APHINE WADIT OWNEDIN 10 of ays. No pay till cures. DR. 2.

MATION WANTED. folormott Roe, who came to bout the year 1849. Married in Staley Bridge, Lancashire, formation will be gladly re-sister, Mrs. P. McHugh. York condon, Canada. 482-4w

LANCTOT lotre Dame Street, NTREAL, P.Q. IMPORTER OF

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SAYS AND LINENS

RAL DEBILITY. ng from General Debility, or ake sufficient nourishment to system, should take Harkness' and Wine. We are safe in say no preparation in the markst ive better results. In bottles at \$1.00.

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The Catholic Record.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. JAN. 21, 1888.

NO. 483

VOLUME 9.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE TRADE.

119 DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT.

To Lee XIII, on the Occasion of His Golden Jubilee.

ail Holy Father i Glorious Chieftain! on of Juda's valiant race. rand in all virtues, noble-minded, ained in each art that leads to grace.

object thou forth on the world's unrest, ming its tamult by words judicious of from that heart filled with wisdom blest.

Baintly Guide! May the children ever List to that voice teaching Truth Divine! Bor by rebellion thy spirit saiden But truly love thee, their king benign!

On this glad day we thy children dwelling Neath frosty shies in a distant land Encoling in prayer for our Holy Pastor Ask a kind blessing from thy sacred has

fay God protect thee 'mid storm and trial ale in His promise thy heart find rest, intil He ca I thee from weary labor. to joy triumphant, among the biest I

(Written for the Catholic Record.) YOUNG GLENGARRY.

The House of Glengarry is now generally recognised as the branch of clan Donald, which inherits the chieftainship of the whole sept. For services rendered by this family to the royal house of Stuart, they were rewarded by King Charles II. with a peerage under the title of Lord Macdonell and Arross. The first mention on record of MacDonell as a family name in connection with Glen garry is in the patent of nobility granted to the "grandson and successor of Don-ald Mac Angus MacDonald, 20th Decem-

Among the correspondence of King James IV. and Prince Charles Edward with their Scottish following there is

mention made of this warrant. Glengarry, the chief, had been for some years a prisoner in Edinburgh

His son young Glengarry, who had been incarcerated for twenty months in the Tower, had paid every fraction of his own money, as well as the subsidy allowed by the French government, to appeare the elamour of the hungry army, and kept writing excusably urgent letters to the king at Rome, begging for remittances, or at least restitution. He also applied for a post for himself. The King's secretary writes him that his hereditary foe Lochiel has already been recommended for the post, and that the king's own situation in in a position "to relieve as he would incline, but," the letter graciously concludes, "His to do what depends upon him for your satisfaction, he, upon your request, sends you inclosed, a duplicate of your grandfather's warrant to be a Peer. You will see that it is signed by His Majesty, and I can assure you it is an exact duplicate on the control of the Catholic fold, are longing for centainty of belief, and are weary of the catholic fold, are longing for centainty of belief, and are weary of the Catholic fold, are longing for centainty of belief, and are weary of the Catholic fold, are longing for centain "opinions."

Very many professing Christians, out of the Catholic fold, are longing for centain "opinions."

Very many professing Christians, out of the Catholic fold, are longing for centain "opinions." can assure you it is an exact duplicate copie out of the book of entries of such like

Poor young Glengarry! An unsubstantial reward—even now-a-days, it requires a large contract, or a successful speculation to make a man, who has applied for a government position, content with an empty title—what then must have been the feelings of this needy Highland Chief-

The character of young Glengarry is an interesting study. Loyal, eager, impetu-eus, yet persistent in his demands for

the Oliver in the shape of a letter from

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO
STED OUR
STED OUR prison, obliged to endeavor to return home, though by an act of the usurper's Privy Council I am banished. What I most sincerely wish for, and what Your Royal Eminence, is for a relic of the precious wood of the Holy Cross, in obtaining which, I shall think myself most happy. I more boldly solicit your Royal Eminence for this as our name is the only Catholick now in Scotland since the family of Gordon changed, and thereby I may say in Britain, that without any mask, has preserved the true religion,

since they first embraced Christianity,"
After which he invokes many blessings
on the head of the Royal Churchman, and signs himself His Eminence's "Most obedient and most obliged, duti

ful, humble servant Mack Donell."

There is a tradition in Glengarry, Ontario, that this young heir to a chieftainship relinquished his claims to a younger brother and retired to Valladolid, where he studied for the priesthood; the tradition in Glengarry is sometimes very confusing. To it may be applied the words of Dr. John, "He that travels in the Highlands may easily saturate his soul with intellig-ence if he will acquiesce in the first account * * * different accounts being so contradictory that the inquirer is kept in continual suspense and by a kind of in-tellectual retrogradation, knows less as

Whether young Glengarry donned the black robe of the mission priest or not, we cannot tell. Perhaps he drifted back to

justice, his truth is manifest and his outspoken ways very engaging. In a letter from Paris to Lord Lismore, he requests His Lordship to address his answer "to the eare of Mr. James."

From Bologne he writes to the king's secretary, Mr. Edgar, exposing an act of fraudulent embezzlement on the part of Dr. Archibald Cameron, brother to the late Chief of Lochiel, who, with the econeurence of McPherson of Cluny, had appropriated six thousand Louis d'or of the money left in Scotland by Prince Charlie, upon which comes a Rowland for the Oliver in the shape of a letter from

Mrs. Cameron, ignoring the charge against her husband, but instituting one against young Glengarry—to wit—that he had offered his services to the Hanoverian government, "feeling the folly of any further concern with the ungrateful family of Stuart." The truth of this charge is universally denied in history and the character of the young soldier is most at variance with it.

In 1750 he writes a latter to Cardinal York, assuring His Eminence of his un-The Independent is in accord with many

Catholic missions we must surely be able to see that the Papsey is to day as never before winning the millions over to its system.

Y. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Cardinal Newman, in darkness and seeming lonelinese, found his "kindly light." He hoped in the mercy of Ged, for he had "never sinned against light." Another Englishman, who old much good among the poor, and who approached to the very threata English Courted, edded the weak of the present of a copy of the content of the process of the mourtuit death implied. Courted, edded the way to home and perished upon a trackless waste, how he missed the path that led on many of his co-thinkers of laided to take, how he missed the path that led on many of his co-thinkers of a late the content of the courted and the seem of the process of the content of the courted of the courted of the seem of the courted of the courted

LATUR.

Later Interest to the control of the contro

to canata. Grinend of the tomants. Given the day I stood upon the hustings with lesse Batt in 1870, until the present moment, I have nower wavered in my conviction, and my assertion of the right of the country to said; "the legislature—he declared to first the policy in the saids—"On the other hand, I could not, and I would not, join the assisted by the heads—"On the other hand, I could not, and I would not, join the easier—"On the other hand, I could not, and I would not, join the easier when the easier of the people. Even though the easier of the people. Even the wave wave was the wave when the said possession of his own convictions.

What a childhel like is the London Times / On the authority of an alleged "Parallite," it stated last week that the dynamiters had two hundredweight of the propose of hiring his easier of the people have the whole were the world the people have the propose of hiring his easier of the people have the people have the people have the people have unforced. The people have the people have the wave that the police mapping the said to discover it. Strange that the "Farmellite" with he declare to be the office of the people have the world have been the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have the world have been the people have the world have been the people have the world have been the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have the world have been the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have the world have been the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of the people have unforced by a D. Hamilton of th

Ireland; they may be numbered by millions. Let them strive for themselves to realise what these things mean. How dere Mr. Belfour insult the public conscience with such audacious falsehood? The flame is yet alight in the honest English bearts that was kindled by the hellish fires of Glenbeigh. In that red twilight half-naked, homeless, foodless, helpless, "nearer," as Sir Redvers Buller declared, "to famine than to r. nt-paying," crouched "the spoilt children of the Legislature" be side the smouldering ruins of their homes. The godly Mr. Townsend Trench boasts at this hour that his mas ter, Lord Lansdowne, holds and means to hold by the strong arm of the law five square miles of territory from which the spoiled children of the Legislature havebeen mercilesity evicted. The landlord's latest ally, the battering ram, with the assistance and encouragement of this same over indulgent Legislature, is toppling the homes of those over-indulged tenants down upon their heads. "The devil's work" is still in full swing on the estate of the Most Vile the Marquis of Clanricarde, and five thousand hopeless human beings wait with fear and trembling from day to day that terrible sentence which the over-indulgent law is ready and willing to pronounce and execute with remorseless cruelty. They lie in their throats who say that the Irish tenant is, by law at least, one whit more protected than in the old days. To the man who has—and which of them has not?—the accumulated arrears of impossible rack rents buddled on his back, the Land Act is a horrible mockery, which keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the heart. "Spoiled" he certainly is, in the sense that he is robbed by the Legislature of everything he possesses in the world, even the work of his own strong and patient hands. The overindulgent Legislature would fain robhim of the right of fair and honest our bim of the right of sair and honest out heartless, who look upon human mature can bear. There are men, honest but heartless, who look upon human misery as a

he failed to give satisfaction. He charges only the lowest retail price and no commission. He will buy anything on the quickest manner—anything from an elephant to a wedding outfit. Nothing is too large or too small for him to ship to the expectant customer.

For instance, an order came to this office for a boquet of flowers, to be sent to another city in time for some graduation ceremonies. This order was handed to Mr. Thomas D. Egan, It was promptly filled. A clergyman came to New York the other day on his way to Europe. He wanted to secure a berth on the first outgoing steamer, he wanted

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Monsignor Persico, the Pope's Envoy, has returned to Ireland, and is the guest of Archbishop Croke at Thurles.

The German Reichstag is likely to pass repressive measures egainst the Socialists.

In spite of the peaceful declarations of Russia, military preparations are continued on the frontier.

There has been considerable trouble among the Crofters of Aigash district in Invernesshire, Socitand. One thousand crofters drove the sheep off the farms and resisted the police. Numbers were wounded on both sides. Many crofters were arrested.

The English pilgrims with the Duke of Norfolk were presented to the Pope on the 10th inst. The Holy Father expressed his good will for the English people, and expressed the hope that the different parts of the kingdom might find a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the differences which exist between them.

In Jeddah Turkey, the Maslams have

M Floquet has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 258 to 38

A plot has been discovered against the life of the Czar. Among those impli-cated are many army officers. It is a plot of unusal magnitude as regards the number and importance of those im-

plot of unusal magnitude as regards the number and importance of those implicated.

Sixty thousand pilgrims are in Rome from different countries; thirty five thousand are Italians, five thousand French, four thousand Germans, two thousand Spaniards. There are also fity-two Cardinals and five hundred and sixty Bishops. The value of presents given to the Pope is sixty million france, besides fourteen million france in money.

The Political Correspondence publishes a letter from Perth, which states that in view of the recent movements of Russian troops, notwithstanding Russia's peaceful assurances, the utmost caution on the part of Austria is necessary.

A military council was held, in Vienna, on the 13th, to consider disturbing reports from the frontier. The advices were to the effect that Russian troops continue to arrive in Bessarabia, that entrenchments are being made along the Lub line and the Dombrova railroad, and that large barracks are being built at Suwalki, in Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontier.

The Financial World has no confidence in the peaceful outlook. Six thousand workmen are still employed on the East-

The Financial World has no confidence in the peaceful outlook. Six thourand workmen are still employed on the Eastern frontier at high wages. They are engaged in restoring fortresses and coating their walls with a cement which is raid to be proof against the new explosions.

THE LATE BISMOP CARBERY.

Hamilton, January 10th, 1888.

Hamilton, January 10th, 1888.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir—At the last regular meeting of the Board of Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees the following resolutions were unant-mously adopted:

Moved by J. Ronan, seconded by J. Zingsheim, that

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to Himself the Right Reverent James Joseph Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, be it therefore resolved, that while we humbly submit to the adorable and inscrutable will of God, manifested in the death of our venerated and beloved Bishop, we give expression to the sorrow

The Delinquent Subscriber.

The Delinquent Subscriber.

The Cathelic Review, of New York, this week has the following to say of the person who will subscribe for a Catholic paper but who will not pay for it:

Suppose that all the Catholic papers in North America were to stop publication to morrow. Is it possible to conceive the loss to the Church that would result from the cessation of their influence on their faithful readers, on the Protestant press, on the secular journals, on the public generally, directly and indirectly? And suppose that for years—indefinitely—the Truth should have no representatives in the current literature of the country, that is so potent a factor in shaping this people's theught and training their conscience. Suppose this great evil were to come—the obliteration of the Catholic press—at whose door would the blame lie? At the door of the delinquent subscriber, the man who "patronizes," but will not pay.

A hundred publications have been ruined—wrecked, foundered, scuttled, sent to Davy Jone's locker—by their friends, who took them, read them, praised them, but failed to remit the money that was due for them; they supported them—to the grave.

-to the grave.

Fort Gratiot, Mich., Jan. 7th, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR:—I enclose two dollars to pay for the CATHOLIC RECORD one year, as it fills a place in collecting and presenting news not occupied by any other paper, and it is always instructive and entertaining.

Yours truly,

O'BRIES J. ATKINSON.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

II BOVEHERT IF ESCLAPS.

done that; he does not say the Liberah have done it; he cape "gre." It is the whole of England he indicts. "We have pursued conduct and have held imageage within her led thom (the Irish) to believe that if they present carnettly enough this necessary consolidation would not take place. That has been a lamentable and most discrepancy in large, and only in the

when the Irish people see the Lord Manne of Dublin, a courteous, accomplished, estimable man, of whom I am eposking frem my own personal knowledge, sent to person—do you think it is possible that anything can more tend to demoralize the people of ireland and to widen the breach that separates them from the law of the country? (Hear, hear). The whole of the power and voice of the people are on one side, and on the other side is the voice from Dublin Castle, backed by Lord Salisbury when he speaks at Derby, and it is that voice of Lord Salisbury, coming to them as a foreign voice, which tells them that English institutions and English consolidation are to be forced upon them whether they like it or not, and that all the principles of freedom on which our empire is founded are in their case to be set aside. Well, gentlemen, under these circumstances I do not think it is possible to doubt in which direction events are tending. Lord Salisbury bids Irishmen abandon hope, and eave "When you have abandoned hope it will be all very well for you."

gractive land, how dear to me
So emakine of your glers,
So emakine of your glers,
Soy dear to me your deed of fame
inhalist in verse and story;
From each to west, frum north to so
m accents pure and tender,
act's sing in lays of j-yous praise
four happy home of epicador,
Dear native land!

TAN M. IMA.

crear the conturies of the past,
ith hearts of fund devotion,
it trace the white exist of your lit
brough creat'd wave of coon;
and every man of every rase
those heart has shaped your glory
hall win from us a homage true
a gift of song and slory.

My native land!

let not petty strife e'er mar le bright dawn of your morning, pr bight word of demagogue eate untimely warning; lep in our bearts let justice reign justice brued and holy— ant knows no creed, nor race, no at our Dominion solely, Dear native land ive land, we are but one on unto coom; that time the maple leaf tih a like devotion come's fortress height, d Pre's storied valley,

native land, on this New Ye My native land!

-Thomas O' A HAPPY NEW YEA

ARGERISHOP RYAN'S SERMON

In a recent sermon by A Byan, of Philadelphia, he diglowing language our duty as beginning the New Year:

First of all, we must approximately away, and we live as if we were sible possessors of time, as if give no account of it to God, a not given to us to be the me alining an eternity of happi are triflers very often throumelancholy epitaphis that in ter Abbey above the tomb or guished poet, taken from his ing:

Most false, most melanch yet how many live as if life v jest, who trifle with existence with time! Life is a seri Life is given to us for a pur will demand an account of thas given us to attain those which he created us. For word that men shall speak alder an account on the day of and for every idle hour, for misspent, shall man account of

and for every idle hour, for misspent, shall man account day of judgment. "We time," say these triflers,—"we time," Murderers of time, myour own immortal souls, he which millions of souls wothat they could possess on for? Killing time, trifling ence, jesting away our lives reasonable man must feel in ence that this is the murder is most precious. Others are idlers, are not in sin, do not effend the God who gave fitter away time.

fitter away time.

How MUCH TIME IS
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by busy people! They are
busy in doing nothing in pa
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with nothing done, and find
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Yet how careful should we
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IRELAND'S CASE.

We often hear it saked by the opposite of Ireland's demand for Tenan a crime to be a landleed !" and as it is, of course, expected that a negative answer must be returned to these questions, the inference is drawn that the Irish demand for tenant right is unreasonable and unjust. It is entirely everlocked by such enquirers that the position of the Irish tenants is quite different from that of tenants in other countries, as in England

the Irish Nationalist party, and none of the Irish Nationalists desire to rob the the Irish Nationalists desire to rob the landlords of their proprietership. It is certainly far from being the desire of such men as William O'Brien, or Lord Mayor Sullivan to aid in a scheme of rapine or plunder, and it is not for the attainment of such a purpose that they are ready to suffer in their country's cause. It is not for such a purpose that the honored pre-lates of the Catholi c Church in Ireland, Mke De. Croke, and De. Walsh, or such vocating the cause of the Islah people. But this they do maintain, that the land should fructify for the benefit of the people of the country, and that Legislation should so fix the relations between landlord and tenant that the people of the coun.

Try may derive their living from the land. Ownership of land as a social right, arises from the necessity of such ownership in order that the land should be used to advantage. As Blackstone says : "The earth would not produce her fruits in sufficient quantities without tillage, but who would be at the pains of tilling it, if another might watch the opportunity to seize upon and enjoy the product of his indus-

This very reasoning of the eminent jurist, proves that the laws of the country should be such as to protect the producers in the enjoyment of that which they produce. A government possesses a high dominion over the land, to adjust the relations between the proprietor and the tiller of the soil, so that the latter may have the benefit of his labor, and it may have the benefit of his labor, and it is the neglect of the English government to do this for the tenantry of Ireland that to do this for the tenantry of Ireland that the lave system of the South the slaves which men have established for the pre- which alone has succeeded in gaining just. Legislation should be such as to secure to the tenantry their right to live on the soil of their country and to profit by the fruits of their own labor. St. mas of Aquin, the great theologian of the Catholic Church, states that the private ownership of land arises out of human agreement; and that this ewnership is just, because "the will of men can make that just which is not contrary to natural justice, and such ordinances are positive w. But if there be in such ordinances anything contrary to the law of nature, the will of men cannot make it just."

It follows, the refore, that independently of the manner in which the landlords of Ireland acquired, in the first place, their proprietorship, this proprietorship should be exercised in accordance with the natural law which gives to the people of the country a right to live upon the fruits of the soil, and an inalienable right also to the products of their own industry in buildings, and the improvement made upon their lands. The legislation which does not give to the people of the country these natural rights, but hands them over to the landlords, is, therefore, unjust, and in this manner English legislation has always dealt unjustly with the Irish

people.

Under the ancient laws of Ireland, the land belonged to the clan, and every freeman became proprietor of as much land as was necessary for his subsistence, but so far back as the days of the Norman conquest, in 1170 and 1171, the English conquerors claimed to be owners and lords of the soil of Leinster. From that time it was the plan of the invaders to root out the Irish, and to make Ireland a home for the surplus population of England. Thus originated a contest between the native population and the invaders which had varied success down to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Henry VIII. Mary and Elizabeth, all labored with the same object in view, and the land was given by wholesale to English favorites of these sovereigns. The poet Spenser acres of the best land in Cork ; Sir Walter

Under Cromwell nearly eight milli area were conficented: and besides th lirest acts of conficention, by the pe-awa millions of seres were taken for tants for no other reason than that the former were faithful to their God. Thus to the land of Ireland almost entirely owned by a small number of owners who owned by a small number of owners who have absolute power over it. The land-lord is not now a trustee for the community, as he was under the old Irish law, but he is absolute owner. The natural consequence is that the tenants are subjected to the harshest treatment conseivable. Two thousand men own more than half the country. The iniquity does not consist merely in this that land is owned, but that the land tenura, established in oppression, ignores entirely the right of the tenants, the natives of the soil, to live and to enjoy the fruits of their own hard labor. The principle of othics whereby "the right to live" belongs to man will be found explained in another column, wherein an extract from an article by His Eminence Cardinal Manning is referred to. This principle would be applicable to

Eminence Cardinal Manning is referred to. This principle would be applicable to Ireland as a nation even independently of the unjust and tyrannical manner in which the possession of the land was obtained, and it is recognised in every country in the world that the distribution of the land, and the nature of land tenure is a process subject of legislation. In every country, except Ireland, the tenure is such as to acknowledge the right of the people to live. In Ireland, owing to the manuer in which the land became the possession of a few, the enormity of the present system becomes more galling, and it is the duty of the Government to grapple with it, and to repair the injury which has been perpetrated on the population by seven centuries of misrule.

Besides all this, the landlerds of Ire-

land are for the most part absentees. Between five and six millions of acres are wned by landlords who never see the country from which they are drawing the life's blood in the shape of £10,000,000 produced it. No wonder that the people of Ireland are impoverished. Next: out of about 700,000 tenants, 550, 000 are tenants at will, liable to be ejected from their homes at the landlord's caprice, and then whatever improvements they have made become the landlord's property. The scenes which have occurred at these evictions have been often described in our columns : suffice it to say that they are conducted with the have authorized their tyranny. To all this we must add that the rents are far bove the value of the land, exceeding t in some cases as much as 250 per cent. These are some of the hardships unde which Ireland suffers, and it is only when she shall have their settlement in her own hand that a remedy can be applied. This is the reason for her demand for Home Rule.

BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY.

On Friday, the 13th inst., Mr. Wilfred Blunt was deprived of his overcoat by the prison officials. Thereupon, flinging his prison garb aside, he demanded his own suit, and on being refused, gathered his blanket around him, and in this dress paced his cell during the remainder of the evening. On Saturday he remained in bed.

Mr. Blunt told the visiting justices that Mr. Balfour in a recent interview had told him that it was his intention to imprison six of the physically weakest Parnellites who would be unable to survive six months in prison. The justices refused to receive a written declaration, but advised that the prisoner be removed to a better room, and that his overcoat be restored, and that he be supplied with writing materials.

Mr. Blunt declares that he is being personally persecuted. He adds that while Mr. Balfour spoke of imprisoning the siz Parnellites he added: "I shall be sorry for Mr. Dillon, as he has some good about him. He will be sentenced for six months, and as he is in bac health he will die in prison." Mr. Blunt

le bim. Mr. Blunt ac

pidity and cruelty cannot but meet the sternest condemnation of Parliament if there be in that body the least spark of chivalry and love of fair play. This deliberate attempt to lease a the number of his opponents in Parliament by "mur der meet foul" is scarcely equalled by any acts which are read of in Russian or Turkish annals, or in English history of the deep of King John or Richard III.

Turkish annals, or in English history of the days of King John or Richard III.

There is great excitement among the people in consequence of Mr. Blunt's ill-treatment. A band attempted to seromade him, but was prevented from doing so by the police. A riot is feared.

In furtherance of the purposes of Mr. Balfour, it is positively stated that as soon as Mr. O'Brien's term of imprisonment will be at an end, he will be agreeted again on a new charge.

arrested again on a new charge.

Mr. Blunt is a descendant of the Sir
Walter Blunt whom Shakespeare has
rendered immortal in the celebrated

A gallant knight he was, his name was

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The London Times has taken the trov ble to send a cable despatch stating that Cardinal Manning has devoted three pages of an article in the Formightly to a demonstration that the recognition of the right of property involves and rests on the admission of the right to live. The exact words of his Eminence are reported to be, in one part of the article, "I answer that the obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the foed necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has ne law, and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread."

At this doctrine the Times seems to b George doctrine which "has been con- short of such reduction as would bring demned by Archbishop Corrigan," It is needless to say that Archbishop Corrigan has not condemned this doctrine, which is in fact well known to all Catholic twenty five per cent. on judicial rents theologians. It is only the Irish landlords, and those who, for their interests, would bend the natural law to their ideas, that maintain the rights of property in land to be superior to the natural right of peace. The concession has therefore of man to life. This right arises from not given satisfaction either to the landgreatest brutality, and the tenantry the direct relations of the intelligent evisted by hundreds, are left to starve and creature to his Creator, while the rights of Irish tenantry have none. The scenes rights of man override the laws of men, enacted at Bodyke, Glensharrold, Luga-because they are ordinances of God. Curran, having but recently occurred, are Hence though it be a surprise to the Times that his Eminence has uttered this dochave moved the world to pity for the trine, it will not be matter of surprise at oppressed tenantry, and indignation all to those who are acquainted with the against the oppressor and the laws which teaching of true ethics. This teaching is not at all identical with Mr. George's theory, which denies the right of private property in land altogether. It is in extreme necessity, that is to say, when a person is in the danger of his life, that these rights of private proprietorship must yield to the natural rights to live which each man possesses, and then the person who is in the necessity must only make use of such private property as is necessary for his preservation. Such is the doctrine of St. Thomas:

"A man in extreme necesity can take either openly or secretly that which belongs to others without the guilt of theft,"

The reason for this is thus given by the same authority :

same authority:

"Human laws cannot derogate from the natural law, or the law instituted by God. But by the natural order instituted by divine Providence, inferior beings are ordained for the relief of the necessities of men. Therefore, the distribution and proprietorship of things arising out of human law do not impede the right of relief of man's necessity out of these things. Therefore, they who have superabundance ought by natural law to give to the support of the poor . . . but if the necessity be evident and urgent that relief is required out of things at hand for immediate necessity, (for example when the danger is imminent, and there is no other means of relief,) it is lawful for any other means of relief,) it is lawful for any one to relieve his necessity from the property of another . . . and to do this is not theft or robbery." (Question 314 2 of 2ud part).

31; 2 of 2nd part).

This applies, however, only to the case where there is danger of death. Wherefore Pope Innocent XI. condemned the doctrine that it is permitted to take the property of another in great as well as

entreme necessity.

The expression of His Eminence Car-

common enfoty of men, and have for this purpose the force of law: but the legisle-ter does not forces all the cases which will occur, wherefore he makes the law according to what will meet frequently happen, with the intention of scenring the public welfare. If, therefore, it happens that the observance of the law would be injurious to the public welfare, it is not to be observed." Quest, 96, first of second mark.

course, of obligation in consedence. At the end of this question occurs the senti-ment quoted by His Eminence. After stating that when these circumstances

ctating that when these circumstances occur, recourse should be had to the lawful authority, if possible, he adds:

"But if the danger be sudden, not permitting the delay of recourse to the superior authority, the necessity extrins with it the dispensation (of the law) for necessity is not subject to '(human) law."

From this statement of the Angelia Doctor's teaching, it will be seen how different it is from the anarchical teaching of Heavy George, who has made all land

of Henry George, who has made all land proprietorship a robbery.

The doctrine, that extreme necessity lessens the fault, or even takes it away, is borne out by the words of holy Scripture; for we read in Prov. vi, 30: "The fault is not so great when a words." not so great when a man bath stolen; for he stealeth to fill his hungry soul." The

he stealeth to fill his hungry soul." The Protestant version has here: "Men do not despise a thief, if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry."

Cardinal Manning adds, according to the Times' despatch, "that in the reign of Queen Etizabeth this natural right was over and over again recognized and enforced by Statute." It has been stated that judicial decisions have refused to asknowledge this right but the queetle. wledge this right, but the questien is not here what the human law, but wha the Divine law ordains.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AND THE LAND COMMISSION.

The action of the Land Comm

in lowering the judicial rents has no oury an d Mr. Goschen had declare heir intention of not revising th udicial rents at all. Consequently the reduction of the rents at present made by the Land Commission, amounting to from ten to twelve and a half per cent., gives great dissatisfaction to the land iffe's blood in the shape of £10,000,000 horrified, for he declares that the words annually; or if some of them do see it, it is only on a flying trip. The money they derive from the hard labor of their tenantry; pet it derive from the hard labor of their tenantry is spent out of the country which the rents within a reasonable amount The agricultural depression is so grea would meet the requirements of the public, and if this abatement had been made, it would undoubtedly have been accepted by the tenantry for the sake lords or the tenants. As a consedemands; and it is even to the Plan of Campaign that the present concession has been made. The tenantry are thus made to see the potency of the Plan, and they are not likely to abandon it as long as their just demands are not recognised. Their war with the landlords will therefore still continue as resolutely as it has been conducted in the past. It was in the first place adopted because the Gov-ernment declared positively that they would make no concession to the demands of the people. Lord Salisbury declared in the House of Lords in August, 1886 : "We do not contemplate any revision of judicial reuts. We do not think it would be honest, in the first place; and we think it would be exceedingly; inexpedi-

> that by the Pian of Campaign they could gain the rights which were refused by the landlords, backed by the Government, that the latter yielded so much: and now the tenantry will not be satisfied with so insufficient a yielding to their demands. While a satisfactory concession to

warned Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien of Balfour's intentions concerning them, also in accordance with St. Thomas, who and it is in consequence of his warnings states that "human laws are made for the all. The consequence will be that the

ion of Campaign still, as the only mod y which they can gain that redress hich Acts of Parliament possistents

The Plan of Campaign has, du that they will abandon a mode by which they have proved that they can obtain justice, for the sake of a Land Act which justice, for the sake of a Land Act which falls so far short of their necessities. The want of confidence in the decisions of the Land Commission is made evident by resolutions of the National League throughout Ireland. Everywhere the League meetings have declared the Commissioners' reductions to be insufficient, and the Mitchelstown Board of Countilians has pessed a resolution Guardians has passed a resolution declaring that it has no confidence in the Land Commission. This is but the reflex of the opinion of the people throughout the land,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Manitoba government resigned on the 16th, and Governor Aikins has sent for Mr. Greenway, leader of the opposition. That gentleman repaired to the Government House, and was called upon to take hold of the reins of govern-

the members of the Wentworth bar entertained Judge McMahon at dinner at the Hamilton club. Mr. Edward Martin, Q. C., presided, and Mr. John Orerar, Q. C., was vice-chairman. The toast of his Lordship's health was elo-quently responded to by Judge McMa-

A conflict occurred at Gweedore Saturday between peasants and a party of police collecting rates. A woman was tabbed with a bayonet, a girl was wounded with a truncheon, and other persons more or less seriously injured. Two arrests were made. The people are incensed at the pellos for making seizures while the tenants are in bed.

At Skibbereen yesterday, Bishop Ross preached a sermon in which he vehemently denounced the Coercion Act. He said that the time would come when no half measures would suffice, and that rell, Mayor O'Mullin and Aldermen Lyons and O'Brien. At the close resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the Home Rule movement. lutions were unanimously adopted en-dorsing the Home Rule movement. Archbishop O'Brien was unable to regret very much that circumstances prevent me from attending the meeting to-night at the Academy of Music, at which Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde is to address the audience. I need scarcely say that my heartiest sympathy is with you, and that the odious tyranny now practised in Ireland, clothed though it may be in Act of Parliament, is deserving of the contempt and determined opposition of all lovers of freedom. For brutal savagery the scenes now taking place in Irish gaols find no parallel in the history of any civilised nation. To help fight coercion I enclose a cheque that grave dissension exists among members of the Cabinet, and the

a thoughtful and timely article concerning the trouble with the Crofters in Scotland. The strictures of our contemporary may with justice be applied with even greater force to that same class of people in Ireland is whose behalf the cowardly and blood-thirsty Balfour is now waging relentless war on a peaceable people. Our contemporary of Toronto sums up his argument as follows: "The root evil and iniquity, however, of the whole system has been the complete and utterly abject state of dependence upon the landed proprietors and their factors in which these poor people have been kept for ages. Woe betide the poor wretch that managed to get into the evil graces of the lord of the soil, or of his uncorupulous factotum! He had no alternative but to flee the country, or to grovel in the dust in absolute and most deplorable degradation. If he managed to turn away the wrath of the local god by his own disgrace, or by his wife's or his daughter's dishenor, he might think him-self fortunate. We say this, for there have been Lord Leitrims in Scotland as

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRLE QUESTION.

Thomas Sexice, Lord Mayor elect of Dublin, is slowly improving after a severe attack of typhoid sever.

The Dublin Corporation has conferred the freedom of the sity upon Lord Ripon and Mr. John Moriey.

Mr. Parsoil has returned to England, having been for some time at his estate at Avondale.

At the opening of Parliament it is expected that there will be a general attack on Mr. Balfour's administration.

It is stated that the district inspecter holds a warrant fer Mr. O'Brien, on which he will be again arrested as soon as he is released from prison.

The demonstration in honour of extend Mayor Bullivan and Mr. O'Brien on their release from prison and return to London will be organized on a great soale.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt belong an account.

welcoming Mesers. O'Brien and Sullive includes a programme nearly a wellong. The Liberal caucus is arrangis for meetings, dinners and receptions all kinds in Caester, Manchester, Lee and many other large towns before the arrival in London, where the demonstration will be on an enormous scale.

The Dublin Express (Conservative states that measures will be offered Parliament to deprive electors of the power to return persons to Parliam who have been convicted of certicities. This is evidently aimed at free election of Nationalists whose critare no other than the exercise of liber of free speech in the decision of politiquestions.

A conflict occurred at Gweedore Satur

ence was at hand.

Professor McNeil, M. P., speaking at Stratford, England, the other day stated that he, the son of a Protestant clergyman, represents the most Catholic constituency in the Empire, by a mejority of four thousand over his Liberal Unionist opponent, who is a Catholic of high standing. This does not agree very well with the statement of some people that the Irish Catholics would oppress the Protestant minority if they obtained Home Rule,

Dr. Tanner M. P. hes harmonic that

Rule.

Dr. Tanner, M. P., bas, by undertaking the sale himself, given an impetus to the sale of the Cork *Herald*, which the Government are endeavoring to suppress, and whose editor, Mr. Hooper, M. P., is in

prison.
A reporter of the Freeman's Journal has had an interview with Mr. Parnell Mr. Parnell believes there is no doubt Government party crisis may occur at any time next session oversome English question. He urges the Parnellites and Radicals to facilitate Government business and thus avoid the charge of obstruction. He says the Liberal Unionists are certain to separate on English matters. Mr. Parnel says the recent reductions of rent made by the Land Commission are not half what the tenants of Ireland are entitled to and wress the party to take such what the tenants of reland are entitled to, and urges the party to take such action as will oblige the sub-commis-sioners to re-examine the whole ques-tion. He expresses the belief that the Nationalists will gain three members in Ulster at the next Parliamentary elec-

Ulster at the next Parliamentary election.

Archbishop Knoz, Primate of the Church of Ireland, has written to Professor Galbraith, stating that his membership of the Finance Committee of the Church, a representative body owning land as church trustees, is not compatible with his membership of the National League, which instigates tenants to resist the legitimate claims of landlords. The Primate refers to the valuable services rendered to the church by Professor Galbraith in its hour of need. Professor Galbraith, replying, says he joined the league for conscience's sake, to protest against the action of the Government in Ireland. He is unable to see why his connection with the league should unfit him for service on the finance committee of the church. He will retire if his resignation is publicly

while a satisfactory concession to them would have been like extending the clive branch of peace, the present at post of the consequence will only lead to greater firmness on the part of the tenantry in adhering to the Plan of Campaign, which has already proved so powerful an instrument in their hands.

The tenantry are more than ever convinced that it is only by their own firmness, and not by measures of the Government that they will secure redress.

Mr. Parnell foresaw the insufficiency of the present Act, and warned the Government that the clauses introduced by the Lords would ruin it as an act of redress, and most of the landlords were on the point of yielding the reductions which were demanded by their tenants under the Plan of Campaign. This was the case on the estates of Lord Hartington's father, where but a few weeks ago a reduction of 35 per cont. was made and accopted by the tenants: but the present Act would not affect this case at all. The consequence will be that the

Bishop Dowling's Visit to

JAW 21, 1908

We regret that through mention of Blebep Dow Downeyville has not appear an earlier date. His Lo panied by Father Kelity an pastor, Father Connelly, a the evening of the 9th Dewre escorted by a train of a mile long. The whole had turned out to gree After all had assembled committee of the parishic ward and presented His the following address, washy read by Mr. H. Mathe THE ADDRESS His Lordship Thomas D. D., Bishop of Peterbo My Lone Bishor,—On sion of your first episcop members of the congretantly thus afforded us, o ear warment congretation

appointment to the exa-bishop and pastoral guard. It is with most eincer-pleasure that we also to welcome for a dignitary which is ever present in Irish Roman Catholic Bor what, my Lord, is a heart of every Irish Cr. Soggarth Aroon and that was first implanted in glorious and immortal Supportlabable faith for wand priests have suffered priests have amperiabable faith for wa and priests have suffered his forefathers bled. Put dawn of a brighter futur surely breaking, and we generation shall see the

generation shall see the in its effulgent beauty at of peace and harmony owho inhabit that emeraplace of the scholar, the saint and the martyr.

That you are eminent Lord, for the sacred tru your fatherly care, we hanny in your scholarly a readinese with voice and ing the best interests of institutions, and your abof the See of Hamilton terrignum consequent of the late lamented Bishop further testimony necessible found wanting. The you have already evince tration of our episcopa the many expressions of regard, and welcome eximples.

We are fully sensible grave and arduous natur duties which our holy m requires of you, and of es to be overcome in the in everything connectereligion, we have every shall be our constant loving Saviour who she His precious blood on the will in His infinite go you with every grace a sary to the faithful fulfi ations which the respondent Almighty God, in t

Almighty God, in the wisdom, ordeins all this And while we hasten to ship of our steadfast learning humble obedience cannot permit the occa out giving expression t predecessor, Bishop Jatenderness, his amiab his affability to all, irre creed, will not be for my Lord, you will per the hope that our Digrant Your Lordahip of health and strength us in those paths of vi Heaven and that crow awaits us all, if we bu inisters.

Before soliciting you like to bear

Before soliciting your manner in which parish are conducted. this and the true copervades the people, justly and proudly referred who have the conducted of the conducted precints of the clead a life mo God and more be souls. We cannot appear to the contract of the the great veneration veneration veneration beloved pastor, Fatle careful instruction, reuntiring efforts to min has united us in that which time cannot In conclusion, then Your Lordship's bless tion which we have t

nt. Signed on behalf of WILLIAM LEHANE, PATRICK MEEHAN, DENNIS DONOGEUE

Dennis Donoghum.
Dennis Donoghum.
His Lordship in
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the scheme for the sand Sullivan or nearly a week tous is arranging and receptions of anchester, Leeds owns before their the demonstrations scale.

If the demonstration (Conservative) will be offered in a electors of the sate Parliament ricted of certain atly aimed at the lists whose crimes exercise of liberty ecision of political

and a party of A woman was unet, a girl was cheen, and other seriously injured.

The people are or making seisures a bed. orday, Bishop Ross in which he vehe-he Coercion Act, would come when d suffice, and than

n were not taken ot hesitate to say rty and independ-

d. P., speaking at a other day stated Protestant clergy-oat Catholic constitution, by a majority of the Liberal Unionist Catholic of high tot agree very well come people that ald oppress the Proey obtained Home

has, by undertaking an impetus to the old, which the Gov-lug to suppress, and poper, M. P., is in

with Mr. Parnell. there is no doubt exists among the binet, and that a isis may occur at tale may occur at a oversome English the Parnellites and tate Government hus avoid the on. He says the are certain to asters. Mr. Parnel tions of rent made aission are not half reland are entitled arty to take such the whole questies the whole questies the whole the three members in three members in Parliamentary elec-

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slander with which arged was contained ceech which he made ster, and in which he eputation of Mr. Barhad retracted his oo Mr. Barrett in a on the day following his speech, but this Barrett, who wanted ad in every paper in appeared, the payor of a reasonable sum and the payment of all

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHO

the routs knots of people assembled and the retinence of the county Jail was reached at four o'clock, when Father Ryan was quickly given in charge to the constitution of the people of the constitution of the constitution



This institution is steadily progressing, and as the manager's report indicates, there are 200 meals served out daily.

A movement has been on foot among a number of Protestant ladies of the city and country, to mark their sympathy with he Lady Magorees upon the imprisonment of the Ohiof Magietzate of the city, he project owns its origin to Miss Webb, if has been eseried out by the ladies beneaves solely. As address will be bested to her ladyship at the Manton was, tegether with a handsome cabinet I clock of Juich manufacture. The tenony will be of a very interesting director.

Eting's Cowsty.

Br. Morbeed, who valted Tullamore piece, on December 187, — I state the prices, on December 1887, — I visited the prices and the political prisonees—the B ght Mrs. (Bardelle, 1 found Mr. Mandeville. I found Mr. Mandeville. I found Mr. Mandeville in a punishment cell, undergoing forty-eight hours' bread and water and solitary confinement. He complained—'I was brought before the Peakest Megistrate, Mr. Smytho, ny yesterday, and charged with a breach of the prison rules in refusing to clean out my cell, which I acknowledged. I was sentenced to forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water. I protected against the jartadiction of the maglistents an not buing a county Justice of the Peace, or a member of the Visiting Summittee, but a paid Government efficial; also that my case was fulfilled in the prison continues to make the visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the Committee of the Visiting Justices, I having complained to the prison doctor that the punishment cell was no place to send me Media and draughts in my cell; and I alept very little last night in consequence. The prison doctor that the punishment cell was no place to send me Media and draughts in my cell; and I alept very little last night in consequence The committee of the Wishing of the Committee of th

ettisens, by the Mayor and Corporation, after which they addressed a large conceurse of people, from the windows of the hotel. They were exceedingly pleased with the reception they received, which was in every way worthy of the "City of the Confederation."

Westmeath.

Mr. William Jameson has granted his Athlesgue tenants a reduction of twenty per cent., and the tenants have paid their rents. Lady Johnson has granted a reduction of four shillings in the pound to the tenants on her Cionown estate, near Athlene. Mr. Levings, J. P., has allowed his tenants a reduction of three shillings in the pound. Mr Finlay, agent on the property of the Dunnes (Minore), has granted the tenants a reduction of fifteen per cent. on the judicial rents.

On Docember 21st, the freedom of the bereugh of Drogheds was voted, by the Corporation, to Mr. William O'Brien, in recognition of his services to the country and as a protest against the present policy of the Tory Government.

Cork.

On December 19th, Sergeant Mansfield and Sub Constable Toobey called on five news-agents in Queenstown and warned them that if they sold any papers containg reports of meetings of "suppressed" Branches of the Irish National League, they would be prosecuted. The newsagents state that the members of the constability who visited their shops did not mention the names of any particular papers, but merely contented themselves by cautioning them against the sale of any journals containing reports of meetings of "suppressed" Branches of the League.

Rev. Mr. Pearson, Protestant clergyman of Union Hall, Skibbereen, has given a permanent abatement of 50 percent, to his tenants in the townland of Coshlour, near Drinagh. Mr. Pearson got control of the property only twelve months ago. Mr. Savage French, Crosskinny, has given a reduction of 25 percent, to all tenants overwhom he is either landlord or egent in that district. In many cases, the rents so reduced are below Griffith's valuation.

On Dec. 15, Dr. Tanner, M. P., was recented by his constituents with 6600

On Dec. 15, Dr. Tanner, M. P., was presented by his constituents with £600

Kerry. Lord Headley, who is bankrupt, has attributed his failure in part to the fact that his Kerry cetates had depreciated in value from £5 000 to £3 000 a year.

On Dec. 28rd, Mr. J. D. Brossan, who was undergoing a month's imprisonment

Con the evening of December 17th, the English deputationists, Mesers. Millar Wilson, P. A. Taylor, and P. D. Mo-Gowan, from the Kettering and Wellington Liberal Association, arrived in Kilkenny, from Mew Roes, and were accorded a most enthusiastic ovation. They were received at the railway station by the Mayor and a large deputation, including several clergymen and a number of members of the Town Council. Bands were also in attendance. At half-past eight the deputationists were presented with an address of welcome, on behalf of the elitisens, by the Mayor and Corporation, of the states of the Town Council. Bands were also in attendance. At half-past eight the deputationists were presented with an address of welcome, on behalf of the elitisens, by the Mayor and Corporation, This he stoutly refused to do; whereupon he was savagely set upon and knocked down by the five warders, who tied his hands, and in the struggle Mr. Sheehy's thumb received a severe sprain. His apparel was then torn off, and carried away, the prison elothes being left in their stead. These Mr. Sheey has flung into the corner of the cell and he told the governor he (the governor) had power to punish him for refusing to take off his clothes, but that he had no power whatever to strip him of his clothing. Mr. Sheehy made no other complaint but that. He remained all the morning stripped in the cold and cheerless cell, with two inches of froat on the highways. The indignation among the populace was sireply indescrib able, and no words could convey the abborrance expressed by the English deputation on hearing of so shamless an atrocity. It should have been stated that the bed clothes were also removed.

Tyrene.

atrocity. It should have been stated that the bed clothes were also removed.

Tyrene.

On Dec. 29th, a meeting of the clergy of South Tyrone, assembled in Mrs. Horan's Hetel, in Aughnacloy, to express, on their own behalf and that of their people, their deep and sincere sympathy with Mr. William O'Brien, their former member, now in Tullamore Jall; also to assure him of their ability and determination to place him again at the head of the poll. The division of South Tyrone was fully represented. Dean Byrne, who presided, expressed his satisfaction at meeting so many of the patriotic priests of Armsgh and Clogher, and was sure their resolutions would give pleasure and joy to the lonely captive in Tullamore, who would see that his old and faithful friends in South Tyrone had not forgotten, and naver could forget, their past, and he hoped he might safely add, their future member. It appeared the Nationalists of South Tyrone were now in a majority, and that the return of a Nationalist candidate now was placed beyond doubt. Resolutions were adopted protesting, in the strongest language, against the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien for defending the tenants against reck-rents and landlord tyranny; expressing admiration for the struggle he has made in prison against the degradation of political prisoners; thanking Mr. O'Brien, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the other political prisoners for standing up for freedom of speech and of the Press; and expressing the conviction that the present policy of the government, of goading people to the wild justice of revenge, will not succeed. The feurth resolution provided for the presentation to Mr. O'Brien, at Tullamore, on the day of his release, by a deputation from the prison and people of South Tyrone, of an address of congratulation

baniel O'Connell made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury every year, and he used to give the following account of his first visit there: "I did not know the exact spot where the saint fell martyred, but the verger showed it to me. I knelt down and klased the stone which had received his life-blood. The verger, in horror, told me that he would be dismissed, if the Dean saw that he allowed any "Popish work" there. I, to console him, asked him his fee, and he told me it was a shilling. I gave him a half-crown, saying that the additional one and six pence was for the fright. He thanked me, and, having carefully looked out into the grounds, he said, 'He's not there, sir; you may kiss it again for nothing. When a real gentleman comes I let him do as he likes for I am very liberal.' I think (added O'Connell) that he wanted another half-crown, but, though I never was in office, I remained on that occasion under the crown."

Somebody who recently had a talk with Michael Davitt remarks, alluding to his conversation with the renowned patriot: I referred to the absolute repose of Parnell's life in contrast to all this last night in Liverpool, whither I had gone on the heels of a Femian rumor, and had stumbled across Davitt in a railway carriage. "That is as it should be," said the one armed orator. "A general should watch the battle from afar, and not get into the melec himself. We are willing to do the active work and allow Mr. Parnell to direct our efforts from a point where he can survey the entire field," "Doesn't it seem at times a long fight?" "It does at times," said Mr. Davitt, passing his hand wearily over his eyes; "but then we are fighting in a good cause, and success is certain. No man can ask for more than that."

Disgusting Catarra. A gentleman from Montreal writes:— 'For years i have been greatly annoyed by Catarrh. It caused severe pain in the nead, continual discharge into my throat, and very unpleasant breath, By a thorough use of Nasal Baim I was completely cured.

Remarkable Restoration. Remarkable Restoration.

Mathew Sullivan, of Westover, Ont., was ill with dyspepsia for four years. Finding doctors did little good he tried Burdock Blood Bitters; six bottles cured him, and he gained in weight to 178 pounds. B. B. B. cures the worst known cases of chronic dyspepsia after all else fails.

FOR THE COMPLEXION,—For Pimples Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

of Octobe, for reaching Colonal Dopping and the police, in the Greedere ericition, attrendered themsolves at Stables Patty Reaches, and were necessated to five to the Colonal Colonal

man might desire can be found here, with none of the injurious effects or temptations that might be attendant on the enjoyment in public places, where the game is the same but the incidents far different. This particular club has been in existence not a year, and its term of life has by no means expired, and judging from the interest of its members, as displayed at their last meeting—matters of State (to them) being under consideration—which was the occasion of our visit, it is a healthy and very lively infant for its tender age. A long life to it say we. Its mission is a good one, and will meet with success.

Queen in Your Own Home.

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whed in their Church of Lpostle, Fifty-ninth street Wenue, New York City. FIRST SUMDAY AFTER EP And He went down with the Manareth: and was subject apei of the day—at. Luke 11. The Gospel of to day bring home life of the Holymareth. The home of Jesu

them the abodes of virtue and
The only real comfort to be
word is to be sought in that a
demestic life which we call ho demestic life which we call he happiness of every true he palace or a hovel, is essential! The most sacred memories are entwined around the old the joys of childhood, and the tiens of mature years, all the of eld age, are associated with the memories of leak as that where recollections to rest under the same recollections. te ne life so bleak as that wi home recollections to rest upo Mow, the home life at answered to all the cond constitute the true home. perfect love and harmony, the fest peace and trust, and, althous lowly and the labor incessements pinched, there was swe ment and repose. Poor as little vine-clad cottage at Mathe only spot on earth in which Mary could take comfort. It place and prospect had the algreat sorrow hanging over it. Massreth had its shadow too, distant, and peace reigned the unbroken.

anabreken.

And if our Blessed Savious who earns into the world to as some comfort in his earthly have may look for it also. Love condition of domestic happing the interest of every home the of the name. And this love feet itself in kindly, cheerful as devetion to the common in comforts. When love is lost take the place of cheerfulnes will to serve, when there is bid barking and quarrelling, there will to serve, when there is bit barking and quarrelling, there a Ghristian home, but only gnarling animals without the instinct of mutual harmony, there is drunkenness and blows phemy there is a den of depolite the domestic sanctuar breath of hell itself and make makery of its happiness and

breath of hell itself and make meekery of its happiness and it is amazing how some poison the sweetest waters of it inually giving way to their meembers, and sacrifice the pure-existence rather than practice a control. And nothing short of influence of the evil one can at the fact that so many infatuate will utterly blight their homes their lives accursed for the pit lations of the beer jug and the Elitemper and dissipation as

lations of the beer jug and the Bi-temper and dissipation are memies of domestic happiness, are not the only ones. Slove keeping, want of order and clet the home of some of its beat. The poorest home may be mad an air of cheerfulness and or keeping it neat and clean. And healtation in saying that a of the misery we meet with in of the poor comes from dirt. often find in the same tenem and even on the same floors, that present an immeasurable appearance. Some will be brand cosy, others equalid and appearance. Some will be briand cosy, others squalid and very picture of misery and do may be some exaggeration to "Cleanliness is next to godlines tainly it is not far removed frowhere you find order and ne heme you are sure to find som of mind; but when you see are kept like pig-pens you loo ing except liguorance or vice whe keep their houses in a per of disorder and dirt, are enoughed to the saloons drankards and their children to become profligates. What co

drankards and their children to the become profligates. What ca man take in his home when in filth and confusion. What can children find to remain intheir home is equalid and cheer. When will the people come stand that the poorest home midright and cheerful and the aband peace? When will the women of this generation awe fact that the real comfort an of life must be sought at hom be their own creation.

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S-WAX

ED 186.

ONE.

EE.

Then the quest's sold is paling, and the purple twilight stenis brity through the wooded valley is only o'er the ripened fie de, fome the aboate of days departed, and from censers swinging low, leaster roses—withered roses—When I kneel in prayerful wee.

With the Past,

woos the sense away; it were the heart of half its burden, the soul too glad to pray music of their failing; all about my real; all about my real; complaining; life once more so awest.

Would that twilight with its purple, and its blessed, voiceless train—leasterine rosse—withered rosse—Per my head like healing rain, sight but linger, till the angel loitering at the gate of day, bomes to guide me o'er the border, with my loved past, safe for aye!

anbroken.

And if our Blessed Saviour Himself, whe same into the world to suffer, found some comfort in his earthly home, surely we may look for it also. Love is the first condition of domestic happinese; there must be mutual love and trust between the inmates of every home that is worthy of the name. And this love must manifest itself in kindly, cheerful and unselfish devetion to the common interests and comforts. When love is lost and ill will take the place of cheerfulnesse and the will to serve, when there is bickering and barking and quarrelling, there is no longer a Ghristian home, but only a den of gnarling animals without the common instinct of mutual harmony. And where there is drunkenness and blows and blasphemy there is a den of demons who polinte the domestic sanctuary with the breath of hell itself and make a hideous muckery of its happiness and peace.

breath of hell itself and make a hideous mackery of its happiness and peace.

It is amazing how some people will poison the sweetest waters of life by continually giving way to their mean, nasty tempers, and sacrifice the purent joys of existence rather than practice a little self-control. And nothing short of the direct influence of the evil one can account for the fact that so many infatuated creatures will utterly blight their homes and make their lives accursed for the pitiful consolations of the beer jug and the demijohn.

Bl-temper and dissipation are the great many infatuated restricts and provided the suit against the editor for atrocious libel.

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To the Editor:

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while altery bight their homes and mare their lives accurred for the pitiful como lations of the beer jug and the demijohn.

Bl-temper and dissipation are the great enemies of domestic happiness, but they are not the only ones. Slovenly house keeping, want of order and cleanliness rob the home of some of its best comforts. The poorest home may be made to assume an air of cheerfulness and comfort by keeping it neat and clean. And I have mo hesitation in saying that a large part of the misery we meet with in the homes of the poor comes from dirt. You will often find in the same tenement-houses, and even on the same floors, apartments that present an immeasurably different appearance. Some will be bright, clean, and cosy, others squalid and fitthy, the very picture of misery and despair. It may be some exaggeration to say that "Cleanliness is next to godliness," but certainly it is not far removed from it. For where you find order and neatness in a heme you are sure to find some elevation of mind; but when you see homes that are kept like pig-pens you look for nothing except ignorance or vice. Women whe keep their houses in a perpetual state of disorder and dirt, are enough to drive their hunbands to the saloons to become drankards and their children to the streets to become profligates. What comfort can a man take in his home when it is always in filth and confusion. What inducement can children find to remain in-doors when their home is equalid and cheerless?

When will the people come to understand that the poorest home may be made bright and cheerful and the abode of love and peace? When will the men and women of this generation awaken to the fast that the real comfort and happiness of life must be sought at home and must be their own creation.

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If you ar stroubled with a cold or cough, however light the attack. Lock on the

It you are troubled with a cold or cough, however light the attack, I/ok out for it, do not allow it to settle on the lungs; break up the cough by locsening the tough phlegm with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

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St. Ligour's Glories of Mars.

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Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—he regular meetings of Lendou Brauch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, will be held on the first and tolrd Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooma, Castle Hall, Abloin Block. Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec.



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ed by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archibiahog Ryan, Philadelphia, and if other Catholic Archibiahops and Blahops, ave Protestant Bishops, many other prominent elergy, and the breas. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTE WANTED. Address. REV. GEC. E. NOETH GRAVES, Ingersoil, Unterie, Canade.

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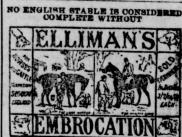
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TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WIL.

SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity o Sicilian Wime, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocean Seminary of Marsala. We have cursulves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine its alter use.

MEASUR REPORT OF MR FRAME.

alve up our rights are seeded to prove it so, it would be the conclusion to which Hobbes led up. He was a great Royalist in his day and wanted to support the power of the Stuarts; so the concluded that in such a state of strong armed peace it was necessary that the raier should have absolute power—he called him a Levisthan, one who should have everything in his hands; he said that was the only way to secure peace to society. Now this absurd Government by one irresponsible man is itself against the natural law, for it bases all law upon the will of one man, whether that will be in union with the Divine Will or not. We know from sound Catholic philosophy that this cannot be the right state of things. We know that all real rights are of things. We know that all real rights are of the same of these caths with pomalties so terrible; and this comething, and this comething is very serious, since the penalties are so terrible; or else they are tomfoolery, and if they are tomfoolery they are not worthy of an honorable man who respects himsultant rights of man who do not belong to them. They tend to make men who are bound together in this way keep out from their just rights those men who do not belong to ruch societies, and they prevent justice from attaining its proper ends. How often have we known cases—it would be invidious to mention any in the same of these caths with penalties so terrible; Either these oaths with penalties so terrible; and this comething, and this comething is they seed to monorable man who respects himsultant rights of man who respects himsultant rights of man who respects himsultant rights of man who are bound together in this way keep out from their just rights those men who do not belong to ruch societies, and they prevent justice from attaining its proper ends. How often have we known cases—it would be invidious to mention any in the same of the sense of these caths with the sense of the sense of these caths with the sense of the things. We know that all real rights are based upon our nature inasmuch as that nature is in union with the will and the mind of Almighty God. It is the sternal law of God's mind

warries upon our own hearts
that prompts us to have social contact
with our fellow-man. I don't believe
that most men are wolves and wild beasts
to one another. You may remember
that scene that Stanley describes when he
met Livingstone in the heart of Africa.
Here were two men one of whom had
been lost to scotety; people had not
heard of him for a long time, they began
to think he was dead; and the other was a
man who had travelled a great deal over
the world, who had seen many men of
many climes. He tells us that when he
at length met Livingstone, he was filled
with delight. They were two white men
in the midst of millions of blacks. They
elasped each other's hands, and even, if I
remember aright, they did that which is
so horrible in two Eoglish-speaking men,
they embraced (laughter). They did this
because it is the natural instinct of the
heart that when meu come together
THEY SHOULD UNITE.

When men are inclined to fight, it is not
from a natural instinct, but from the inatinet of our fallen nature, the result of
eriginal sin. Some years ago I was
walking on the hills of Wales with a very
good fellow but rather a gruff man. He
was a rough diamond. It had taken me
some time to find out the excellencies of
his character. He was extremely reserved,
but I valued him very much once I had
breken the crust of his reserve. That WRITIME UPON OUR OWN HEARTS

walking on the bills of Wales with a very good fellow but rather a gruff man. He was a rough diamond. It had taken me some time te find out the excellencies of his character. He was extremely received to it valued him very much once I had breken the crust of his reserve. They sample the count of the received but it valued him very much once I had breken the crust of his reserve. The sample makes a condition are not bound to keep that the crust of his reserve. The sample makes a condition are not bound to keep that the successful on a condition are not bound to keep that a day, as we were alone with a big dog, we seew another dog far off in the field. Immediately our dog runhed away to meet this toker, and they began marriagn growling and fighting. I made a remark, sate a very deep one, but, wishing to say something as my companion was very alow of speech, I observed: "Is it not very body should know. These are swomething as my companion was very alow of speech, I observed: "Is it not reveal the thin, because the quality of the success is clearly expressed. These are swot hey were with a received in the field. The condition of the conduct of his father. If he did not the condition is that it has made money and the sacciation, and that without any fathery—like the revery forthing, set the reserved in the success of the association. It has observed that the condition are not bound to keep the sacciation, and that without any fathery—like when the sacciation. It is not not reveal the sacciation, and that without any fathery—like when the sacciation and referoit great or the sacciation.

I must represent the association and refered great the sacciation and referoit great the sacciation and that without any fathery—like when the sacciation and that wit

case. Then I chell proceed to show you that this is a "Benefit" excelsion and in that its basefus excelsion and in that its basefus excelsion. Thirdly I intend to put before you the advantages of a Matsal Insurance Company such as of a Matsal Insurance Company such as of a Matsal Insurance Company such as of the secondation, and it is Oktholic character. First, then, this is an association—and a good association. He is the late of the secondation of mon towards one or the occurring characteristic of this secondation. He had a good association. He is a secondation—and a good association. He is one of the results of association. So fully is the association and in the secondation of mon towards one of the results of association. So fully is a secondation of mon towards one of the results of association. So fully is the certainly could not have made more than two themsand years old; he called man a news position. About two hundred and fitty wars ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was followed and fitty wars ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago there was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally our ago the was a man very different from Aristotle, whose name was fally of the contain of the said the whole work and the sheet of our nature was a substantial to the said the whole were the said the whole were the said the whole was a substantial to the said the whole was a substantial to the said the whole was a substantial to the said the was a substantial to the said the whole was a subs

ends. How often have we known cases—
it would be invidious to mention any in particular—of Catholics who have been excluded from certain situations because they did not belong to secret societies condemned by the Church! How often have the ends of justice been frustrated by secret societies? The late Chief Justice Wood of this town used to say that he had frequently seen men who were evidently guilty, who ought to have been condemned to the strictest penalties of the law, released because some man got up before the jury and

of its members. How does it contribute to their moral improvement? Well, you know how much we depend on one another. The opinion of other people it flaence us to a great extent. That in flaence is represented by What we call respectability. Now, of ourse, we Catholice ought not to stop at this extenor respectability; but at the came time it is a great help to virtue. This help is provided by such an ascociation as the. The rules are very strict with regard to moral ity. Any man who is addicted to habitual drunkenness cannot remain a member of the esociation. Anything like want of integrity or purity of conduct is also vierred with regard to moral ity. On the privilege of the ascociation, and of course loss of insurance. All those things tend to strengthen a member's moral character. None of us can overrate the value of good example, the power of good example. I do not know if you have ever reflected upon this, that, however powerful bad example is, in some respects good example is still more powerful. I do not mean to say the immediate effect of it is more powerful, because that wends seem to be contrary to the teachings of history and even of Holy Scripture. But I maintain that as a deterrent from evil, as a promoter of external respectability good example is very powerful, indeed is often more powerful than had example. And I prove it in this way. Any one who has travelled much will be able to recollect some out-of-the-way Village, perhaps the very long moral character; the rest are all time-servers, and when you know them you find they are men who really has a strong moral character; the rest are all time-servers, and when you know then you find they are men who are addicted to secret bed habits, where he cannot find more than one man by the tendre of the respectability if they had not got this one man by the tendre of the end of the end of the case when every the contraction multiplied a hundred fold for every member of it must be s moral citizen, must be well-behaved, and in this varied may be included to

Banquet to a Worthy Kingston Brother
On Wednesday evening, after the
meeting of the C. M. B. A., the members
assembled around the Scoretary's table,
when the President, Mr. B-han, called
Mr. Was. Shanahan up and presented
him on behalf of the Association with
an ardrace and an elegant j-wel pin.
The Society also presented to Mrs. Wm.
Shanahan a beautiful dressing case.
The presentation was well deserved, as
both Mr. Shanahan and estimable ledy
are very popular, not only with the
members of the C. M. B. A., but with all
classes of citizens who have had the
pleasure of their acquaintance. The
following address, which was read by the
President, speaks for itself:

riollowing address, which was read by the President, speaks for itself:

ADDRESS
To Brother Wm Nhannahon, from the Members of Branch 9, O. M. B. A.

DRAE BROTEES.—We the members of the Kingston branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, have long felt decirous of testifying to you their appreciation of the many excellent services you have rendered the Association. You, air, our faithful Treasurer for many years, have placed your valuable time at the disposal of the Branch whenever required, and you have transacted the duries of your office in a manner which has won for you the applause and approbation of your fellow-members. Your estimable lady has on many occasions shewn sincere and practical interest for the well-being of our Branch and has striven with true womanly kindness to make our hall pleasant and comfortable. More than once have you extended generous hospitality in our name to visitors having a claim on such, whist your large-bearted generosity would not permit your fellow-members to share the burthen of it. We now request you and your most amiable lady to accept from us the accompan bers to share the burthen of it. We now request you and your most amiable lady to accept from us the accompaning testimonials of our gratitude and esteem—they are indeed but a slight acknowledgment of your sealous help and generous services, but they are accompanied with our wishes and prayers for a long continuance to you of God's best gifts and blessing.

Signed on behalf of the Branch,
WM. SULLIVAN, JOHN J. BRHAN,
Ohancellor. President.
WM. PURTELL, M. BREMMAN,

Ohaboellor,
WM PURTELL,
Fin. Secretary.
John Farmer,
Jos. J. McGrath,
Priest. Marshall,

Mr. Shanahan was taken completely
by surprise and after controlling his
emotion, in a short but earnest reply,
thanked the members warmly for their
kindness towards him and his lady, and
their appreciation of his efforts in behalf
of such a worthy Association as the
C. M. B. A. has proved itself to be. He
considered that he had done nothing
more than his duty as a member, and
hoped that the day was not far distant
when every young Catholic gentleman
would become a member of this useful
organisation. Mr. Shanahan concluded
his remarks by again thanking the
Society for their gift, and assured them
that he would always remember that
evening as one of the most auspicious of
his life.

evening as one of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association of the C. M. B. A., and his many friends will be glad to learn that his services were so handsomely rewarded by the members of such an excellent Association.

that is why in our Caurch there are so a many religious orders. The man of strong observed may note feel the necessity of joining one; but a man who has less strength of character may often feel that he will be nothing unless he does join a religious orders. No doubt the brother-hoods and elsterhoods of the Catholic Church are complexeous by the number of energetic souls they harbor; no doubt there are many of these souls wheeless trength of character would have made itself felt anywhere; but it still remains an undoubted fact that not a few persons owe to the good example and sirric rules of their religious community which they never would have acquired, had they been left to themselves.

So will it be with members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association. The strong man will become strong; If the members stick to their rules, which are so admirably framed, the C. M. B. A. will prosper and endue, and will ever be, what it bids fair to be now, THE MOST PRACTICAL CATHOLIC SOCIETY on this Continent; but, if the members and the secolation, and I think all Catholic should be found in it, you must make up your minds to observe the rules, because that is the only way to keep up the moral advantages of the association.

I pass on to

MENHAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is considerable mental improvement for people to meet together every fortinglit, as the members of this association of souls. These are two very hard things to bring together, money and the next world, but it is the sinewe of war in this and the triumphs of this institution is that it has made money a kewer of wood and drawer of water'to the salvation of souls. These are two very hard things to bring together, money and the next world. Money is not of much use in the next world, but it is the sinewe of war in this and the triumphs of the salvation of souls. These are two very hard things to bring together, money and the next world. Money is not of much use in the next world. Money is not of much use in the next world. Money is not of much use of the contraction o

ed of appleme. He came cleves years and described its progress year after r until the present in a very clear and a manner. He also dwelt upon its still ty and by comparison with other saility and by comparison with other sails and there are the sail to the cheap insurance, together with moral and social benefits that are derived from being all interested in the one object and trying to benefit their families by doing the same to others, and thereby festering a brotherly love and interest in one another.

The address was one of those pleasing and instructive addresses that the hearers do not soon forget, and showed Bro, O'Meara to be a man of ability and one who fully understands the work in which he has interested himself.

Yours fraternally,

Jas P. Sarspield,

Rec. Sec. Branch 67

Resolution of Condelence.

Hamilton, Jan. 8th, 1888.

At a regular meeting of Branch 27, of the C. M. B. A., of this city, the following resolution was adopted on the death of Mrs. Brown, mother of John Brown, of this Branch.

Whareas, It has been the will of Divine Providence to call the mother of our esteemed brother, John Brown, to the reward merited by the faithful. Be it therefore.

Resolved, That the members of this Branch extend to Bro. Brown and family their united sympathy in their sad affliction.

these resolutions be sent to our bereaved brother, and entered in the minutes, and also to be published in the CATECLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

Bec. See. Branch 37, C. M. B. A.

PRANCE 49.
President—Thomas Quinn
First Vice president—Michael Clancy
Second Vice president—James Nash
Recording Secretary—B. H. Lehane
Assistant Recording Sec.—Thos. Mulvey
Financial Secretary—T. K. Rogers
Treasurer—J J. Girvin
Marshall—Minart Nick
Guard—Phillip Burns
Trustees. John Herbert, John Dermody, J. Girvin
The retiring president (Chancellor for 1888) T. J. McMahon, installed above officers.

BRANCE 84.

officers.

BRAMCH 84.

Spiritual Adv.—Rev. D. F. Foley, P. P. Past Chancellor—T. W. McDermott President—R. J. Dowdall First Vice Pres.—A Madden Second Vice Pres.—J Curtin Racording Secretary—B. Meagher Assistant Secretary—M. McAuliffe Tressurer—D. Meagher Financial Secretary—R. McGregor Marshall—T. W. Shehan Guard—P. Burke

Trustees for one year, R. McGregor, P. Slattery and J. Curtin; for two years, P. Burke and M. P. Gorman.

BRANCH 58.

P. Burke and M. P. Gorman,
BRAMOR 58.

President—Louis D'Auray
First Vice-Pres.—N Larue
Second Vice-Pres.—H Moss
Recording Secretary—J. R. A. Robillard
Asst. Recording Secretary—C. Lapinsee
Financial Secretary—N LaRochelle
'Freasurer—J. B. Dorion
Marshall—H. Boureler
Guard—J.-Larue
Trustees for one year, G. Marsan, J.

Trustees for one year, G. Marsan, J. Lerue and Jos. Delorme; for two years, Chas. Lapensee and J. H. Primeau. Spiritual Adviser—Rev Fr. Gouthier. Chancellor pro. tem.—G. Marsan,

Onancellor—Arthur Kavanaugh
President—William Gleeson
First Vice-Pres.—Cornelius Sullivan
Second Vice-President—William Thorp
Recording Secretary—William A. Joy
Assistant Secretary—John J. Harvey
Funancial Secretary—Arthur Kavanaugh
Treasurer—Mathew White
Marshal—John H. Kelly
Guard—Jeremiah McCarthy
Trustees, Arthur Kavanaugh, William
Gleeson, William Thorp,
Representative to Grand Council, A.
Kavanaugh.

THE CATHOLIC BAZAAR AT

The bassar held in the Forest town hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, by the Catholic congregation of this town, was highly successful. The attend ance was good, and the ladies in charge of the various enterprises worked energetically in securing the quarters and dimes from all. Municipal candidates and electors both received due attention, and hundreds contributed mere or less to the proposed and much needed new church, for which the proceeds of the bazar are to be applied. Every evening the audience were delightfully entertained with rare and beautiful singing, by Miss E. Murray, of London; and Misses Donnelley, Phalen, McKeon, Wood, Smith and Crotty. These young ladies favored those in attendance with some of the best music ever heard in Forest. The large number of prizes contributed by members of the congregation and friends were disposed of in a most satisfactory manner, and nearly all the articles which had not been otherwise disposed of were sold by auction. The refreshment table was fairly well patronised and contributed its share to the funds, and the fish pond was a constant source of attraction to many who never held a rod before, and "fish" of all kinds and a wide range of value were hooked. All who had anything to do with the bazaar worked sealously to make it a success, and have the gratification of knowing that they did not work in vain. The drawing for the prizes, on Saturday night, which was conducted by a committee composed of Thos. Jones, W. D. Griggs, J. O. Pollock, Geo. Webster, David Hamilton and M. Murphy was probably the most interesting part of the proceedings, resulting as follows:—

Ist prize, ticket No. 222, Mrs. M. Murphy, Primpeas.

Sad, 41, R. E. Scott, Porest.

this part, i.e., Revester, remindred, the Her, i.e., Revester, Honoraguet, i.e., Revester, Honoraguet, i.e., i.e., i.e., p. 7. F. Liener, M. F. John Daw, Forest.
Sin. 118, a silver cate bashet, by Geo, Mon-crief, M. F., Jonie Pratien, Sara a.
Sun, 545, Dichen's complete library, by Dr.
Oyen, dvs. J. Tack, Farkhill.
18th, 2555. Si es gold, by Dr. Stanley, Wate-ford, Mrs. H. C. Boss, Ogennah.
11th, 2551 kwo oil saintings, by M. Flem-ing. Sarais, W. McGordio, Jura.
13th, 751, 510 in gold, by Jan. Hubbard;
Rugh Morth, Thedford. Eite Cunningham, Detroft.

16th. 286. a china tee cet, by Mrs. Wm-Leonaru. John E scott, Gemah.

17th. 1804, either picale crust, by Ges. M.
Van Valkenburgh; D. M. McEwan, Detroft.

18th. 18, caddy of tee, by Mrs. M. O'Dea-nell, John Slipper, Forest.

18th, 47 Jemonade set, by Miss Mary Mor-riany: Paigr Mach. Parkhill.

Sth. 677. Forest Pree Press, Dr. A. Scott, Forest.

A beautiful parlor lamp, given by Mrs. M. L. Ryan, was taken by ticket 57, Terence McGwin, Plympton; a fancy foet stool by Mus Mand Lewis, Forest; china fruit disa, by Mrs. McAlpine, Forest; portrait of Rev. D. McEse, by Miss Mary McGrath, of Parkhill; a watch chain, by S. Farrell; sofa pillow, by T. Stephenson; oil painting, by W. McPherson, the "bride," given by Miss Phalen, by Jas. O'Dounell; plush tidy, by John Walsh. Among those whe liberally donated prises that have not already been acknowledged were R. Stirrett, Miss Wood, Miss Parker, J. A. Russel, C. Wichmann, W. J. English, Burns & Morphy, Maylor & Son, W. Scott, W. Loohead, A. Lawie, J. H. Morris, Frank Steele, Jos. Anderson and Miss Paalen, of Parkhill. The contest between Missee Rosa Saide, of Warwick, and Eliza O'Donnell, of Plympton, was won by the former, who secured 54 votes at 10 cents each, against Miss O'Donnell's 378 votes. The receipts were about \$460 — Forest Free Press.

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TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Port Stanley Life Boat House," will be received up to the 10th February next, for the construction of a Boat House for the Life Boat Station at Port stanley, Ontario Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured at this Department. Ottawa, and at the Post Offices, London, Ont., and Port Stanley WM. SMITH,

Department of Marine.

Department of Marine, Ottawa, 8rd January, 1888,

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(Written for the Catholic Record.)

A REMINISCENCE OF ST. RAPHAEL'S

Some few years ago I had occasion t

County of Glengarry. In those days arrive at the fragment of Canada ded cated to "Raphael the healer, Raphael the guide you took the Grand Trunk train which

leaves Bonaventure Station, Montreal, nine o'clock every morning, and travelle eastward for about two hours and a hal when you would arrive at Lancaster, th county town of Glengarry, where a stag

coach would be in wating to convey you into the wilds of the interior. The sho journey from Montreal is through charming country and it is interesting observe the different rationalities of the inhabitants, easily distinguishable by th appearance of their houses and farm From Montreal to Lachine everythin speaks of city life, and not in its mo attractive aspect. At Lachine the ex rejoices in the sight of the glorious rive upon which steamers and small creare beginning to be astir—calmly su veyed by rows of placid "suburbe villas" in which the city people play country life for the summer month Opposite—and gaining enchantment distance—is the Iroquois village Caughnawaga, one of the most interesti spots in the Dominion. Leaving Lachin we come to St. Anne-Au-Bout de l'Ile the St. Ann's of Moore's boat song, whe there is real country. Pure air, fre milk, new laid eggs, mosquitoes and other rustic allurements abound at Ann's. The view from the railw bridges connecting the island of Montre to Ile Perrot, and Ile Perrot to the Se neury of Vaudreuil in the mainland, very beautiful. The water here is dott with wild and lovely little islets all co ered with verdure. Shady nooks under foliage of the graceful trees, that gre right down to the river's brink, seem invite the dusty traveller to come a rest in their serene depths. Beyond t further bridge are some foamy rapi murmuring never ceasing complaints their rocky bed, and lashing the abutme of the bridge in their impotent wra Here the Ottawa and St. Lawrence m but do not mingle. The different color

miles below the confluence. The vast expanse of water formed Mountains is divided only by the elenbridge and the verdant flats of lle Pers The trees on this island are of a very l size, but exceedingly luxuriant in folis
The graceful shimmering branches of
trembles," as the habitants call a species
poplar, almost touch the water's ed
In this district the peasantry are Fren and their bright garments add to picturesque aspect of the scenery as which they live. The women delight skirts and stockings of gay colors, they and the men both wear go trimmed hats peculiar to this part of province. Straw woven into a sugar hape, generally rising to a height of fr sixteen to twenty inches, with a droop rim of proportionate breadth. Leav grand old Vaudreuil we pass through county of Soulanges, skirting Cot Landing, the new avenue for comme between Canada and the United Sta still finding on all sides the tin cove roof, curved verandahs, and farms, m picturesque than fruitful, which dis guish the Province of Quebec. Sudde the scene changes—houses assume a gr and decorous aspect, barns become n numerous and larger, buck boards di pear, and give place to highly varnishing buggles, hat crowns shorten, the fo under them lengthen—we are in the vince of Ontario and in the county Glengarry, one of the adopted home To me the stage coach business

waters are plainly discernable for me

altogether a new experience. I driven in almost every other conveys from a buck board to a barouche, never in a shiny, shaky, creaking, "Black Maria." heavy looking mounted its rather inaccessible steps, took my place inside with some qua for my only fellow traveller a typical Yankee, and, alas! had been indulging in some or man the intoxicating drinks for the concoc of which men of his type are suppose have a genius. The many mail were thrown in, the driver came ou