERVIEW WITH LEO XIII-THE POPE'S ARDENT ENQUIR IES.

The Editor, British Whig. SIR,—The following letter of His Lord-ship, so expressive of his great mind, so full of the outpouring of his paternal heart, should not, I think, be kept from the public. I feel persuaded that His Lordship will not be displeased at my ask-ing the great to public he good words ing the press to publish the good words he has spoken of his priests and people, and of the state of affairs in Canada generally. Kindly then publish and much oblige Your humble servant, J FARRELLY.

S. Maria in Posterula, 143, Via di Tordinona, Rome,

15th Nov., 1883. To the Rt. Rev. James Farrelly, Adme. of

school system, which despite its seem-ing fairness, when regarded from a dis-tance, is very inadequate, being limited to primary education, and laden with obstrue-Father Kelly arrived safely in the Eternal City on Tuesday, 30th ult., having had, thanks be to God, fair weather throughout thanks be to God, fair weather throughout our journey on sea and land. We have had also the unexpected pleasure of the society of five Prelates from the States during our voyage across the Atlantic in the noble ship Gallia. After a few days of rest I visited Hiz Eminence Cardinal Simeon: Desfact of Proceeding of the States primary ended on, and nated with obstate tive and unjust conditions that render it practically inoperative in most of our rural missions, and tend necessarily to lower the standard of Catholic education in the districts where it is availed of. Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, who gave me a whole hour's interview on Saturday, the 3rd inst., and expressed much delight in meeting me, all the more when His Eminence had heard the excellent Our social relations with the Protestant Our social relations with the Protestant communities was the next topic of enquiry, and it gave me pleasure to be able to inform Pope Leo XIII. that we live peacefully with our neighbours every-where in social and commercial life, and are treated with respect by all religious denominations, who, although reared in dislike of our holy faith and confirmed in their prejudices by sectarian education and the curiously erroneous representa-tions of Catholic doctrine and discipline Eminence had heard the excellent account I gave him in reply to his inquiries concerning the Diocese of Kingston. Last Monday I had the privi-lege of an invitation to a morning audi-ence from Pope Leo XIII. After the manner of Royal Courts there was consid-erable time spent in the antechamber among officials and visitors, whilst the Sovereign of universal dominion was en-gaged successively with Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, The Cardinal Secretions of Catholic doctrine and discipline with which their popular literature abounds, are not unwilling to acknow-Secretary of State, The Cardinal Sacobin, tary of Memorials, the Secretary of Briefs to Princes, and Cardinal Simeoni, Preledge the virtues of our Catholic people and their orderly demeanour as neigh-bours and loyal citizens. His Holiness asked me how we are treated by the Gov-ernment and the Governor-General, his to Princes, and Cardinal Simconl, Fre-fect of Propaganda. The last named dig-nitary, in passing out from the hall of audience, said to me, "I have told the Holy Father that my son, the Bishop of nitary, in passing out from the hall of audience, said to me, "I have told the Holy Father that my son, the Bishop of Kingston, is the next to come in" (the allusion being to my consectation by His Eminence); and immediately I was intro-duced by the Chamberlain to the sacre and equive of Lorne and His Royal (consort being couched in terms of dis-tinct regard. In reply he was informed that, apart from the disadvantages we suffer on the score of education, we have against our civil rulers, who seem anxious to deal equitably with all sections of the Christ my own and my people's devout Christ my own and my people's devout homage of allegiance and reverence, and warmest filial attachment, I took my seat, as directed, in front of the throne. seat, as directed, in front of the throne. The Holy Father asked whether our con-versation should proceed in Italian or Latin or French? Italian was agreed upon. His first interrogations referred in a general way to the state pleased to learn that the Marquis of Lorne has, in conjunction with Her Royal Highin a general way to the state of religion in the Diocese of Kingston; after which he made the folness, the Princess Louise, exhibited a kindly interest in our institutions of charity and multiform public utility, and lowing particular inquiries concerning my clergy: "Do you find them obedient to you?" said he. My reply was that there their bearing towards the authorities of the Church has been marked by courteous you P' said he. My reply was that there is not one priest in my Diocese disposed to resist the authority of his Bishop, and consideration. His Holiness expressed a hope that the new Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne, (whose name you that my arrangements are faithfully carried out by them all. "Are they zealis difficult for the Italian tongue to pro-nounce) will act in a similar spirit and ous in the cause of religion ?" To this I answered that they are, as a body, zealous in the discharge of their duties, and they entitle himself to the confidence of the Catholics of Canada. In conclusion, the following message of in the discharge of their duties, and they cheerfully endure the hardships of their missionary work throughout extensive districts. He further asked, "Do they give edifying example of life to their peo-ple?" Whereupon I assured His Holi-mers that their picetle demonstrate the fatherly affection and benediction was given to me by the Vicar of Jesus Christ in tones that thrilled my heart and awakened tenderest feeling: "Say to your priests and people that the Pope loves them and sends them his ple?" Whereupon I assured His Holi-ness that their priestly demeanour has earned for them generally the esteem, not only of the Catholic people, but also of the various dissenting communities among whom they reside. This intelligence seemed highly pleasing to the dear Holy Father; and, I hardly need to tell you, it by the set of the set to them that the love of my heart for my children does not spring from flesh and blood, nor is it founded on temgave me sincere pleasure to have been thus particularly interrogated by the Pastor of Pastors, and supplied with a poral interests, but is a love purified by God's spirit invoked continually in prayer fitting occasion to give testimony to the and is enkindled within me by meditation ntting occasion to give testimony to the worth of my elergy in return for the loyalty they have shown to me and their earnest correspondence with my efforts to promote religion in the Diocese of Kings-the return to the state of the state utterance of these sentences exceed my ton. In presenting the Peter's Pence to the Sovereign Pon'iff I called his special attention to the three bills of exchange representing separately the contributions of the clergy (\pounds 14.2.b), of the faithful laity of my diocese (\pounds 1,245.49), and of the little boys and girls of the schools of the little boys and girls of the schools of power of expression; they touched me profoundly, and shall not be forgotten, whils they cannot be described. The audience had by this time extended to the unusual length of nearly half an hour, and the carriage awaited His Holi-ness to take him to the Vatican Gardens the city of Kingston (£21.14.7), making a total (£1,681.1.9) equivalent to 42,197for his customary exercise before dinner. He, therefore, bade me good-bye, taking my hand in his and bidding me not fail to Italian lire, or francs, the present ex-change being 25 lire and one penny for every pound sterling. The venerable come to him again before my return to Kingston, that he may renew his benedicevery pound sterling. The venerable Kingston, that he may renew his benedic-Pontiff expressed by his looks, more than by words, the pleasure derived from this agement. Passing to the adjacent hal agement. Passing to the adjacent hall where several persons from various counlendid token of the devotedness of his spiendid token of the devotedness of his Kingston subject, who, I told him, mean but the depth and warmth of their tri-ligious allegiance to his sacred person and office, as Vicar of Christ and supreme pastor of the fold. He inquired whether

my people are wealthy, and I made answer that few amongst them possess much worldly wealth, most of them being dependent for subsistence on their industry in trade and agriculture; but that they are rich in faith and generosity of Catho-lic spirit, and are glad to share their sub-stance with the Father of the Christian Family, to enable him to meet the mani-fold requirements of his august office in the trying circumstances of his present position. This remark drew forth a

position. This remark drew forth a series of blessings from the heart and lips of the aged Pontiff. He prayed benedic tion upon the Bishop, the priests and the people of Kingston, upon the family of every donor and upon the diocese at large. Referring to his present painful situation and the conse-quent need of assistance from the children of the Church for the adequate fulfilment of the duties of the papacy, the Holy Father observed that he could not think of accepting the stipend offered by the despoilers of the Church, and that he relied with complete confidence upon the fidelity of his children all over the world, it being their duty to sustain their spiritual Father and Chief Pastor in maintaining the rights of religion and their spiritual Father and Chief Pastor in maintaining the rights of religion and the efficiency of his ministry for the preservation and spread of the faith. On my informing him that I had instructed my clergy and people carefully on these subjects by a pastoral letter, His Holiness graciously expressed a desire to see it; and, as I had not one to present to him at the time, he ordered me to let him have

a copy before my departure from Rome. In the next place I was questioned on the state of education, religious and liter-ary, in my diocese; upon the separate and public school systems and the institutions for higher education. With much re-cret I was obliged to give an unfavourgret I was obliged to give an unfavour-able account of the intermediate in-

quired about the country of his birth and the nature of his work in Canada, and then laying his holy hand upon his head imparted the Apostolic benediction. En-tering a sedan chair, upholstered in purple and gold, the Pontiff was then borne by six attendants to the carriage in the court yard, followed by his suite of prelates and other ecclesiastics and military officers in glittering uniform. He raised his hand as he proceeded, and blessed the spectators on either side, the several com-panies of soldiers and Swiss Guards, who panies of soldiers and Swiss Guards, who lined the passage, presenting arms and bending the knee as they saluted their sovereign with the words, "Vive il Papa Re !" (Long live the Pontiff-King !) My Catholic people will be glad to hear that Pope Leo XIII. enjoys good health, not-withstanding the severity of his labors and trials and the weight of seventy-three years. May God be graciously pleased to prolong his life for the benefit of the Church ! Church ! You will understand that, besides the

verbal communications made by me to the Pope and the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, in reply to their interrogations, I have yet to make my formal report in I have yet to make my formal report in writing upon the state of my Diocese, the preparation of which will require not a little time and labor. The new form of report, handed to me last week in the Propaganda is very comprehensive, the heads of the subjects being fifty-five in number; to which has been more recently added by the present Pope another form, termed statistical, in which thirty-three important questions are set forth for termed statistical, in which thirty-three important questions are set forth for answer. These two papers conjointly embrace all subjects relating to the formal and material condition of the missions all over the world.

over the world. Last Sunday the new Bishop of Hamil-ton, Dr. Carberry, was consecrated in the ancient and magnificent Church of St. Maria Supra Minervam. About twenty bishops were present in the choir, and it was my happiness to be Assistant Bishop on this solemn occasion with which the foture presenting of the Discess of Ham. future prosperity of the Diocese of Ham-ilton and the Torontine Province shall, please God, be happily associated. His Lordship, of Hamilton, is recognized by the authorities in Rome as an able, pious and prudent prelate, whose connection with the central government of the great Dominican Order for the past four years has afforded frequent opportunity of dis-cerning his superior gifts of intellect and spirit.

Spirit. Your gratifying letter was delivered to me this morning and rejoiced me much. The ceremony at Sharbot Lake must have given great comfort to the poor Catholics residing in that distant section. Immedifersing in that distant section. Infinite ately on my return to Kingston I purpose forming it into a missionary district and appointing a resident priest. It will gratify my good and faithful Scotch people of Glengarry to learn that I am endeavoring to secure the services of one or two Gaelic-speaking ecclesiastics for them. The superiors and students of the Scotch College in this city make eager inquities concern-ing their kinsmen of Kingston Diocese, and express great delight on hearing of their faith and piety and their loving obedience to their Bishop and clergy. When you write again give me an ac-count of the progress of the series of mis-

sions undertaken by good Father Barber and his fellow-Oblates; also of the extension of the Holy Family Confraternity. I should a favourable opportunity arise to consider our educational disabilities and afford us relief without injury to the rights of others. The Holy Father seemed allowed the the Maxourable opportunity arise to consider our educational disabilities and afford us relief without injury to the rights of others. The Holy Father seemed allowed the confraternity, will sanctify the hearts and homes of my people in the likeness of and Joseph, whose hames are now contin-nally invoked with special fervor of prayer and praise in all parts of the Diocese by the Confraternity, will sanctify the hearts and homes of my people in the likeness of their life in Nazareth. But it is not enough to have begun well. It is perse-regress along that crows the work ' and verance alone that crowns the work : and this grace of graces, on which salvation immediately depends, though it cannot be condignly merited by any, even the most holy, is assured by divine promise to those who continue to pray for it. Wherefore let me again repeat the advice I have so frequently given, that every family-parent and child, master and servantshould kneel down together each evening should kneet down together each evening and pray all for each, and each for all, that God's holy fear and love may abide with them to the end. Let them present their petitions at the Throne of Mercy through our Lord Jesus Christ, the sole Atoner of man's sinfulness, and sole Author of saving grace ; and let them not forget to approach the God-man through Mary and Joseph our all-powerful intercessors, to whom His filial Heart can refuse nothing; that for the love of them He may vouchsafe to secure for each of us the special gift of perseverance. This is my constant prayer, as pastor of my people, at home and abroad, in my morning sacrifice and evening Rosary, and frequently throughout the day; here and frequency throughout and, he has a the shrines of the Blessed Apostles, the founders of the Holy Catholic Church, I make repeated supplication in the same spirit. In return I hope my clergy and religious communities and all my people give me a share in their daily prayers for my personal sanctification, fruitfulness of ministry, and final perseverance. Desiring to be affectionately remembered to them all, I remain, my dear Monsignore, Yours very sincerely, + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. P.S.-Myself and Father Kelly have enjoyed excellent health since we left home, thanks be to God.

LECTURE BY FATHER WALSH.

St. Peter's Cathedral, London, was unusually crowded on last Sunday night, as it was announced that Rev. Father Walsh It was announced that Rev. Father Walsh would deliver a lecture for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of this city. His Lordship, assisted by Rev. Fathers Cornyn and McGee, as deacon and subdeacon, presided at Vespers. After Vespers Father Walsh ascended the pul-pit, and read 31st and following verses from the xxx chap, of the Cosmel acfrom the xxv cbap, of the Gospel ac-cording to St. Mathew. The Rev. Father's lecture began by describing the state of Roman society prior to the com-ing of our Lord. Public beneficence pro-perly so-called was unknown amongst the ancients. Individuals might have practised it but society was without com-passion. There was no resource for the passion. There was no resource and slavery. unfortunate but infanticide and slavery. buy and re-sell his child a third time. Religion acted in accordance with the law, and made the child the choice victim which might be strangled or burned or otherwise sacrificed to some monstrous deity. The lot of the slave was still worse, being considered and made an object of traffic. In those days houses for the aged and needy had no existence. There were no brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, no sisters of the poor to minister to their wants with willing hands and loving hearts-the poor were for the benefit of the rich, and were to be treated with cruelty and barbarity.

The long promised of nations came and established a new order of things, known by the comprehensive name of Christi-anity. Charity it was that brought the Incarnation and so became the mark of the followers of Christ, who was the first to preach that doctrine of fraternal charity motive for which is the love of God. the motive for which is the love of God. This doctrine He preached not by word only, but more powerfully still, by ex-ample. Rich and mighty, He became poor and sorrowful for our sakes—a stable his home—a manger his bed—his poverty afforded him nothing that he wanted and made sHim want for all. From the manger to the cross poverty is his most constant companion. He not only set us the example of personal poverty, but taught us to respect it in others. His miracles were all wrought in favor of the the poor. Wherever he went a virtue went out from him which healed the sick, clothed the naked, fed the starving clothed the naked, fed the starving multitude with miraclous bread, in a word, he came to the poor to befriend the poor, to comfort and console the poor. As Christ was poor so His Church upon earth was inspired with a love of the poor. So when we look back during the nine-teen hundred years of her extistence we can be sometimes in bonor and at others see her sometimes in honor and at others see her sometimes in honor and at others despised by men, now persecuted and downtrodden, and now lifted up again, now favored by kings and princes and again worshipping silent and hidden in the catacombs, but ever and always the same church of the poor, the grand old Catholic Church. Within the Church all the catholic Church. Within the Church all are on equal footing, no distinction between high born lady and captive slave, all were admitted to the solemn service of the sanctuary. There the virtue of the slave was as precious and as sacred as that of the free, there the outcast of society fled for religious co of cruelty and barbarity was comforted and protected, and there the wayward and the fallen were welcomed to penance and the taken were welcomed to pertained and to hope. It was the spirit of Charity which actuated a Christian woman to found the first public hospital. To re-deem the prisoners of the Goths we find St. Ambross selling the ornaments of the altar at Milan. The councils held in the early ages of the Church have made par ticular provisions of the care and maintenance of the poor and afflicted. The Church, whilst inculcating charity upon individuals, does not leave this im portant duty to the inconstancy of indi-vidual wills. To secure the duraton of her works she realizes her ideas in permanent charitable institutions and beneficient associations. Individuals will die but communities as moral persons will live on as long as the necessity that called them into existence continues. Societies of men and women, devoted to the virginal life, cut themselves away from family ties and attractions in order to dispense to the poor the alms of the rich, to alleviate want and assuage suffering, to pour their affections undivided on the poor of Christ. State hospitals may be very well con ducted, their attendants do their duty for hire, they do all that can be demanded of men who receive a salary for their servic but one thing will be wanting which noth-ing can replace and money cannot buy, the absence of self-love. The sight of the poor and the sick is too disagreeable for us long to bear unless urged on by natural motives, and hence in institutions natural motives, and hence in institutions wedded to the virginal life the poor and sick will always find the greatest commis-eration at the bands of those who have left all to follow Christ. Whilst the church was begailing the apo: tacy of many of her children in Europe there appeared on the horizon in the pers of St. Vincent de Paul a new proof of that infinite care with which God protects his poor. God raised him up to revive faith and charity almost extinct amid the wars and charity almost extinct amid the wars and heresies that were laying waste the countries of Europe. Vincent, after being freed from the slavery of man thought only of freeing souls from the slavery of the devil. He occupied himself with the poor and the galley slaves, established associations for the relief of the afflic-ted in every parish—ladies of the Cross for the education of little children—ladies for the service of the sick in large hospitals —sisters of charity charged with the care of foundlings. The sacrifices made by these heroines of charity were so great as to elicit from Voltaire a tribute of praise. We are this weel pressure of matter over a great deal o important articles.

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Social distinctions divide civilized society. Rich and poor are to-day not so much different grades of social economy as oppo-site camps of hostile armies. Signs there are of revolution greater than any that have passed, the fight of the poor against the rich. To arrest the coming doom, to stay the devastating advance of communism there is but one way open, and this is what the St. Vincent de Paul Society attempts to bridge Vincent de Paul Society attempts to bridge over, the chasm between poverty and wealth by a spirit of charity. The object of this society is, 1st, to maintain its members in the practice of a Christian life, and 2nd, to assist the poor, elothe the naked, feed the hungry, shelter the houseless and urge the sinner to repentance. The society, now in its Soth year, has spread throughout in its 50th year, has spread throughout the world, with brothers in every clime and of every tongue, collecting alms from the rich and dispensing them to the poor, carrying gifts to the poor and words of gratitude to the rich, teaching them to look on one another as brothers and com-municating mutual charity to all until this charity, bearing down the prejudices of both parties, shall bid the two camps arise and march to meet each other, not to fight but to mingle in a loving embrace. so that there shall henceforth be but one

fold and one Shepherd. Rev. Father Walsh here appealed very eloquently to his hearers to help the St. Vincent de Paul Society, who were endeavoring to carry out the work of char ity and brotherly love, to keep wretched ess and starvation from many of the poor whom bad laws and a dread of the workhouse have cast penniless and all but heart-broken, at this inclement season, but heart-broken, at this inclement season, on Canadian soil. Since the sad day that a cruel king plundered the possessions of her monasteries, the treasure-homes of the orphans, poverty has been the lot of Ire-land, and her people are known as the poor Irish. Had that day never dawned we would never have heard of the recur-ing leid forming one find willions of her ring Irish famine, nor find millions of her devoted children separating themselves from all that they hold dear and braving the stormy ocean to seek a distant land across the Atlantic. When Catholicity ceases to be the religion of a country, if poverty steps in it is treated by the state with a hard hand and a cold heart. The

Catholic Church is the Church of the poor, the Catholic Church is the friend of At the conclusion of the lecture, which

lasted well night hour, and which cannot soon be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear it, a collection was taken up, after which Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by His

the Blessed Sacrament was given by His Lordship. The singing of the Cathedral choir, un-der the able management of the organist, Mrs. Cruickshanks, was unusually grand. "Concerted Vespers," by D'Est, was ren-dered in a masterly manner, while the trio "Jesu dei Vivi," by Messrs. Brook-house Bowler, Dalton and Dromgole, was given with grand effect. Millard's "Tan-tum Ergo," was also sung by the choir in fine style, Mr. Dromgole singing the solo part in a most artistic manner. part in a most artistic manner.

Our Lady of Knock.

We have received for publication the following documents, at stand und of the to a miracle performed through the inter-cession of the Blessed Virgin by the use of cession of the Blessed Virgin by the use plaster from the Caurch of Knock, Ireland :

Sacred Heart Convent, London.

A numerously attended meeting of the Children of Mary was held at the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Saturday, the Feast the Immaculate Conception. At ur o'clock Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given at the Convent Chapel by His Lordship, assisted by Father Cornyn, chaplain, after which His Lordship preached a most eloquent sermon on the lessons to be learned from the Feast.

AT MOUNT HOPE, LONDON.

On Saturday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, a very solemn and im. pressive ceremony was witnessed in the chapel of Mt. Hope Orphan Asylum. At 8.30 High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Walsh, chaplain, and the Forty Hours Adoration concluded. His Lordship the Bishop, who had been preaching a retreat to the Sisters during the previous week, addressed those present on the sacrifices of a religious life and pictured the Immaculate Virgin as a model for all religious. His Lordship afterwards gave the religious habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph to Miss McHugh, of Woodslee, to be known in religion as Sr. Mary Barbara, and Miss Kane of Amherstburg, be known in religion as Sr. Mary Barbara, and Miss Kane of Amberstburg, in religion Sr. Eulalia; Sisters Veronica, Juliana, Matilda and Euphrasia made their solemn protession before His Lord-ship. The institution is in a most flour-ishing condition. There are at present in the home over one hundred orphan children, and about fifty aged and infirm, who, but for the zeal, self-sacrifice, and de-votedness of the good religious, would be brought up in ignorance of God and hatred of our holy religion, or end their days in the prison cell or in the wards of a workhouse. Catholics should be proud of having such an **in** titution in their midst, and should glory in generously assisting the Sisters to support its in-mates, for whom they should otherwise pro-vide by an increased taxation. vide by an increased taxation.

L'UNION ST. JOSEPH, OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the members of L'Union St. Joseph took place in the hall of the society last night, and was attended by over 400 members of the organization. The room was decorated for the occasion with flags and mottos, and a special place was provided for His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, who was present during the proceedings. Over the episcopal seat was His Lordship's coat of arms, with the motto "Pax hominebus bonae volunta-tis," and on each of the side walls was displayed the words "Bien Venu." The Ste. Anne's band was present and in full force, and during the evening, under the leader and during the events, under the leader-ship of Eandmaster Vincent, performed a number of attractive selections in capi-tal style. Shortly after the meeting opened, His Lordship entered the hall and was received with loud cheers of welcome. He was escorted by the Chaplain of the society, the Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, and the Rev. Father Campeau. The rev-erend gentlemen having taken their seats, Mr. Joseph Vincent, President of the

F Roberts Jas Lennox RCrick JJ Haaratty J McCarty Alex N Scott F R Floyd B Harris Patrick P Dewar H Ross R F Lacey John Tate G Laplitten Arthur Stoneman John Isaac E Barrell Geo Storey Hy Brownes John Rogers John Haare W M Scott T Harriott T Harriott L V Ludwig John Hare R Micro M L Walsh Geo McNiell R Leigh N Currie Alex Bonsor R Lewis P Cook John Shopland J M Laren T W Cameron J C Brady A Schabacker, Thos Parks J C Dodd & Son J Rudd James Ley R Wrighton J McMechan John Moule R Gray R Daley E C Dodd James Dubn S Fairburn S T H Wilson, V. S., and humerous others.

Cormick and others : beg to thank you for your proval of my conduct as

WITH PLEASURE d and influential requisi-me desiring me to become e Mayorally. If elected 1 , fulfil the duties of the rmy ability. edient servant,

S. HYMAN. ENNER'S E LIVER PILLS.

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the blood. ents, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00 oruggist or Storekeeper for PILLS, and take no other sented to be "just as good." a trial; they are fully war-

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ALE OR EXCHANGE

Lot 15 in the 5th concession, oke, consisting of 95 acres well fenced, well watered, nd the balance bush, hard house, frame barn 35x55, d other outbuildings; one inston Station on the Can-or particulars address-ATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE.

All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficult to keep a stock on hand. See adver-

piaster from the Catrono R took, freamer. State of New York, County of Orleans. Michael O'Farrell, being duly sworn, says, that on or about the end of September, in the year of our Lord 1875, he entirely lost the sight of both eyes, being at that time suddenly stricken blind, that for nearly five years he remained wholly blind, that during that period he consulted no doctor in record to his affliction, believing that no in regard to his affliction, believing that no doctor could aid or assist him to recover his lost eye sight. He moreover swears that on or about the 23rd day of June, 1880,

he was induced by a Catholic clergyman t try the coment of Knock, Full of faith in the efficacy of prayer, and the use of said cement, he put a small piece of said cement in some Easter-water, and began using it, and persevered in doing so for nine days; in the meantime making a Novena of prayers that if it were the will of God, his eyesight might be restored. On the third day of might be restored. On the third day of the Novena he swears that he began to began to listinguish the countenances of his family, eated at table during breakfast, and there after his sight continued to improve so that he was able to walk about town without assistance of a guide, and has continue do so ever since without the help even of

Michael O'Farrell further swears that he was born on the 29th of Sept., 1810, being t the time of his affliction in his sixty-

afth year. Witnessed by WM. J. McNAB, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Medina, U. S. Michael, O'FARRELL O'Change,

Micharl O'FARRELD State of New York, Charly of Orleans. On the 20th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty three, before me came Michael O'Farrell, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the above Certificate, and he acknowledged and executed the same.

FRED L DOWNS, Justice of Peace.

Orleans County. Rev. Wm J. McNab, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Medina, U. S., being duly sworn, says that he has heard the above affidavi-read, that he is fully conversant with all the facts of the case of Michael O'Farrell's mir-acu ous care, and that to his best knowledge

and belief said cure is a geauine one. WM. J. MCNAE, Pasto: of St. Mary's Church, Medina, U.S.

state of New York, County of Orleans. Subscribed and swora to in the presence if the undersigned, this 20th day of Nov.,

FRED. L. DOWNS, Justice of Peace.

We are this week, by an unusual pressure of matter, oblige 1 to hold over a great deal of interesting and

members, expressed the great satisfaction and pleasure which all present felt at having His Lordship and the reverend gentlement within the hall on this occasion. He assured this Lordship that the society appreciated his kindness in attending the gathering, and was fully sensible of the bonour he had done it. In reply His Lordship cordially thanked

those present for the reception which had been accorded him, and expressed him-self deeply sensible of the friendly feeling that had been manifested to him. He assured the society that any gratification which his presence bestowed on the memnot surpass his own at being th them. He had always taken bers could present with them. a great interest in the society, and way rejoiced to see it in such a good condition, and hoped that its membership would further increase and its sphere of usefulness be consequently enlarged. It was an organization, both in its aims, suc cess and the character of the men who composed it, of which the French population might well be proud. Soci formed on the basis on which it founded were of great advantage to the city in more ways than one. The good they did could be estimated by the amount expended in money paid to members who were ill, and widows and orphans. The moral influence was of still greater value. Such bodies as L'Union St. Joseph made men self-respecting and consequently good citizens. By such societies men were taught to save and not to waste in extravagance, and industry and thrift were encouraged by them. While he congratu-lated his hearers on the progress so far made, the work done, and condition of the society, he thought more could be done. He hoped all on the roll of mem-bers would adhere to the society and its principles, and not only that but that principles, and not only that but that each would bring all worthy friends not members into its ranks. At the conclu-sion of his remarks His Lordship was loudly

cheered. The Chaplain, Vicar-General Routhier, Rev. Mr. Campeau and Dr. Valade also 17

made short speeches. After routine business and the roll After routine business and the rout call by the Secretary, Mr. Cote read the financial statement, which appeared in The Citizen some time ago. A vote of thanks was passed to His Lordship, the Vicar-General, and Father Campeau, Chaplain of St. Peter's Society, and the representatives of The Citizen and Le representatives of The Citizen and Le Canada for their presence, after which His Lordship took his departure, --Ottawa Citizen, Dec. 5.

ELEANOR C. DONNELLY,

Answer ! Doctor Martin Luther ! Thou art summonsed to the Bar-From the lowest depths of Hades, Thro' the flery gates ajar: Thro' the chaos of the ages. From the grave's unhallow'd dust Come, thou unreform'd Reformer ! To the judgment of the just !

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After

In yon land of dismal Torture, Where the boldest soul hath blench'd, Where the worm, undying, gasweth, And the flames are never quench'd Hath it trilled thy soul with rapture, Hath it filled thy heart with glee, To recall this blessed (?) Birthday, This Lutheran Jubilee ?

There's a text somewhere in Scripture, (Demons chant it on this morn,) (Demons chant it on this morn.) Of a man for whom 'twere better That he never had been born' In the dread eternal vision Of these years of wreck and wrong-What hath profited his boasting Of Wine?-of Wife?-of Song?

Lo: the Song hath pass'd. like flashes Of fork'd lightning thro' a cloud; Lo: the Wife hath turn'd to ashes; In her rotten mildew'd shroud; Lo: the Wine, whose hot desire Thrilled along thine ev'ry vein-Now, (a flerce, infernal flerc). Addeth frenzy to thy pain!

There is room in yonder heaven For the humble and the poor, There are thrones of splendor given To the mourning, meek and pure, But the Master hath no portion In the glory of His House, For the proud and lustful spirit That hath scorn d its solemn vows

That half score of the remembers, At Amiens of old, When another famous Martin Met the begg solidier's mattle How his single with sabre-stroke, That Christ, in the poor neighbor, Might share St. Martin's cloak!

He remembers—He remembers; (As He mourns His faith's decay.) How a namesake of St. Martin— Whose feast we keep to-day:— Dead to love of God and neighbor. By rebellious lust entic'd Port, with prond apostate sabre. Rent. with proud. apostate sabre, The seamless robe of Christ!

Answer! Doctor Martin Luther! Wert thou humble, meek, and pure? Living, dying, like St. Martin, Obedient, chaste, and poor? Is the feast-day of thy patron. *** All, thy firends would have it be? Is thy dear four-hundredth Birthday, Quite a gala-day to THE? Nate Dewe Scholart

Notre Dame Scholastic.

THE FOUR SONS OF JAEL

Rev. John Talbot Smith, in the Catholic World.

It was a sultry summer day under the emigrant-sheds at Kingston, and Jael stood wiping the perspiration from her homely face and gazing sadly on the blue, shining waters of Ontario and the graph islands haven at the short it door green islands beyond the harbor. It does not matter what her surname was; in fact Jael was ugly enough without the terrible combination of syllables which fact Jael was ugly choigh which the terrible combination of syllables which her English home had presented to her through her cobbler father. She had concluded, in leaving England, to leave also to it the one thing which had been its only free gift to her since she was born, and she did it with that feeling indifference and scorn peculiar to the unthinking poor, certain that better names could be found in free America, where good things were so plentiful. The crowd of people with whom she had been associated in a long voyage knew her only as Jael, the tallest, homeliest, and homeliest, and most feared woman in the ship, silent always and indifferent to the trifling cares of daily life, towering in physical height, in experience, and in strength of character all the momen they had ever known. She had shown them on one or two occa sions that her voice was the one sweet thing in her natural make-up, and on other occasions that if she was habitually silent it was not for want of ideas or language. Indeed, after the first avalanche of abuse which she had hurled at an offender people were fearful of disturbing her voice in any manner, lest the thrush's notes might turn sud-denly into the shrill cries of the virago.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

lie between her and her native soil, she feels at this moment that it might have been better had she remained with the drunken father and continued to lead the old life until the bitter end. Death sometimes ridiculous imagery was soft-ened by the enthusiasm of her face and her burning eyes, and the perfect tor-nado of language that roared from her lips turned men into postures of stony respect and awe. She ceased when a would not be much harder and the squalor of England than in the loneliness of America, and in either case there yawned the pauper's grave. She had been the daughter of a preaching cobbler, lips turned men into postures of stony respect and awe. She ceased when a hymn had been sung, and then followed her husband in meek silence, while he, poor man, led the way with his trade eye wide open in astonishment and doubt, lest he had been bitten in his bargain. who left his bench and last to hammer Bethel pulpits and clothe the spiritual feet of men with the leather of Scripture

and as her father's clerk for eight years she had served him faithfully and so far as to take up the office herself when too much beer had prostrated him. There was a touch of poetry in her heart. She loved the hymns, the Bible stories, the long prayers of the preachers with their stormy imagery, and the majestic psalms. She had even composed a psalm and a few hymns, and her father could not surpass her fervent prayers. But the filth and uncertainty and meanness of her life tired her at last. Her father made her heavy life heavier by his abuse and his senseless beatings of a too faithful child, and one night she had left him in the structure of the

the streets of Liverpool and set out in a vague yet hopeful way to see what a new world had to offer her. And here were all its offerings around and before her_the quaint, lively city with its red-costed soldiers, the emi-

grant-sheds, the great lake, and the awful loneliness. Oh ! better indeed to have remained with the drunken father and have the life beaten out of her at least by the hands of her own and not by those of the stranger. The day was long and hung so heavily on every one that a few enterprising spirits among the immigrants arranged an entertainment, and invited Jael to display any of her accomplishments for the amus ent of the crowd. It was an act of hardihood, but she was in a mood and consented When it came to her turn and every ear waited in delight for the first notes of that sweet voice, she disappointed them by reciting in her broad dialect, yet with a tenderness inconceivable in so coarselooking a woman, the poem of "Bingen on the Rhine." What feeling it was that stirred her to it Jael never knew, for she was not given to analysis of her own motives ; but the loneliness and despair of the soldier dying far from the land of

father's shrewdness.

his love suited her mood at that moment, and drew tears from the sympathetic immigrants as they thought of the homes they would never see again. She moved off when her part was over, and, sitting at one side, shed the first tears that had fallen from her eyes since she left Eng-

land. Luke Bolger, standing in the back-ground with an official of the place,

studied her curiously. "She is only nineteen," said the official, "and about the style of a girl you would

want." "Jes' about," said Luke, whose face was not more favored with beauty than Jael's, and had besides a bargaining expression and a hard leatheriness which was altogether absent from the girl's stolid countenance. He stood watching her silently still, until the official though fit to arouse him. "I have an idea," said Luke then, and

"I have an idea," said Luke then, and his face wreathed itself with a smile of golden meaning. He was going to drive a bargain, and it might require close shaving. "What's the use of hiring a girl and paying her a dollar **a** week for a hull summer, when by marrying her you wouldn't have to pay nawthin' at all?

"I see," said the official, "and I wish you luck! There's the girl for you, if you're not afraid to take a strange critter in hand." "Trust me to manage the female crit-ter," said Luke, as he snapped his old

whip suggestively ; "an' if you'll get me a knockdown I'll manage the rest."

"Come along," said the official, "and take everything as it goes, for by all accounts she's a queer one. where Jeel sat with from her panions as if she travelled in the first cabin. They liked her none the less, it moistened eyes. "Jael," said he, "this is Luke Bolger, who wants to speak with you. You can believe whatever he tells you about him-self. It's a pretty safe thing, because he never says more of himself than he can was true, for Jael was not averse to assisting mothers in the care of numerous little ones, provided that no fuss was made over the service and no thanks attempted; and it was wonderful how help." Luke laughed, but checked himself her singing soothed the children and her sharp epithets quieted the noisy. She was fond of the children. It was part of when he saw from Jael's manner that she resented his familiarity. She was study-ing him in her usual frank way, her great her daily routine to sit on the deck, and with her large, hard eves turned towards eyes reading his hard face, his stout limbs, serviceable clothes, and general England, to scream out ballads and revi-val hymns in true Nonconformist style well-to-do air. He stood coolly while she "I hope you like the boy," he said with grave humor, "because I must say I like the girl. I want a wife, a good workingsailors and passengers stood at respectful distances and laugh applauded among themselves. The little nes sat around her, rapt and enthusias an who's fond of a home and able to tic, and their eager clamor would keep keep one. I have a farm big enough to support a dozen or more, no debts, no her singing for an hour at a time. She grew to be a character aboard as circumstances developed her good and bad acquirements. When a storm came up, and it looked at one moment as if the ren, and my first wife is dead three months. Do you want to take her acquirements. place ? ship was to go down, and men and women There was a dead silence in the shed. crept together trembling and weeping, Jael stood up in their midst and poured The official stood back laughing, the men whispered smiling comments, and the women held their breaths in expectation of Jael's torrent of abuse for the bold out an extemporaneous prayer of such passionate strength and profuseness, filled with the oddest and most striking stranger; for Luke shouted his proposal into every ear, and stood with his chin Scriptural allusions, that a great confi-dence suddenly filled their terrified souls, and in the loud, excited hymn up, his legs apart, and his trade eye ready to close tight on the bargain if which she began after the prayer many Jael consented. She was certainly a strange woman. Without taking a tions which nearly drowned the wild whistle of the wind. People came to look on her after a while as strange woman. Without takin moment's thought she answered in solemn way that she would be his wife, and when he took her in his arms, and The Hebrew prophetess. She was entered on the ship's books as Jael, aged ninekissed her amid cheers and laughter, she blushed faintly and then began to pre teen; but her tall, gaunt form, the absence of bloom or freshness on her thin face, the long coarse features, and pare for her departure. The marriage was there and then cele brated in the hasty business fashion which is characteristic of the time and the sad, stern, experienced eyes made her appear a woman of thirty. Specula-tion was rife concerning her, but it remained speculation until the end of was peculiar to Luke Bolger. The women of the sheds stood at her side, and the men supported the groom, while the justice bound them together jocularly the voyage. Jael tolerated no inquiries into her past history, and when they had reached Quebec all evidence of her welden until such time as the stringent laws the country would permit them to obtain known traits disappeared on a sudden. She sang, prayed, scolded no more, pre-serving a rigid coldness and reserve of an Indiana separation. Jael had a name at last. Before she could get away from the sheds she was Mrs. Bolger to her heart's content, and some of the women, venturing on Luke's boldness, kissed her serving a right conness and reserve of manner up to the moment when she stands looking sadly out on the waters of the great inland sea. Her travelling friends are more distant than ever, good by with many tears and good wishes Jael was seized with an old-time inspira repelled by her surly silence, nor does she wish them one point nearer. Poor Jael! Alone in the strange land, tion at this evidence of affection, and threw Luke into a brown study by sudwithout a friend to aid her in her need, appalled by the thousands of miles which

a Scriptural whirlwind. Her lofty and tune. The soldiers at the barracks were his special theme. TO BE CONTINUED.

A PERSECUTED PEOPLE.

A correspondent of The Philadelphia Press writes from Kelleen, Connemara, Ireland: After all, there is pleasure in wandering, these cool October days, around the shores and in the islands of this rugged coast For days I have gone The Bolger farm lay forty miles north of Kingston, in the heart of the wilderamong the people, sitting in their humble hovels, eating a spud from the skib, and ness. It was a respectable possession for a man of Luke's age, but the soil was of a sort that did not bode well for the hearing their legends and gathering the facts of those directul evictions in Janu-ary, 1880. There is a poetry in their in honor of the guest. There they chat future, and the loneliness of the place primitive, uncouth natures as variega-tedly beautiful as the heather and the freely. They ask all manners of questions of America. They think I ought to know was a mighty weight on the spirit of Jael. There were no human faces seen in that neighborhood oftener than the full moon, gorse that catches its changing tints of any cousin or relative who may live in oftened brown and molten gold from the there were no human habitations within Oregon or western Texas, because he is in America. "Its queer that I never met lying rays of the sun as it sinks beneath ten miles, and Luke was not generous the waves of the ocean yonder. Their religious devotion is as exquisitely ten enough to invite friends to his log-cabin hospitality. The deer ran across the clearing with curious eyes for the dwell-Their Connor O'Shea ; a better lad never stilled a gallon of the cratur or brewed a ler as it is martyrdom strong. They are all Catholics. The solemnities and cere-monies of that creed fringe the garment incidents of beauty, gallantry, and hero-ism heard of at these firesides on the bleak hills of Connemara. The poet of their daily lives with a romance that is neither prosaic nor idolatrous. Doctrinaires have a self-satisfactory way of say ing that the "blood of martyrs is the seed of the faith." Its truth is illustrated of melody in these hills among these simple-hearted, bright faced, pure-minded Irish peasants. Their recollections must make their homes sweet. Naught else attracts here. More people died in Connemara for their faith than in the same space when Herod slaughtered the innocents During famine times soup houses and Protestant schools were set up all ove this country. Any Catholic who would abjure his faith and attend Protestant

these fastnesses. Their tombstones are memorial of everlasting hate of the Eng-lish race. Here in the earlier centuries ascetic monks retired and led their lives in labor and prayer. One half of the saints of the Irish Catholic Church lived their holy lives in Connemara. These hills are strewn with holy bones, and the faith lives. There was more than poetry when that polished scholar called this the holy land of modern times. And the peasants know these things. Their lives are guided by the holy traditions. All is simple faith. The creed is not repugnant to nature nor to reason, nor is it in war with There was one exception, however,

these simple people know the creed of the Catholic Church as thoroughly as the masses of Dublin city. Whatever its merits, the faith, absolute, honest, oure, unsullied, is beautiful.

purple with passion, his fists clenched and his feet kicked, and his blue eyes In the penal days, at all funerals a collection used to be made up. It was eemed to flash with rage. She had some Those stensibly for burial expenses. who gave their shillings and half-crowns knew they were for the poor priest who lay hidden in some mountain cavern awaiting a dark stormy night to celebrate Mass, and always ready at any risk to attend the sick and dying. That collection is called an "altar." It still exists in Connemara. Many who are unable to give at other times will take a sixpence or a shilling to the "altar." Near the corpse is a stand on which Near the corpse is a stand on which is a plate where the money is placed. As each drops his coin he kneels by the dead and prays for the eternal rest of the departed spirit. The sum collected is given to the attending priest, who says Mass for the repose of the departed's soul. After the prayer by the dead the atranger is always given by the dead the stranger is always given a glass of potheen. This is a custom which is sometimes not properly respec This is a custom for he woke in her heart the same feel-ings which only the Psalms could forted by a few of the more careless, and once in a while a neighbor will take more merly rouse, and then he seemed to her besides like a sweet, living song shining than he can well carry. This has brought always in her eyes as well as sounding in the altar, like the wake, into bad repute her ears. David was the wonder of his The Irish are too hospitable to place any brothers, who could never look at him restriction on guests, and their reveren tial regard for the dead gives the wake place in their hearts which is difficult to

hungry nor thirsty, and if you want a night's lodging you are welcome to "bunk" with him. ing. As he grew to years and under standing he wrought a marvellous change There have been several "altars" within my brief stay among these simple people. At none have I seen anyone inn the house-hold. It was usually no noisier than the spring woods, but the tears, the screams, the laugh and the toxicated, although there was a bounti-ful supply of the potheen on each occahout, and inquiry of the child, as he came sion. It was an edifying sight to see stalwart men, poorly clad, and bare-footed, red petticoated women come into laily in contact with the sharp and smooth and surprising things of exis-tence, kept his parents and his brothers the cabin, walk to the table, deposit their n a state of continual emotion of one little offerings, and then kneel in silent reverence by the corpse for a few min-utes. When one thinks of their poverty kind or another. Jael's deep nature began to respond slowly but richly to the influence of heaven. She would sit for hours watching and entertaining her the gift of a shilling is munificent. It is oftener a shilling than less. The coffin is usually borne to the grave on a bier child, teaching him to sing the old ballads and hymns of her missionary days describing the wonders of her sea-voyage carried by six men, who are relieved by others at short distances. As far as and the peculiar people in England, and have learned the altar custom exists no mimicking the preachers of the Bethe where but in Connemara. The usual drink is, of course, potheen congregations. He picked up instruction with wonderful quickness, and Jael's That means illicit whiskey. The other is called parliament. The potheen is a happiness and triumph were complete when he had learned to recite "Bingen on the Rhine." Her powers were ex thorough home ruler, and is in absolute rebellion against the levying of internal revenue in Ireland by an alien parlia hausted at this point. Henceforward David must look elsewhere to have the ment. Notwithstanding the vigilar rague longings of his nature satisfied. the police, the wildness of these districts The year which saw finished the second affords comparative safety to the dis-tiller of the potheen. I am violating no decade of Jael's married life did not find the family more prosperous than on the day of her marriage. They lived in the same old house, and around them stood secret to say that the good drop is plenty from Galway to Clifden, whether by mail, stage route, or, on this side, the the solemn woods, whose limits civiliza-tion still avoided. The nearest neighbor sea coast. There are many grades of it. What is termed the "first shot" is the was still ten miles away, and if the cleared land was more extensive the soil That is the first ten gallons best. cleared land was more extensive the soil out of a twenty-one gallon had become less fruitful. The father ling. It is colorless. The The taste and his sons had harder work each year is smoky and turpentinish. In to produce a crop able to support them. punch these characteristics almost disappear. When a year old, I am told, it is mellow and mild. A fellow who was bank account, small as it was, had lwindled slowly in spite of the strenuous smacking his lips after a good gill draught, said : "But, you see, we can't raise the darlint ; it will die young." efforts of stingy Luke, and then crept up a corresponding debt of two hundred dollars which drove him almost to suicide as he felt the impossibility of paying it. He was a dogged and sober man, however, and held on to his own with the I found no trouble in getting it in any part of this kingdom of Connemara. There are a few old men who bear crack grip of a miser, hoping and despairing fitfully, more moody than he would have reputations for making it extra good They take fourteen gallons of the "first shot" and double-distill, or reduce it to been, and dreaming of impossible ways of realizing the fortune he had set out to nine. That is so rich and oily that it will hold a quill-pen standing straight. This brand is given the sick in milk bewin. Occasionally he drove to Kingston. but his moroseness so increased with each visit that he wisely avoided it fore breakfast. Four-fifths of the barley raised out here is used for pothaltogether, and his last visit was made only at the suggestion of a friendly trapeen. Many of these people would not be able to live at all were it not for their per, who one day whispered to him som news of mysterious though agreeab little "moonshine" business. The "drop" is shipped at night in hookers to Galway and other ports. The law in regard to the disposition, after its discovery by the mysterious though agreeable When he returned his spirits import. seemed to have revived for the moment. He was extremely talkative with the boys, and began to dilate extravagantly on the beauties of the world and the authorities, is remarkable. It must be denly bursting into a Bethel prayer of benediction for her friends. It was like advantages of setting forth to win a formeasured and spilled out on the ground. Why it is not confiscated and sold at auc-

ST. JOHN'S, PATTERSON, N. J., 50,000 PARISHIONERS.

> Bishop McQuaid on the Early History of New Jersey Roman Catholics.

DEC. 15. 1888.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the St John's Roman Catholic Church in Patterson, N. J., was celebrated last Sunday. This edifice, on Main street, is one of the largest and finest buildings devoted to divine worship in the State. It has a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred, but its broad aisles and halls mundred, but its broad aisles and halls will, it is said, accommodate as many more. It was crowded last Sunday. The music was rendered by a trained adult choir of thirty-five voices, assisted by a sanctuary choir of fifty boys. The great organ was supplemented by an orches-tra of twenty pieces

tra of twenty pieces. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, deliv-ered a historical address. He said this had been a notable year for celebration of one kind and another. Some of these were commendable, but, with regard to others, probably the less said of them the better. The Bishop was supposed to refer to the recent Luther celebrations. The work of the conturn beth to refer to the recent Luther celebrations. The work of the century had been re-markable. The Catholic priests were educated men and in sympathy with the political institutions of the day. In 1800 the first Catholic church in

the country was built in Barclay street. Yet there are no Irish more tenacious of their homes than the people the country was built in Barclay street, New York. It was called St. Peter's. Ex-Senstor Kernan was carried thither all the way from Steuben County to be baptized. Bernard Clem was carried from Rochester, four hundred miles, for the purpose. The numerous descend-ants of Kernan and Clem had been descut and cornect members of the of Connemara. This was always a king-dom, because the British majesty's writ would not run in it. That reason would lmost entitle it yet to become a kingdom, for I fancy it would be difficult to serve a writ here now. Two years ago serve a writ here now. Two years ago a force of police were unable to evict 180 unarmed households, and only women defended. But the necessary reinforce-ments were had. That has only made devout and earnest members of the Catholic Church ever since. The first Catholic priest in New Jersey was Rev. Father Farmer, who was sent on from Philadelphia, and who established, about the home the stronger. Although many have gone to America, many refused to 1803, a parish at Mocopin for the benefit of some German Catholics who had been at work in the iron mines from before Poor as they are here, they know no worldly ambitions, and they are free from all crimes. For that, I cannot help the Revolutionary War. In 1805 the first Catholic service was held at Battle thinking, those who seek riches may lose virtues that retirement in the bogs and Hill, now Madison. This parish was started for the benefit of started for the benefit of a number of French immigrants who had settled at Battle Hill.

During my stay here I have had to partake of the hospitality of the priest. There is neither hotel nor lodging-house The first Mass celebrated in Paterson was about 1805, in the house of James for miles. I cannot think I was unwel Gillespie, in Market street. Services come. My host was one of the best nation alists among the clergy, and his labor were continued from that time on in private residences. Father Langdale, in Newburg, had supervision over all the for the people have been bold and effica cious. He is Father Walter Conway. He Catholics in this part of the country, can take a wild duck on the wing, sing with the exception of New York city and Albany. When it is remembered how good song, and preach as eloquent sermon as one could wish to hear. He ha slow travel was in those days, it may be imagined what difficulty Father Langbeen here but a short time, but already he has won the hearts of his loving flocks dale had in covering his gigantic "parish." He was succeeded by the He does not spare himself from serving them, and they do not spare their affectionate gratitude. Adjoining him is Rev. Patrick Campbell, C. C. After graduating with honored Rev. Father Bulger. One day, when Father Bulger was walking along the After graduating with honors at May-nooth the bishop put him out here. This is a kind of training-school. One's zeal, pride, industry and piety are all well tried. Father Campbell stands the fast of composition of the stands of the second scheme for the second scheme highway on a long journey, he was overtaken by a farmer who invited him to a seat in his wagon. After some casual conversation the farmer asked : "Are you a farmer ?"

"No." answered the clergyman. "A merchant ?"

"No. "A lawyer?"

learn

"Well, then, may be you are a mechanic : "No, I am not a mechanic."

"Then, for goodness' sake, what are "I am a Catholic priest."

"Get right off," said he, "Get off at once. No heretic can ride with me." Father Bulger was obliged to resume

seaward to get to the church. "Yes," said he unostentatiously. "I went to his journey on foot. The first Catholic church was built in attend a sick call yesterday. The poor man had no breeches at all. When I Paterson in 1821. It was on the corner of Mill and Congress (now Market) streets, at a total cost of \$1,000. It was 25 by 35 feet square. Father O'Gorman was the first regular priest. He was succeeded by Fathers Shanahan and O'Donohue. During the incumbency of the latter the Morris Canal was built, DEC. 15, 18

My feet are wearled My soul And with desire ha Rest—on

"Tis hard to toil—v In barre "Tis hard to sow an In harve

The burden of my But God And I have praye prayer, For rest

'Tis hard to plant i The auto 'Tis hard to till—au O'er fru

And so I cry a we Bo heart And so I sigh a we For rest

My way has woun And car My path, and the tears I pined

'Twas always so, v On moti My wearied little As now

And I am restless Far dow Life's sun is settin Where

THE HAB

A Beautiful Ser Delivered o Religio

On Tuesday las Sacred Heart, Thatcher, daugh of this city, and Mullanphy, receiption from the hands of young lady had pupil of the ord enter religion wa intimate friends question there a to lend the appr her choice of a s ful chapel of the decorated for choir rendered

very creditably. clergy, the pries postulant, was p Before giving he It has been th for persons accep conduct an method of life to that distinguish gave to the wortheir inward

knew a philosop The penitents of claimed in sach pilgrims of the ith staff and so lands and wors The dress or ha same purposeinward consecra shape, color and obligation of the most in the reli tion of singulari fashion. Did w meeting them they were stran And truth the habit are not only s land, they earth and world. Enterin pressive langua the world. An and profounder are strangers or in its decrepitu began to be. began to be. Empires rose a a while and va rolled by befor newcomers her we and the flo

senior. A hu were we?

few more labo

few more tear

ancients repr

Then, we sha

ing and its occupants, and not unire ently a bear snuffed suspiciously from distance and fled into the safety of the forest again. A wandering trapper or surveyor or tourist periodically found his way to the cabin and detailed to the mbre woman who served his meals the news of the outside world, wondering that she took so little interest in it and had such scant language. Luke did all the talking. He was rather proud of the distinction his wife's silence secured, for it reflected on him a certain lus-tre. But he never lost a secret dread of services could get food and send his children to school. Such as would not sing "to hell with the Pope," might starve, those occasions which would wake in Jael the exercise of cursing or benediction. They never came. Jael was silent from year to year, and did her work and bore and they did starve. Their blood is the seed of the faith in her children faithfully, enduring his ill-

her children faithfully, enduring his hi-tempers and his good tempers with stony indifference, and growing daily more uncanny, more homely, and, if possible, more silent. Her marvellous voice never broke the primeval solitude in song. Even the mother's croon was never heard in the cabin. Her babies were tabil eight bains, who never cried, and stolid, silent beings, who never cried, and never seemed intelligent enough to appreciate the services of their attenlants, and they grew up dark, slow, wildeyed animals, with scant ideas and scant speech, coarse, morose, and entirely want-ing in their mother's enthusiaem or their

nor to reason, nor is it in war with Christianity. Ignorant though they be, They had four boys and no girl. The ast-born of the family two days after his birth surprised his mother by a fit of terrible screaming. His red face grew

difficulty in quieting him, as her awkward methods did not seem to please him. astonished her that he should repeat the performance day after day during a perod of two years. After a time Luke and she became convinced that there was something superior about this child to something superior about this child to anything they had seen in the shape of infancy. His skin was white and fair, his eyes were blue as the sky, and his silky hair was almost red. In his moments of good humor he laughed at his mother while she worked, and stretched out his little hands to her, surprising her into that croon and baby talk which Luke had missed without knowing why. When he came to be named. Jael dreamed a good deal of that Jewish king whose Psalms had been her delight and consolation. and finally called him David. He must have looked like the king, she thought

too long, and were perpetually testing the quality of his eyes with their fingers and the strength of his lungs by their pinch. remove.

tion I don't know. It seems to me that it would be a good source of revenue. The police captured sixteen gallons of "first shot" a few days since, a mile from here. The fellows did not even help themselves, but incontinently poured it all upon the ground. I am welcomed at every door. These good needs treat me like a benefactor and we come at every door. This of good people treat me like a benefactor because I am an American. When night falls I put on my heavy frish frieze ulster — which I have worn many nights in summer here—and wander out into the bogs. I usually manage to call at three or four cabins before returning. All are warm in their welcomes. They sit around their turf blaze and brew a bowl of punch

I could wander on with many, many

would find much to weave into his warr

leave.

hills of Connemara insure.

3 comp eceived he end 880-81 nly reared rec e adde nd of t iving a 41 per 3. The f morte ry nurs istituti 'hich, i ring ab 1st. T tother. 2nd. mes di fants 1 3. The ur estir ole to a sk und ses of c rangen compl ders of As con ve the rt from ve beer tution. 4. Tho arge of lieving ility, de best ser of opi elf is in oductiv ing of 1 uld rece em, as a 1 that ler the After ca ult of p nion th ing of 1 nourish pracing ing infa

The Festival of Children.

stands the test, as any one may

who spends a week here. I am indebted to him for not a little of the information

I have gleaned of the people. Many a good story he has told me as he sat in his

curruch with his coat off and his sleeves

rolled back rowing to an island to attend

a sick call. I sat in the stern admiring

his self-sacrifice and envying his splen-did muscles as they corded under his stroke with the oars, "You have on your

we were stepping into mud and wading

came home I sent him my other pair.'

cabin, but he never turns away a stranger

He lives in one room of a small

fine breeches," said I to him one day

Cardinal Manning on a recent occasion said : We must look to Christmas as the festival of the children. It is so because it is the festival of the Child Jesus—it is the festival of home, of father, mother, and little ones. And at this Christma time all who have children ought to lay o heart the responsibility allotted the in respect to them. They were the chil-dren of fathers and mothers by nature, but they were the children of God by adoption and grace. Let parents take care how they brought up their children. Let them give them a true Christian edu cation. Let them not be lured by any of the attractions of greater intellectua culture to send their sons or daughters out of the light of faith which, turned upon them, made them disciples of Jesus Christ. Then they had duties to perform

to their homes. They ought to take account of them on Christmas Day. How had they ruled over their house-holds? And had the light of faith shone in their homes. Had fathers lived with their children as if they were endeavoring to bring them up as St. Joseph brought up the Child Jesus? Had mothers endeavored to imitate the Blessed Virgin in her love, care, and tender watchfulness over the children committed to them? There were other besides their children, in their house holds, who served them, and to whom they owed duties of love and care because servants in their houses were just as if they were the children of the family. Did they treat their servants with tenderness, generosity, with watch-fulness and care for their moral welfare

Did they do all they could to enable their servants to serve God? Did they afford them time to go to Divine ser-vice? Did they, when they sat down to their meals, ask God's blessing upon them, and give thanks for them? That was the practice of their forefathers when the light of the Incarnation shed its brightness over the land; but now, unhappily, "There is a darkness come of the land and a mist over the people."

LONE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1879. I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them them for liver complaints and malarial fever They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

and the work brought a number of Cath-olics to Paterson and the membership of the church was largely increased. In 1832-33, the next priest, Father Duffy, built the Catholic church in Oliver street, and it is the dedication of that church, fifty years ago, which was now being celebrated. James Roosevelt Bayley was the first Bishop formed by setting off New Jersey from the New York Diocese, in 1851

There were now twenty thousand Catholics in Paterson, one third of the entire population. All the other churches of Paterson, Passaic city, Hackensack, Goshen, Middleton, and, in fact, of all the country round about, were the off-shoots of St. John's Church, so that it was to-day the mother, so to speak, of rom 40,000 to 50,000 parishioners.

O'CONNEL'S LOVE-MAKING.

O'Connell gives us a glimpse of the supreme moment of happiness in the love romance of his life. "I never," he says, "proposed marriage to any woman but one-my Mary. I said to her, 'Are you eugaged, Miss O'Connell?' She answered 'I am not.' Then,' said I, 'will you en-gage yourself to me?' 'I will,' was her renly. And I said I wand downto me reply. And I said I would devote my life to make her happy. She deserved that I should; she gave me thirty-four years of the purest happiness that man ever enjoyed." The lovers were priv-ately married on the 23d of June, 1802, in Dame street. Dublin. at the lodgings of Mr. James Connor, the lady's brother-in-law. The bride was a daughter of the physician in Tralee, who was indeed skill-ful in his profession, but not sufficiently rich to give a marriage portion with hi daughter. This it was which caused hich caused a resentment in O'Connell's family when they came to know of the marriage, for it was kept secret for several months.

For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 86 pp, symptoms, remedies elps, advise. Send stamp-DR. WHITTER, 200 Race St. incinnet: 0. (old office). State case.

Be Careful What You Eat.

The best medical authorities declare that worms in the human system are often induced by eating too freely of uncooked fruit and too much meat, cheese, etc. Whatever may be the cause, Freeman's Worm Powders are cause, speedy and safe to cure; they destroy the worms, and contain their own cathartic to expel them.

form works

them, works

tawa,

DEC. 15, 1888.

TTERSON, N. J., RISHIONERS.

on the Early History Roman Catholics.

ersary of the founding oman Catholic Church ., was celebrated last fice, on Main street, is t and finest buildings worship in the State, apacity of twenty-five broad aisles and halls ccommodate as many wded last Sunday. The red by a trained adult voices, assisted by a f fifty boys. The great emented by an orches-

d, of Rochester, deliv-address. He said this e year for celebration nother. Some of these le, but, with regard to the less said of them Bishop was supposed ent Luther celebrations. century had been re-Catholic priests were d in sympathy with the ons of the day. "st Catholic church in built in Barclay street, se called St Data

as called St. Peter's. an was carried thither Steuben County to be four hundred miles, for he numerous desc and Clem had nest members of the ever since. The first New Jersey was Rev. who was sent on from I who established, about Mocopin for the benefit Catholics who had been ron mines from before ry War. In 1805 the vice was held at Battle ison. This parish was benefit of a number of nts who had settled at

celebrated in Paterson in the house of James larket street. Services from that time on in pri-. Father Langdale supervision over all the is part of the country, ion of New York city and it is remembered how in those days, it may be difficulty Father Langcovering his gigantic was succeeded by the Bulger. One day, when was walking along the ng journey, he was overner who invited him to a on. After some casual e farmer asked : rmer ?" ed the clergyman.

may be you are a me-

t a mechanic." goodness' sake, what are

olic priest." topped his horses. off," said he. "Get off at etic can ride with me." er was obliged to resume

foot. holic church was built in 21. It was on the corner Congress (now Market) tal cost of \$1,000. It was quare. Father O'Gorman regular priest. He was Fathers Shanahan and During the incumbency of Morris Canal was built. brought a number of Cath-on and the membership of as largely increased. In ext priest, Father Duffy, olic church in Oliver street, ledication of that church, o, which was now being ames Roosevelt Bayley was op formed by setting off om the New York Diocese,

Rest. My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired-And with desire have I long desired Rest-only rest.

DEC. 15, 1888

"Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain In barren ways; "Tis hard to sow and never garner grain In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear-But God knows best; And I have prayed, but vals has been my prayer, For rest-sweet rest.

overboard as things of no price. Beloved Apostle says of worldlings :

with the God who made it. The scien-tist studies nature's God. The laws of

tract our enraptured scrutiny, "study my ways" saith the Lord. The scientist communes with God's mute ministers,

nature and the paths of the spheres

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap The autumn yield; 'Tis hard to till-and when 'tis tilled to weep O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry, So heart oppressed, So heart oppressed, And so I sigh a weak and human sigh For rest-for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years, And cares infest My path, and through the flowing of hot tears I pined for rest.

"Twas always so, when, still a child, I laid On mother's breast My wearied little head, s'en then I prayed, As now, for rest.

And I am restless still. 'Twill soon be o'er-Far down the west Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore Where I shall rest. FATHER RYAN.

THE HABIT'S SYMBOL.

A Beautiful Sermon by Father Phelan, Delivered on the Occasion of a Religious Reception.

On Tuesday last, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Maryville, Miss Annie Thatcher, daughter of George Thatcher, of this city, and granddaughter of John Mullanphy, received the habit of religion from the hands of Rev. D. S. Phelan. The young lady had for many years been a pupil of the order, yet her decision to enter religion was a surprise to her most intimate friends. On the morning in question there assembled great numbers to lend the approval of their presence to her choice of a state of life. The beautiful chapel of the convent was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the choir rendered some choice selections very creditably. The Nestor of the city clergy, the priest who baptised the young postulant, was present in the sanctuary Before giving her the habit Father Phe

It has been the custom in every age God. 'If anyone loves me I will love for persons accepting certain fixed canons of conduct and pursuing a common method of life to adopt a style of dress him" said Christ. At her reception the novice proclaims herself a lover. At her profession she becomes engaged. Then all her life long she waits for her wed-ding day—the coming of her heavenly bridegroom. What a happy life? Joy-ous hope and blissful expectancy empty method of life to adopt a style of dress that distinguished them as a class and gave to the world an outward sign of their inward aspiration. Every one knew a philosopher of old from his garb. The penitents of the Old Law were pro-claimed in sackcloth and ashes. The pilgrims of the middle ages went forth with staff and seein to traverse strange their sweetness into her vows and fill them to overflowing with the wine of gladness. And death is but the conwith staff and scrip to traverse strange lands and worship at distant shrines. summation of love. An exile banished to Siberia is as sad a sight as human eyes can behold. The dying worldling The dress or habit of religion serves the same purpose_it is an outward sign of inward consecration, and expresses in its shares a harder fate. The iron of agony, harder and colder than any digged from shape, color and material the threefold Siberian mines, enters his soul and cleaves to his very personality. When the religious dies her soul calmly obligation of the vows. What strikes us most in the religious habit is its affectamost in the religious most is its allocation tion of singularity: it is strangely out of fashion. Did we not know these people, meeting them casually, we should say they were strangers come from a strange country. And that is the first great departs, taking passage in death's swift gliding bark and is wafted over the shadowy sea to meet her bridegroom lover. The worldling's ruling passion rallies all its strength in death. See the truth the habit teaches. These religious are not only strangers from a strange two thieves dying on either side of Our Lord. The evening was a glorious one in spring. The hills and valleys around Jerusalem were decked in their vernal land, they are foreigners to this earth and belong to a different world. Entering religion is, in the exgreen and shone glorious in the sunset. pressive language of the Church, leaving the world. And it is symbolical of wider The city of Solomon looked a very jewel in the rough setting of surrounding nature. The sight had no charm, stirred and profounder truths, namely: all men no pulse of desire, in the good thief. He turned his eyes to the suffering Son of are strangers on this earth. The world is in its decrepitude. It was old before we began to be. Nations came and went. Empires rose and fell. Cities shone for a while and vanished. Sixty centuries Man and prayed, "Remember me when you come into your Kingdom." The im-Empires rose and fell. Cities shone for a while and vanished. Sixty centuries rolled by before we were born. We are newcomershere. The grass is older than we and the flower of the grass is our senior. A hundrel years ago where senior. A hundrel years ago where were we? nus not only Then, we shall not tarry long here. A few more labors, a few more sorrows, a few more tears, and we are gone. The ancients represented Mercury in the the ancients represented Mercury in the attitude of a runner whose winged foot barely tipped the earth in his onward course. Life is a second's tick between two eternities. Everything on earth finds here a home except man; he has not here a lasting dwelling. Such being the nature of life's tenure, reason should dictate that, as a factor, it should find a place in all our calculations. But with our Lord likened to a building failen to decay. We must pull down and build up; remodel and repair, until we shall have thoroughly cast off the old man and put on the new, who is according to Christ. Our appetites must be radically changed. We love the pleasure of sense. We must learn to despise them. The con-upiscence of the according sense. place in all our calculations. But with the vast majority of men it is not so. They think and feel and act as if they were to stay here always. They "want but little here below and not that little long;" yet they go on amassing substance and heaping up gold to purchase the necessaries and luxuries of life withal, cupiscence of the eyes, the concupiscence of the flesh and the pride of life are objects of hatred to the spiritual man. Now, the heart is a blind faculty and we as if they were to live here a million as it they were to five here a million years. They build up fortunes for their children to pull down; they gather at great pain and infinite care all those things that make life attractive; and in the end these mock at them and sharpen the pangs of their dying. Men labor and fret from dawn till dark—for a liv-ing. They rack their brains and lacerate cannot coerce its love. But the super natural tastes must be cultivated. "Taste and see that the Lord is sweet" says the Psalmist. We can cultivate the eye o ear or palate and learn to distinguish the true from the spurious, and the rude from the refined. We can cultivate the moral tastes also. Both take time. A religious house is a school of art in which They rack their brains and lacerate their hearts—just for a living. They exile themselves from home and friends; plunge in the mad vortex of speculation, sell their souls—and all for a living. And such a living as it is at best! One of the most are by turns both marble and sculp-rs. Not on the day of reception, not ors. even on the day of profession, is the work of personal sanctification accomplished. It is then only begun. We may discip-It is then only begun. We may discip-line ourselves into a habitual custody of the tongue; we may conceal our restonishing facts in human experience is the persistence with which men hope against hope and strain for success in the face of sixty centuries of failure. Genersentments under a disguise of condes face of sixty centuries of failure. Gener-ation after generation goes down in sor-row and disappointment to the grave, still new generations come and take up the fight and push on to the inevitable disaster. Poor man! He draws his eyes from the great destiny beyond, and stoops down to write a name for himself in the best of time. The wind blots it out as sentiments under a disguse of condes-cension, and stand well in the commun-ity. Perfection is not a polish; religion is not mannerism. "The kingdom of God is within you," Our Lord loves to compare the soul to a garden or a field. Whoever understands horticulture or agriculture knows what part the spade and shovel and axe play in the cultivation of soil. A perfectly kept dust of time. The wind blots it out as soon as it is recorded. He tries to build a castle of perpetuity and loads the earth with tower and battlement; but sand, unstable sand underlies it all; the rains garden is one in which not only every tree and shrub and vegetable is watched tree and shrub and vegetable is watched and cared for; but every blade of grass and every handful of soil has received attention. We have run away from the hard highways, and the barren rocks unstable sand underlies it all; the rains come, and iron and stone, pillar and por-tal, are buried below. In religion peopl do not try for success in this life. Fol-lowing the counsel of the Apostle of the what they shall wear they are content. But they do try very hard for success in the world to come. They strive to per-form works which they can carry with them, works that will be of value there.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

fixed a term for its completion. People who lose their time will probably find at death their work unfinished, and they will be a set the set of the set o A merchant would be foolish who would purchase goods where they are dear and carry them to a port where th y bring no price. Our spiritual barks are afloat, inchors lifted and all sails spread; but what is the nature of the cargo? The Sengure will learn how cutting is the jeer, uttered by Our Lord: "This man began to build and could not finish.'

Young ladies; your duty for some time perishable goods that cannot bear trans-portation and in the end must be cast to come will be to examine your vocation. You fain would hope that God has called you to the institute of the Sacred Heart. It is singular that the two orders of most recent rise in the Church, the Passionists and the Sacred Heart, have for their spe-cial mission the spread of devotion to the sacred humanity of Christ. The human side of Our Lord is frequently lost sight of. In allour sympathy with Jesus Christ "You say you are rich and have need of nothing; and you know not that you are wretched and miserable and poor

are wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked." What can the richest take with them out of this world? Grave clothes have no pockets; and stern communism keeps watch at the grave. These religious have undertaken something_something worthy of their heaven-born ambition_something that will survive life decay. Their purpose we avail ourselves of the proviso of his divinity. Remember your spouse is "a man of sorrows." How can you be glad? Remember he is away preparing a home for you and him. Feed the weary, wait

by voluntary fasting and penance. You hope one day to cast your lot with Our Lord. He asks you to day, "can you will survive life's decay. Their purpose is not to get rich. Fortunes are toy-houses. Old men build them and chil-dren pull them down. They aim not to oblight for the survive set of drink the chalice which I am about to drink?" Your noviciate will qualify you achieve fame. Renown is an unseemly rabble rout in the halls of death and an impertinence to Heaven. Only God knows our worth; and none but he can Western Watchman. reward it. The highest, noblest, grandest occupa-

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

The Red Sunsets, Cyclones and Earthquakes Foretelling Coming Disaster How to Meet It.

The recent mysterious appearances following sunset and preceding sunrise neat, light and matter: the religious goes before the king of kings and lord of lords. The ways of God are not all visible; there have attracted wide attention from stuare myriads of secret agencies at work influencing hearts, reforming desires and shaping the aflairs of men in ways that are most mysterious The world sees what happens; the saint dents of the skies and the people gener-ally. During the days of recent weeks the sun seems to have been obscured by a thin veil of a dull leaden hue which, as the sun receded toward the horizon, be sees results in their causes; is in the midst of the throbbing energies of came more luminous, then yellow, then orange, then red; and, as night settled down upon the earth, a dull purple. At first it was thought these appearances divinity and can with a prayer control them. These religious are lovers. Every conscious human being in the world is in Every were ordinary sunset reflections of light love with something-something that allures him in youth-eludes him in age but it is now pretty certain that they are either the misty substance of the tail of and at the moment of fruition trips him some unseen comet, in which the earth into the grave. The saint finds nothing is enveloped, or a surrounding stratum in this fleeting, perishable world to challenge his affection, and he straight-way lays siege to the mighty heart of God. Yes; it is possible to love God. It is furthermore possible to be loved by of world dust or very small meteors. Professor Brooks, of the Red House Ob-servatory, Phelps, N. Y., has turned his telescope upon these objects and discov-ered what he thinks are myriads of telescopic meteors. If it is unorganized world dust, or decomposed vapors, as the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N. Y., remarks: "How is this matter to be disposed of? Will it settle and form a deposit upon the earth, or remain a partial opaque shell about the earth to eat off a portion of the sun's light upon

> Whatever the mystery is, there is no denying that some very strange forces are at work in the upper airs. The terrible tornadoes and cyclones which have swept our own country, and the fearful volcan-oes and earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities and thousands of people-the tidal waves which mysteriously rise and fall on coasts hitherto unvexed by them-the tremendous activity which is evident in the sun by the constant revelation of enormous spots upon its surface—all indicate unusual energy in the heavenly bodies.

These circumstances recall Professor Grimmer's prophecies that from 1881 to 1887, the passage of the five great planets_Mars, Neptune, Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn-around the sun would produce strange and wonderful phenomena He says: "The waters of the earth will become more or less poisonous. The air will be foul with noisome odors. Ancient races will disappear from the earth." He attempts to prove his prophecy by the fact that in 1720, when Mars and Saturn made their passage around the sun coin made their passage around the sin com-cidentally, great destruction and mortal-ity visited all parts of the globe. He also found the same results in previous perchelion passages of the planets, and argues that these circumstances and argues und learner. Be allowed to come and wash our wounds

should adopt means to keep the system well supported and the blood pure and that the most philosophical and effective method of accomplishing this is to keep the kidneys and liver in good condition. From the testimonials of such men as Dr. Dio Lewis and Professor R. A. Gunn. M. D., Dean of the United States Medi-cal college, New York, and thousands of influential non-professional people, it seems almost certain that for this purpose there is no preparation known to science equal to Warner's Safe Cure. This medicine has acquired the finest reputation of any preparation that was ever put upon the market. It is a radi-cal blood purifier, which soothes and heals all inflamed organs, strengthens the nervous system, washes out all evidences

of decay, regulates digestion, prevents malassimilation of food in a philosophical and rational manner, fortifies the system against climatic changes and malarial influences and the destructive agencies which seem to be so abundant in these "evil days."

It is not our purpose to dispute the cor rectness of Professor Grimmer's prophe-cies. As we have said, the marked disturb ances of the past few years would seem to give a semblance of verification to his theory. It is certain, as above stated, that we are passing through what may be regarded as a crucial period, and it is the part of wise men not to ignore, but to learn to fortify themselves against the possibility of being overcome by these evils. It is a duty which each man owes to himself, and his fellows, to mitigate as much as possible the suffering of humanity and in no way better can he accomplish this purpose than to see to it that he, himself, is fortified by the best known preparation in the strongest possi-ble manner and that he exert the influ ence of his own example upon his fel-lows to the end that they, too, may share with him immunity from the destruc-tive influences which seek his ruin.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

Is there in the world a person who is Is there in the world a person who is ignorant of the daily miracles which are operated in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes? We shall carry our inquiry farther. Is there any one who can deny these miracles? The field is free for un-believers. The lists are open to apostates and hereits. Lat them come if they and heretics. Let them come if they dare to tax with error what I advance to

day. A considerable distance separating us from the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, renders very difficult, if not impossible a voyage to the grotto, ever ble ed ! th waters of which restore sight to the blind; the use of his members to the paralytic; health to the sick; life—shall I say it?—to the dying, and by the fact, makes the light shine on the eyes of the incredulous. Well, why should we not give a foot-

ing in the North West to the accomplishment of the boundless prodigies of "Our Mother" the most Blessed Virgin Mary. Mother" the most Blessed Virgin Mary. It will not be an unfruitful essay, nor an inconsistent attempt. No ! It is a work sure of being crowned with certain success. A work, called to manifest beyond the seas, the striking protection of Her, whose Dogma is there, not only misunderstood and generally rejected, but even, deplor-able to say treated as a falsehood On able to say, treated as a falsehood. On the Saskatchewan, in the district of Prince Albert, is gracefully situated, although humble in appearance, the Catholic Mis-sion of St. Laurent, confiled to the de-voted care of the Reverend Fathers Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It has been decided to organize a sub-

scription destined for the erection of a church, dedicate 1 to Our Lady of Lourdes. The sum of the collection made amongst some of the inhabitants of the vicinity amounted only to \$250. I come then today, to make an appeal to all hearts in general, begging each to offer a mite to

"A CRITIC CRITICISED."

Bishop Meurin, the Roman Catholic Prelate of Bombay, is a thorn in the side of the Anglican clergy of India. It was a hard fate that led the latter to make Bombay their headquarters, for they have never been able to couple their claims to Catholicity with a necessary pruden abuse of the Roman Catholic Church Church without being immediately "hauled over the coals" in a most cruel manner by the doughty representative of 'the Papal power, who has his seat so near them. Bombay has for many years now been the headquarters of the High Anglicans; at one time it had a flourishing branch of the English Church Union, but this has apparently collapsed, as no Low Church man or Dissenter could be found to pro man of Dissenter could be lound to pro-vide it with any work, and none of the Evangelicals would "oblige" by treading on the tail of the Union coat. The Church of England, in its "Catholic" aspect, has done all it could in Bombay, The Ang-licans have there nurtured a "sisterhood," and a celibate order of preachers "after" the Jesuits; both, we believe, have been successful to some extent, but the first not without the loss of more than one by 'version. Full Anglican ritual has been supplied at St. Peter's Church, Maza gon; and the cardinal doctrine of apostolic gon; and the cardinal doctrine of apostonic succession has been enthusiastically championed by two successive Anglican bishops, Douglas and Milne. Therefore we say that the strength of Anglicanism has been favorably developed in the Western capital of India. But alas! its weak-nesses have also been there most clearly there and all beause the Romen Cath nesses have also been there most clearly shown, and all because the Roman Cath-olic Eishop will not let the Anglicans alone. Anglicans are unfortunately com-pelled every now and then to save their characters for genuine Protestantism by a little abuse of the Papacy. They do it with reluctance, and are always careful to sugar such abuse with courtesy and None of your hearty cursing charity. and consignments to outer darkness that characterized the utterances of hon-est Master Latimer, or plain John Knox only a little mild assertion of a "purer faith" on one side and of an "admixture

of corruption" on the other. Surely such gentle little blows ought not to be retal-iated! They are given in kindness and no harm is meant; really they are in-tended to save our character, not to injure yours. Bishop Meurin, however, is cruel enough to shut his eyes to the genral unmeaningness of the Anglican phrases, and when Bishop Milne, or the Rev. Luke Rivington, as in duty bound, as loyal English churchmen, make, in a conventional kind of way, an attack on the Church of Rome by virtue of their sub-scriptions to the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, down comes this troublesome Roman Catholic Bishop and in a most rude and ruthless manner calls upon them to "prove their words." Over and over again the Auglicans have told him they won't tight; they have repeatedly asserted that they "mean nothing by it;" but the very next time they venture to charitably dealers that their and the total the total that leclare that their church is better than the Pope's up comes that pugnacious Prelate again. In 1875 Bishop Douglas and the Rev. Luke Rivington ventured on a few mere saving conventionalisms re-garding the faith of their Roman brethren; Bishop Meurin immediately challenged them to make good their assertions. Of course they courteously declined. In 1879 Bishop Milne, in very mild and charitable language, went through the

necessary form of decrying the erring sister: again Bishop Meurin made the mistake of believing that any harm was meant, and of course the Anglican de-clined to give full satisfaction. It was too cruel of the Bishop. This year Rev. Luke Rivington, however, taking heart from seeing an assembly of Anglican Bishops in India and armed with their collected message, ventured to address the doughty Roman Bishop, and lovingly

"Hew Mihi."

3

How long, O Lorl! shall I a wandererbe, A weary, way-worn exile far from Thee, Watching with tear-dimmed eyes Thy face to see? to see? How long, O Lord! How long.

How long shall I in darkness grope my way? Weeping and sighing for that "Glorious Day" The while I lift to Thee my voice and pray. How long, O Lord ! How long.

How long shall subtle snares my path beset? How long shall chafing cares my spirit fret? And misspent talents keen remorse beget? How long, O Lord ! How long.

How long shall I mistake vile dross for gold, For empty baubles squandering wealth untold ? As Esau for a meal his birthright sold. How long, O Lord ! How long.

How long I with husks my hungers. Regardless of my heaven-born high estate, Or spurned like Lazarus from the rich man's gate ? How long, O Lord ! How long.

How long, O Lord! ere I Thy voice shall hear Saying: Tis I my child, why dost thou fear? Behold the storm has passed, the sky is clear; How long, O Lord ! How long.

How long, O Lordi ere I shall feel Thy hand; Leading me gently to that Better Land, Where round Thy throne Thy ransomed ones shall stand forever, evermore. Feast of All Saints, H. C. Chatham, November 1st., 1883

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IDOLS AND PROTESTANTISM.

[An Editorial Dialogue in the Brooklyn Eagle Office.1

"Did you see this item in one of the papers about the exportation of wrought iron and brass gods from England for the use of the heathen?" demanded the managing editor, as the religious editor strolled in to see if he could collect the hat he bet with the managing editor on the election.

"What about it ?" asked the religious editor. "It is said that the intrinsic value of

the gods was more than the amount spent in Bibles and hymn books for the same rpose. We ought to have something but that." urpose.

"What do you want about it ?" inquired the religious editor. "The more gods they send out, the more work it makes for the missionaries, and it will be time for us to kick when you hear that the Bible societies begin to object. Can I get that hat to day."

"But what is the good of missionaries if "But what is the good of missionaries if their work is to be rendered inoperative by the exportation of these unregenerate manufacturers of gods?" asked the man-aging editor, warmly. "It seems to me as though the missionary societies had better begin their work nearer home." "Yow the to wake them believe that

"You try to make them believe that, and see what a mare's nest you drop into," retorted the religious editor, with contempt. "I know something about that business, and I know that the peo-ple having the heathens in charge will not thank you nor me for interfering with their rights in the matter. When the heathen give out there is an end to all superannuated clergymen and the old of all denominations, and these maids maids of all denominations, and these British manufacturers of spurious gods are standing in with the Christians. So you let things alone and come out and buy me my hat."

"Do you mean to say that the Bible societies are setting up the job to have the tin and iron gods sent out to the heathen, in order to keep back the cause of salvation ?" exclaimed the managing editor, in astonishment. "Not directly," replied the religious

editor, with a quiet laugh. "But I do mean to say this, that the big end of the missions is gone as soon as the heathen are converted, and the missionary bodies are not going to encourage anything that will tend to break down their business. What have we got to do with it, anyway? Those manufacturers know what they are doing and how far they can go, and there isn't any one to thank you and me for sticking our oar in until our interfer ence has been solicited. Now, let's talk about that hat."

now twenty thousand Cathon, one third of the entire All the other churches of ssaic city, Hackensack, lleton, and, in fact, of all ound about, were the off-John's Church, so that it e mother, so to speak, of 50,000 parishioners.

EL'S LOVE-MAKING.

ives us a glimpse of the su-at of happiness in the love slife. "I never," he says, silie. "I never, neswys, urriage to any woman but y. Isaid to her, 'Are you O'Connell?' She answered (hen,' said I, 'will you en-to me?' 'I will,' was her I said I would devote my her happy. She deserved d; she gave me thirty-four purest happiness that man " The lovers were priv-" The lovers were priv-on the 23d of June, 1802, in Dublin. at the lodgings of onnor, the lady's brotherbride was a daughter of Tralee, who was indeed skill-fession, but not sufficiently marriage portion with his n O'Connell's family when know of the marriage, for ecret for several months.

aronic diseases, 86 pp, symptoms, remedies, a stamp-DR. WHITTER, 200 Race St., office). State case. reful What You Eat,

nedical authorities declare in the human system are d by eating too freely of ruit and too much meat, Whatever may be the man's Worm Powders are safe to cure; they destroy nd contain their own cathl them.

leaves the world, but she always produce epidemics and destruct dies to it. When death comes, she has but the physical pain of dissolution to endure; her heart agony, the affliction of spirit, the grief of parting, the dread, the Bloom have all been passed long ago. But the religious life is not all a love dream. There is work, hard work, and blood has been impoverished by excess of work or dissipation next and only those who are in comparative vigor shall escape to enjoy the era of renewed activity and work in plenty to be done before the great Sabbath. Our nature has been by prosperity which will follow the period of destruction. our Lord likened to a building fallen to

Inasmuch as the entire world seems subject to the sway of the heavenly bodies no part of the earth, he thinks, can escape scourging. He even predicts that America will lose over ten millions of people; that farmers will be stricken with fear and cease to till the soil; that famine will make human misery more wretched. That hundreds will flee to

overcrowded cities for aid in vain. That sudden changes in ocean currents, tem-perature and surroundings will entirely transform the face of nature and climate of countries; that the air will be so foul with malaria and other noxious gases that those who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs. That many who escape other ills will bloat with dropsy and suddenly pass away, while others will grow thin and drag out a miserable existence in indescribable agony for weeks. Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body will torment them. They will easily tire and become des-pondent. A faint, hot feeling will be suceded by chilly sensations while hallucinations and dread of impending ill will paralyze all effort. "The birds in the air, the beasts of the field and even the fish of the sea will become diseased, poisoning the air and poisoning the waters of the globe." We are told on the other hand that those who shall pass through this period of trial will have larger enjoy-ment of life and health. The earth will yield more abundantly than ever before. The animal kingdom will be more prolific and life prolonged very materially This prolongation of life will be owing to the healthy electric and magnetic influences

be allowed to come and wash our wounds in the water of the grotto of Lourdes and place our infirmities at the feet of "the good Mother."

The erection of the proposed church will commence as soon as we shall be in a position to execute the undertaking. Let us remember that Our Lady of Lourdes herself will certainly not fail to acknow-ledge her thanks, by placing at the dis-posal of the zealous contributors the

reasures of her generosity. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Rev. Brother J. P. Piquet, of the Ob-lates of Mary Immaculate, in charge of the works, Grandin Post Office, Saskat-

. The Manufactured Despatches.

chewan.

The Journal de Quebec, referring t the case against Judy on the complaint of the Central News Agency of London and the laughter-producing effect of such dispatches, says :-- "To us these things are not so amusing. They represent ou not so amusing. They represent our country to be what it is not. We consider our reputation dearer than anything else. Canada is not the place to produce the acts of yandalism and barbarity which are brigging disgrace on the older continent at the present time. Thank God! French-Ganadians, English, Irish and Scotch are a unit, in this respect, in protesting against the bad reputation which these news manufacturers are giving to Canada. Here we have different languages, relig-Here we have different languages, relig-ions, and ideas, but we are all united on this point. We are loyal and hospitable. Let that be tokl. As to the news manu-facturers who are plunging a whole comtry into uneasines, who are cosing the odium of a plot upon the unfortunate Irish people, and who are representing Canadians as traitors and assassing, they should be brought before the assizes and ignominiously punished as they deserve

THE REVOLT which is caused in a dys

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can Council in Calcutta, in the hope that some common basis of fellowship might be found. Bishop Meurin at once comes forward, and in a few pages under the title of "A Critic Criticional" anyther the source of th

Criticised," crushes the reverend gentleman's assertions and arguments. The letter of the Rev. Luke Rivington is given in full in the pamphlet before us so that the reader has before him the words of both. As to the arguments made use of on both sides we shall say nothing, as our space will not permit us, We would, however, remark that the character and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church must be full known to

men of Mr. Rivington's attainments. He must therefore be fully aware that the "selection of certain truths" car never form a basis for union between the can Anglican and Roman churches. Anglicanism may draw nearer and nearer in likeness to real Romanism

but as long as Anglicanism is Anglicanism in any one essential prin-ciple or practice, so long will the two religions be like two parallel lines drawn out to an undefinable length—they will two never touch, and can never be one.

Meurin's pamphlet shows this conclu sively. The pamphlet, as written by the Catholic Bishop, is vigorous, trenchant, and at the same time rigidly courteous; the pibby sentences are written by an experienced ecclesiastic and profound divine, with the pen of a ready writer.... Singalore Spectator (Secular).

..... A Paralytic Stroke.

W. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., affered with palsy and general debility, nd spent a small fortune in advertised remedies, without avail, antil he tried Burdoek Blood Bitters. It purified and revitalized the blood, caused it to circulate freely, and quickly restored him to health.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed.

Railway Accident.

table Discovery and Dyspectic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood. Sold by Haskness & Co. Druggiste Durgeiste use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dan-das st.

"Can't we come out and denounce the British manufacturers of spurious gods for backcapping the missionary societies in their excellent work among the hea-then and in their new set to find the first set. then, and in that way get the friendship of all the people in the heathen bus ness?" asked the managing editor. " "It strikes me that is the popular side to take. I don't think the churches will sustain these manufacturers in any such business as that."

"Perhaps not," conceded the religious editor. "If you put it right at 'em in that way, they will tell you that the British Government is all wrong from the start, and will side with you in all you say. But do you suppose they would do anything to break up the business? Think the churches are going to let go of the best hold they have and ruin their values. trade just for a sentiment? You bet they won't! Just as long as heathen gods are sent to the heathen, just so long there is going to be a chance for the missionaries and the collection of mis-sionary money, and the church will hold on ta it like death " on to it like death."

Five Thousand Men at Commu-Ion.

The annual half-yearly Communion of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family of Limerick took place at eight o'clock Mass at the Redemptorist Church on the two last Sundays of Oct. It was indeed a grand sight on each occasion to indeed a grand sight on each occasion to see so many approach the table of the Lord. Two divisions had to be made, as the society is so large that they could not all approach the rails on the same Sabbath morning. Nearly 5,000 received. It was a sight that cannot soon be for-gotten by those who had the pleasure of being present. Each man wearing his ribbon and medal, and singing the glori-ous hymns of the Blessed Sacrament, "Tantum Ergo," "Jesus, my Lord, my God. "Tantum Ergo," "Jesus, my Lord, my God, my all," &c, combined with the myster-ics of the Rosary, and other beautiful prayers, was enough to make one and all earnest.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dys-pepsia and Rheumatism for a lorg time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years." Sold by Harkmas & Co. Duracites Dan THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

tional question. Our friend now

poses as the defender of what he

terms the "provincial university."

This institution is held to be non-

sectarian and the coping stone of the

educational system of the province.

Admitting that it is non-sectarian,

does it, we ask, really perform the

university educational work of the

Province of Ontario? This is a fair

question which we ourselves propose

to answer, subject, of course, to con-

tradiction. We deny that this pam-

pered institution does the university

educational work of the Province

and therefore hold that it is not en-

titled to further aid. The state in-

deed created this university, but the

state has created all other universities

We give the World's argument in

The champions of the denominational colleges will pardon us if we point out the weakness of their position, and the unfair-ness of their attitude in regard to the pro-posal of increased provincial aid to the provincial university.

posal of increased provincial university. In the first place does it not look as if they were jealous of it when they form a

they were jealous of it when they form a compact to oppose the grant. On the other hand has the university ever moved a hand or foot against them. Have the upholders of the provincial system ever

stepped in to prevent the sectarian col-leges from increasing their revenues or

extending their usefulness. But when

extending their usefulness. But when the provincial college goes to its creator, the state, they chorus a howl against it. And the howl when analyzed is made almost entirely of side issues. Here is the issue stript of all verbiage. If the university needs aid shall it get it, get it from the state that created it? All this talk chout fees, scholarshing

get it from the state that created it? All this talk about fees, scholarships, extravagant management, what the de-nominations have done, etc., is irrelevant. Not that we mean to say these things are not to be considered. But their consider-

ation is not of the question till the main issue as just laid down, is settled. If the

sectarians will give us a straight answer to that question we shall try to meet their

Anything so utterly devoid of in-

genuousness and consequently of

tenance solely to the state.

arguments.

idered.

as well.

full:

The Catholic Mecorb ublished Weekly at 486 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

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Ottawa Agency : P. J. COFFEY, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. RATES PER ANUM. -One Copy, \$2.00; Three Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten Copies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. Approved by the Bishops of London, and recommended by the Bishops of Ottawa, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-olic Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pub-All correspondence addressed to the all correspondence addressed to the all correspondence addressed to the all she will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the

cies of Ontario wherein the Catholics paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office. are now in the majority, and many more where they have a controlling influence, with the prospect of com-Catholic Record. plete political ascendency before many years. Here are these consti-

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1883.

journal supposed to be liberal and

progressive appealing to the ignor-

demand in a spirit of fairness.

leader of the opposition.

tuencies : Algoma, Bruce S. R. Essex N. R. THE SCHOOL QUESTION. Elsewhere will be found extracts Frontenac, Grenville S. R. Hastings E. R. Huron W. R. from late articles in the Toronto World on the school question. Our contemporary has not yet made the slightest attempt to controvert our position by anything like argument.

Glengarry, Hamilton, Hastings W. R. Kent W. R. Lanark N. R. Lingston, Ontario N. R. Peterboro E. R Renfrew N. R. Ottawa, Prescott, Renfrew S. R. Russell Waterloo N. R. We have not advocated the destruc-Victoria S. R. Wellington S. R. tion of the public school system. We simply demand a sound system This list we commend to the ear-

of Catholic education for Catholic nest perusal of the World. We also invite the attention of the politicians children. Catholic parents are in conscience bound to secure such an to the strong argument in favor of education for their children. The equality it presents. The World World claims to be a "liberal" jourdoes injustice to the Protestants of nal. We once heard it stated that Ontario by assuming that they are men who most loudly boast of being all in favor of irreligious education. independent are those who cannot There are, as will soon be seen, be depended upon. We now see thousands and thousands of Protesthat journals calling themselves libtants in Ontario who, like their coeral are sometimes disposed to be religionists of Quebec and Manitoba, the most illiberal of all. In the case are heart and soul in favor of denomof the World we actually have a inational instruction.

a voice at headquarters and, for the

time, afford every facility for ade-

quate inspection. Inspectors with

nothing to inspect are not required,

nor can their appointment remove

our grievances. These grievances

will, we feel confident, be soon re-

moved. The rapid growth of the

Catholic population in Ontario, and

its increasing political power give

us just grounds to hope for the

fature. There are several constituen-

Brockville.

Cornwall, Essex S. R.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

ance and prejudices of the majority The New York Graphic sees in the to prevent the minority from fulfilpresent state of things in the Amerling a conscientious obligation. We ican republic a great similarity to have placed before the people a dethe situation in Rome in the days of mand for a reconstruction of our the latter's decline. There is cerschool system after a manner which, while no wise interfering with its tainly in this new world a very rapid and widespread disregard for efficiency, would remove all inequalprivate and public morality which, of ity and injustice. Neither the a certainty, bodes evil for the future. World nor any other journal that has When Rome was in its decline, says the dealt with the subject has met that Graphic, these were among its symptoms:-The elections were matters of annual In the second of the World's art bargain.

Palaces sprung up in the cities and casicles elsewhere cited, that journal icles elsewhere cited, that journal tes in the country. By the sea were asks several questions some of which villas, parks, fish-ponds, and game pre-Money was the one thought from the are silly, others impertinent. Mr. Mowat will, no doubt, be prepared highest to the lowest. Many judges gave unjust decisions and to state his position on the question

when Parliament meets. The same may be said of Mr. Meredith, the loader of the opnosition.

Those who spent most money were most certain of success. Public spirit among the masses was dead or sleeping. Certain avenues for money getting were The World's insinuation that the

Bishop of London has been in comstate has no right to tax any class of Certain avenues to "In held as "Prizes of the State," being "in held as "Prizes of the people," These were munication with the latter gentleman citizens who have made provision for in regard of our programme of amendments is simply ridiculous. Neither the Bishop of London, nor Mr. Meredith saw our programme in the gift of the people." These were sought after by means which demoralized both givers and receivers. Really, most of these symptoms are re-cognizable in our day. Are we nearing the last stage of dissolution? university education in their own e last stage of dissolut The American republic has before it a glorious future if it remain true to the traditions and principles of its founders. But these traditions and principles have been lost sight of by multitudes of the people and purposely disregarded by many of their leaders. Social demoralization always ends in political corruption showed to be practically religious and national decadence. when he pointed out to the deputation advocating bible reading in the Our American friends were, to our schools, that in four-fifths of the pubmind, doing a wise thing if they at once took vigorous steps to stamp lic schools of the Province, bible out the social disorders that now reading and some form of prayer prey on the very vitals of the nation. were practiced. The non-sectarian Let them begin with divorce, an evil cry will never do for the Toronto of such magnitude as to menace and University. Denominational education is already recognized in prinendanger the very life of the nation. ciple in this Province and the vast

just claim on exclusive state aid. It it cannot without such aid survive, let it perish. *THE MAYORALTY OF OTTAWA*. From Ottawa we are advised that it is now definitely arranged that Mr. C. T. Bate is to be a candidate The Toronto World is disturbing tself sorely over the whole educa-

Mr. C. T. Bate is to be a candidate for the Mayoralty in opposition to Dr. St. Jean. We cannot really understand the grounds on which Mr. Bate's candidature is based. We have always, however, noticed that when any Catholic is occupant of a civic chair in this country there is a very ill-disguised uneasiness amongst many of the ardent and zealous of our Protestant fellow-conntrymen till he is removed. It is considered a great favor conferred upon the entire Catholic body if once in ten or twelve years a Catholic is elected Chief Magistrate of an urban municipality. True, Dr. St. Jean has been twice elected Mayor of Ottawa,

but the civic chair had been for four times before his first election held by Protestants. To give our readers a just idea of how matters stand in Ottawa between the various creeds and nationalities of the city, in re-

gard of the mayoralty, we beg to place before them a list of Mayors elected for the capital since 1864. 1864-M. K. Dickinson,

1865-M. K. Dickinson, 1866-M. K. Dickinson, 1860—Robert Lyon, 1863—Henry J. Friel, 1869—Henry J. Friel, (deceased) 1869—John Rochester, 1870—John Rochester, 1871-John Rochester. 1872-Eugene Martineau 1873—Eugene Martineau, 1874—John P. Featherstone, 1875—John P. Featherstone, 1876-G. B. L. Fellowes, (deceased) 1876-W. H. Waller, 1877-W. H. Waller, 1878-C. W. Bangs, 1879-C. H. MacIntosh, 1880-C. H. MacIntosh, 1881-C. H. MacIntosh, 1882-P. St. Jean. 1883-P. St. Jean, Or, in other words, on fourteen

convincing force we have never read. lifferent occasions since 1864 have The World in one breath tells us Protestants been chosen to fill the that the claims of denominational civic chair of a Catholic city, while colleges are irrelevant and in the Catholics have been so chosen next asserts that they have to be conbut eight times altogether, Irish Catholics four times, French Cana-All universities are in a certain dian Catholics likewise four times. The Catholics, French Canadian ense the creatures of the state, and iniversities that owe their endowand Irish, have not therefore had ment to individual or denominational their due share of representation in zeal and generosity are as much enthe Chief Magistracy of the capital. titled to public consideration as those We have, in view of this patent which owe their creation and mainfact, and of our knowledge of the motives of the promoters of Mr. We hold that the state of itself is Bate's candidature, to recommend incompetent to educate, and that the our friends and patrons in the Dominion metropolis to use every effort to secure the re-election of Dr. St.

Jean. He has proved himself a

those places only where private checkpoint fails to do so. 7. That the assistance given by the state ought to be granted to all children in whatever school they may be, provided the education comes up to the standard of secular instruction required by the State. Every Catholic should be thoroughly conversant with the principles underlying the claims of the Church on the subject of education, for that is the question of the day. Our readers will find these principles so clearly set forth above that we need not add a word of our own to explain the position taken by the venerable prelates whose names were attached to the petition. It all Catholics were, as they should be, sound and earnest on the school question, no government could withstand their demand for right.

> MUST BE HARD UP. A "Rev." Stephen O'Donnell call-

ing himself a converted priest, has given the world a little news concerning the unfortunate apostate Chiniquy. The latter must evidently, from the piteous tone of poor O'Don. nell's letter, be now reduced to desperate straits. Writing from St. Anne, Kankakee, Illinois, 14th Nov. 1883, the unhappy man O'Donnell makes the following appeal through the Presbyterian Witness to Protestant sympathy.

Please accept the assurance of my grati-tude for the insertion of my Recantation in the columns of your interesting journal and allow me to address a few words to your readers on the "Converted Priests Home," inaugurated by Mr. Chiniquy here. As it has been my privilege to b inaugurated by Mr. Chiniquy an inmate of that institution during more an inmate of that institution during more than three months, I think it is my duty to say a word concerning it. Who is so blind, to-day, as to ignore the ruper-human, and alas! too successful efforts of Rome to repair in England and the United States the losses she has suffered in France and Italy? She has more than doubled her members and influence in doubled her members and influence in Great Britain and in the Republic these last thirty years. Her progress is so rapid in this country that she boasts that rapid in this country that she boasts that she will rule it very soon. Here are the words of one of her most remarkable priests, Father Hecker, himself a per-vert from Protestantism: "If the Catholic Church shall increase for the next thirty warren shall increase

for the next thirty years, as it has for the thirty years past, in 1900, Rome will have a majority and be bound to take this

country and keep it. There is, ere long, to be a State religion in this country, and that State religion is to be Roman Cath-To this prophecy, which comes from

Rome, the present Archbishop of St. Louis adds: "If Catholics ever gain an immense majority in this country, relig-ious freedom is at an end. So our enemies

and the public interest, to maintain an institution which does not and cannot meet the higher educational were other than a French Canadian cloud. The Protestants, though in the

Christian of the land not only pray for him, but let them help him according to their faith and their means, to continue

DEC. 15, 1883

this blessed work. It will be news to Catholic priests to learn that there is a whole army of them anxious to join Chiniquy of loathsome fame. So will it be news to the world at large to be told that Chiniquy has "converted" 25,000 Catholics. As a matter of fact the unfortunate man never perverted five hundred persons, all told, in his life, and almost all who at any time joined him soon left his standard in disgust. It is impossible to know

the man without despising him. Poor O'Donnell speaks of the 'conversion" of eighteen priests. Chiniquy never had a following of eighteen priests, but even if he had it would be to their own loss and degradation. The whole letter is evidently the work of Chiniquy himself. "The bishops are lavishing their money by ten thousand dollars to oppose and paralyze him." This is Chiniquy himself who speaks, hoping by such falsehoods to delude the ardent and jealous amongst Presbyterians into further contributions. No one knows better than Chiniquy that the bishops have never expended a dollar against him. It is not labor in a good cause but his own crimes, nameless and hideous beyond example that have paralyzed this un-

fortunate man. There will, we fear, be found people credulous and fanatical enough to give of their means to assist him in his nefarious work. It is, however, evident from the O'Donnell letter that Chiniquy is now pretty hard up. The end is clearly at hand.

THE NOMINATIONS.

At the nominations in West Middlesex, West Simcoe and Cardwell on Friday last, the speakers all touched the education difficulty very lightly. There seems to be a dread of dealing with the matter among our public men. That dread will, however, wear off before the close of the next session of the Provincial legislature. There is a problem to be solved in connection with our school system, and solved it will be wh atever the cost.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL PRO-GRAMME.

The press of the country still coninues to discuss the RECORD's Cathoic School programme. Those who condemn it have not as yet adduced a single argument in support of their pretension that we mean nothing but the destruction of the public school say, so we believe." It is, then, evident that there is a dark system. We repeat our former declaration, again and again renewed, that we mean nothing of the kind. We simply advocate the right of minority, will not see their dearly bought Catholics, not only to schools of their liberties trampled under the feet of the Pope without a desperate struggle. But own, a right already acknowledged, but to the full control and maintenthere is a very easy and simple way to preance of these schools. Is this position vent that storm ; it is to convert the Roman Catholics, and the best way to convert them is to do what Father Chiniquy is unjust to the public schools? No them is to do what Father childly is doing here. Offer an asylum to the pricets who see the first rays of the light, but cannot follow them. I know there are many priests, who, like myself, are disgusted with the fables of Rome, and long for deliverance. If Father Chiniquy had the means, as he has the will, to re-acive all the priests who wish to break honest man can say so. A tew weakkneed Catholics think we have gone too far. We are glad to have the disapproval of this class of men. They may pose as representative men, but none who know them will ceive all the priests who wish to accept them as such. We have the their fetters, there would soon be a whole army of them enrolled under the banner support, we are happy to state, of of the Gospel to attack the modern Baby-lon and bring her to the dust here as Luther did in Germany and Knox in Scot every Catholic in the Province whose support is worth having, and can do land. Though almost left alone, Mr. without that of the "representative" Chiniquy has already wrenched more than 25,000 Roman Catholics from the Church Catholics who sneer at the clergy of Rome, and among them 18 priests What great things could be done if the and disobey the Church, which they whole Protestant people would come to his help and strengthen his hand? He endeavor to use as a stepping stone to office. objects to make any direct appeal-and this seems to me a mistake. For who The better class of Protestant journals do not, we are happy to notice, would refuse to help him in such a nobl Christian work? Being an eye witness of what has been done here, and knowing view our position in an unfriendly light. The Durham Chronicle, an what could be done if Protestants united their efforts, I have thought it my duty to important organ of public opinion in address them a word on the subject. the intelligent, populous and wealthy county of Grey, has the following generally sound views on the subject : The Hamilton Tribune is out with another sensational editorial article this time directed against Separate Schools. We cannot agree with our big contem-porary on this subject in the slightest. No one would welcome non-sectarian schools more gladly than the Chronicle, but they are a social impossibility and no good can come of "tilting at windmills." The Chronicle believes in common justice, and the Roman Catholic element, preponderating to a great extent in ities, they have a perfect right to have Separate Schools and on the same basis as the Common Schools, more especially so if the Bible is introduced as a text book, If the block is introduced as a text boot as many educationists maintain that it should. The Catholic creed may be right or wrong, (we never presume to judge which) but one thing is certain, their church has stood for ages, and to-day is an example of unity for other denominarm of this veteran and valiant soldier of the Cross. The address of Father Chiniquy is St. Anne, Kankakee Co., Illinois. Let every

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ations. Contrary to pression has been Schools and Rom never got justice. fact that no one is introducing their are Roman Cathol unreasonable pre They have to fight hstacles that shou are a disgrace to a community. Set under our observ years experience where moral, cl teachers could not what reason forse cause they were are told that they have Separate sc posterous and an posterous and an who would seek to right, is neither m who should have The Roman Cat same ratio toward and they have privileges under stead of deprivin we are rather of latitude should agine there is ju form in the adm the Educati other things. 7 ing the Governm into, as we know section the att about a bakers averaged over slight disparity government ch lieves in equal and it is in vin that we deprec bune. Prejudice do slightest, for ou that in the sam advocated the]

> tem, and, aft ion, maintair "inspired." whom? If was inspired wofully mi this journal he has writt and upon no sibility be always, and found assis way, in the has always the guidance hierarchy, latter to be utterances, they may spire. The as might b inconseque Savs the S A contest seems loom none other complete d ment. Ser part under Of late the towards an of this in portion of RECORD ha into an o voices the paganda of

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till the rest of our readers read it in the columns of the RECORD. Neither was the approval of His Lordship the Bishop of London, nor that of His Grace Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, both distinguished and indefatigable advocates of Catholic education, asked for our programme, for the reason that we know that the hierarchy of the Province will take its own good time to press the claims of the Catholics of Ontario to educational equality. We may, however, say that we feel certain that we speak on this question the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred Catholics of the Province. We have had the satisfaction of receiving written approval of our course from two eminent prelates having jurisdiction over a large part of Ontario, and verbal approval from others, besides the warmest congratulations from every rank of the clergy and leading representative laymen on the stand we have taken. We desire, however, to make no one responsible for what we write. We are ourselves alone responsible for all that has appeared in these columns on the school question. We have heard it rumoured in connection with this question that it is proposed to meet the demands of the Catholics by the appointment of two additional Separate School Inspectors. Our demands cannot be met in this way. The appointment of a Catholic Deputy Minister of Education who could divide the work of inspection with Mr. White, the present excellent much more advisable way of parti-

SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH-WEST. majority of the people are in favor of

moral and religious instruction in all Le Manitoba very justly remarks that the generosity of the Catholics of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec has just shown itself again to a remarkable degree. The Bishops of the Province of St. Boniface have established the important and meritorious work of schools for the Indian children of the North-West. At the request of these venerable prelates a collection was made some time ago in the Province of Quebec. This collection reached the sum of \$6,500. Of this amount one quarter goes to the support of schools in the diocese of St. Boniface, another quarter to those in the diocese of St. Albert, and a third to the schools of the Vicariate of Athabaska-Mackenzie. The remaining fourth is divided between inspector of Separate Schools were a the Vicariate of Pontiac and the Prefecture of Labrador. Le Manitoba ally meeting the just desires and de- adds that this good work has the mands of the Catholics of Ontario. special blessing of the Sovereign Such action would give the Catholics 'Pontiff.

wants of the people. But we are told that the "provincial university" is non-sectarian and the coping stone of the public school system. Nonsectarian to us signifies unreligious. Now we ask how can an unreligious tion of Mr. Bate. institution be the coping stone of a We have not, of course, a word to system which Mr. Mowat last year

sonally, but regret that he lends himself to the schemes of men devoid of every feeling of genuine patriotism. We sincerely hope that Mr. Bate vill reconsider his present attitude as one which, if persisted in, must place him in a really false position in regard of the great majority of his fellow citizens.

> THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN A NUT. SHELL.

schools, elementary, intermediate, We cited last Spring the petition and collegiate. The state is in vain presented by the Bishops of British invoked to rob its own citizens of Columbia to the legislature of that their rights by setting itself up as Province in favor of freedom of eduan arbiter of conscience. The cation. This petition presents in the World thinks all the colleges of the most succinct form we have yet seen Province ought to fall down in adorthe Catholic contention on the school ation before the "provincial univerquestion. It contains seven proposisity" because that institution has tions unassailable from any standnever moved hand or foot against point of right reasoning or patriotic them. We can only say that the impulse. Nothing but the narrowest university has had too judicious a bigotry and a truly innate prejudice care of both hands and feet to attack prevent the acceptance of the principles affirmed by the bishops of the How, will our contemporary ex-Pacific Province. We once more give

this petition in full. The Bishops plain, could the university have prevented the denominational colleges declare : from increasing their revenues, or 1. That they are not opposed to a sys-tem of public schools in the Province pro-vided that it does not violate the rights

extending their usefulness more than it has done? Its creation and existof parents. ence has deprived these colleges of . That parents, by the natural law, are

that state aid to which they are in in duty bound to procure a good educa-tion for their children. The Provincial university has no the means to pay for educating their own

all regards entitled.

worthier institutions.

were other than a French Canadian and a Catholic he would be allowed a walk over for the year 1884. Our friends in Ottawa should see to it that bigotry and intolerance be strenuously repudiated by the rejec-

say against the latter gentleman per-

address them a word on the subject. The Church of Rome does confess that Mr. Chiniquy is the most formidable adver-sary she has ever had on this continent. No one has ever attacked her with such indomitable courage, zeal and success in America. Hence her hatred of him. She has brought all her mighty power to paralyze him. The Bishops are lavishing their money by ten thousand dollars to oppose lyze him and paralyze him. And what are Protestants of the United States doing to help him? Nothing, or almost nothing. Let me raise my feeble voice and say to all those who pray for the downfall of Popery and who wish for the reign of truth. "Come and help Father Chiniupt. "Come and help Father Chini-quy." The Lord has chosen him for his most valiant and successful soldier in this great battle field; do not desert him in his old age, when, though 75 years, he is so successfully fighting your own battles. Not only as Christians, but as patriots, every American ought to strengthen the wedge to fabric of system-The S full our times pt commen The pr in Ontari and influ RECORD believes hot. Th between

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Catholic priests is a whole army join Chiniquy of so will it be news ge to be told that onverted" 25,000 natter of fact the never perverted ns, all told, in his who at any time ft his standard in possible to know lespising him.

l speaks of the eighteen priests. ad a following of but even if he had heir own loss and e whole letter is k of Chiniquy himops are lavishing en thousand dollars ralyze him." This mself who speaks, alsehoods to delude alous amongst Presrther contributions. etter than Chiniquy ave never expended him. It is not labor but his own crimes, ideous beyond ex-

fear, be found people fanatical enough to ans to assist him in ork. It is, however, he O'Donnell letter s now pretty hard up. ly at hand.

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MINATIONS.

minations in West st Simcoe and Cardlast, the speakers all acation difficulty very seems to be a dread h the matter among n. That dread will, off before the close of on of the Provincial here is a problem to connection with our , and solved it will be cost.

LIC SCHOOL PRO-GRAMME.

f the country still conass the RECORD's Cathoogramme. Those who ave not as yet adduced ment in support of their at we mean nothing but on of the public school e repeat our former dein and again renewed, n nothing of the kind. advocate the right of t only to schools of their already acknowledged, l control and maintenschools. Is this position e public schools? No can say so. A tew weaklics think we have gone 0 e are glad to have the of this class of men. pose as representative ne who know them will as such. We have the are happy to state, of lic in the Province whose orth having, and can do t of the "representative" ho sneer at the clergy the Church, which they use as a stepping stone

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introducing

Manitoba, systems less cumbrous and ations. Contrary to the Tribune, our imunworkable than any in the Dominpression has been, that the Separate Schools and Roman Catholic teachers ion. When the Sun will be ready to advocate symmetry and equality at all the qualities required for the due never got justice. it is a well known fact that no one is more scrupulous about introducing their belief into schools, than home we in Ontario will be happy to introducing their belief into schools, than are Roman Catholics, and yet there is an unreasonable prejudice against them. They have to fight against difficulties and obstacles that should not exist, and which are a disgrace to an enlightened Christian community. Several cases have come under our observation, in a number of years experience in School teaching, where moral, clever and hardworking teachers could not procure schools, and for hear from that æsthetic organ.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

We are authorized by the Very Rev. Father Dowling, Administrator of the diocese of Hamilton, to announce that he where moral, clever and hardworking teachers could not procure schools, and for what reason forsooth? Why, simply be-cause they were Catholics, and now we are told that they even have no right to have Separate schools. The idea is pre-posterous and any intelligent Protestant who would seek to rob them of a positive wight insither more nor less than a bigat has received another letter from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Carbery, the new Bishop, coataining an account of His Lordship's consecration in the eternal city on the 11th ult. "The consecration ceremony," writes His Lordship, "was one of unusual splenwho would seek to rob them of a positive right, is neither more nor less than a bigot, who should have lived in the Middle Ages. The Roman Catholics contribute in the same ratio towards the State as do others and they have an unalienable claim to privileges under a free Government. In-stead of depriving them of their schools we are rather of the opinion that more latitude should be allowed them, and im-actine there is just as much room for redor, even for Rome. It was noted as such by all the Roman journals. The Holy Father, whom I visited the same evening, was intensely pleased, as he had been fully informed of all before my arrival. He received me with very great affection indeed, and kept me more than agine there is just as much room for re-form in the administration of their affairs half an hour in genial conversation. When leaving him, he presented me with in the Educational Department as in other things. The principle of distribut-ing the Government aid requires looking a magnificent gold cross, having in the centre an amethyst, with the head of our Saviour carved in it, and all the rest set into, as we know of cases where in one section the attendance was limi'ed to about a bakers dozen, and in another it with rubies. He also gave me a set of the Pontificals in four volumes about a bakers dozed, and in children averaged over fifty and yet there was a slight disparity in the amounts of the government cheques. The Chronicle be-lieves in equal rights and equal privileges, and it is in vindication of that principle folio, superbly bound, with his own arms on it. At the consecration ceremony there were present eleven archbishops and and it is in vindication of that principle that we deprecate the views of the Triseven bishops, and all the English, Irish and American notabilities in Rome, with a bune. Prejudice does not influence us in the

large number of clergy, secular and reguslightest, for our readers will remember, that in the same honest spirit we strongly advocated the passage of the Orange Bill. lar. Four hundred guests were at the banquet after the ceremony, and Cardinal Howard gave a princely dinner, so that The Goderich Star, on the other Hamilton diocese was much honored on hand, will have it that our demand the occasion.

is an attack on the public school sys-Dr. Carbery states, in conclusion, that tem, and, after its own ignorant fashhe is sending the Administrator some copies of a pastoral, which will be duly ion, maintains that our programme is noticed in the RECORD when it arrives. "inspired." Inspired, we ask, by His Lordship intends to come to Canada in whom? If the Star means that it company with the Bishop of Kingston, was inspired by the hierarchy it is which will be probably before Easter. wofully mistaken. The editor of

THE POOR IMMIGRANTS.

The Hamilton correspondent of the Globe, on the 30th ult., wrote that journal as follows:

There is great destitution among the Irish Roman Catholic immigrant families here. They have taken up their abode in a number of miserable houses in Conway and other streets in the north-east end of the city. Nearly all of these families are more or less in want of fires, bedclothes. the city. Nearly all of these families are more or less in want of fires, bedclothes, and the every-day necessaries of life. One of the saddest cases, probably, in this whole community of privation was that of a young Irish girl, scarcely twenty years of age, who lay on some rags in the corner of a room in a house in which there was of a room in a nod, with the exception of no fire, or food, and, with the exception of a few wooden forms, no furniture. She was about to become a mother, and her face was pale and emaciated, showing

face was paie and emactated, showing great suffering under her trial. A few days after she gave birth to a child which, it is almost unnecessary to say under the circumstances, died from mere A contest of considerable proportions seems looming up in Ontario. This is none other than an effort to establish a complete dual system of school management. Separate schools are recognized in exposure and want of care. In some of the houses occupied by these people, where they are fortunate enough to have ment. Separate schools are recognized in part under the present system in Ontario. Of late the tendency has been growing towards an extension and strengthening of this in the interests of the Catholic portion of the Province. The CATHOLIC RECORD has at last formulated this feeling into an outspoken demand, and thus voices the sentiment and political pro-paganda of its co-religionists. Our readers where they are fortunate enough to have one stove (many of them have no fire at all in their houses) the whole family may be found huddled round the stove day and night, men and women, boys and girls, occupying the same miserable bed, irrespective of sex in some cases. A comirrespective of sex in some cases. A com-mittee of citizens, recently appointed, is now engaged every day dealing out propaganda of its co-religionists. Our readers will scan their demands with interest, and all the more so from the fact that our own Province has allowed no entering visions to the people.

This picture is not, we have every reason to think, in the least overdrawn. These poor people, victims of landlord brutality and governmental heartlessness, have been thrown upon the hands of the Canadians without any regard or provision for their future. Really unfit for mechanical labor, the men can only hope to find employment as day laborersbut such employment is always scarce in winter, and sometimes impossible to obtain. The young people, through enforced degradation and oppression at home, are not eligible as domestic servants and almost wholly unable to claim place in any of the other avenues of employment open in this country to the youth of both sexes. Bad as is the lot of such unfortunate people in Ireland, they are in that country a thousand times better off than they can ever, except through some unlooked for combination of circumstances, be in this country. There is abundant room here for the skilled laborer, the mechanic and the agriculturist. None, however, for unfortunate paupers, whom a merciless government has robbed of every means of selfimprovement and reduced almost to

supporter of the Irish leader. Alderman Meagher will be found to possess discharge of his high functions, and will, we may safely predict, give satisfaction to all classes of his fellow-

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

citizen

THE METHODIST VIEW.

Prompt to the front endorsing and supporting the Presbyterian protest gainst further state aid to University College, Toronto, come the authorized representatives of Victoria University, Cobourg, a flourishing institution founded and endowed by the liberality of the Methodists of Canada. The Principal, Dr. Nelles, writes :--

I do not know that I can do better than I do not know that I can do better than begin by saying that I concur fully in the positions taken by my friend Principal Grant, and for the reasons which he has so clearly and forcibly presented. His ad-dresses having been published in the lead-ing journals, it is not necessary for me to enlarge so fully as I might do, and indeed I am not now able to do as as I am about I am not now able to do so, as I am about leaving home and have only time for a few hurried words. A member of our staff will write more at large and will fol-low up the discussion as may be found expedient. What I have now to say may be

greater amount of educational work, and work that cannot be regarded as less effi-

cient or satisfactory. 2nd. It is admitted on all sides that these other colleges are well constituted, are liberally administered, and are now indispensable to meet the convictions and educational necessities of a very large part

educational necessities of a very large part of your Ontario population. 3rd. These outlying colleges are wholly sustained by private liberality and tuition fees, while University College has done nothing for herself in the former direction, the letter the letter the letter the and next to nothing in the latter. Her present charge of \$200 a year is below the sum exacted for tuition and incidentals in other colleges of Ontario, and much below that of American Colleges, not to speak of other countries. Is it at all unreasonable to expect University College to raise a few more thousand dollars a year from

this source? 4th. A large sum is annually expended 4th. A large sum is annually expended on scholarships. The value or need of such incentive is greatly doubted by many persons, but surely if the system is to be maintained and the College is straight-ened for funds the numerous friends of the institution could at least supply the many for these scholarships. As the tage the institution could at least supply the money for these scholarships. As the case now stands, the public funds appear to be used, and the fees kept down to draw the students that might otherwise prefer to go elsewhere. Does University College re-quire more public money to use as a kind of leverage to the disadvantage of the other colleges? Many persons hold that the learned professions are already over-stocked. Is there then any occasion for State subsidies to young men preparing State subsidies to young men preparing for those professions? The State, at any rate, seems to have gone far enough in rate, seems to have gone far enough in this direction. 5th. No one during the past twenty-five

5th. No one during the past twenty-five years has plead more ably or more earnestly for University College than the present esteemed President, Dr. Wilson, and yet he has publicly expressed his sense of the reasonableness of our opposition to this new demand for Legislative aid. 6th. On the moral and religious aspects for our option usil not here dwell fur-6tn. On the moral and religious aspects of the question I will not here dwell fur-ther than to say that the honest and deep-scated convictions of the friends of Queen's, Trinity, and Victoria, are surely as much aptitled to consideration in this matter se entitled to consideral the convictions or interests of the friends the convictions of interests of information of University College. We fail to see why we should submit to bear taxation for this object. If it be said that we would be taxed for the benefit of the would be taxed for the benefit of the State, then we have a right to plead that the State long since chartered our denomi-national colleges, has given her sanction to them, is deriving the highest advan-tere from them, even of a pathian to them, is deriving the highest advan-tage from them, expends nothing on them, and is in virtual receipt of the funds which they voluntarily raise and usefully employ on general secular cul-ture. 7th. It is not now a question of having an endowed State college, but of requir-ing her friends and beneficiaries to conture. tribute some proportion of the necessary funds, as in the case of the lower schools. I may also say that it is a case of allowing the State college to misemploy her funds and then tax the denominational colleges, or their adherents, to replenish an ex hausted treasury from time to time, and so on ad infinitum. I say misemploy her funds, for, not to go further, I find from the public records that on one occasion a sum of over one hundred and sixty thouand dollars (\$162,924) was loan sand dollars (\$162,924) was loaned to Upper Canada College, and the debt sub-sequently cancelled. In the present state of our High School system this sum might well be reclaimed by University College. It is fair to add that the debt was cancelled by an Act of the Legisla-ture, but this does not affect the merits of the case. the case. The worthy doctor, it will be observed, affects to ignore the existence and standing of the Catholic colleges of the province ; but before this question of endowment is finally settled, he will doubtless discover their position and influence, and recognize that they also have friends, active, earnest friends, with convictions just as honest and as deep-seated, and as much entitled to consideration as the supporters of Victoria, Queen's, and Trinity. When the time for action comes they will be found on the right side, not as formidable in numbers, perhaps, as the host mar-Brunswick we do not know. The nationalist, and a warm supporter of system that we propose is similar to the policy of Mr. Parnell. In fact, those in existence in Quebec and the Irish metropolis would accept no the leader with the following examination to be still further extended in the Province of Ontario, supported en-

requirements of the Provincial University,

which will be perused with interest : The original University endowment of this province consisted of the undivided half of ten townships, or about 250,000 acres of the waste lands of the Crown. These were exchanged in 1828 for 225,944 These were exchanged in 1525 for acress of the Crown reserves in the seventhal of the townships already surveyed and in process of settlement. These lands are situated in some of the finest sections of Ontario, and, if to-day held on lease, would

Ontario, and, if to-day held on lease, would represent a rental of perhaps a quarter of a million of dollars per annum, or a capi-tal of five millions. The feeling of the people was that they should not be sold; but then as now this magnificent endow-ment in the hands of a University corpor-ation who represented but a section of the people. Not feeling themselves very secure in their possession, they set thematton who represente to the most of the servery secure in their possession, they set them-selves at work with a will to convert into money and scatter to the winds this mag-nificent inheritance of the people. They commenced the sale of the land in 1828, but not till 1843 was the University really but not till 1843 was the University really in operation for the purposes of education. A salaried president, bursar, and a staff of officials were employed to sell the lands and spend the money, and so well did hey succeed that before a single lecture was delivered half the lands were sold, and yet the institution was in debt; and the only thing left now to show for the funds realized is the Queen's park and the old realized is the Queen's park and the old buildings. It is estimated that the money received during this period amounted to \$400,000, of which the park and buildings cost less than one fourth. One half the remainder, \$160,000, was loaned to that nondescript child of the University cor-poration, Upper Canada College, and the remainder seems to have been consumed in managements and expenses. That loan from the original capital of the endowfrom the original capital of the endow-ment was never repaid, and was subse-quently quietly cancelled at a period to which we shall have occasion to revert hereafter. Why not call in that loan now, when the continued usefulness of that peculiar and very expensive institution has become so very doubtful ?

Not to be too lengthy in this review of past financial management, it may be sufficient to say that from 1843 to 1853 nearly \$600,000 were realized from the sorbed by lands particles. From 1853 to 1861 §837,780 were netted on capital ac-count, of which \$431,875 were invested and equipments; in buildings which at the end of thirty years are said to inadequate for a college with less than four hundred students. We have seen as many students adequately and handsomely accommodated in buildings which cost than \$200,000. The spirit in which this lavish expenditure was made may be gath-lawish expenditure was mode on the same prin-ciple be carried out here if the same prin-ciple be carried out here if the principle under which our High Schools and Public Schools are carried on. The Government grants to these schools are supplementary, and conditional on what they do. Most of our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes wore money. The educational work of these High Schools touches a wider circle, a dis just as intimately related to the than \$200,000. The spirit in which this lavish expenditure was made may be gath-ered from the testimony of Dr. Daniel Wilson before the committee of the Legis-lative Assembly in 1860: "At present it is provided that if we save any money it is only that it may pass away forever from the funds of the institution to which we belong. We are men, and that must be an unwise system which provides that the more we economize the more we lose. The educational work of these High Schools touches a wider circle, and is just as intimately related to the true welfare of the country as the work of a University; why should the public money be given on demand to the latter, while the wants of the former are disre-garded ? But even if University College could use a larger income to advantage, there are other sources from which this may be more we economize the more we lose. But little has been added to the endow-But fittle has been added to the endow-ment since that date, and the total stands in 1881 at \$969,181, while for grounds, buildings, and equipments there have been expended from first to last nearly \$600,-000. One hundred thousand of this may now he recarded as and owneart in the form now be regarded as endowment in the form of park rentals, but this represents only about \$20,000 of the original outlay."

The present actual condition of the Provincial University then is this : She holds what is equivalent to an endowment of over a million of dollars, yielding an independent income of \$65,000. She is lodged in a palace which, with its grounds and furnishings, cost the country half a million more. She gives instruction to and furnishings, one gives instruction to million more. She gives instruction to 350 students at a cost of about \$200 per annum for each. Should not a thoroughly efficient university training be afforded for the students of the student state of the student state of the student or the students at a cost of the student state university education is to be raised to say §250, is it unreasonable to ask that each student should contribute one-fifth of that for this amount ? If the amount to meet the expenses of his own education? In Harvard the tuition fees are \$150 a year, in Yale \$140. And after presenting each student with tuition cost And after presenting each student with thitton cost ing \$200 a year, at a merely nominal fee, is there any reason why a further charge of \$4,000 a year should be made against the funds of the institution, as an incentive to young men to avail themselves of tive to young men to avait themselves of these magnificent advantages? But it is said, "The rival colleges have their scholar-ships." True, but why? Simply to save themselves from the fatal effects of a competition which offers a large money bonus to secure the best a large money bonus to secure the best students. The Provincial University in-mofessors may be Atheists or Amostics." troduced this system, and it may well be called upon to lead the way to its abolition, and to depend solely upon the character of the instruction given to attract students to its halls; and if these riven to suggestions by which another \$10,000 a year might be made available, are year might be made available, are insuffi-cient, there is the loan to Upper Canada College. Let that be called in and in-vested, and it will give another \$10,000, to say nothing of arrears of interest for forty years. Here then we have a possi-ble income of \$85,000. The actual ex-penditure for all disbursements on in-come account in 1881 was less than \$64,come account in 1881 was less than \$64,-000, and might be reduced to \$60,000 by the abolition of scholarships. But it is wid that a professor of history and civil said that a professor of history and civil polity and a professor of the Romance languages are absolutely necessary. Adlanguages are absolutely necessary. Ad-mitting this to be true, is there any need of a lecturer in the department of Engof a lecturer in the department of Eng-lish literature if that department is relieved of history? Will there be any need of instructors in French, Italian, and Spanish if a professor of Romance languages is appointed? Appropriating to these chairs \$6,000, one half would be saved on present salaries, and the balance is surely within the possible resources of the institution. I can see but one reason for the present the institution. I can see but one reason for the present demand upon the public purse; i. e., what Dr. Grant has well characterized as a desire to indulge in luxuries. If eminent professors at large salaries are to be appointed to chairs, while a staff of tutors and assistants are employed to do the

man for its chief magistrate but a of the financial position and educational by an expensive scheme of fellowships of tirely by private liberality, where about somewhat doubtful utility; if the attempt is to be made to retain in or attract to her halls the handful of Canadian students who now seek post-graduate" instruction in the most famous seats of learning of the Old World by ordering them an heade quate substitute dignified with the first of the Ph. D.; then I can understand that Provincial University needs a great de more money, for there is no limit to the demands which may be made upon U public purse in having students taught, as well as professors to teach.

What Ontario really requires is thorough painstaking work upon the sub-jects of the B A. course, with an alterna-tive of science course for those who may prefer it. Even the United States with its fifty millions of people gives but a meagre support to the three institutions who make a decent pretence of going beyond this. Canada may well allow those of her sons who wish profound attainments in special lines to go abroad, where they will enjoy, what no money can impart, the advantages of contact where they will the advantages of contact with the intellectual life of the Old World. Meantime the four dations may be laid for the houest building up of a similar centre of intellectual life at home, if our professors will devote their spare hours to original work; and when they can pro-duce discoveries like those of an Agassiz, a Dana and a Marsh, they will draw around a body of carnest post-graduate workers who will not need to be paid by the State. But for honest B. A. work, such as our country at present needs, we cannot see that the resources of Toronto University are not amply sufficient, even were the number of her students considerably increased.

1. Though, like all other colleges, Uni-1. Though, fike all other conteges, our versity College could doubtless use to ad-vantage more money, yet its present en-dowment is by no means insignificant for a young country like ours. There is room for greater economy, as the scholarship system shows.

system shows. 2. As most of those who specially sup-port and patronize University College have given little or nothing to support denominational colleges, there is no good reason why they should not support the college they prefer, by their personal con-

3. The gift of funds to University Coltributions nearly \$600,000 were realized from the lands, apart from expenses, out of which \$479,000 went into permanent endow ment, the remaining \$100,000 being ab-sorbed by lands purchased, buildings, and outfit of various kinds. From 1853 to lee \$277,760 were netted on equital ac-tion \$277,760 were netted on equital ac-

But even if University College could use a larger income to advantage, there are other sources from which this may be obtained. We have already referred to the contributions of its rich friends. There is also the increase of income to be derived from raising the fees. If the Provincial College is as much superior to "Sectorian College is as much superior to "Sectarian Colleges," as some of its champions claim, there ought to be no need to compete for patronage by low fees. It is not the sons of the poor who go to University College, of the poor who go to University College. But why cannot the endowment of Upper Canada College, in whole or part, be used to supplement the income of University College?

In a subsequent issue the Guardian says: "We argued that the friends of University College should contribute any answers this by declaring that they do supof providing port University College by the fees they raised to say pay, and that they are willing that the

sixty per cent. of the under-graduates of the country are receiving their university training, while but forty per cent. are found in the halls of Toronto University and University College; and, whereas, these latter institutions have already an annual income of some sixty-five thousand dollars, or more than the combined in comes of Queen's, Trinity, and Victoria Universities; therefore, Resolved,—That in the judgment of this Educational Comin the Judgment of this Educational Com-mission, representing the largest Protes-tant body in the Dominion, the increased legislative aid asked for by Toronto Uni-versity and University College would be an unnecessary and highly inexpedient, and ought not to be concurred in by the Legislature of the province."

Б

The mover entered into an elaborate apology for the existence of denominational colleges, and said :

tional colleges, and said : They had a work to do which they thought they could do successfully, and in doing it they were meeting a real want— an actual want of a considerable number of the people of Ontario. In that connec-tion he wished to say that it seemed to him that there was a misapprehension in the minds of a great many which, if they want if inter which a mounted to put it into plain words, amounted to about this, that the State was one thing and that the religious denominations were entirely another thing. A certain King of France had said, "I am the State." The denominations of this province might say, "We are the State," for the people outside of these denominations were only a small fractional part of the population. They might justly say the religious denominations were the state, and were entitled to respectful consideration by all concerned in the discussion which arose in reference to these important matters. He mentioned that to show the grounds upon which the resolution was made, and the grounds upon which it should be adopted by the members of the commission. They were bound to express decidedly and re-spectfully, but firmly, their judgment upon the proposal before the public, and which would probably be at an early day before the legislature. (A pplause.)

The seconder considered the resolution a very mild statement of the attitude of the Methodists of the province upon this

question. He said : A large number of the Methodists of the A large number of the Methodists of the country, perhaps the majority, would be happy to endorse a resolution couched in more vigorous language. He did not want to discuss then the granting of aid to State institutions, but he apprehended that the feeling of Methodists just now was that Toronto University and Univer-sity College were adequately endowed if they made a reasonable and economical use of the means under their control. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, hear.)

Another speaker, Rev. J. J. Rice, after protesting against further taxation being imposed upon them, is reported as follows

He went on to speak of the reason which induced them to support the denominational institutions, viz., the moral and spiritual welfare of their children during the time when they were most impression-able, and preparing for their life work. They did so in the interests of morality They did so in the interests of morality and the maintenance of correct religious principles in those whom God had placed under their care, and of whom God had made them guardians. He opposed a grant from an economical standpoint, and which might be sufficient reason, but he took the higher ground that the inter-ests of the religion and morality of their children and of the community demanded that they should adequately sustain their own university. To do this on anything like a plan of fair play it would be an absolute injustice to force a surplus of absolute injustice to force a surplus of funds upon an institution that had made itself in many respects a rival.

What a vindication of the doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church ! And

from such a source ! Toronto World and Hamilton Tribune

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

r class of Protestant jour-, we are happy to notice, osition in an unfriendly Durham Chronicle, an organ of public opinion in ent, populous and wealthy Grey, has the following sound views on the sub-

ilton Tribune is out with sational editorial article this d against Separate Schools. agree with our big contem-this subject in the slightest. ould welcome non-sectarian gladly than the Chronicle, but social impossibility and no me of "tilting at windmills." le believes in common justice, nan Catholic element, prepona great extent in some local-ave a perfect right to have hools and on the same basis as n Schools, more especially so is introduced as a text book, ducationists maintain that it e Catholic creed may be right we never presume to judge one thing is certain, their stood for ages, and to-day is of unity for other denominown Pro wedge to be inserted into the completed fabric of our free non-sectarian school system-The Sun then proceeds to give in

this journal is responsible for what

he has written on the school question,

and upon no one else can the respon-

sibility be fixed. The RECORD has

always, and will, we trust, always be

found assisting, in its own humble

way, in the great battle for right; it

has always and will always follow

the guidance and good counsel of the

hierarchy, but cannot permit the

latter to be held responsible for its

utterances, which, however gladly

they may accept, they did not in-

spire. The St. John, N. B., Sun is,

as might be expected, very weak and

inconsequential on the question.

Says the Sun :

full our programme, already several times published, adding the following comment:

The present alliance of the "Grit" party in Ontario with the Catholic dignitaries and influential men has emboldened the RECORD to this present step. It evidently believes in striking the iron while it is believes in striking the non-connexion hot. There is a suggestive connexion between the appearance of this formu-lated demand and the political exigencies of the Mowat administration at the present moment. It remains to be seen whether or not political necessity will drive the present Ontario administration to grant a demand which would not only provide a cumbrous and unworkable piece of departmental machinery, but would at the same time destroy the symmetry and equality of one of the best school systems in Canada.

We do not purpose to notice the Sun's absurd talk of the "alliance." Every one in Ontario knows that there is no such alliance. The political exigencies of the Mowat government have had nothing to do with our demand. Were the government five times as strong as it is we should not have hesitated to formulate that demand. The Sun talks of our proposing "a cumbrous and unworkable piece of departmental machinery," and of the symmetry and equality of the present school system of

Ontario. Our contemporary down by the sea ought evidently be a good judge of the cumbrous and unworkable in educational matters, for anything more cumbrous and unworkable and more unjust in itself than the

a state of barbarism. DUBLIN.

The corporation of Dublin has done itself honor and the metropolis of Ireland a great service by its election of Alderman Meagher to the position of Lord Mayor. Mr.

province should supply the needful funds ! This is extraordinary liberality ! Like Artemus Ward, they are ready to sacrifice all their wife's relations in the noble cause.""The Guardian,"it continues, "maintained that if the supporters of Separate Schools were freed from being taxed for Public Schools, the same principle should apply to colleges. The Mail meets this by saying that Separate Schools owe their existence to conscientious objections, which is not the same with colleges. * * * Parents may have conscientious The question now is, in what college or

"That whereas public intimation has been given by the Vice-Chancellor and

please copy MR. JOHN WHITE'S BROCKVILLE

SPEECH.

A respected friend in the Capital, writing on the above subject, says

In his speech to the Orangemen at Brockville, Mr. John White, M. P., is re-ported to have used the following words in explanation of his—to those who did not happen to know the "true inwardness' of it--comparative silence in sub-mitting the Orange Bill to Parliament : mitting the Orange bill to Parhament: "Previous to introducing the bill last ses-sion many members of the House had ex-pressed fears as to the result on the ground, as they claimed, that "White was an irri-The question now is, in what college or colleges may Atheists or Agnostics fill chairs ? In the denominational or in the godless ? And if the godless University College of Toronto is the "cope-stone" of the Public School system of the Province, what then, Dr. Dewart ? The latest pronouncement on the Methodist side of the house is the most important and significant of all. At a meeting of the University Commission, appointed by the recent conference, Bishop Carman presiding, on the 27th Novem-ber, the following resolution, moved by Rev. Dr. Sutherland, seconded ky Mr. A. L. Morden, was carried unanimously: "That whereas mublic intimation has currently reported to be so at the time-it just goes to show that instead of "feare" being expressed by "many members," one leading member's whisper was sufficient to cow Mr. White into almost utter silit just ge "Fears" indeed ! The fear of ence. rears indeed i the fear of consequences was evidently entertained by Mr. White and he prudently (?) acted accordingly. It is one thing to stanl up in an assembly of men fully prepared to deal back blow for blow; but it is quite to deal back blow for blow; but it is quite another thing to brag and prate about his bravery surrounded as he was by a crowd of his "valiant" brothers. But such is the history of the order. A lot of defenceless women in their existence of the order of the such as the women in their quiet, religious home-witness the occurrence in Belfast a few weeks ago-are fair game for the wreak-ing of their vengeance; but a crowd of men -ah ! that's a horse of another color."

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BY S. M. B. PLATT.

Wolfe, the poet, author of "The Burial of Bir John Moore," is buried in Clonmel Par-iah Churchyard, Qneenstown, of which this is the cemetery, was early a resort for con-sumptives.

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Where the graves are many, we looked fo

one, on, the Irish rose was led, And the dark stones saddened the setting sun With the names of the early dead. Then a child who, somehow, had heard of bim

In the land we love so well, Kept lifting the grass till the dew was dim In the churchyard of Clonmel.

The sexton came. "Can you tell us where Charles Wolfe is buried?" "I can. See, that is his grave in the corner there. (Ay, he was a clever man If God had spared him)! It's many the

come To be looking for him !" said he. But the boy kept whispering, "Not a drum Was heard"—in the dusk to me,

Then the gray man tore a vine from the wall Of the roofless church where he lay, And the leaves that the withering year let fall

fail He swept with the ivy away; And, as we read on the rock the words That, writ in the moss, we found. Right over his bosom a shower of birds. In music fell to the ground.

Young Poet, I wonder did yon care, Did it move you in your rest. To hear that child in its golden hair. From the mighty woods of the West, Repeating your verse of his own sweet, w To the sound of the twilight beil, Years after your beating heart was still In the churchyard of clonmel.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Hospitius.

-The Century

The Love of SUFFERINGS—Hospitius, having travelled into Egypt, was greatly taken with admiration for the life of cer-tain solitaries of the Thebaid, whom he proposed to himself to imitate. On his return to Gaul, therefore, he shut himself up in a deserted tower, the gate whereof he walled up, leaving only the open window whereby to communicate with the outer world, and there, given up to manual labor and prayer, he spent fif-teen years of his lite in the greatest austerities. In exchange for the mats which he wove, the country people furnished him with water, herbs, and sometimes a little bread. He wore a chain of iron and a hair shirt, and fasted every day. He foretold the approaching irruption of the Lombards, and when they had really come, one of them penetrating into his cell, raised his arm to strike him with the sword. His arm at once withered up ; but being cured by the prayers of the poor recluse, he was struck with admira-tion for his sanctity, was converted, and embraced in like manner the penitent life. Hospitius died in his volunte Hospitius died in his voluntary prison near Nice in the year 581. MORAL REFLECTION.—If we love not

penitence for its own sake, let us love it on account of our sins, for we should work out our salvation in fear and trem. bling."-(Phil. ii. 12.)

Saint Julia.

himself to her with all the eagerness of a very miser, and allowed her full liberty

SUBMISSION HALLOWED BY RELIGION. Genseric having become master of Carthage, and seeking to introduce Arianism there, persecuted the Catholic believers, a great number of persons of all ranks and conditions being sold into slavery. St. Julia, who was purchased by a Syrian merchant named Eusebius, found in merchant named Eusebius, found in her piety a remedy amid this supreme mus-fortune. Eusebius was not long in finding what a treasure he possessed, and feel-ing safe with regard to the fidelity, good conduct and virtue of his slave, attached

National Tribute from Newtownbarry is highly creditable to the National spirit of that rising little town.

Having one day taken her with him in a voyage which he made to Corsica, Julia refused to take part in the pagan festi-vals, which were being celebrated there. Felix, the governor of the island, not be ing able to influence her, had Eusebius plied with wine, so as the better to force the slave into adoring the gods, by sheer violence. Julia had long been praying to Jesus Christ to deliver her from her

* DUBLIN. On November 12th, Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., who has been proposed as a mem-ber of the Irish Law Student's Debating ber of the Irish Law Student's Debating Society, was blackbeaned by the mem-bers of the Society. The votes cast in favor of Mr. Healy numbered 16, while those against him numbered 6. In con-sequence of this rejection of Mr. Healy a number of members of the society have varianced diction. esigned.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

resigned. The little barley crop of the Widow Walsh, of the Grange Skerries, county Dublin, the sole means of paying her half year's rent, due at the beginning of the present month, was destroyed by the violent storm which occurred in last September. Acting on the advice of friends she appealed to the agent of fon Trant Hamilton, Esq., M. P., the landlord. But her appeal for an abate-ment of time to pay was all in vain; for ment of time to pay was all in vain; for he distinctly told her that unless she paid her rent at once he would immedi-ately take proceedings to evict her; no idle threat in this man's mouth, if we judge by his antecedents. Over thirty years have passed away since the late Very Rev. Monsignor Dean O'Connell erected the church of St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, Sandymount,

at a time when that neighborhood was much less populous than at present. It is now intended to erect a memorial to him in the shape of new porches and other desirable improvements within and without the church. Very liberal subscriptions and denations were con-tributed, by all classes.

KILDARE.

We grieve to have to record this week the death of one of the oldest and most venerated members of the Irish priesthood, Very Rev. Monsignor Dunne, V. G., Archdeacon of Dublin and Parish Priest of Castledermot. The deceased was born in the year '98, and beginning with the memorable events of that year, his life embraced some of the most striking epochs and vicissitudes of the history of his country. He lived through O'Connell's agitations, shared in the Great Tribune's battles; he participated in the Liberator's triumphs, and was already a grey-haired pastor when the Young Islanders were "bringing a new soul into Ireland."

How difficult it is for minds that look upon Catholic Emancipation as a thing of the long dead past to realize that Monsignor Dunne became the parish priest of Castledermot in the year which witnessed the fact that the English Premier had to concede the final emancipation of their Church, for which they had struggled for so many years, and which was thus gratuitously acceded to them. He has remained over that charge for more than 54 eventful years. Twice the name of Monsignor Dunne was included among the three clerics who were submitted to his Holiness for eleva tion to the Metropolitan See_a remark.

able proof of the popularity of the de-ceased among his brethren of the Chap-ter, and of their high opinion of his merits. For some time past the vener-able pastor has been ailing, and his patriarchal age left little expectation of permanent recovery. His demise, which removes one of the most familiar faces from the ranks, will be earnestly regretted throughout the country. WEXFORD.

The list of subscriptions to the Parnell

to practice her religion, knowing full well that she would not abuse the liberty. On November 14th, at Scarnagh a young man named Neill was found trightfully mutilated on the line of rail. Neill was in the fair of Arklow, that day, and returned to Scarnagh that night. There is a short cut across the railway to his home, the garden is quite near the line, and in crossing in front of a passing train, it is assumed that he was a few yards of his home. Deceased was a most respectable and well-conducted nd her longing

for this new attestation of the filial dethirty-one priests, and a large congrega-Northis new attestation of the hilal de-votion of the Catholics of the diocese of Cork to the Holy See; and he charged Monsignor Kirby, to convey to Bishop Delany, his devoted clergy, and entire flock, including the religious communi-ties of both sexes, his Apostolic Bene-diction.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The re-election of "Sir Daniel" O'Sul-The re-election of "Sir Daniel" O'Sul-livan to the Cork Corporation is opposed by Mr. Hopper, on National grounds. "Sir Daniel," from being the popular favorite, has lost caste, since, like Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, he accepted a title at the hands of the enemy of his country.

ountry. The passengers of the Guion steamer Alaska were subjected to a very close scrutiny at Cork, on November 13. Detectives from Cork and from Queenstown awaited the arrival of the steam er, and the passengers and their luggage was care-fully inspected. The Government appear to have received some information the movements of suspected parties. The people of the diocese of Limerick have availed themselves of the chance of have availed themselves of the chance of the restoration to health of their beloved pastor, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, to make him a suitable expression of esteem and reverence to mark the public sense of gratitude towards the good Bishop, for the advanced posi-tion he had taken in the popular ranks.

CLARE. On the evening of the 10th instant, the

body of Patrick Donnellan, who had been missing during the previous fort-night, was discovered in the river, nearly opposite the Monks' school, Ennis. WATERFORD.

It has been decided by the members

of the Knockamore National League to conduct their discussions, in future, in the Irish language. United Ireland, in its last issue, thus refers to the subject: "From Youghal we really have a new departure. At least the Kuockamore Branch of the League is thorough. They have taken a step in which there is a example to every branch of the wide spreading National tree. Their decision is-the Gaelic Society will hear it with rapture-that henceforward the business of their meetings shall be discussed in our own sweet tongue, the Irish lan-guage,' The motto for the future is_ No English spoken !' "

ANTRIM.

The current of emigration from Ireland continues its flow, and recently the proportion of emigrants from the northern counties, particularly from Down and Antrim, seems to be much greater than formerly in comparison with the rest of Ireland. A large number of per-sons, who have failed in their struggle to secure a living in the old country, leave Belfast weekly by the Liverpool steamer, destined like so many of their com-patriots for the United States of America, "where, they say, there's bread and work for all." One effect of emigration was seen in the scanty attentance of farm laborers, male and female, at the menthly hiring fairs held throughout the country, and the increased rates of wages that they were offered. It is expected that the lecture to be

given in Belfast by Mr. Michael Davitt with the object of raising funds for the erection of a National Hall in St. Peter's district, Falls road, will have a good effect in furthering the interests of the matter before the opening of Parliament. National cause in the "Northern Athens." The "Constitutionalists" are

becoming rather uneasy at the pros-pects of visits from Mr. Davitt in Decemer and a Cabinet Minister in January. FERMANAGH.

The landlords who are abetting the Protestant farmers to oppose their best and only friends, will find some hard nuts to crack in the opinions expressed on November 10th at the opinions expressed on November 10th at the Council of the Fermanagh Farmers' Association. The meeting, held in the Town Hall, Ennis-killen, adopted an address which says : "The revived efforts of the landlords to sow religious strifts emergence much the says is the says of the says and the says is the says of the says and the says of the says and the says and the says are say that the says are say to be says and the says are says are says are says and the says are says are says are says are says and the says are says sow religious strife among our class re-quires some word from an association eager to confront their accuser at the

tion. At last a public meeting has been allowed to be held in the county Galway. This notable event occurred in Ballina-sloe, on Sunday, Nov. 12th. Mr. Michael Davitt went down to the town the pre-vious night, and was most warmly re-ceived by a multitude with music and bonfires. An address from the local branch of the National League signed by the Rev. Joseph Fahey, C. C., president, and Mr. Michael McGiverin, honorary secretary, was presented to Mr. Davitt. secretary, was presented to Mr. Davitt. It spoke of him in terms of praise that It spoke of him in terms of praise that could scarcely be surpassed. In reply-ing he said that when he landed on the soil of his native Connaught he found a new spirit of patriotism infused into him and a new spirit of patriotism. new spirit of patriotism infused into him and a new determination to struggle on in the cause of Ireland. At the meeting there were many clergymen on the plat-form, besides a number of town commis-sioners, poor law guardians, and other local leaders of the people. Father Fahy presided. A letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clon-fert, stating that the programme of the National League has his approval. A note from Mr. Parnell was also read. The

from Mr. Parnell was also read. The reading of this letter had scarcely been finished when a resolution was proposed and received enthusiastically declaring that the confidence of everybody present in Mr. Parnell and the Irish parliamen-tary party was undiminished, and calling on every national constituency in Ireland to return no man as its member at the coming general election who would not sit as well as act with that party in the House of Commons. Colonel Nolan, M. P., who was present, could not but feel as he heard this resolution read that it applied to him, as he is one of the Irish applied to him, as he is one of the Irish members who took up his position on the Government benches when Mr. Glad-stone assumed office. The men of Bal-linasloe were, however, even more explicit. At the end of the resolution they asked the gallant colonel directly to pledge himself to leave the Ministerial directly to benches and take up his position by the side of Mr. Parnell. Colonel Nolan, in the address which he afterwards deliv-ered, avoided giving an answer to this request. He referred at some length to the political question of the day, and contented himself by promising to continue giving Mr. Parnell "a very considerable support." The matter, however, was one not to be evaded Mr. Davitt, in an earnest speech, pointed out that Colonel Nolan had not answered

that portion of the resolution which called on him to join Mr. Parnell in the House, and gave it as his opinion that it was not right for the member for Galway as one of the Irish party, to sit with the English coercionists. Another genthe English coercionists. Another gen-tleman, Mr. John Callanan, also re-minded the meeting that the colonel had not given the pledge asked from him. It became apparent at this point that the meeting expected some declaration on the subject, and Col. Nolan coming forward amidst some excitement, protested that he had acted up to all the oledges he had given at his He was compelled to confess however, that the majority of the meeting was in favor of eliciting a statement from him on what he called "the new pledge." He then said he could not give the pledge offhand, but he promised to consider the

MAYO.

At a meeting of the Claremorris Deanery, all the priests protested against emigration, and adopted the resolution of his Grace the Archbishop which has already been published. The Ballinrobe Deanery have passed similar resolutions. The public cannot have forgotten that a number of Mayo men are now six months in Castlebar jail, awaiting trial on a charge of treason-felony and conspiracy, which has only been sustained by the evidence of a single informer. It must especially be remembered that the accused were ready for their trial, and

KING-CRAFT THE TOOL OF LIB-ERALISM.

No one can read the history of medi-eval Europe or the modern history of such Catholic countries as France, Italy and Spain without being impressed with a sense of the malign influence of mon-archism and absolutism upon the rights and the welfare of the Church.

and the welfare of the Church. Father Bernard O'Reilly after a three years residence in Spain describes, in a leading article in the American Catholic Quarterly Review for the current period, the evil effects of kingly interference, upon the status of the Church and the clergy in that country. One can scarcely read the evenerating details he extra read the exasperating details he sets forth without wishing that the chival-rous people of Spain had given their king the same stern treatment that the English and French administered to their despots.

The monarchy was the great the Church—used as such by the Voltar-ian aristocracy and the secret societies. Emilio Castelar, the Spanish statesman and one of the leaders of Liberalism says, in his methy with the secret societies. in his work "Old Rome and New Italy: "One of the causes of the continuatio of these (monarchical) institutions_one of the chief causes_is the tremendous opposition they offer to theocracy, to the predominant policy and rule of the sacredotal power over human society.
* * For this kings exist: because they * * For this kings exist: because they struggle with Popes, because they dis-solve bodies like the Templars, because they expel Jesuits, etc." This Liberal-istic leader is not a monarchist, but he recognizes the 'usefulness' of the tradi-tional monarchies of France and Spain in stripping the Church of its power and in stripping the Church of its power and depriving it of its influence over the lives of men. This too, not that he hates royalism less, but he hates religion more. In this connection it is interesting to

note a fact recently commented upon by the London Economist, one of the most widely circulated journals of England. This is the power displayed during the past year by His Holiness, Leo XIII., in his clations with Germany, and other European countries. How comes it that the Pope, without an army or an ally compels a great chancellor like Bismarck compels a great chancellor like Bismarck to undo his legislative work against the Church? The Economist answers the question :

"Under the system which prevailed from the accession of Louis XIV. to the rise of the German Empire, the Popes, to be strong, had always to keep on terms with the great governments. If the Catholic kings distrusted them, or the ministries hated them, as often happened, the Popes were weak, while they never had any power in the States recognizing a non-Catholic creed. Unless the case were so grave that they could foster insurrection, there was nothing for them to do, no foothold from which to act. If, for example, Louis XIV, were impertin-ent, and his Minister, Louvois, defiant, what could an unhappy Pope do in France? When, however, the people began to rule, through a wide suffrage, and votes to be important, the Popes began to regain their strength. They could influence many votes, they could hold the balance of power between secular parties, and they could hold it with a patient persistence which no political party could rival. They did not die or change their objects or relax the pres-sure. Their claim to be heard, being based ou conscience alone, could never be denied, never suppressed by events,

never be made subservient to the will of majority." The strength of the Church in Great

Britain and the United States is due simply to the fact that in both countries

TYPES OF BEAUTY.

Beauty manifests itself wherever the eye of nature beams upon us-in the firmament sown thick with stars, in the of time, in the solution with stars, in the purple sea that slumbers in the great arms of time, in the prattling brook that glasses itself in sunshine and in shade, in the timid flower that faints by the wayside— hearthy is table arms being a start of the start of the start beauty in table arms being a start of the tunid flower that faints by the wayside— beauty is truly nature, living, moving, breathing, through the eye and the heart. In poetry, music and painting, it is the self-same type, the self-same ideal of truth that lends glory to the finger of genius. Art catches up her happiest moments in the contemplation of beauty and binds the bays of fame around her maiden brow. Let us for a moment seat each quest of Let us for a moment seat each guest of beauty in the parlor of our mind and hold converse with the true and beautiful.

DEC. 15, 1883.

The first to rap at my chamber door for admittance is the spirit of poetry, and I cheerfully give to this guest my favorite chair. And Oh ! what a world is ours ! Its chair. And Oh ! what a world is ours ! Its wealth of beauty dazles my apartment, its portraits light up the chambers of my heart. And yet it is beauty, sceptred beauty that reigns over the kingdom of poetry, lyric fire and epic grandeur roll waves of beauty across the firmament of my thoughts. The sublime diapasons of Milton ring through the starry vaults on high with an epic majesty of tone that well becomes the blind prince of epic song whose cloud-picreing verse shod in rainbow light walks the heaven of beauty. Harken to the chords of melody that Harken to the chords of melody that sweep our path from out the groves of lyric song! In the altitude where beauty clasps the hand of sublimity and loses its sweet splendor in the presence of the grand we are apt to forget where is cradled the nursling of the sublime. But we doubt not for a moment the grand gentle step of beauty as she approaches clad in raiment of kindly light. Hers is the eye of grace, hers the tone, the voice of sweetness, hers the reign of calm happi-ness and love. She does not fix her votaries among the stars nor fill their ears with the echoes of a great amen. Yet the heart is conquered, the soul subdued by the presence of her form. We lend our hearts to her enchantments, we enthrone her as the queen of song. The hours, the days, the years measured by her dial we embalm as offerings of the deepest wisdom and devotion. THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured meafter a few applications.' Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be come celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuin The Best Proof.-The Globe.

"I sell more Burdock Blood Bitters than I do of any other preparation in stock," says B. Jacks, druggists, Toronto. If the reader will ask any druggist in the city he will get a similar answer to his query-a proof that it is the most popular medicine for the blood, liver and kidneys known. Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely d Nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are costive or dy speptic, or are suf-

for ing from any other or the numerous dis-eases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such com-plaints If you are wasting away with any form of

Ridney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters. If you are slok with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

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JAS

PENS

was at length satisfied, for Felix, seeing the inutility of recurring to further tor-ture, caused her to be bound on a whereon she breathed forth her soul in the year 440. MORAL REFLECTION ._ "Servants, be sub-

ject to your masters; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the fro-ward."-(1 Pet. ii, 18.) subscriptions. Saint Didler.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Didier, com-monly called St. Dizier, was bishop of Langres towards the year 410, during the time that the Vandals were besieging the time that the Vandals were besieging the town. "The Good Shepherd giveth his lite for his flock," were the words spoken down. by Jesus Christ, while holding forth for imitation His own sacred example. Didier did not hesitate for an instant in the accomplishment of this sacrifice, which is bound up and sometimes needful in the pastoral charge. Assembling, therefore, the principal members of his clergy and his flock, he went forth with them to offer themselves either as a holocaust to assuage the fury of the bar barians, or else to try and bend their hearts in favor of the besieged town. Vain were the efforts, however; the Van-dals were not of such a cast as that a generous devotion could sway them, or that their minds could apprehend a animous idea ; to destroy and revel in the ruins, such was their guiding thought. They proposed to Didier to re-nounce his faith and believe in their have gods. Upon his refusal, they struck off his head, as well as the heads of those who accompanied him, within view of the inhabitants, in order to strike them with greater terror. The latter went out by night to take away the bodies of the martyrs, and buried them within the town. MORAL REFLECTION-Such sacrifices are only known in Catholicism ; everywhere else "the hireling, and he that is not the be prose shepherd, seeth the wolf coming and he not allow any of the five "fox-earths" on flieth, and the wolf scattereth the sheep." -(John x. 12.) his farm to be interfered with. The fox covers referred to are in the district

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exerusually hunted over by the Duhallow Hunt." Monsignor Kirby, Bishop of Lita and Rector of the Irish College, Rome, had the honor of presenting to his Holiness What can we do for them ?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerfully cheerfully.

young man, and held a farm of 70 acres. which has defended the farmers' interest The remains were so much disfigured that his sister, with difficulty, recognized at a time when the landlords were doing their best to oppose the Land Act and to

injure the tenant farmers. At a recent Some friends of the Rev. D. O'H. meeting great efforts were made by the landlords by free tickets and trains to Walsh, Templeton, propose to present him with a gift on next New Year's Day. get the farmers to help them in an at-tempt to foment riot and provoke civil A meeting was called for that purpose and a committee appointed to receive war. The farmers as a class did not go, but some did go, and while we as an association have

KILKENNY.

On November 10, the entire offices on nothing to do with the Nationalists, as we farm at Mallardstown, owned by Caphave nothing to do with the Orangemen tain Knox, were completely burned as a body (though we number many of both in our ranks), we desire to warn our The houses were in one range and there were also some twelve or fifbrother farmers against being led, to their own hurt, into a conspiracy, or any teen tons of hay in them, They were uninhabited and scarcely ever visited by the caretaker, who lived off the farm, exconspiracy which will injure their inter ests and affect their welfare." cept in Winter when taking out hay.

DERRY.

WESTMEATH. The Derry Whigs are evidently under the impression that their Parliamentary On November 10, the Chancery Divi-Sional Court, on the application of Lady Westmeath, appointed her ladyship guardian of the fortune of her son, the representative, the Attorney General will soon be provided for by a grateful gov-ernment. They called a meeting of county present Earl of Westmeath. The real estate produces £5,000 a year, and the delegates to assemble in Coleraine, on Nov. 16th, for the purpose, the announcepersonality amounts to £50,000, reprement stated, "of selecting a candidate to be put forward in the Liberal interented chiefly by railway stock. LOUTH. Complaints are made of the cowardly

The Drogheda Independent Club have ust scored a triumph which involves a conduct of Orange rowdies of both sexes towards nuns, while on their way through deep testimony of their strength. They various parts of Derry, notably the Waterside, to perform works of charity. have carried a Nationalist for rate-collector, as they a short time ago carried For some time past it has been the prac a Nationalist for Town Clerk, and, as they tice, it would seem, to offer the Sisters gross insult, and from women they have will carry a Nationalist for Mayor. CORK. had to suffer indignities of a most scan-

A Youghal correspondent says... "A notice has been issued by Mr. John Linehan, of Pallas, near Mallow to the dalous nature, but recently the offenders have apparently become emboldened. and not only are they molested in the ffect that he will, for the future prevent city slums, but in the public thoroughox-hunting over his lands at Pallas, and fares. that any person violating the notice shall cuted. Mr. Linehan, also, will

DONEGAL.

His Grace, the Lord Primate, has been bleased to appoint Rev. James Donnelly, he worthy and esteemed curate Upper Killeavey, to the pastoral charge of Mullabrack, rendered vacant by the resignation (owing to ill health) of the Very Rev. Canon Dromgoole.

GALWAY.

the honor of presenting to his honness on the 5th inst, the sum of £600, Peter's Pence, transmitted by the Most Rev Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, according to his custom, annually. The Holy Father was pleased to express his grateful thanks attended by the Bishop of Clonfert,

but the rown refused to make their case, although they had several months to prepare it. Some of the prisoners were in the poorest circumstances at the time of their arrest and now their families deprived of their means of support are actually starving;-

ROSCOMMON.

eviction.

The tenants of Ballyfermoyle have een again successful in defending a larg of writs which were numbe issued against them about the 1st of April, in the present year, at the suit of William George Mulloy and the Church Body, who call themselves the landlords. When the writs came to the tenants without they getting due notice, they thought it became their duty to defend their cases. They accordingly sent them to their solicitor, and came off ful, and the so-called landlords were put and startles us with its intensity down for the costs, which were consider able, as the cases went through several motions in the Court of Exchequer since the defence was entered. This is the second batch of the same documents for human remedies, too rampant for the they have dismissed since July 1st, 1882. social reformer's pruning hook. Fai truer is the novelist's sentiment, when The first batch of twenty-five was from Albyn Mulloy, who said he was the perhe puts into the mouth of one of his son entitled to the rents. The tenants say they will wait until the owner comes.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : "During ten years active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Ly-man's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscalar or nervous system."

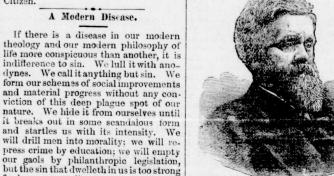
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Always breathe through the nose, keeping the mouth closed as much as possible. Walk and sit erect, exercise in the open air, keep the skin scrupul-ously clean, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs, colds, and bronchial troubles. little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diptheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bath-ing the chest or throat, for taking inter-nally or inhaling, it is a matchless com-pound.

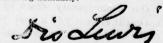
Ine strength of the Church in Great Britain and the United States is due simply to the fact that in both countries the people rule and the Catholics are an important part of the body politic. This is the true reason that Catholicity is nowhere freer in Europe than in England, and that the Pope is more Pope in the United States than anywhere else. Let the peoplerule. Let the peasantry of France, Spain and Italy use the ballot box and the Church will cease to be in-terfered with by despots, republican or monarchical. At heart these persecu-ting politicians are afraid of the people. To-day their only salvation is the by-play of monarchism—the political *ignus fatuus* that surrounds itself with nimbus for the purpose of drawing off the Catholic peas-antry of France from establishing a per-manent Catholic. Republic.—Catholic purpose of drawing off the Catholic peas-antry of France from establishing a per-manent Catholic Republic.—Catholic Citizen.

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DEC. 15, 1883.

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Pearl Street, Buffalo, ed various remedies und no relief until I clectric Oil, which en-r a few applications." Eclectric Oil has beapprincipled persons at the genuine. f.-The Globe. ock Blood Bitters than

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thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring i self-possession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and intel-lectual development, habits of neatness and sconomy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to sait the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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Truck and English, per and use of plances and the blocks. Str. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIS.-This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. Is as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing \$20; Private room, \$20; For further particulars address:- MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAR, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Bailway, 59 miles from betroit. This spacions and com-modions are in improvements. The hot water spaces was an end of the state of the space in the state of the space of the space in the space of the space of the space space of heating has been introduced with all the monor in the space of the space of the space of heating has been introduced with space of the space based and fullion per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100 Music, Drawing and Pairting, form exira charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Morther Surperstore.

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Sacetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thir4 Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. J. J. BLARE Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec. Brofessional. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-

W TIST. OFFICE-Corner Dundas and Clarerss Streets., London. (Over Brown & Morris.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLON WOOLVERTON, L.D.S., late of Grimsby. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 32) Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygtenic Physician. M DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON M Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Dqueen's Avenue, a few doors east of 88.19 M DENTEE SO

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Good Tweed Pants, this change. With extended facilities and experience this Ir the extended facilities and experience this Agency is better prepared than ever to fill, promptly and sat statcorily, all orders for any kind of goods, and to look after any business of personal matters entrusted to it. Whatever you wish to buy or have attended if you can save time, trouble and money by addressing \$4.00. Good Tweed Pants, \$4.50. PETHICK & MCDONALD, 393 RICHMOND ST. J. J. GIBBONS, 199 DUNDAS ST., Has now on hand a large assortment of FALL UNDERCLOTHING ! In Scotch and Canadian Wool, all sizes. Very cheap, also color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, Pure Wool Blankets, ___AND____ keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beau-tiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress BED COMFORTERS Of the best make, and at lowest it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the prices. favorite of all, and it has become so simply IT LEADS ALL. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

No other blood-purifying medicine is under has ever been prepared, which so com-letely meets the wants of physicians and is general public as Has become one of the most important popu-lar toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When

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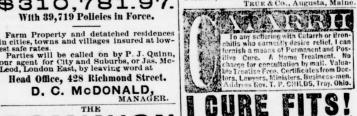
tion for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-ScropfulA Aren's SARSAPARLA will disloge it and experies SARSAPARLA will be constitutional or service and the service For constitutional or service. For constitutional or service. CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the naneous catarrha discharges, and remove the sicken-ing odor of the breath, which are indications of servicelous origin. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lu

More than a solution of the second se

Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta. London Mutual PREPARED BY

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

A PRIZE Free six cents for postage, and, a costs which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.



A Daugerous Case.

• ROCHESTER, June 1st, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in back and -Kidneys.

7

"Extending to the end of my toes and "Which made me delirious !

"From agony. "It took three men to hold me on my ed at times ! "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me,

"Morphine and other opiates "Morphine and other opiates "Had no effect ! "After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave mo some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system

for the pain. second dose eased me so much that

I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as done for two months. Hefore I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him; but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It also cured my wife who had been so for years; and has kept her and my chil-dren well and hearty with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor. "That poor invalid wife !

"That poor invalid wife!

lister "Mother !

"Or daughter ! "Can be made the picture of health ! With a few bottles of Hop Bitters !

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Thoroughly cleanses all fabr NONSUCH: NONSUCH

The only absolutely perfect and harmless Washing Compound now in the market. NONSUCH!

Is what every hotel laundry req NONSUCH!

ndry should use Is what every public laundry sho NONSUCH!

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Will wash in one hour what usually taken one day by the old way.

NONSUCHI Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it.

NONSUCH! Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case.

NONSUCH! When used as directed has never failed to please and satisfy.



Is manufactured only by THE MERCHANTS COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., and London, Ont. REID'S remedy. Give Express and Post Office. A New York. Lothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

THOMAS D. EGAN, 42 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer. Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which

because it disappoints no one.

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FOR THE WHISKERS

the beard is gray or naturally of an unde

sirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the

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HE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA.

Assets, 1st January, 1883:

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable. Old people like it for its wonderful power to



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

CAN AGNOSTICS TAKE OATH?

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In view of the fact that an effort is likely to be made at the next session of the Quebec legislature to have an adopted home, and by dint of honest inamendment made to the Code of Civil Procedure with the view of permitting agnostics and free thinkers to take judicial oaths, it will be interesting to our readers to review a judgment lately given on the subject by Judge Loranger:

This judgment was given upon the question of admitting the evidence of Mr. Joseph S. Leo, witness called for the de-fence in the Levetus case, the counsel for the plaintiff having made application to ine witness as to his religious be

After observing that the code allowed the parties in the case themselves to make this examination, His Honor expressed this examination, His Honor expressed the opinion that it was desirable that only the judge should have the right to put questions to the witness, which is the gen-eral custom in Englavd. "The examina-tion made by the parties themselves," continued His Honor, "takes unavoitably the aggressive character accompanying every examination where two parties meet one interested in excluding a witet, one interested in excluding a witness and the other in admitting him. the other hand, the most delicate feelings of a witness are aroused when he is per sonally brought in the trial to defend his religious principles. He is not so assured in his judgment and in his expressions; the fear of not saying enough and of put-ing his cause in jeopardy leads him to make explanations which necessitate further elucidation; and thus ensues an examina tion which it is difficult to conduct in a tion which it is difficult to conduct in a proper spirit. The witness has only him-self to blame if by his too hasty answers, given spontaneously, he justifies the other party in asking minute explanations. It is, then, with difficulty that the Judge can protect him against himself, particu-larly when he does not claim that pro-tection. If the Judge alone had the right of examining the witness, it would be a less difficult task to keep the examination within proper limits. What the law re-quires in the man called upon to take an oath, is his belief in God and in punishments and rewards after death. The judge, who is not acquainted with the inwardness of his belief, must take the without scrutinizing his faith. When the declaration is within the terms of the law the Judge must accept it. All questions with the object of obtaining an explanathe Judge must accept it. An explana-with the object of obtaining an explana-tion or a justification of the witness' belief are not within the competency of the Judge. Courts are not theological classes, but organized for the maintenance and right operation of the laws. The tri-bunal applies the latter without discussing their merits. In the present case the lawy-ers, by the witness' declaration, have been obliged to enquire into the nature of his obliged to enquire into the nature of his on oaths is universal, and if it varies as to the form of the oath, according to the religious belief of each nation, it is un changeable for every one in its essence, which is the belief in God, who will punwhich is the transgressor and reward the just. We have in our code a very positive law, nobody can take an oath unless he believes in God, and in punishments and rewards after death; both these conditions are essential. In this case, the witness believes in the first, and rejects the other. The learned judge then reviewed the answers given by the witness and said that they appeared insufficient to meet the re-

uirements of our code. The witness had ot the belief required by law to make him admissible to give his evidence under It is not likely that the legislature

It is not likely that the legislature will assent to any amendment pro posing to permit agnostics and free-thinkers to take judicial oaths, as

had been in poor health about a year ago, but lately he had regained much of his wonted activity. Mr. Murphy was by birth an Irishman, dustry and good conduct rapidly rose to the position of trust now vacated by his untimely death. On Tuesday his mortal remains were removed, amidst the sorrow-ful tears of his wife and children, and a multitude of friends, to Trenton, for in-

The following are the prizes won at the Oustic bazaar on Friday: Embroidered cushion, presented by ladies of Loretto, Guelph, won by Miss Susan Oaks, ticket No. 126. Fancy table, disposed of by the Young Ladies' Sodality, Guelph, won by Mr. Peter Tracy, Guelph, tizket No. 20. Oil psinting, presented by Miss Rose MeElderry, won by Mrs. Standish, Guelph, ticket No. 42. Album, presented by Mrs. John Mc-

ticket No. 42. Album, presented by Mrs. John Mc-Mahon, Oustre, won by Mr. J. P. Coffee, Guelph, ticket No. 82. Hand painted bracket drape, presented

by ladies of Loretto, Hamilton, won by Mr. John McMahon, Oustic, ticket No. 49.

Duffield, Oustic. Quilt, presented by Mrs. E. McCarthy, won by Mr. Jas. Farrell, jr., No. 50. Bracket drape, presented by Miss Dwyer, Hillsburg, won by Mr. John Gibbons No. 19

Gibbons, No. 19." Silver butter cooler, presented by Mrs. John Gray, won by Mr. D. Heffernan, John Grav, won by Mr. D. Heffernan, Eramosa, No. 37. Mink cap, won by Mr. P. Blanchfield, Eramosa, No. 33. Silver butter cooler, presented by Mrs. McCann, Oustie, won by Miss Mary Mc-Elderry, Guelph, No. 120. Handsome lamp, presented by Mr. G. W. Smith, Guelph, won by Mr. Patrick O'Hern, Eramosa, No. 63. Lace curtains, presented by Mrs. Hut-cheon, Oustic, won by Mrs. B. Savage, Guelph, No. 72. Handsome doll, presented by Sisters of St. Joseph, Guelph, won by M. J. Robert-son, Chicago, Ill., No. 360. Large picture of Rev. P. Hamel, S. J., presented by Mr. Jas. Blanchfield, Rock-wood, won by Mr. McCarthy, Shiloh, No. 114.

Wood, won by hr. incentury, children in 114. 114. Valuable plough, presented by Mr. J. James Gibbons, Oustic, won by Mr. J. Tobin, No. 4. (Discrete Horse) won by

by a gentleman in Fergus. Handsome toilet set, won by Mrs. Jas.

Handsome toilet set, won by Mrs. Jas. O'Brien, Eramosa. Picture, presented by Ladies of Loretto, Niagara, won by Mr. J. Mutrie. The silver desert set presented by Sis-ters of St. Joseph, Gaelph, was won by ticket No. 238. The person who holds this number can have the above by apply-ing to the heraer committee. ing to the bazaar committee.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL MOVE-MENT.

Toronto World, Nov. 23.

Toronto World, Nov. 25. There are several questions of the deepest public interest connected with the new sep-arate schoolmovementpromoted by the twin organs of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the London Record and the Toronto Tribune. Why is it started at the present time? How far is the agitation about the use of the bible in the public schools responsible for it?

LOCAL NOTICES. Physicians & Invalids

<text><text><text><text><text> Physicians & Invalids Can try the SPIROMETER and consult the Surgeons of the celebrated International Throat and Lung Institute FREE, by calling at the Tecumseh Hotel, London, Dec. 6, 7, S. This instrument, the wonderful inven-tion of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, Ex-Aide Surgeon of the French, which conveys the medicinal properties of medicines directly to the seat of disease is the only thing that will cure permanently diseases of the air passages, viz.: CATABER, CATABERTAL DEAF-NESS, BROXCHITE, ASTIMA, AND CONSUMP-TRON in its first stages, Crowle are visiting passages, viz.: CATAREHI, CATARRHAL DEAF-NESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMP-TION in its first stages. <u>C</u>rowds are visiting them in every town and thousands of poor sufferers are being cured every year by these celebrated physicians who have offices in LONDON, ENG., MONTREAL, P.Q., TORONTO, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN., DETROIT, MICH., and BOSTON, MASS. If impossible to call personally, write for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto, Office for Ontario.

Babds their reasons for proceedings of all is the duty just But most important of all is the duty just now devolving on the press of all shades of political opinion. The hierarchical demand has, as yet, been put forward only in their organs, and what have the secular journals to say about it? PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Toronto World, Nov. 25. We noticed a few days ago the demand of the London Record an avowed organ of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy-for certain chances in the school law of this province. The changes asked for amounted to the com-plete extinction of our ruelic school system and the substitution for it of two separate and distinct systems-one Protestant and the other Catholic. Since that time the demand of the Record has been in substance endorsed by the Toronto Tribune, another avowed organ of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. As in the case of the Record we do not deem it necessary just now to argue the mat-Toronto World, Nov. 26.

monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto, Office for Ontario. SE.NEW HOOKS.-THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Kev. Wm. Stang; 12 mo., 112 pp. Price, free mail, 20 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to ald pious souls in the recitation of the HOLY ROSARY, 21 mo., 338 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Bar-clay St., New York. FINE ARTS.-All kinds of art materials for oil and water color pairing and crav-

for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at

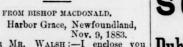
CHAS. CHAPMAN'S. 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and a² tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

As in the case of the Record we do not deem it necessary just now to argue the mat-ter with the Tribuc, though we are prepared to do so whenever the occasion arises. We do not believe that the great majority of the people of Ontario need to be convinced of the expediency of maintaining their public school system as far as possible from further encroachement. What they need is warning, and the best warning they can have is the demand of the hierarchy as made public in the forgans named above. The Record and Ti the assumption violang the ropinions fellow-ecclestastics is unwarranted and hy scoon be set at rest by a disclaimer; if yo disclaimer is put in the public will be justified in assuming that the demand for the entire abolition of the public school system is made by the recognized authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, and that in their opinion the time for pressing that demand has come. chines on sale.

The time for pressing that demand has come. The sooner the matter is forced to an issue the better, for nothing can be gained in the public interest by postponement.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION.



Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Nov. 9, 1883. DEAR MR. WALSH:-I enclose you \$8.00 which please place to the credit of my account with the CATHOLIC RECORD. I know of few papers that have stronger claims on English reading Catholics. I heartily commend the CATHOLIC RECORD to the faithful of this diocese.

+ R. MACDONALD. Harbor Grace. Oitawa, Nov. 9th, 1883.

DEAR FATHER COFFEY :- Herewith I enclose you two dollars, my year's sub-scription to your very valuable and fear-less exponent of matters Catholic and Irish THE CATHOLIC RECORD. I can

assure you it is a very welcome visitor every Friday, and I sincerely trust that, ere long, it will have found its way into every Catholic family.

Respectfully yours, P. M. Cotter.

THE NUTSHELL HISTORY OF IRELAND. We have received from the office of Don-ohoe's Magazine, Boston, a neat little volume, bearing the above title. It will be sufficient to mention that the author is Mr. A. M. Sullivan, to prove that the work is one of absorbing interest, and written in a style peculiarly fascinating.

MARKET REPORT.

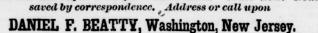
LONDON. LONDON. Wheat-Spring, 170 to 189; Deihl, & 100 lbs. 79 to 189; Treadwell, 160 to 189; Clawson, 50 to 179; Red. 160 to 180. Oats, 102 to 105 Corn, 139 to 140. Barley, 105 to 115. Peas, 25 to 135. Rye, 105 to 110. Beans, per. Jush, 125 to 175. Flour-Pastry, per cwt, 60 to 325; Family, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine, 5 5 to 270: Granulated, 260 to 275. Corn-3 00 to 323; Family, 275 to 3 00. Oatmeal Fine, 2 55 to 2 776; Granulated, 2 60 to 2 75. Corn-meal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00. Bran, 14 00 to 15 00. Hay, 7 00 to 9 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 00. Batter-pound rolls, 22 to 25c; erock, 20 to 25c; tubs, 15 to 20c. Eggs, retatl, 25 to 25c. Cheese, 1b, 11 to 12/c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Tarkeys, 75 to

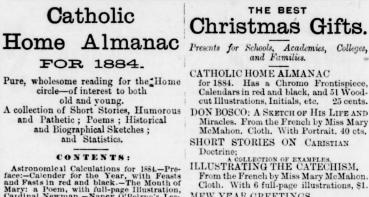


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A SPECIAL OFFER - - A BARGAIN. To any person who will remit me \$173.75 within thirteen (13) days from date of this newspaper, I will **box** and deliver the above Pianoforte on board cars with

Stool, Book, and music, for only I Desire this Beautiful Planoforte introduced. Order now. Nothing





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ILLUSTRATING THE CATECHISM. From the French by Miss Mary McMahon. Cloth. With 6 full-page illustrations, \$1. MEW YEAR GREETINGS. By St Francis de Sales. From the French by Miss Margaret A Colton. Maroquette, full gilt side. 15 cts., per 100, \$10.00. MY VISIT to DI3TRESSED IRELAND. By Rev. Richard F. Clarke, S.J. With Frontispiece. Paper, 50 cts. Cloth, gold and ink side. 75 cts. GOLDEN SANDS. THIRD SERIES, From the French by Miss Ella McMahon. Cloth. 60 cents. GREETINGS TO THE CHRIST-CHILD.

THE BEST

DEC. 15, 1883

For Beautiful Rosewood Square Pianoforte.

with Stool, Book, and Music.

A Collection of Christmas Poems for the Young. 89 Illustrations, Tailpieces. etc. Maroquette, guilt side, 50 cents. THE STORY OF JESUS, SIMPLY TOLD for the young. By Miss Rosa Mulholland, 49 full-page Illustrations and 17 Wood-cuts in the text. Cloth, 75 cts.

THE MONK'S PARDON. A Historical Romance of the Time of Philip IV. of Spain. From the French by Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth, §1.25. Anna T. Sadlier, Cloth, NATALLE NARISCHKIN, SISTER OF NATALLE IN Vincent of Paul. From

Cloth. \$1.00. From the French of Mgr. DeSegur, by Miss Mary McMahon, Cloth, 40 cts. Reminiscences of the Life and Work of Mgr. de Segur. From the French by Miss Mary McMahon. Cloth, 40 cts. An Appeal to the Good Faith of a Protes-tant by birth. A Defiance to the Reason of a Rationalist by Profession. By His Eminence Cardinal Deschamps. Translated by a Redemptorist Father. Cloth 40 cts

VOL.

THE EXPE Lecture

Long before Sunday evenir densely crowde that His Lords of the occasion we noticed ma and respected Vespers His L most eloquent our privilege t is but an imp ship's discours "The sceptre from Judea r till he come shall be the ex 49th chap., 101 of Advent is a for the worthy During this he not cease to a words of the Saviour, "Pre make straight therefore fru During Adver dramatizes as the coming of review before rows, the mis moral evils th the other hand with which the In relation to Redeemer and three great cha in such prom attention. T. a Redeemer; into which ma political unit ered world Roman Empi foundation o truth, the Ca lished by the That the en deemer was prior to his a and profane h gressed the D from the ear

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SUPPLIES Institutions. Public The undersigned will receive tenders up to FRIDAY, 14th December Inst. FOR THE SUPPLY OF Butcher's Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal,

Potatoes, and Cordwood.

To the following institutions for the year

1884, viz:-

accepted W. T. O'REILLY.

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities

N.B.-Butcher's meat is not required for the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston, and Hamilton, nor for the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females.

TEACHER WANTED.

Applications will be received up to the

The Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and Orillia; the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, Toronto; the Reformatory for Hoys, Penetanguishene, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumt, Belleville; and the Institu-tion for the Blind, Brantford. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contracts. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, } Ist December, 1883.

and Reformatory for Females. Specifications and conditions of contract can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions. 269-2w

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OUSTIC BAZAAR.

The following are the prizes won at the

Sofa cushion, presented by ladies of Loretto, Toronto, won by Mrs. George Duffield, Oustic.

any such proceedings were a mere

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or Mr. Meredith in a refusal to accede to the demands of Archbishop Lynch and Bishop

TORONTO. Toronto, Dec. 10.–Wheat–Fall, No. 2, 111 to 111; No. 3, 107 to 107; spring, No. 1, 16 to 116; No. 2, 114 to 114; No. 3, 106 to 100. Barley, No. 1, 72 to 72c; No. 2, 65 to 66c; No. 3, extra, 65 to 63c; No. 3, 52 to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 76 to 75c Corn, 60 to 60c. Wool, 60 to 60c. Floar, Superior, 500 to 515; extra, 15 to 150. Bran, 1240 to 1260. Butter, 12 to 13c. Hozs, street, street, 60 to 60c. Wheat, street, spring, 165 to 111; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmead, 500 to 000. Cornaed, 375 to 390. OTTAWA.

11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 30c. Turkeys, 75 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to 110. Apples, per bag, 60 to 100. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 50 to 575. Beef, per cwt, 400 to 6 00. Mut-ton, per 10, 5 to 7c. Lamb, per 1b, 5 to 7c. Hops, per 100 lbs, 3) to 59c. Wood, per cord, 6 00 to 6 50. MONTREAL

MONTREAL.

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TORONTO.

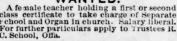
OTTAWA.

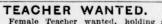
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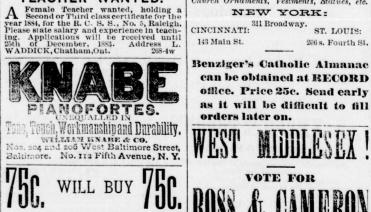
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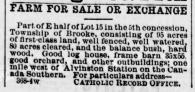


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