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119 DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT.

JOHN DILLON OR BALFOUR. Which is the Stronger Ban?

HO TRUCK WITH THE LANDLORDS TILI THE PRISONERS ARE BREE. United Ireland, Nov. 12

special meeting was held despite the bad weather, at Castlerea on Sunday last, Mr John Dillon M P., who attended, in the course of his speech said:—It is now nearly a year ago since I spoke in this market square in Castlerea, and since I a ked the tenantry of the surrounding districts to adopt a policy which some thought an unwise policy and which many thought a dangerous policy, but which experience has now proved to be a safe, wise, and good policy for the people of Ireland (cheers). Proud I am to day to stand before the men of Roscommon and of Mayo—men whom I may almost call my brethren, because my family, as you know, is a Rocommon and a Mayo family—and to be able to say that the banner which we planted in Woodford in last October planted in Woodford in last October twelvemonth, is still flying in the face of many a hard and bitter foe. True is it that it bears upon it the mark of many a hard-fought field—true is it that those who have borne it and have planted it have suffered since—that we have been attacked by the police, that we have been arrested, that we have been prosecuted, and I have stood two or three trials since and I have stood two or three last I saw you, but I sm still here to day and I challenge any man standing in the face of this great meeting to say whether 1 or Mr. Balfour is the stronger man in Ireland to-day (loud cheers) I say, and I challenge any man to deny it, that in spite of the Castle and the spies (groans), in spite of all the engines of a decestable and cruel Government, backed up by antold millions spent in corrupting the people of Ireland, I, the persecuted, the felch, the arrested, and prosecuted, am

THAN MR BALFOUR.
He sneaks through the streets of Dublin surrounded by his informers and armed police, while I and the men who stand by me, backed up by no armed by me, backed up by no armed men, asking no weapons of corruption, are stronger, because our strength is based the confidence of a people who love -- based on a sentiment of Irish nation ality and Irish liberty (cheers). Having made that assertion, I will ask you, the De Freyne tenants, listening to me to-

WHERE IS WHITBY LYNCH? - WHERE IS CAPTAIN M'DOUGAL?

You all know, probably, that the Dillon tenantry yesterday resolved to struggle for seven shillings in the pound re-duction—a most reasonable demand. I estate. I will only ask nim to remember, if he is a wise man, that the two agents who fought the Plan of Campaign last year are gone now (cheers)—they are dismissed from all their agencies, and the very men for whom they fought have kicked them out of doors (cheers). I put it to Mr. Hussey would it not be a seem deal more nudent for him indiging great deal more prudent for him, judging by experience, to make peace with the people, remembering that because he made peace last year with the Dillon tenants he is still Lord Dillon's agent. tenants he is still Lord Dillon's agent. We hear a good deal of talk now that the landlords are ready to meet in consultation at a round table, or square table, or any kind of table (lauguter), the representatives of the Irish people and of the Irish tenants. It is about time that they thought of it. I tell them, and I know that I speak the feelings of the Irish race, so LONG AS WILLIAM O'BRIEN IS IN

PRISON WE WILL MEET IN NO

conference
the representatives of the class who sent
him there (cheers) If they want to have
peace with the people of Ireland—and
if they are wise they will look for peace
—they must open the prison doors
(cheers). William O'Brien, and every
man down to the poorest laboring man,
who in our sight is equal to William
O'Brien, everyone who is soffering for
the cause of Ireland, walks forth a free the cause of Ireland, walks forth a free man before we will consent to enter into any treaties of peace with the landlords (cheers). Why do they talk of peace? Because they are beaten—(cheers). Because they are beaten—(cheers)— because they know at last that the Pian of Campaign is too strong for them. The erganization of a great p-ople cannot be broken by a wretched clique like theirs. It is a very curious thing that during the last eighty years we never heard of peace from Irish landlords or of rights for the people of Ireland. For eighty years after the Union the laudiords of Ireland held all the power—they were the re-presentatives of the people of Ireland in Parliament, and every but of power and Government was in their hands; and I ask you here to day, what record have they to show of good done for the people of Ireland or for this country during those eighty years? I say that during that time, when the landlords of Ireland held uncountry, powerty for the people of Ireland. When she time comes that their power has passed

away, as it has very nearly passed away, we shall have in Ireland, as we are entitled to expect, the very opposite of what we see in the past—we shall have prosperity, we shall have a contented pe-pla, because they are free—we shall have reverence for the law, because the law will be made by the people and not against them (cheers). Let me say a word on

THE QUESTION OF RENT
in this county. I wish, first of all, to

in this county. I wash, first of all, to direct your attention to the Blue book, which I think it would be very well for the farmers to read. In the list of reductions of rent given by the landlords in the county Recommon in July last there were 344 cases heard out of this county alone. 344 cases heard out of this county alone
These cases came from a great variety of
estates, and we may, therefore, reasonably
take them as a fair sample of the reduction which ought to be made in the opinion
of the Commissioners. I don't think the
Commissioners gave you full jistice
Surely it should be a very strange thing
if the P-an of Campaign gave you less
than the Commissioners; and I don't intend that it will, if I can help it. The
result has been that in the whole county
of R accommon the rents were reduced on of R scommon the rents were reduced on an average 6s. in the pound under the valuati n; and l ake a-a sample Lord Crofton, though I never heard him spoken of as an exceptionally high renter, but in some instances his rents were reduced by 45 per cent. And now as to Lord De Payne. He had four tenants in the courts in the

month of July last, and what was the re month of July last, and what was the re-sult? The first man got 35 per cent, or 9, in the pound, off his rent; the next man got 8, in the pound, and the next man got 6, and the next man got 8, 61, so that the average reduction given by the Commissioners was 8, 61, in the pound, or 7e. 61 under the valuation. Recollect, all that the tenants asked last year, as far as my memory carries me, was 6s, in the pound, and it is a very strange thing when they call us robbers that the land Commissioners should give

the tenants MORE THAN WE ASKED FOR UNDER THE

(cheers) B-tore we break up this meeting I wish to say a word to you on a subject that is nearest and dearest to our hearts. To day there lies in prison, like any pickpocket, one of the noblest and the bravest of the Irish race. I say that if the population of Ireland were so base and so cowardly as to sit down under such an infamous outrage, I for one should be ashamed to live in this country or to call myself an Irishman; and I hope and believe I can answer for the men of Mayo and Rascommon, in whose honour least you will swear here to day with me that so long as life and liberty reman you will do everything in your power to avenge William O Buen (loud cheers) and make to suffer the hateful class, who have a long record of wrongs in who have a long level of whose in the lines people, and now do this last and cruellest wrong by con signing to a felon's den this beloved and gifted Irishman; and my appeal to you is that you will see that the landlords Groans.) I say it is the proudest and of this district are no better off of this district are no better off on account of the wrong they have done William O'Brien, but so far as it for East Mayo before I drove M Dougal and Whitby Lynch out of the county (cheers) Now, I want to say one word with reference to the Dillon tenantry.

I have nearly better that the Dillon price which animates him is with us

done William O'Brien, but so far as it lies with you you will make them repent the day on which the prison doors closed on him (cheers). They can lock up the body of William O Brien in prison, the spurit which animates him is with us here to-day (cheers); and you will follow his teaching and abide by his policy and make a bold determination that, because of the suffering he is to day andwing in locki g him in prison (cheers) The Tory Press and the landlords of Ireland have been rejoicing and exulting in the fact that they have got O'B ien in prison. They think the back of our movement is broken. They think they have struck a fatal blow at the spirit of the Irish people. I should be the last man to deny that they struck a heavy blow at our cause when they removed William O'Brien from our midst, for where ever the battle seemed wavering and where the fight was heaviest there was where the light was neavest there was sure to appear the form of William O Brien and there was sure to be heard his voice (cheers). If the spirits of the people were low, one word from O Brien was sufficient to rally their ranks and to

was sufficient to rally their ranks and to carry dismay into the hears of their enomies (cheers). It is perfectly true they struck us a cruel blow when they got him into prison. But I tell them that every man who has the name and blood of an Irishman and every man who does not desire to hand down a record of disgrace to his obildren and his children's children will make a solemn yow that we will strike make a solemn vow that we will strike back at them as hard, and harder, than they have struck at us, and there will not be a landlord in Ireland who will not not be a landlord in Ireland who will not suffer in his tenderest part—namely, in his pocket (cheers). Believe me that before long the sorest and the sorriest man in Ireland at the imprisonment of William O'Brien will be our friends the landlords. They will be only the landlords. be more glad when they see him out of jail than any of us. Strike them back (cheers). Strike for the liberty of your own homes; strike for the nationality of Ireland; strike for the battonative of freiand, strike of the stand to your guns like brave men. Strike above all to avenge William O Brien (cheers), and let every man remember during the coming winter that every blow he strikes in this fight which is before us, and which I almost coming upon us—and (I had nearly said) I hope the landlords will fight (laughter)—let us remember that every blow is a blow against the cowardly

By the time this issue of the Recond reachers our readers our first shipment of Almanacs will have strived. They will be mailed to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received. Send 25c in stamps or scrip. Address Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London Ont. men who, instead of trusting their own people and uniting with the people of Ireland for the common good of their country, consign to a felon's cell the purest, bravest heart that has beaten in an Irish breast for many a day (loud observe).

MANDEVILLE'S CLOTHES.

New York, Nov. 24—T. P Gill, M. P., cables as follows to the Tribune:—When Mr. O'Brien's clothes were stolen in the gray of the early morning one would have thought that Mr. Befour's infamy had at last touched bottom, but there was a lower depth, and last night this was reached. Mr. Mendeville, in order to prevent the repetition of the clothes anatching tactics, had a no; his removal to Tullamore slept in his clothes. moval to Tullamore slept in his clothes. When darkness had come, and it comes early in the noisome cells of Tullamore, John Mendeville lay down on his plank bed. At last sleep came to him, and he was for a luttle while forgetful of the tor tures of Tullamore. He did not know that outside the cell there were wardens on the watch with their ears close to the grating in the iron door, listening for the first change in his breathing in order that the governor, like the modern Macbeth, might have the news that his victim

How cautiously and how stealthily do How cautiously and how stealthily do they step along the corridors, six of the warders headed by the sged governor of the prison. Captain Fatherstonhaugh! The door of the cell is opened and with a rush they enter. Before the prisoner can turn he is seized by the six warders. He demands what they want. The governor mutters harriedly that he will either have the fetters sought to impose on it mutters harriedly that he will either have the fetters sought to impose on it he empire of bad principles, of perverse take off his clothes and dress himself. in the prison suit or the clothes will be torn off his back. Against the six warders he struggles, the governor standing by. It is of no avai. The man's clothes are dragged off him with violence. He cails out, "For the sake of decency, leave me a shirt;" but his call is unauswered, the shirt is torn off and Mr Balfour's prisoner

STANDS NAKED IN HIS CELL. covering numerican best he can with the miserable strip of quilting that he is allowed to hide the plank bed. He turns on the seven gaplers, and tells them that they have acted in definee of the law and asks that his clothes be given back to him, and says that he cannot surely exist in a state of nudity until Christmas, when the term of his imprisonment will expire.

points to the blue rags in the corner and

"There are clothes; put them on." "I will die first," was the auswer. The door is locked and the naked man

is left in darkness. It was a noble exploit.

At half past eight this morning Dr.

Moorhead, assiduous as ever, is at the gool He is led to Mr. O'Brien's cell He finds him still in his new clothes, but be is looking pale and ill. Mr. Maude ville he finds walking up and down in his flagged cell with the quilt and sheet wrapped around him. He at once informs

THE MIDNIGHT OUTRAGE, giving him the facts I have aiready de tailed. Dr. Morhead asks by what authority has the governor used force to strip the prisoner. Toe old man sullenly replies, "No matter; I will stand by what I have done," "I am a magistrate and have a subtract to the standard of right to know, as such, why you have acted in this way "The governor declines to offer any further explanation than by

again muttering that he is prepared to stand by what he has done. "Remember," said Dr. Moorhead, "that you are bound by the same Acts of Parliament as those which empowered me to enter here, and that you must abide by them."

Mr Mandeville complains bitterly of recent

duction—a most reasonable demand. I do not propose to say anything to-day against Mr. Hussey, the agent of the suffering he is to day enduring in the cold. He is a man used to every against Mr. Hussey, the agent of the suffering he is to day enduring in the cause of Ireland, you will teach the mitter that they have gained nothing by the cold. The suffering he is to day enduring in the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the soul of the suffering he is to day enduring in the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the soul of the suffering he is to day enduring in the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the soul of the suffering he is to day enduring in the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the soul of the suffering he is to day enduring to the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the soul of the suffering he is to day enduring the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the suffering he is to day enduring the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the suffering he is to day enduring to the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the suffering he is to day enduring the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the suffering he is to day enduring the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the suffering he is to day enduring the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated in the chapel of the suffering he is to day enduring the cold. He is a man used to every celebrated If, hereafter, an inquest should convert that terrible drama into a tragedy it R-v. Canon Leblanc, assistant, Rev will scarcely satisfy the coroner's jury to plead that the prisoners' deaths were prisoners' deaths were boner. Rev. Canon Leblanc, assistant, Rev. Canon L caused by the officials' anxiety to please

#### Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. LETTER FROM CHAPLEAU, P. Q.

This place is a small village, situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is a divisional point of that Company. It is about six hundred and eighteen miles distant from Montreal, and has aiready a population of five hundred.
There are three churches erected here,
Catholic and Protestant, and the congregations of each are about fairly divided.

Catholic services therefore have been held only occasionally, the principal reason being the want of a suit able place to hold them. A couple of mentals are the leading Catholic of months ago the leading Catholic ladies of this place organized a bazaar for the purpose of raising funds, where-with to complete a Catholic Church, (which had already been commenced,) before the winter would set in. The bazaar was held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst, and it proved to be a grand success, for, notwithstanding the intrin-sic value of the donations given, the eeds netted a total of \$470 90, which is a considerable amount, when the population of the place, and the even distribution of the religious communities,

are considered. The success is entirely due to the earnest zeal of the ladies who undertook the management of the bazaar, and also to the liberal way in which the people here contributed to their support, and the Catholic population here wish to tender their thanks for the interest they have taken in the matter, and the happy result of the project. Yours truly,

## Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 18.8.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Bis Grace the Archbishop has issued a pastoral letter concerning the sacerd tall jubilee of His Holmess Pope Leo XIII. As the actual date, Dec. 31st, is considered churches services in commemoration of the event will be belt on Christmas Day The outlying parishes can choose any day in December to celebrate the event His Grace in his letter enumerates the indulgences granted and the conditions attached thereto, and also praises his flock for their eff-rings to His Holmess, notwithstanding the numerous calls made upon them for

bome charities, thus uniting themselves with the Catholics from every corner of the globe who have sent tributes of love and submission to the Holy Father. His ideas, would speedily come to an end, and society purged of modern error, would return to the true and salutary doctrines Society attended in force The funeral serthat gives the greatest sum of happiness in this world and eternal salvation Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin officiated.

in the next.

The four Montreal branches of the C.

M. C. A celebrated the anniversary of the M. a. A celebrated the anniversary of the foundation of the first branch here, by a grand social and supper in the Queen's Hall on the evening of the 22 d. The arrangements were in charge of a special committee composed of Mr. T. J. Finn, V. C. President Grand Council, Mr. Thos. W. Nicholson, Mr. J. Coffey, Mr. T. P. Tansey, Mr. C. J. Flanigan, Mr. J. Smest and Mr. P. F. Carmody, Secretary of Committee. Everything in connection with the affair was admirably carried out and the committee are deserving of every and the committee are deserving of every credit for the very great success which attended their efforts. The event proved most epjo, able. Excellent music was pro vided and a most recherche supper was served during the evening, to which sample justice was done. During the course of the supper songs and speeches were in order. Several of those present contributed greatly to the pleasures of the evening by their excellent singing Amongst those I might mention Mr J J. Curran, the popular member for Montreal Centre, vice president branch 26, who made a brilliant speech in his usual elo queut and happy manner. Later on he, in response to the unanimous request of the large gathering, sang a couple of songs in excellent style. Mr. Brady, of St. Mary's church choir, Mr. M Quinn, Mrs

Bishop Grandin, of St Albert, accom panied by R.v. Father Gendreau, O. M. I., arrived here on the 22 d. The funeral of the late Bishop La-

O'Brien and others favored the assembly

with vocal selections which were much er joyed. Mr. Finn and others made short

rocque took place at St. Hyacinthe on the 23rd. His Eminence Cardinal Tascherean officiated. His Grace Archbishop Faore, Bishop Grandin, and a large num-ber of other reverend gentlemen were present. A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late bishop was celebrated in the chapel of the Bon Pasteur honor, Rev. Fathers Valliant and Lepailleur deacons of office. Toe choir was under the direction of Rev. Father Bor dau. The cathedral was heavily draped in

mourning
Dr. Aubury, of England, will lecture here Dr Aubury, or Bogiano, will fective here
under the auspices of the Irish National
L-ague on the 29 h. His subject will be
Giad tone and his Irish policy.
The second annual dinner of

The second annual dinner the students and graduates Laval University was held on 19th, and proved a most successful affair. The tose's were His Holmess Pope Leo XIII, the Queen, the sister Pope Leo XIII, the Queen, the sister University, Laval University, Our Professors, the graduates, the Press, and the Ladies. Speeches were made by Mr. Caauvin, Mr. Lafontaine, Ray. Father Bourrassa, Mr. Labergo and others. Mr. John M Mount presided, and a most enj yable evening was brought to a close shortly before midnight,

On the 14th a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the chapel of the Catholic Commercial Academy for the repose of the souls of the deceased friends and pupils of that institution. In the evening the annual retreat for the pupils was begun, under the direction of Rev. Father S irin, chaplain of the acad emy. The sermons were preached by the Rev. Father Giband. The retreat closed on the 18th. His Grace the Archbishop was present, and officiated at the Mass Over four hundred students with their professors received the Holy Communion from his hands. The students took advantage of His Grace's presence and presented him with an address.

The clergy of St. Henri, a municiality just outside the city limits, cently made a census of their pality just parish just outside the city limits, recently made a census of their parishioners. There are 1955 families in the parish, making a total of 9 248 persons. Of this number

Arould and other clergyman Tae Subject was wit and humor. Mr Curran's disdwelt upon the necessity of wit and humor to render life tolerable and showed As the actual date, Dec. 31st, is considered humor to render life tolerable and showed for the celebration of the event in Monuters. His Grace has announced that he will officiate at all the offices at the Cathe dral, and will sing the Te Denm at the Benediction in the evening I wall the city churches services in commemoration of the event will be held on thirtisms. Day lecture on the whole was instructive and enjoyable, and in keeping with the lecturer's well-won reputation as an o ator. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Curran was, on motion of Alderman M. Curran was, on motion of Auto-P K-onedy, seconted by Alderman D-mis Tansev, accorded an enthusiastic

There was a very fashionable wedding at St James' church on the 23rd. The contracting parties were Mr. E. Langevin, Clerk of the Senate, and Miss Albina Giroux, of this city. The ceremony was Giroux, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Bi-hop Langevin, assisted by Grand Vicar Langevin of Rimousk; Sir H-ctor Lang-via acted as father to the groom; Mr. L.S. Oliver gave away the bride. The happy couple left in the afternoon for Bosto

The funeral of Mr. Charles Moffst, whose death was noted in list week's letter, took place on the 17th. The members of the S. Patrick's T. A and B.

The funeral of the late Thomas F.
Prior, the famous goal keeper of the
Shamrock Lacrosse Club, took place on the 19.5, and was very large. The various atoletic and sporting associations of the city were all largely represented. The floral tributes were numerous and of varied and beautiful designs l'he funeral service was held at St Anthony's Church. Rev. Father Donnelly officiated.

#### OUR DEAR DEPARTED.

THE JOY OF DISCOVERING THE UNKNOWN, AND . F SEEING THE AUTHOR OF ALL.

From Novissima, by Dr. B. O'Rielly. It is grimitted that no pleasure, no satisfaction, is comparable to that ex-perienced by the discovery of some truth hitherto unknown. Scientists will renember the rapture which took posses revealed to him the means of ascertaining the specifice gravity of metals. Rushing out of the bath, where he found that his own body lost in the water a weight proportionate to the liquid volume it displaced, he exclaimed: "I have found it! I have found it! This intellectual rapture, this delight of

the rational soul, is snared, in a greater or less degree, by the discoverers, the inwentors, the genuses, of every age, whose labors enlarge the domain of knowledge. Taink of the feelings of a man who, after years of laborious re search, succeeds in analyzing a body which until then had resisted the action of every solvent, befiled the attempts of the most skilful chemists to fix the relative proportions of its component ele-ments Science reserves its highest honors, its most liberal emoluments, for men who achieve what their fellows never achieved before them—penetra-ted deeper into the mysteries of nature, annihilated space by the employment of

What, then, must be the happiness of the man who is enabled to see clearly the divine Author of nature itself, to gaza down into the depths of that abysmal Being, in waom is all unlimited perfec tion and loveliness—infinite intelligence, infinite wisdom, infinite goodness, jus tice, mercy, liberality; who is the Life of our life, the source and end of our existence; our Maker and our Redeemer Sovereign Lord, Lawgiver and

Judge. \*

The great number of one's true and powerful friends of earth is a chief source of happiness. The lowliest and least among the human inhabitants of the among the human inhabitants of the celestial Kingdom count as many friends as there are saints and angels together; for God Himself, being there our Friend, inspires all His subjects with the sam sentiments of esteem and affection.

ESTIMATES OF THEIR NUMBER. ESTIMATES OF THEIR NUMBER.

Let us begin with an estimate of their numbers. The Scriptures give us a few data; the teaching of the Caristian schools and the writings of the Holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church will furnish a further supply of knowledge on

this point. \* \*
St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, speaks of "many thousands of angels" as forming a part of that "cloud of witas forming a part of the nesses" surrounding Christ in the heavenly city. Daniel says that "thousands of thousands ministered to Him, and ten thousand times a hundred thou-

But the mighty hosts behold in these passing prophetic visions as ministering immediately to the divine M jesty are only a fraction of the angelic armies, only a fraction of the angent armies, the remainder, and probably by far the greater part, being employed in governing the countless worlds throughout the realms of space. Such is the sentiment of some of the holiest and best learned Christian men of all times. \* \* \*

And if all our measure prove too

McL ughan, President of the Society' infinite God imparts to man and angel presided. On the platform were the Rev. as much as they can bear of His infinite attributes as much of His divine attributes as as much as they can bear of His infini-tude, as much of His divine attributes as is compatible with a created nature?

#### THE PATRON OF MOTHERS.

From a non-Catholic Exchange. In the year 385, Augustine was thirty years old. Munica had for some time been kept auxious by the despondent tone of Augustine's letters and at last she resolved at all hazards to rejoin him at Rome. In those days the journey was a difficult one, especially for a woman. She was at this time residing at her native place, Tagasta. To meet the expenses of the journey, she had to sell her valuables. But she made her way to Carthage, from which her son had sailed two years before while she was waiting on the shore, and embarked

A terrible storm arose, and the hearts of all on board sank with apprehension, even the captain and sailers gave up all hope. But the faith which had enabled hope. But the faith which had enabled St. Paul to tranquilize a ship's company, when he too was traveling Romeward, inspired poor Monica with hope. She cheered the sailors and restored their courage. She told them that, though the rawes of the sea were mighty and raged horribly, the Lord who ruled them was mighty and could still their raging. And so it was. They reached Civita Vecchia, and Monics hastened on to Rome only to find that her son had left

tor Milan.

The latter city is two hundred leagues from Rome, and to reach it one must cross the Appenines. This did not scare her. The mountain passes had no more terrors for her than the stormy sea So, after one day's rest, she set out for Milsn, where the long desire of her soul was to be accomplished, and her son, after all his wanderings in the far country of sin his wanderings in the far country of sin and unbelief, was to be converted by the preaching of St Ambrose, "whom," said Monics, "I shall ever think of as an angel of God," and, receiving baptism in the spirit of a little child, was to learn the eternal strain, "Thou art the King of Glory, O Carist?"

From St. Paul Christianity has pewer

Except St. Paul, Christianity has never gained a greater convert than St Augus-tine, so far as intellect was concerned. Augustine stayed the skeptic progress that was fast destroying the life of the Western Church. His marvelous gifts were transferred at once from the school of heathenism to the school of Christ; from the vain babbling of false philoso-phy to the service of absolute truth. . Henceforth, until her death, a spiritual union was added to the natural aff-ction subsisting between the now happy mother and her transformed son, Many were the conversations about high and heavenly things which they enjoyed together. A great painter, Aug. Scheffer, has depicted one of these occasions when Monica and Augustine stood together at a window, and gazing at the Tiber. The window opened upon a garden of the house at Ostia, where they stayed.

they stayed.

Monca may well stand as a model of Coristian mothers, as well as of the Christian wife. By meekness, charity, silence, and obedience in things lawful, she "gained her husband," Patricus, and was an example of St. Paut's saying, "The believing wife sauctifieth the unbelieving husband." By prayer and patience she won her great son Augustine from unbelief and sensuality to that faith and self consecration which made faith and self consecration which made him a burning and a shining light to all ages of the Churca and of the world His influence upon Christian civilization can hardly be over estimate the present time he still bears a splendid reputation as the interpreter of Scrip-

It is to the great credit of the Roman Catholic Church that she has paid due honor to her noble women. St. Monica is not the least of the female saints in her calendar, and a special service in the breviary commemorates her pure, un-selfish and heroic life.

### MARRIAGE.

In Ottawa, on Monday, November 1st, Mr. P. J. Coffey, Registrar of the County of Carleton, and youngest son of Thomas of Carleton, and youngest son of Thomas Coffey, E-q, of Ottawa, was united in marriage to Miss Therney, daughter of James Therney, Esq, of Nepean. The ceremony was performed at the Basilica, by Rev. Father Sloan. The happy couple left the same day for a trip in the west. We extend our cordial greetings to the bride and bridegroom, and hope their lives will be long and happy.

## DISTINGUISHED SULLIVANS.

Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin is held Lord Mayor Sunivan of Dubin L Sullivan is held in high esteem in England and Mrs Jerry Sullivan is held in high esteem in England and Mrs Jerry Sullivan is held in high esteem in Indians.—because she sent \$1 00 to the Bothwell Bazaar and drew a handsome cash prize. Mrs. Jarvo of Cornwall, Oat., also drew a cash prize. Who will be the next one? The cash prizes will be paid out in the order in which the \$1 "bazaarout in the order in which the \$1 "bazaartletters" come to the post office. The grand drawing will take place on Dec. 26th. There will be no postponement. The name of the person sending the 200th letter will be published in next week's Catholic Record—the letter will reach Bothweil about Saturday, Dec. 3rd. Whoever sends that \$1 letter will receive \$10,

### CHURCH BELLS.

And if all our measure prove too short and utterly fail us—even if the catalogue short and utterly fail us—even if the scientific imagination" itself is over whelmed in estimating mere material space 8 500, in all showing an increase for this year of 745.

The second lecture of the winter course, under the auspices of the St. Ann's Young M-n's S. ciety was held on the 23rd, and was delivered by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., Mr. P. The attendance was large.

Mr. P. The attendance was large.

And if all our measure prove too short and utterly fail us—even if the catalogue short and utterly fail us—even if the catalogue of the Cincinnation of the cinnation of t

#### OBLATES OF MARY.

#### IN THE BLEAK NORTHWEST WITH THE SAVAGES.

For two days their voyage proceeded under favorable circumstances. On the 27th they entered the River of Marshes, when to their dismay, they discovered that, owing to the subsiding of the waters, there was not depth enough in the river for the floating of their barge. To lighten the barge all had to disembark. Brother Pourtier had a narrow escape of losing his life by drowning on that occasion. Whilst helping the crew in hauling the barge up against the rapids, he being up to his was carried away for some distance by the strong current. Fortunately timely help was at hand, and he was asved. With a willing and courageous crew, many of the difficulties of their voyage would been easily overcome, but unfortunately a bad and cowardly spirit animated the crew they had engaged. After the first hindrance they met in the river, they declared their unwillingness to proceed any further. At leat, after much parleying, a compromise was effected. The whole travelting party, including the Sister of Charity and the little orphan, her companion, had to disembark and Brothers, and also the Sishop, agreed to give their help to the crew in drawing the barge up the rapids. The journey on foot by the river's backs imposed many hardships on the bishop and his party. It told very severely on the poor Sister of Charity and the little orphan. Precipitous heights had to be scaled; marshy ground, into which the travellers sometimes sank knee deep, had to be passed over. They had to work their way for long distances with the many for long distances to the missions of the north call party had to be passed over. They had to work their words for law of the difficulties of the river. Moreover, the Fathers and Brothers, and also the Sishop, agreed to give their help to the crew in drawing the barge up the rapids. The journey on foot by the river's backs imposed many hardships on the bishop and his party. It told very severely on the possession of the more heights had to be scaled; marshy ground, into which the travellers sometimes sank knee de into which the travellers sometimes sank knee deep, had to be passed over. They had to work their way for long distances had to work their way for long distances through tail wet grass, or through clusters of brambles and briars that ecratched their hands and face; and tore their clothes. Sometimes huge piles of fallen trees completely obstructed their way, and progress could only be effected by the vigorous use of the are. In the meantime the barge was slowly moving forward over the shallow bed of the sunken river. Frequently cries for help came from the timid and manning crew. In rendering the required no many crew. In rendering the required assistance, the bishop and his companions had sometimes to spend whole days immersed to the middle in the cold water of the river, and laboring as common boatmen at the task of handing the barge up the losser rapids, and of lifting it over

The water was so low in certain places that the cargo had to be divided into four parts, and four separate journeys had to be made to the point where the river became navigable. On the 4 h of Septembecame navigable. On the 4 h of September one of the boatmen de erted. The rest wished to follow his example. They consented to remain only on condition that their demand for much higher pay was granted. Already their wages were exorbitantly high. Fearing to find himself and his party abandoned, and left to perish in the great wilderness, he had to agree to their terms.

ogree to their terms.
On the 7th of September they arrived on the 7th of September they arrived in sight of the greet rapid. As it rose in view, the crew grew pale with terror; real dangers stared them in the face. Though the current came dashing down the inclined ledges of the rapid, the water was so shallow that the bed of the river was so shallow that the bed of the river could be seen bristling with rock and huge sharp pointed stones. Here the cowardly crew carried out at last their threat, and forsook the bishop and his party. What a position for his lordship to find himself in Here is here. a position for his lordship to find himself in. How is he and his companions to ex tricte themselves from the horrors of perishing in the wilderness? What is to become of the precious freight of the disabled barque? Are those supplies which he, with such difficulty had collected, and which in face of such great hardships he had succeeded in conveying thus far, to be abandoned? Is disappointment to be the lot of those hard worked communities in the far north, who are awaiting the arrival of these supplies? To add to the bishop's embarrassement, the poor Sister of Charity fell seriously ill. Alas? notwithstanding her heroic spirit, which bore her standing her heroic spirit, which bore her up amidst untold hardships, her delicate frame at last gave way under a succes-sion of trails and fatigues, which were almost too much for the most robust of the travelling party. After much deliberation and having taken the opinion of his travelling companions, the bishop came to the resolution of leaving Father Roure and a lay brother in charge of the barque and its precious cargo, and of pushing forward himself, with the rest of his party, to the point of junction between the rivers La Biche and Atha baska, where a small post of the Hudson Bay Company had then been lately established, and where he hoped to be able to obtain help. A tent was erected on the bank for the invalid Sister and the little orphan girl. Monseignor Clut and his empanions took five day's provisions with them on their journey, which was to be performed on foot, and which was likely to be accompanied by severe hard ships. Psinfully they advanced during their first day's march, sometimes over sharp cutting stones, sometimes knee-deep in mud, now amidst dense brambles, and now on the brink of precipices, or or the flanks of rocks and steep declivities Towards curset all were exhausted with fatigue, and their feet were bruised and bleeding. They were thinking of preparing their encampment for the night, sat with the thought of having another such day of toil and fatigue before them, for the journey of the morrow, when they perceived the smoke of some Indian camp on the opposite bank, curling in the air.
Shots were quickly discharged, and
answered by similar signals. Presently
a canoe shot through the water, and some Montagnais Christians lauded. When the discovered who the bishop was, they invited his lordship and his party to their camp. The great "Chief of Prayer" was received, on his arrival with extraor. dinary demonstrations of joy. Hearing of the straits to which his lordship and his party were reduced, these excellent Chris-tians placed, on the following day, two cance at their disposal. This timely aid was most providential, as Monseigneur Clut and his companions Clut and his companions were so exhausted by the fatigues of the previous day, that they were incapable of renewing their march, and probably would have broken down on their way, if the gener-

ous succour named had not been offered them by the good Montagnais.

The post of the Hudson Bay Company, which they have been seeking to reach, was at last arrived at. The Bishop expected to meet there Mr. MacMurry, the chief officer of the company in that district, who had already rendered many important services to the missionary Fathers, and who he felt would not refuse to come to his aid in his then critical position. But to his disappointment he

fellow travellers, which he had left more than a fortnight previously on the solitary banks of the Athabasks. How had it fared with them since his departure? What was then the condition of the poor invalid Sister of Charity? Must they not feel apprehensive and despondent at being left so long in their dreary solitude, without any news from him? Such were the questions which he then anxiously turned over in his mind. He resolved to shorten thier period of suspense by returning to them his mind. He resolved to shorten thier period of suspense by returning to them by the readlest means of transport. Judging that he would arrive more quickly in his cance than he could do by watting for the luggage boat, he adopted the resolution of starting at once in the former, accompanied by Brother Pourtier. This resolution nearly cost him and Brother Pourtier. tion nearly cost him and Brother Pourtier their lives. The cauce was approaching a most dangerous rapid. Brother Pourtier, who was rowing with the Bishop, got bewildered and pulled some false strokes. The bishop saw the danger, and called aloud to his companion to row in an opposite direction. The latter did not hear the warning given him, owing to the roaring and hissing of the waters, or had become confused and lost his presence of mind. He continued still to row in the same fatal direction; one false stroke more same fatal direction; one faise stroke more would have hurled the canoe and its occupants over the edge of the rapid, into the roaring abyes beneath. "Row as you see me row," cried out the bishop, with almost super-human effort. This time, fortunately, the warning was understood and acted upon, just soon enough to avoid a fatal issue.

fatal issue.

On the lat of October, after an absence of nearly four weeks, the bishop returned to the encampment, where he found the companions of his travels despairing of ever seeing him any more. The joy he experienced in meeting them again was tempered by the sight of the sad condition to which the invalid Sister was reduced. Her reason had given way temporarily under the accumulation of her sufferings; she was then in high delirium. Her little

fatal issue

over the long Portage which they had to traverse to reach the place of embarka-

tion.
On Sunday the 9th of Ostober, they arrived at the Mission of the Nativity, which is situated on the shores of the Lake Athabaska. Monseigneur Clut had labored in that mission for many years, and was greatly revered and loved by the Indian tribes that frequented that post. It being Sanday, agreat crowd of Indians, seven hundred and more, were assembled seven nundred and more, were assembled for Mss. When it was announced that Monseigneur Clut was approaching, they went forward in a body, with great demonstrations of joy, to meet him Fathers Eynard and Laity were in charge of that mission. The unexpected visit of a brother Oblate, in the revered person of His Lordship, was a juxful curvaine. a brother Uniate, in the reveree person of His Lordship, was a joyful surprise to them. Those meetings of dear friends in the wilderness have a charm about them, that those accustomed to home life can scarcely appreciate. When brother missionaries thus meet, they have much to say to one another—consolations to impart and to receive, counsels to ask and to communicate. Time speeds quickly on such occasions, and the day of duty bids each occasions, and the day of separation seems to come too soon. But duty bids each one go his way to his own appointed work, and the voice of duty has to be obeyed, for it is the voice of God. Monseigneur Clut judged it would be

imprudent to expose the invalid to the hardships of a longer journey. He came to the conclusion of leaving her and her orphan companion at the Mission of the Nativity, under the care of the Fathers of that mission. In the meantime she had quite recovered her reason, and under-stood how much she was indebted to the devoted care of the good bishop and his companions. Her expressions of gratitude

were very touching and sincere.
On the 18th of October they entered the
Great Slave Lake. They had not advanced far upon the waters of that inland sea,
when the weather became very boisterous, when the weather became very boisterous, and they were driven twice upon a sand bank. It was only after supreme and repeated efforts that they were able to extricate themselves. After a considerable amount of tacking and rowing, they succeeded in reaching Elk-deer Island, on which the thriving mission of St. Joseph is situated. There they met Father Gascon, with whom they stayed for two days.

from his recent severe illness, and the bishop did not consider him to be in a fit state to encounter the rigours of the remainder of the journey. He consequently, to his great regret, felt himself compelled to leave the invalid Father at St. Joseph's. This was a wise resolution, for now the chief hardships of their difficut expedition were to commence. The first storm notes of coming winter are The first storm notes of coming winter are ringing over the desolate shores of the Great Slave Lake. The leader skies are about to discharge a snew-deluge over lake and land. The sharp air begins to about to discharge a snew-deluge over lake and land. The sharp air begins to bite keenly, as if a viper's tongue were in its every breath. The frost king is soon to claim all nature as his domain, and to establish his rule everywhere. It is at such a season that Bishop Ciut launches his frail boat anew on the waters of the Great Slave Like. It may be saked, why chose he a barque so frail? The answer is brief and ready at hand—no other would answer to carry and to be carried. It is not only through waves on lake or river that the voyageur's boat has to advance, but elso through woods and over hills on dry land. Unable to mount or descend the repid, it has to be carried empty over the Portage. Hence the need of light portable boats for such journeys as we have been describing. But such boats, it must be acknowledged, are ill-suited to weather the storm on lake, some of which occupy a larger area than

Father Roure had rallied but very alightly

some of which occupy a larger area than the Irish Sea

Monsei, neur Clut and his party resumed their voyage on the 21st of October. A great fall of snow took place on that day, but the wind was favourable, and they were able to reach the embouchure of the Or River before night set in. There they lauded and encamped for the night. Early the next morning they set sail, but they had not gone far from the shore, when a furious gale suddenly sprang up. Snow fell in thick abundance during the gale, darkening the air, and nearly blinding them. Huge waves wert over the barque, which threatened every moment to go to which threatened every moment to go to the bottom. From head to foot all were drenched with half frozen water. It was evident to them that their boat could not hold out much longer against the fury of

some of which occupy a larger area than

hold out much longer sgainst the fury of such a storm.

If there was a harbor nigh into which they could run for shelter then there might be seme chance of escape for them; on the contrary, they knew that their route was interspersed with many sunken rocks and hidden shoals, against some one of which their boat might, at any moment, run foul and sink. When all human hope of being able to save themselves seemed to be moon the point of vanishing, they to be non the point of vanishing, they suddenly sighted a little bay where the water was shallow, and where they would have a chance of saving their lives, even though their barque were to go to pieces. Into this bay Monseigneur Cint ordered the boat to be run. The crew, barque, and cargo were thus saved for that time. When they had reached the shore, the When they had reached the shore, the guide and the crew presented themselves in a body to the bishop, to declare to him that their voyage for that year had come to an end. "We can advance no further," they exclaimed, "the lake is already frazen. We shall be caught in the ice if we venture comit to extend." The hishop thought it again to set sail." The bishop thought it useless then to reason further with them. That night sleep came slowly to his eyes That night sieep came slowly to he eyes as he lay upon the snow-clad shores of the Great Slave Like. The dread of being frozen up for the winter in that desolate spot was upon him.

spot was upon him.

The morning of the 22nd rose, and to his dismay he saw the vast sheets of ice, spreading for and wide over the surface of the take. The wind had fallen, but the cold was intense. He renewed his entreaties to the crew to proceed on their voyage; one of them openly deserted him, the others were preparing to follow the deserter's example, but the bishop's influence still held them back.

The morning of the 22nd opened with

it might be done, but not an hour should

TO BE CONTINUED. Angel Whispers.

God, the eternal, all-powerful Being, who created all things, who lived millions of ages before creation, lives on the Catholic altar. He lived among men in humar form during thirty-three years. His love for men was so great that He desired to remain with them; and He instituted a means by which He lives with them, and will live with them, under the appearance of bread, till time shall be no more "My delights are to be with the children of men." He lives on the altar to make men happy. He lives in His prison of love to give comfort to the afflicted, strength to the weak and light to those Who are in doubt. He lives in the Taber nacle to dispense among men the precious graces purchased by His Precious Blood. He lives in the Blessed Sacrament to draw men to Himself. He loves men with a love so great that no mind can under-stand it, and He ardently desires that men love Him in return. Men neglect and forget their hidden God in the Blessed Sacrament. During many hours of the day and night His only worship pers are the angels. He lives on the altar not for the angels, but for men. Visit Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament every day.

### A Woman's Charms

soon leave her, when she becomes a victim to any one of the various disorders and eculiar "weaknesses" that are peculiar to the fair sex. The condition of tens of thousands of women to day is pitiable in the extreme; they are weak, bloodless creatures, a prey to mental anguish and bodily pain; in a word, "broken-down," from any one of numerous causes. To this unhappy multitude we strongly urge the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripion, an infallible, world famed remedy, for all "female" irregularities and "weak-nesses," and which restores the worst suf-ferer to vigorous health, and reinvests her with all the charms of figure, face and complexion, that receive such willing

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

November is, in a special manner, the poor souls' month. Prayers, fasting, and alms are the contributions of the devout child of the church. Every Christian has the means of sweet charity at hand, and cold must be be indeed who does not occasionally employ them in their behalf

behalf.

Speaking of prayer:—what has become of that beautiful Catholic practice of family prayer? Our old fathers and mothers used to gather the youngsters around the family hearth and there say their evening prayers, the rosary or some other prayers together. The foundation of many a pious and virtuous life was laid at the family hearth. That this truly Catholic practice is fast becoming old-fashioned is a deplorable fact. Neither pulpit nor Sunday-school is a substitute forit. The evening amusements, parades, illuminations, carnivals and theatres, are doing much to abolish this truly Catholic custom. In most cases, however, the parents are responsible for its neglect. Many giddy heads are turned by the spirit of innovation that breaks loose from the good old customs of our fathers.

toms of our fathers.

This finds another illustration in the heathenish—certainly un Catholic—prac-tice of sitting down to meals without esk-ing God's blessing upon the food we take, and of leaving the table without a word or sentiment of thanks for God's bounteous gifts. Grace before and after meals is a sacred heirloom in the truly Christian family, but also, there are many families, especially among the English-speaking Catholics, that do not seem to know what

Catholics, that do not seem to know what grace before and after meals is.

In wholly Catholic countries or localities, the "Angelus" is rung thrice a day and the devout Catholic kneels or stands to say his Angelus. This, of course, is in some cases impracticable in the business haunts of the cities, but in the Catholic home civels there is certainly no smill see. home circle there is certainly no valid rea-son for its omission. In many families the Augelus is recited in common before or after breakfast, dinner and supper. The the devotion will, in most cases, stick to them through life. The same is true of the rosary. How edifying it is to see parents and children kneeling side by side reciting aloud the rosary, every Saturday evening of the year and every

Those little practices of piety and cition taught the child at the devotion taught the child at the mother's knee are incalculably far reach ing in the make up of a moral and Christian life. The good old fashioued devo-tions play a greater part in the morality of the family, as well as of the community. ity, than is popularly supposed. The duty, therefore, of parents to teach their offspring the ordinary practices of prety and devotion is manifestly a grave one. Lord Randolph Churchill has been

anticipating the pantomine by a piece of clowning on his own account at Newcastle. He made a speech. We don't care about his speeches—in fact, we would not trust the puny nobleman the length of his short turn-up nose, and often wish he'd follow its direction and go to glory; but as this speech purported to be a reply to Mr. Gladstone we are bound to notice it. It was not a reply for a moment-no sane mortal wou audacious mixture of rigmarole and Bil-lingsgate. We pick out the tit bits. He sneered at anything that would be said on politics by professors. This was meant as a hit at Professor Stuart; but what if it makes a cannon off that conceated old numskull, Goldwin Smith? He vindicated the action of the police in employing informers, and called the Irish "fiends in human form." This is a distinct advance on Lord Salisbury's Hottentots. Then he referred to "Papists." Does he know that that is defined in Johnson's English Dictionary defined in Johnson's English Dictionary as a vulgar term applied to Roman Cath-olics, and does he forget that some of his own ancestors were Papists? He argued that the police would have no right to force their way into a meeting such as he was addressing but that their inter-ference at Mitchelstown was perfectly reference at intensistown was perfectly justified. He went on to proclaim—but really we are half ashamed to have wasted so much honest time on the political wasp. How soon will be be attempting the mountebank's trick of swallowing his own words? Perhaps he is at it as we write.

### N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

It is a most regrettable fact that a large number of our young people have
—except at times when some stunning
sfliction overtakes them—very little idea sfiltction overtakes them—very little idea of the magnificence, the beauty, the poetry, the meaning of the ceremonies of the Mass. They go to Mass on Sundays as a duty—to be gotten rid of. They have no adequate conception of the dignity and wonderful significance of this crystallization of all poetry, the Sacrifice of the Mass. The Mass is the One Great Fact of life. Until we can arouse enthusiasm among our young arouse enthusiasm among our young people for the Mass, minor devotions will lose much of their effect.

Western Watshman. The Churchman welcomes with a sight the proposal of the Bishop of Salford to found a seminary in Baltimore for the education of priests for the negro missions of the Scuth in the following doleful language: "So the work goes on. On the one hand the agents of a disorganized Protestantism have set apart this race of children into sects, which now count their bishops and ministers by thousands and have colleges and seminaries, news, papers and reviews, all under the con-trol and direction of negroes. On the other hand, the Church of Rome, stately and slow in her movements, building for the future, is laying in faith these foundations for future development. We are not prepared to say that the iron hand of Rome is not a better instrument for fashioning this crude material into Christian likeness, than the feather-duster of Protestant exhortation." It adds that "the negro Protestant religion" knows not the meaning of the word

"training" and continues: "unrestrained Protestantism among them means, not liberty, but license of thought, word and deed."

Catholic Mirror.

The duty of praying for the dead and otherwise aiding them by our good works is no less a Coristian duty than a prompting of nature itself. To cherish the memory of those who have gone before us and render to them this tribute of affection is so eminently in accord with the best instincts of our nature that any attempt to prove it by argument would be entirely superfluous. Belief in the necessity and efficacy of prayers for the dead is of faith, so that we can have no doubt on the subject. From this fact alone its utility becomes apparent and its practice of paramount importance; but, were faith silent, reason itself would dictate this duty to us, since, before the dawn of Christianity, belief in a middle state, after death, was maintained by some of the philosophers and learned men of antiquity.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

Mr. William O'Brien is in the infirmant of the state, and the state is a superior of the state of the philosophers and learned men of antiquity.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

Mr. William O'Brien is in the infirmary of Tullamore prison, a very sick man. But, weak as he is, he is too strong to submit to the degradation of convict clothes, and convict work, and convict association. Condemned to a felon's cell, his soul, at least, is free. It is a noble soul, worthy of liberty and honor. His incarceration is known to the whole world, and 'all civilized people sympathize with him. His sufferings will draw universal attention to the workings of coercion, and the condemnation of mankind will drive from office the unwerthy men who drive from office the unworthy men who could so beat down a country and to ill-

treat a patriot.

Cleveland Universe. When our non-Catholic brethren read in the dailies a London dispatch of Nov. 3, that the Truro cathedral was on that day opened by the Prince of Wales, did the further statement that it was "the first cathedral built in Eogland by the Established Courch since the 'Reformation," naturally suggest to their minds that every other cathedral in Eugland was built by Catholics and only "confiscated," by the Reformation?

Western Watchman. The "Eaglish Church Union" now the rosary. How edifying it is to see parents and children kneeling side by side reciting aloud the rosary, every Saturday evening of the year and every evening during Lent and Advent, as well as during the months of Ostober and November.

The "Eaglish Church Union" now numbers in its ranks 17 bishops and 3,000 clergymen. The English Churchman gives the objects of the organization: 1. To teach the advisability of the re-union of the Church of England with the Church of Rome; 2. The introduction of the sacrifice of the Mass; 3. Recognition of the Real Presence; 4. Extreme Unction and Prsyers for the Dead; 5. The practice of Auricular Confession.

Boston Pilot. "An Englishman's house is his castle." "An Englishman's house is his castle."

So says the popular tradition, and so thinks a plucky Englishman, Jasper Douglas Pyne, M. P, who is a Home Rule representative for County Waterford. Instead of practising the doctrine of passive resistance, as his Irish friends do, he has determined to resist a warrant to his argest budget the Correlate Links. for his arrest under the Coercion law by shutting himself up in an impregnable shutting himself up in an impregnable castle which he occupies, victualing it for six months and delying the police. It is said that Pyne's castle is strong enough to stand a siege, unless it be attacked with artillery, and he is not the man to surrender without a fight. It will make Balfour's campaign a laughing stock before the whole world it he should have to lay regular siege to this doughty have to lay regular siege to this doughty Englishman's castle with Krupp guns and all the panoply of warfare.

One of the abuses of our day is the custom of loading with flowers coffins of deceased relatives and friends. It is the deceased relatives and friends. It is the outgrowth of mistaken kindness. Possibly they who originated the practice meant well, but the abuse seems too great for Catholics to continue the practice any longer. In the case of children who die in their baptismal innocence the rubrics of the Church not only permit but direct that a care of florers has but direct that a crown of flowers be placed upon the coffin during the per formance of the burial service. The are pure enough to enter heaven immediately after death warrants the use of flowers. But can the same be said of those who die after having been capable of sinning? The Church does not of sinning? The Church does not judge them; then why should individuals presume to decree that they are in heaven? If the flowers are intended to express esteem, tollowing the councils of the Church we would suggest to Catholic friends a more reasonable and more beneficial use of the money layiched on perishable bequests. Let be done what perishable bequests. Let be done what is done in Catholic countries. Let be done what shows faith and true charity Let the money oft-times spent most ex travagantly on flowers be spent for Masses, almsdeeds, and other good works in suffrage for the soul of the deceased. Such a practice looks beyond the grave and considers the nobler part of man. Such a practice increases both faith and charity. Let us have spiritual bouquets rather than those formed of natural

Catholic Columbian. Cardinal Manuing, who is not to be excelled in saying a great deal in the fewest words, writing to an Irish priest in commendation of five minute sermons after Low Masses, says: "I am wickedly in the habit of saying that the three maladies which hinder piety are fanciful books of devotion, theatrical music in church, and pulpit oratory."

Those are beautiful words, expressive and so true, used by Dr. B O'Reilly in speaking of the efforts of Pope Leo to elevate the condition of the workingmen everywhere: "In removing intemper-ance totally and forever from the hearth and habits of the laboring man, the Church is doing away with one great cause of poverty, and implanting in the toiler's home the blessed germ of thrift, well-doing, and more than goodly vir-

Some persons become cold to the Church and cease to practice their holy religion because some prominent fellow-Catholic or some priest has said or done something to offend them. That will not be a valid excuse at the judgment-

In conversation with a cultivated pro-

he never went to any church. He be-lieved in all churches, to some extent; and as to himself, believed that religion as an individual affair between God was an individual affair between God and himself. Alas! how much of this way of thinking has resulted from the spiritual freedom boasted of by Protest

ants! A soul that has once discerned the beauty of the Catholic Church and of its doctrines, can rarely, if ever, return again to spiritual darkness, doubt and

again to spiritual darkness, doubt and uncertainty.

The Catholic Church does not change with the whims of the age. It is not a human invention. The sects all change, being "blown about by every wind of doctrine." Were Luther, Calvin, and even Wesley, to revisit the earth, they would scarcely recognize the work of their own hands.

Buffale Union.

Buffalo Union. Baffalo Union.

The Tory party in Ireland, as heir atlaw and lineal descendant of Elizabethan infamy, Cromwellian outrage and Williamite spoliation, is to day, without exception, the most abnormally brutal and inhuman organization on the face of the earth. It is a party, without prineinly without conseins. ple, without courage, without consei-ence, without country. Begotten of plunder and violence, it subsists on robbery and blood. No other aim has it now but the maintenance of the effete and corroding alien aristocracy that has so long fattened on the wealth of Ireland's soil and the virtue of Irish manbood.

Milwaukee Citizen. Since 1848 this country has contributed about \$100,000,000 to Irish landlordism. This money has been exned in America by Irishmen and sent to Ireland to help pay the rent of their relatives. Since 1880 Irish Americas have come to the conclusion that it is a better financial policy to starve [ci.h landlordism than to feed it. They have decided to raise \$1,000, 000 to fight the landsharks and to contribute no more money which by any possi-bility shall find its way into the pockets of the rack renters.

Lord Randolph Churchill remarked at a coercion meeting this week: "The legis-latures of New York and other American states were fond of passing resolutions expressing sympathy with disturbers of order in Ireland, but when similar events occurred at home the police speedily used clubs and the military rifles." There are two patent differences between the case of two patent differences between the case of Ireland and the case of America. In the first place we have no laws suppressing the right of public meeting and free speech and consequently we never tolerate police clubs and military rifles for any such despotte purposes as they are em-ployed in Ireland. In the second place we respect our laws, because we make them ourselves and do not have them forced upon us by a clique at home or despotism abroad. There are no disturb ers of order in Ireland, but there are patriots fighting the tyranny of despots and cut throats.

Catholic Review We think it greatly to the credit of the Catholic Church in Prussia that out the Catholic Church in Prussia that out of the whole number of priests, estimated at 10,000, at the time of the Kultur-kampf, not more than forty to fifty deserted the Church. About half of these were absorbed by the "Old Catholic" defection, the rest becoming "State" priests. Even these latter declined to join the "Old Catholic" heresy, stopping short at the line, not always easily discernable, between heresy and schism. Now they are practically gone. Three Now they are practically gone. Three indeed still remain, of whom one is to be pensioned off at the end of next month; the rest have disappeared, some through death, some have been reconciled with the Church, and some have voluntarily withdrawn from a position which they felt was not tenable. Only two remain and it is to be hoped that they will soon be disposed of and cease to trouble the parishes which have so long endured their unwelcome presence.

North-Western Chronicle. St. John Chrysostom says of the Christhere is no sculptor nor artist, be he who he may, who can be compared with the man who knows how to form the minds and hearts of youth. This is a work far and hearts of youth. This is a work far surpassing the finest creations of human art—to reproduce in souls the living image of Jesus Christ." How can any Catholic parent, in view of these words of one of the greatest saints of the Church, conscientiously send his children to a school which is cores the teachings of the Church which ignores the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ ?

Liverpool Times. We are glad to find that there are symptoms of an awakening in the Catholic body to the advisableness of carrying out the project of holding a Catholic congress in London. The idea of bringing together such a convention of representative Catholics originated, it may be stated, with Bishop Ireland, Bishop Keane, and the Rev. Father Nugent when the American Prelates were on a visit to Europe. It was felt that there were a number of ques-tions, chiefly educational and social, affecting Catholics at both sides of the Atlantic upon which something like unity of action might with great advantage, be attained through the agency of a congress held under the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal Manning. The proposal was laid before the Cardinal and discussed by some of the bishops. His Eminence some of the bishops. His Eminence readily gave it his approbation, and so also did the other members of the Episcopal body, notably the Right Ray. Dr. Hedley, who expressed himself warmly in its favor. Bishop Ireland and Bishop Keane then promised that they would not only recross the Atlantic for such an object, but that they would take the necesary steps to secure the attendance of a due representation of the Catholics of due representation of the Catholics of America.

### It Is Not Unlawful.

Congress has enacted no law to restrain a person from going about in a badly constipated condition, or with a distressing sick headache, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in the mouth, billious complaint, or any kindred difficulty; but the laws of health and comfort will suggest to any one so afflicted, the wisdom of hastening to the nearest druggist for a 25 cent vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—the most potent of remedies for all disorders of the liver stowards and boxels. Parely In conversation with a cultivated pro-fessional Protestant gentleman, some vegetable, pleasant to take, and perfectly days ago, in this city, he remarked that

BISHOP MACDONELL.

By the Chevaller Macdonell, Toront inted, by consent, from the Weekly Cat VII. In 1836, Bishop Macdonell foresay

coming storm and considered it the of every citizen to exert the utmost of to prevent the interests of justice order from falling into unworthy he issued an address to the freeholds Stormont and Glengary, enjoining tim plain and forcible lauguage to representatives of sound and loyal piles, who would have the real gootheir country at heart, and not athemselves to be misled by the poleshemers who were endeavouring to schemers who were endeavouring to legally constituted authority. It not, however, be supposed that be the Bishop was such a strenuous adv of law and order he acted with al of law and order he acted with all party attachment, or that he was una of the many abuses which then we man the country, impoverished its sources and checked its progress. Ocentrary he acknowledged these evil at the same time, he maintained with the they were foreign to and me. son that they were foreign to, and neerent in, the constitution; that could be safely and permanently ren by constitutional means alone; and rebellion, so far from redressing grievances, would only confirm, and haps aggravate them a hundrefold may here be mentioned, incidentally the Earl of Durham, author of the brated "Report" on Canadian affai his progress through the country in spent a short time in Kingston. Wa down the wharf, on his way to the shoat, he noticed the Bishop, who standing with his back to a warehouse standing with his back to a wavehous his hands behind him. Lord Durha considered a proud man, of frigit repellant manners, and with a peknack of keeping people at a dis To everybody's surprise, he bowed t shook hands with the Bishop, who naturally felt highly flattered at a mark of respect coming from at source, and given, one may say, it see of the whole community.

As personal reminiscences not neeted with the bistory of the Bisho writer may be permitted to refer to

writer may be permitted to refer to events which occurred about this; It has been stated that the principal of communication then known werdinary mail service by land and Telegraphs were introduced abor-year 1847, and the writer has a understood that the first message from Montreal to Kingston, we dressed to him by the then well firm of Stephens, Young and The message was partly on busine partly se a test to try the worl the system. It was in the v possession for many years, and wou be quite a curiosity; but the old house, with all its contents, was des by fire, "and not a wrack left." a parrow escape from a similar 1839, when John Counter's war was set on fire by sparks fro American steamer Telegraph no having been fired into by some loyalists, while lying at the whole believed to have been been been been been been as the believe to have been so call believed to have been so call through her ledies, about A some carried the mark of the builet, which through her ladies' cabin. A sout gale was blowing at the time of the and a powder explosion took place, scattered the flames far and wide steamer Cataraqui, belonging took fire at her dock and drifted the front, spreading terror and drifted the front spreading terror and drifted the tion in her course. She finally broat the Barri-field end of Cataraqui and burned there to the water' The steemer Albion, belonging to S. Jones, lying in front of the wharf, next the Tete de Pont B burriedly got up steam, a few m Point Frederick. She could scarce headway against the fierce ga found a safe quarter at the mar way, on the far side of the burning The sight of the conflagration of during this memorable trip, will n forgotten. The whole water seemed irrevocably doomed, who denly, in less time than has been r to describe the event, the wind from the south-west to "off short

the town was saved.

Bishop Macdonell had expegreat difficulty in obtaining educated men for the priesthood want seriously retarded the model. religious improvement of the religious improvement of the oppulation. He was fully aware evil could be remedied only by thing and endowment of a seminary education of his clergy. He obtact of incorporation from the lature, and appropriated a pland for the erection of a suitable to the country of the coun ing. At a meeting convened Bishop at his residence on the October, 1837, it was resolved Bishop, accompanied by his neph very Rev. Angus Macdonell, a very Rev. Angus Macdonell, a Thomas Rolph, of Ancaster, shot ceed to England for the purpose of ing funds for the erection of a college in Upper Canada. The stone of the college was laid on the June, 1838, by the Bishop, assi Mgr. Gaulin, his co-adjutor, very Macdonell, W.G. and other classification. Macdonell, V. G., and other cle At the request of the Bishop, Dr delivered an address, in which, a ferring to the munificence and past generations, he went on to sabsolute necessity which existed establishment such as was conte which might be the nursery of we ted, zealous and godly clergymen, a mat er of no trifling moment, consequence to a community, ministers of religion should be both from them and among them; also the best security for attach also the best security for the country and its institutions, ently desirable to be felt and cher a parcchial clergy. "For, if an under heaven can approach the character to the Divine, it is the and unremitting dedication of talents to the diffusion of truth tue among men." The doctor st that it was the most anxious desi Bishop that a Priesthood should in the Province, fearing God, at the institutions of the country a their assiduous efforts to mai

DEATH OF MR. MARTIN DOWSLEY, OF PEMBROKE.

Pembroke Observer, Nov. 18.

It is our painful duty in this issue to record the death of one of our oldest and

best known citizens, Mr. Martin Dowsley, ar., which sad event occurred at his resi-

dence, Main street, at three o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, Nov. 15th. Mr. Dowsley was a native of the town of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland. Leaving Ireland in

1851, he, along with his family, sailed for Quebec, and on arriving at that port went thence to New York, where his son

Samuel, our present townsman, of the plastering firm of Dowsley & Summers,

then a young man of sixteen, was appren-

ticed in the ornamental plastering shops of the then far-famed P N. Foley. After two months sojourn in New York the late Mr. Dowsley, thing of that city, returned again to Ireland with his wife

Ottawa in September of the above year. Shortly after arriving he contracted with the late Mr. John Supple for the plaster-

ing of the latter's new stone residence.
On the completion of this work he was engaged by Mr. Wm. Moffat for the plastering of his new brick dwelling house. It

was chiefly through Mr. Moffat's well-known kindness and persuasion to him that made him settle for his future home

in Pembroke, where the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Moffat to him and family always

drew from him bis most profound grati

tude.
The deceased worked in the building

line, and was the pioneer contractor of the town, and also filled the municipal offices of Collector, Assessor and Treasurer. He was always in favor of the improvement of the town and never grumbled about his

taxes, no matter how high they were. Two of his latest wishes were that he

might live to see the completion of the new bridge and post office. He was also an ardent lover of Ireland, viewing with intense interest the least item of news from the old country, and

mark of respect to their late member the society attended the funeral in a body with draped badges, heeded by the H. & L. Band, playing the Dead March in Saul.

At a meeting of the St Patrick's Literary Association of this town the following

resolution was unanimously passed: —We, the St. Patrick's Literary Association of the town of Pembroke in council assem-

bled, having heard with regret of the demise of Mr. Martin Dowsley, st., one of our members, and while bowing in obedience to the will of Divine Providence, be it resolved: 1. That we feel deeply the

#### BISHOP MACDONELL.

By the Chevaller Macdonell, Toronto led, by consent, from the Weekly Catholic VII.

In 1836, Bishop Macdonell foresaw the coming storm and considered it the duty of every citizen to exert the utmost efforts to prevent the interests of justice and order from falling into unworthy hands. He issued an address to the freeholders of Stormont and Glengarry, enjoining them, in plain and forcible lauguage to elect representatives of sound and loyal principles, who would have the real good of their country at heart, and not allow themselves to be misled by the political sehemers who were endeavouring to drive schemers who were endeavouring to drive the Province into rebellion against the legally constituted authority. It mus not, however, be supposed that because It must the Bishop was such a strenuous advocate of law and order he acted with slavish party attachment, or that he was unaware of the many abuses which then weighed apon the country, impoverished its resources and checked its progress. On the contrary he acknowledged these evils, but at the same time, he maintained with reach that they were foreign to end not in son that they were foreign to, and not in herent in, the constitution; that they could be safely and permanently removed by constitutional means alone; and that rebellion, so far from redressing these grievances, would only confirm, and per-haps apgravate them a hundredfold. It may here be mentioned, incidentally, that the Earl of Durham, author of the cele-brated "Report" on Canadian affairs, in bis progress through the country in 1838, spent a short time in Kingston. Walking down the wharf, on his way to the steamboat, he noticed the Bishop, who was standing with his back to a warehouse and his hands behind him. Lord Durham was considered a proud man, of frigid and repellant manners, and with a peculiar knack of keeping people at a distance. To every body's surprise, he bowed to, and shook hands with the Bishop, who very naturally felt highly flattered at such a mark of respect coming from such a bis progress through the country in 1838, spent a short time in Kingston. Walking mark of respect coming from such a source, and given, one may say, in the sace of the whole community.

writer may be permitted to refer to some events which occurred about this period. It has been stated that the principal means of communication then known was the erdinary mail service by land and water. Telegraphs were introduced about the year 1847, and the writer has always understood that the first message sent from Montreal to Kingston, was addressed to him by the then well known from of Stephens Young and Co firm of Stephens, Young and Co. The message was partly on business and partly se a test to try the working of the system. It was in the writer's possession for many years, and would now be quite a curiosity; but the old ware-bouse, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, "and not a wrack left." It had by hre, "and not a wrack left." It had a narrow escape from a similar fate in 1839, when John Counter's warehouse was set on fire by sparks from the American steamer Telegraph noted as having been fired into by some ultralloyalists, while lying at the wharf at Brockville, during the so called re-Brockvi'le, during the so called re-bellion. To her last day the steamer carried the mark of the bullet, which passed carried the mark of the bullet, which passed through her ladies' cabin. A south-west gale was blowing at the time of the fire, and a powder explosion took place, which scattered the flames far and wide. The steamer Cataraqui, belonging to the "Ottowa and Endeau Forwarding Co," took fire at her dock and drifted along the front, spreading terror and devastation in her course. She finally brought up at the Barni-field end of Cataraqui Bridge, and burned there to the water's edge. and burned there to the water's edge. The steamer Albion, belonging to H. and S. Jones, lying in front of the writer's The sight of the conflagration obtained during this memorable trip, will never be forgotten. The whole water front seemed irrevocably doomed, when, sud-denly, in less time than has been required to describe the event, the wind changed from the south-west to "off shore," and the town was saved.

Bishop Macdonell had experienced great difficulty in obtaining properly educated men for the priesthood, which want seriously retarded the moral and Macdonell had experienced religious improvement of the Catholic religious improvement of the Catholic population. He was fully aware that the evil could be remedied only by the building and endowment of a seminary for the education of his clergy. He obtained an ect of incorporation from the Legislature, and appropriated a piece of land for the erection of a suitable building. At a meeting convened by the hop at his residence on the 10th of October, 1837, it was resolved that the Bishop, accompanied by his nephew, the very Rev. Angus Macdonell, and Dr. Thomas Rolph, of Ancaster, should proceed to England for the purpose of collect. ing funds for the erection of a Catholic college in Upper Canada. The corner-stone of the college was laid on the 11th of June, 1838, by the Bishop, assisted by Mgr. Gaulin, his co-adjutor, very Rev. A. Macdonell, V. G., and other clergymen. At the request of the Bishop, Dr. Rolph delivered an address, in which, after referring to the munificence and piety past generations, he went on to show the absolute necessity which existed for an establishment such as was contemplated, which might be the nursery of well-educa-ted, zealous and godly clergymen, it being a mat er of no trifling moment, or minor consequence to a community, that the ministers of religion should be chosen, both from them and among them; it being also the best security for the country and its institutions, so eminently desirable to be felt and cherished by a parochial clergy. "For, if any thing under heaven can approach the human character to the Divine, it is the laborious and unremitting dedication of life and talents to the diffusion of truth and vir Bishop that a Priesthood should be raised in the Province, fearing God, attached to the institutions of the country and using their assiduous efforts to maintain its letters and their husbands, and believe me, letters are there. Compliments to both your sisters and their husbands, and believe me, letters and their husbands are there.

Canada and that it would prove of im-measurable benefit to the whole commun-

Such was the commencement of Regio

Such was the commencement of Regiopolis College. Sad to say, the prosperous
career so fondly anticipated by the learned
orator has not yet dawned upon it. Its
present condition we all know; its future,
time alone can show.

Prior to the Bishop's departure for Eng
land, a farewell dinner was given him by
the Celtic Society of Upper Canada, at
Carmino's Hotel, Kingston. There was a
large attendance of the Bishop's friends,
including nearly all the prominent resi
dents of the city, and the officers of the
garrison. The chair was taken by the
Sheriff of the district, supported on either
side by the Bishop and his coadjutor.
The toasts and speeches usual on such
occasions were given and made, and the
affair passed off to the satisfaction of all
present. A few weeks afterwards the
Bishop commenced his journey, and was
accompanied to the steamboat "Dolphin,"
sometimes known by her American name,
"Blackhawk," lying at the foot of Princess
Street, by a la ge number of his personal
friends; the old bell of St. Joseph's Church
pealing forth a parting salute. This bell
was one of the institutions of Kineston. pealing forth a parting salute. This bell was one of the institutions of Kingston; for a long time the only thing of the kind, and always the best thing of the kind that the town could boast—like the bells of most Catholic Churches, it was on the go almost continually from morning till hight, and its fine, clear tones were well known to every Kingstonian. It was cast by the widely-known firm of Mears, London, which has existed since 1738, and london, which has existed since 1735, and is the same establishment which many years subsequently furnished the chimes for the church of Notre Dame, Montreal. The belfry in which it was suspended As personal reminiscences not con-nected with the bistory of the Bishop, the

with. It was sent into exile, being, as some say, given or disposed of to the mission at Smith's Falls; of this the writer knows nothing. But he may be allowed to state that from early youth he was a curious investigator of the mysteries of steeples, belis and clocks; there was scarcely a steeple, bell, or clock, in the city of Baston—where most of his school days of Boston-where most of his school day were spent—that he had not fully explored, and with the history of which he as not perfectly familiar. Some fifty years ago the revolutionary government of Spain, pressed for money, and animated with the true spirit of reform, confiscated a great number of church belie, and sent them to New York to be disposed of to the best advantage. The bells were arranged in rows on the sidewalks of Readlews: some faw were restored to and decided that I should go to spend the evening with him at the hotel. He arranged in rows on the sidewalks of Readlews: some faw were restored to not forgatting to hold out are a violated. Broadway; some few were restored to their legitimate use, but the greater number were scattered abroad among schools, factories, railways, and steamboats; employed, in fact, every way in which a beil can be employed, excepting always the purpose for which it was originally intended. It was reported that one of these bells had strayed as far as Kingston and was actually hanging in the belfry of St. Andrew's Church, Princess Street. Wishing to ascertain the true state of the wharf, next the Tete de Pont Barracks, harriedly got up steam, a few movables were put on board, and she put out for Point Frederick. She could scarcely make headway against the fierce gale, but found a safe quarter at the marine rail.

The door leading to the belify was locked, and upon applying for admission to the way, on the far side of the burning section. The sight of the couldagation obtained "Na! na! man we cannot gard the could not go out without using a respirator. On the Monday evening Mr. Reid remained in bis room, conversing with him, until about eleven o'clock. case, the writer, who happened, in com-pany with a young friend, to be passing proper functionary, that worthy answered:
"Na! na! mon, ye canna gang there the
day." Venturing to ask a reason for this unexpected rebuff, the writer was reminded that it was the Sabbath day, on which no person was allowed to see the bell; that act being considered by the worthy sexton a serious infraction of the moral law. The writer then en-quired if the bell was rung on Sunday, as in his estimation that operation required hard labour, and as such might be considered a greater breach of the Sabbath than the mere looking at an inanimate piece of metal. The zealous official could not The latter was passing away so quietly, in

> donell, whom we left standing on the deck of the old steamer "Dolphin," taking leave of his friends. Easily moved on such occasions, the writer could not con-ceal his emotions, The Bishop held out his hand: "Wait till I return, William." These were his parting words, he never again saw his episcopal city.
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> During the writer's residence at Brock-

ville he received one letter from the Bishop; it has been kept as a relic. The signatur of the Bishop given with his portrait some numbers back, was taken from this letter;

which reads as follows:—

Kingston, 5th March, 1839. MY DEAR WILLIAM,—This will be handed to you by the Rev. Philip O'Reilly, who is appointed your parish priest until you shall have made up your mind to come priest yourself; by that time i Mr. O'Reilly does not give full and ample satisfaction you may have a chance, and in the meantime I hope that you will give every assistance to Mr. O'Reilly, as he is lately ordained, and has little or no experience, nor any acquaintance what-ever with his parishloners. Your know-ledge of the characters he has to deal with, may be of great use to him as well as your assistance in arranging the necessaries about the church and altar. If your time permit your accompanying him to Kitley, it would be of great service to him. I dare say James Macdonell and his wife would

integrity; that until such an establish ment was founded, the Bishop could not be as responsible for his clergy as he would wish to be. The doctor concluded his address by expressing a hope that the edifice then commenced would remain a lasting monument of the Bishop's affectionate solicitude for the Catbolics of Upper (Carada and that it would prays of imployees of Brockville.)

Macdonell, and widow of Mr. William Jones, of Brockville.

The bishop and his party landed at Liverpool on the 1st of August, 1839. Soon after his arrival the bishop went to London where he communicated personally with the Colonial Office regarding his plan of content on and other regarding his plan. of emigration and other matters. In October of the same year he passed over to Ireland, intending to be present at a great dinner given to the Catholic prelates great dinner given to the Catholic prelates in the city of Cork; but a dense fog in the Clyde and adverse winds prevented him from arriving in time for the festival. Nevertheless he visited the bishops, and being unable to obtain, in the west of Ire land, any other conveyance than a jaunt-ing car, he was exposed during the entire day to one of the drizzling rains so com-mon in that region This exposure brought on inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by a severe cough; and although he placed himself under the care of the President of Carlow College, and afterward with the Jesuits of Clongowes Wood, and received much benefit and every attention, he still continued so indisposed on arriving at Dublin as to be obliged to keep his bed for nearly a fortnight. From Dublin he went to Armagh and remained a short time with the Catholic Primate. He then accepted the invitation of the Earl of Gosford, at his mansion, Gosford Castle, near Market Hill, Armagh, where under the roof of that kind hearted nobleman, he appeared to have recovered entirely. The Earl of Gosford, it may be mentioned incidentally, was Governor General of Canada from 1835 to 1838, and imme distely preceded the Earl of Durham. Lord Gosford's return from Canada was signalized by a curious episode, which some of our readers may remember: The Pique frigate, in which he had embarked, lost its rudder in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being of rather slight construction, shook from base to apex whenever the bell was rung. On one occasion Mr. W. P. Macondell, the Vicar-General, happening to notice this sgitation, exclaimed: "Dear me, how that spire shakes; I sm afraid the Gross will fall" Old Mr. Welter McCouniffe, a well-known wag of those days, who stood by, was ready with a rejoinder, "Many a cow shakes her tail, but it-does not fall off for all that," being of rather slight construction, shook | and was steered across the Atlantic by

"Many a cow shakes her tail, but it does not fall off for all that,"

When the big bell, now in St. Mary's Cathedral, was procured, the services of the faithful old monitor were dispensed with. It was sent into exile, being, as some say, given or disposed of to the misfrom Port Patrick to Dumfries, outside the stage, the inner places having been previously engaged. It was a Saturday afternoon when he reached Dumfries, a cold Scotch rain having fallen upon him at the time of his slow journey of from seventy to eighty miles. This did not improve his health. He complained of fatigue and would not have the hotel where he was at would not leave the hotel where he was set down till next morning, when he came to the mission house, and was able to cele brate Mass, assisted by the venerable Mr. Reid. Unwilling to leave him alone at the not forgetting to hold out every induce-ment for me to go with him to Canada. I could not then consent, but if he had lived a few weeks longer, it is possible that my destinies might have been changed. Next day Colonel Sir Wm. Gordon, a devo-ted friend of the Bishop, invited me to walk with him. The conversation chiefly turned on Canada, and he urged on me the pro-priety of complying with the Bishop's request, that I should devote myself to that interesting country. It was not, however, till after long services in my native land, that I decided on coming to this new About four next morning he called his man, but, he not hearing, the housekeeper

approached his room, and dreading all was not right, entered. He asked for an

additional blanket and that the fire should be stirred up. The blanket was speedily supplied and the housekeeper hastened to inform Mr. Reid of the state of matters. and fortunately, he was in time to admin ister the last sacrament. I was next alarmed, and I found Mr. Reid sitting in however, be induced to take that view of the case, and to this day the writer knows no more of St. Andrew's bell, than he does of the invisible river, which some does of the invisible river, which some people assert, flows at an unknown depth beneath the city of Toronto.

It is time to return to Bishop Macperils from false brethren. e permitted to conclude these desultor William Gordon, was staying. The latter came promptly, and arriving in the bishop's room threw himself into a chair reminiscences of a well spent life, with the words of the Wise Man, applied by the Church to a Confessor Pontiff:—"Behold and wept. There was no funeral at Dum fries: the remains were conveyed at once to Edinburgh. Bishop Gillis, with the full great priest who in his days pleased God, -therefore did the Lord make him great consent of the senior bishop, had every among His people. thing arranged in the grandest style. Since the days of Scotland's royalty, so magniicent a funeral had not been seen at Etinburgh. All that was mortal of the renowned bishop was deposited in the crypt of St. Margaret's Convent chapel. I Ninc-tenths of the disease denominated Catarrh is the result of protracted or off-tepeated colds in the head. Nasal Ballm will give immediate relief and permanently may mention that on the Tuesday fore-noon, Captain Lyon of Kirkmichael, the husband of Miss Dickson, who was a ward of the bishop's, called at the Mission House in order to see that all were ready to attend the dinner he was to give next day, at his beautiful seat, in honor of the and blood. That it actually performs all it claims, is proven by testimor parties which none can dispute. bishop. We were all to rejoice, along with the neighboring County gentlemen, on the occasion of Bishop Macdonell's re-

> another banquet. You may conceive Capt. Lyon's surprise and disappoint ment." On the arrival at Kingston of the melancholy intelligence, a solemn requiem mass was sung by Bishop Gaulin, who took formal possession of the See on Pas-sion Sunday, 1840. The funeral oration on the deceased prelate was pronounced from the text, "Beats mortus," etc, by the bishop's old friend and Vicar General, Mr. w. P. Macdonald. The requiem was attended by all the clergy of the diocese, which comprised the entire Province of Canada West. Several priests from abroad also aesisted, among whom was the Rev.

turn to Scotland, but he was bidden to

D. W. Bacon, parish priest of Ogdensburg, fellow student with the writer at Montreal College in 1830 and in 1855 first Bishop of Perland, in the State of Maine. The bishop's knell was tolled on the historic bell of St. Joseph's, by the veteran, Thomas Cuddiby, who had been bell-ringer and grave digger from time immemorial, and whose frame, bent by constant and honourable toil, had assumed constant and honourable toil, had assumed very nearly the shape of a hoop. The successors of Bishop Macdonell, in the see of Kingston, always cherished the inten-tion of bringing his remains to Canada, for Interment with suitable honours in for interment with suitable honours in the Cathedral of his diocese, where, by right, the remains of a Bishop Should atways be deposited. Bishop Phelan, who built the present Cathedral, pointed out to the writer the spot where the interment should be made, but he was not spared to carry out his intentions. It was not till 1861, during the Episcopate of Bishop Horan, that the removal took place. Bishop Horan went to Edinburgh, and was cordular received by the Vicar Aposwas cordially received by the Vicar Apos tolic of the Eastern district of Scotland tone of the Eastern district of Scotland, the Right Rev. James Gillis, who gave him every facility for the accomplishment of his mission. Of Scottish extraction, Bishop Gillis was a native of Montreal, and was at one time spoken of as coadjutor to Bishop Macdonell. The funeral cortege arrived at Kingston on the 25th September. Oa the following day a solemn requirem mass baying been

day a solemn requiem mass having been celebrated by Bishop Horan, and a pane gyric pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, of Montreal, the earthly remains of the much loved and venerated prelate were consigned to their last resting place, in the land of his adoption, among the people whom he so loved and cared for, and among whom he had spent the greater part of his active, laborious and

self sacrificing life.

From one of the secular papers of the day (the British Whig) we extract the fol ng notice:-"Or the individuals who lowing notice:—"Of the individuals who have passed away from us during the last twenty-five years, and who have taken an interest in the advancement and prosperity of Canada West, no one probably has won for himself in so great a degree the esteem of all classes of his fellow citizens than has Bishop Macdonell. Arriving in Canada at an early period of the present century, at a time when toil, privations, century, at a time when toil, privations, and difficulties inseparable from life in a new country, awaited the z-alous missionary as well as the hardy emigrant, he de voted himself in a noble spirit of self sacrifice, and with untiring energy, to the duties of his sacred calling, to the amelioration of the countrien of these entreated to his spiritual care. tion of those entrusted to his spiritual care. In him they found a friend and counsel lor; to them he endeared himself through his unbounded benevolence, and greatness of soul. Moving among all classes and creeds, with a mind unbiased by religious prejudices, taking an interest in all that tended to develope the resources or sided

the general prosperity of the country, he acquired a popularity still memorable, and obtained over the minds of his fellowcitizens an influence only equalled by ripe scholar, the polished gentleman, the learned divine, his many estimable quali ties recommended him to the notice of the Court of Rome; and he was elevated to the dignity of a Bishop of the Catholic Church. The position made no change in the man: he remained still the zeatous missionary, the indefatigable pastor. His loyalty to the British Crown was never surpassed; when the interests of the Empire were either assailed or jeopardized on this continent, he stood torth their bold advocate; by word and deed he proved how sincere was his attach-ment to British institutions; and infused into the hearts of his fello v country men and others an equal enthusiasm fo preservation and maintenance. Indeed, his noble conduct on several occasions tended so much to the preservation of

of the country and the peace and harmony of its inhabitants." If we have refrained from noticing some the most trying difficulties of the Bishop's Episcopal career, it has been simply because we did not wish to revive at this remote day, the recollection of un pleasant events better buried in oblivion the actors therein having long since gone to their account, before that tribunal from which there is no appeal. Like St Paul, the Bishop encountered "perils in journeyings, perils on rivers, perils from bis own people, perils from strangers, perils in the city, perils in the wilderness, perils in the sea," and, ranked by the great apost the as the climax and most trying of all,

We may

THE END.

Where it Ends.

A Claim Verified.

B. B. B. claims to cure all curable dis

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER the shape of digestive weakness, lassi

mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be dis-regarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vege-

regarded the price of the period of the period to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole

A Postmaster's Opinion.

the shape of digestive weakness, lassi-le, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in region of the liver and shoulder blades,

estimonials of remarkable cures,

of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys

placed two large, smooth stones—one to serve as a seat for Scapers himself, the

stone wall was built, and just beyond it on many a bright afternoon may be seen assembled a class of little African children, who come to learn the Catechism. Their instructor, who stands on the other side of the wall, is no other than Scapers him self, now a zealous Catholic. He devotes himself to the noble work of teaching the children of the natives, thus affording a striking illustration of the truth of those beautiful words :

"Even the discord in one soul May make diviner music roll From out the great, harmonious whole."

\$500 Reward

is offered, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. This "I have greatpleasure in certifying to the remedy cures by its mild, soothing, cleans ing, and healing properties. Only 50 cents,

#### ST. ANTONY'S ANSWER.

OR A MISSIONARY'S THOUGHTS ON A HUNT-ING EXPEDITION.

The following incident was related to me by a Jesuit missionary, one of the few survivors of a band of thirty-two who,

Late one afternoon a priest and a zealouslay brother were seated together under an awing on the roof of their little bome in the valley of the Zambezi River. They were enjoying the delicious odors stealing up from the moist earth, which had been refreshed for the first time in many months by a soft rain. Suddenly the Brother remembered their

and three daughters, but again returned to New York in the month of Msy of the next year, 1852. Residing there for a short time he came to Canads, arriving in

priest.

"Nothing," was the answer.

"Well, then," replied the other, with a smile, "we shall have nothing, I suppose."

"But, Father, that will not do," objected

his companion; "to morrow will be a fast-day, and if we eat nothing to night we shall be faint to morrow." "True, but what do you propose to

said: "Father, will you give me a can-

"What! you are not going to fry a candle for your supper?"
"No, no; I will light it before the shrine
of St. Antony of Padua, and ask him to provide for ue; then perhaps if you go out with your gun and the dogs, you may

find something that you can shoot for our supper."
The good Father accordingly started on
The good Father accordingly started for

many times expressed a hope to soon see Ireland govern herself. He was one of the founders of the St. Patrick's Society outsretched and hears lowered, indicated by quick, sharp barking that they had scented something. The priest raised his gun and fired—once, twice. The expected prize failed to take alarm. Nothing even stirred among the trees. Approaching the spot, and peering through the bushes, he saw extended on the ground a human foot without toes, and looking farther, a human hand without fingers. of this town, and as a member ranke among, the highest officers of it. As L. Band, playing the Dead March in Saul. The requiem mass and service were sung in the cathedral by the Rev. B. J. Kiernan. Mesers. Wm. Moffat, A. Iriving, M. O'Driscoll, M. Gorman, A. Foster and M. Howe acted as pall bearers. The funeral was followed to the R. C. cemetry by one of the largest concourses of people ever seen in this vicinity. Mr. Dowsley was aged 80 years.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary. He knew then that the man before

The unhappy creature lay stretched on the ground, sheltered only by a piece of canvas-awning overhead. Words are powerless to describe his loathsome conditions the stretch of the stretch tions, he replied that he was a native of tions, he replied that he was a native of that region, and known by the Dutch colonists as Scapers, the lion-hunter. Two years before he had come with a hunting party to this place, where his companions, discovering the nature of his disease, had deserted him, leaving him a small supply of provisions; when these were supply of provisions; when these were exhausted starvation stared him in the face. Through the kindness of a woman who discovered his hiding place, he had been supplied now and then with a small quantity of coarse food. This, with a draught of water from a stream near by, had been his only sustenance.

be it resolved: i. That we feel deeply the loss of Mr. Dowsley, one of our founders and oldest members. 2. That we extend to our late member's family our condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief. 3. That these resolutions be endorsed by the president and secretary and forwarded to the late Mr. Dowsley's family, and that they be inserted in the "How long does it take you to go to the stream for your drink of water?" asked

until mid-day; but I rest frequently by

where I see the smoke curl upward every morning. "How do you know this ?"

"I know that no one but the white mis-

spoke of the joys of heaven, so easy to be won by the afflicted who bear their sorrows patiently, and prepared his heart for the hope and consolations of our boly faith. Before leaving he said: "Will you you." The man's face lighted up, and he ful to conscience in his promised to do his best to accomplish the life. But Brownson's passion

journey.

As he hastened back to his home—for ing expedition. Suddenly he was roused from his reverie by the barking of his dogs. Following the sound, he described in the soft twilight a magnificent antelope some distance ahead. He fired at once, and the animal fell. "Ah! St. Antony, I wronged you! Now let me thank you!" ejaculated the priest. He stripped the animal of its

the priest. He stripped the animal of its hide, and, separating one of the quarters from the body, he carried it back to Scapers, whose gratitude was touching. A few days later the leper arrived at the mission, and was presently installed in a small stone house which the Fathers had built for him. At the door way were placed two large, smooth stone—one to other for the priest who would instruct him in the truths of our holy religion.

In the course of time an improvement was made on Scaper's premises. A high

Unable to sleep in bed, unable to work, un-able to take ordinary exercise from the effects of Asthma until using Southern Asthma Cure. A sample package relieved, three packages permanently cured.

A Matter of Economy. As a matter of economy B. B. B. is the cheapest medicine in use for it takes less to cure chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, than of any other known remedy. B. B. B. is only One Dollar a bottle.

lar a bottle.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes: I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured bim." him.

Worms often destroy children, but Free-man's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

seven years ago, penetrated to the inter-ior of Africa:

destitution. 'Father, what shall we have for sup

"What have you, Brother ?" said the

do ? The brother pondered a moment, then

The good Father accordingly started on his hunting expedition, and walked for half an hour or more, the dogs exploring every possible covert, but in vain. Up hill and down dale they went, until at length the priest said mentally: "Ah! St. Antony, I fear you have nothing for us to night."

Just then the dogs stopped at a clump of trees some distance ahead, and, with tails outstretched and heads lowered, indicated by quick, sharp barking that they had

was a leper. dition. In answer to the priest's ques

the priest.
"I start in the morning and it takes me

the way," he answered.
"Do you know who I am?"
"You are from the mission over the hill,

and forwarded to the late Mr. Downley's family, and that they be inserted in the Pembroke Observer, CATHOLIC RECORD and other Catholic newspapers.

JOHN RYAN, jr., JAS. P. SARSFIELD,
Corr. Sacretary, President.
Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 1887. Dr. Brownson and Paniel Webster.

I once heard Dr. Brownson say that he sionary would come near and speak to me as you have done."

The priest soon learned that the poor sufferer knew nothing of the Christian religion; he told him that there was even yet a prospect of happiness for him; he are the of the love of happiness for him; he are the of the love of happiness for him; he are the of the love of happiness for him; he are the of the love of happiness for him; he care,"said the statesman to the philosopher. "how you examine the Catholic Church, unless you are willing to become a Catho-lic, for their doctrines are logical." How faith. Before leaving he said: "Will you little appreciation of the philosophic not try to come to us at the mission? It mind did that remark reveal! Webster was may take you several days, but when you an honest man and I have always beare once there we will take good care of lieved that he was upright and faithyou." The man's face lighted up, and he ful to conscience in his public just what he was warned against: to find doctrines that were logical; in it was late—the missionary's thoughts comparison with that all was worthless, wandered far from the object of his huntreputation for its own sake-I have never \* It cost me not a pang done so. \* to throw all away on becoming a Catho-lic, and to be regarded as henceforth of no account by my non Catholic countrymen, as I did not doubt I should be. There is something else than reputation worth living for." And a few lines below he states what it was that made his life wroth living, what was the residuum of consci-ousness after every one of his great men-

tal struggles; "I had one principle, and only one, to which since throwing up Universalism I had been faithful, a principle for which I had made some sacrifice
—that of following my own honest convictions whithersoever they should lead me." This sentence should be put on his monument.— From Dr. Brownson's Road to the Church, by Very Rev. I. T. Hecker, in the Catholic World for October.

bishop impregnable, shirked the is

The state of the state of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, On arto, Price of subscriptor—94.70 per annum. EUITOR REV GaO R. N. RIHGRAVES, Author of 'Mistakes of Modern Infides."
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# Catholic Record.

Lundon, Sat., Dec. 3rd, 1887.

ULSTER.

It is frequently asserted, and many believe that the Province of Ulster is thoroughly Orange and decidedly op posed to Home Rule. Hence there has n much misplaced pity expressed for poor Ulster, as it would be, if subject to hostile Catholic rule, under a purely Irish Parliament. Tois was the pith of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speeches when he "visited Ireland," and received such an ovation in one corner. Was it Ireland, then, that gave him the welcome? No. Was he welcomed even by Ulster? Not at all. He did not dere to penetrate further then 15 miles inland in a single County of Ulster. His "visit to Ireland" was confined merely to a short trip on the coast of Antrim, wittily described in United Ireland as bis "semi-demi-circular trip" This shows what expectation he had of a triumphant welcome from the Province of Uister. Yet at the Unionist meeting held on Nov. 11th, in Dublin, under the auspices of the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Carmarthen, we have such absurdities for the burden of the speeches as, "that Ulster will stand the Loyalists of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster." for the maintenance of foreign Legislation, oppressive to the whole country: for Ulster itself suffers no less than the rest of Ireland from the oppressive rule under which the nation grosns. It is not true, though it is often fi ppantly repeated, that Uister is wealthier and more prosperous than the rest of Ireland; but even if this were the case, it would still happen that the causes which bring desolation on the whole nation would bring wretchedness and misery upon Ulster also. If bad legislation be the cause of famine upon Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, how can Uster expect to escape the scourge? Have not the people of Uster the same human organization, the same wants, the same liability to hunger and to thirst as their brethren of the other provinces In fact, when the rest of Ireland suffered Uister suffered too. In the report of the Census Commissioners in 1849 we find that Ulster was "in great distress: people were glad to get ass fl-sh to eat." Hence in past Nationalist movements there was no part of Ireland more determinedly Nationalist than this Province. In 1798 the most stubborn resistance to England was afforded by Ulster Protestants, and the United Irish. Peniani-m. were for the most part Ulater Presbyterians. It was of Ulster tenant right that Lord Palmerston said, "Ten ant-right is landlord-wrong" Ulster ten ant right bills were Mr. Butt's and Mr. Macartney's peculiar hobby while they sat in Parliament: still under the "Ulster-Custom" the condition of tenants was somewhat better than in the rest of the country. But the Ulstermen found that even this custom did not secure them from rack rents and evictions and all horrors resulting therefrom. Hence in 1850 the North was hand in hand with the South in demanding tenent-light Delegates in great numbers, from every Province, assembled, Episco palians and Presbyterians, lay and clerical, met on the same platform or 6th August of that year, in Dublin, with prominent Catholic laics and priests, to demand "F'xity of Tenure, Free Sale, and Fair Rents." It is too true that the Orangemen in the North keep aloof, to a great extent, from the present agitation for Home Rule : but this is not univer

It is well known that the very general poverty of the tenantry and the famines which periodically afflict the country, are the consequences of legislation which aims at enriching absentee landlords and English manu'acturers. For their sake while plenty was in the country. Ulster tenants, as well as those of the other Provinces, were starved. It is to remedy such evils that Home Rule is demanded A Home Parliament will not, as the British Parliament has always done, close its eyes to the necessities of the people, and Uister will benefit by Home Rule equally with any other Pro vince: and there are still many among the Protestants of Ulster who know this full well and proclaim their conviction openly. Hence so lately as the 26th of October last, at

sally the case.

Mr. Gladstone was able to appound one of his speeches before that noble gathering, that he had 'just at that moment received a telegram from a well known North of Ireland Orange man, that Dr Kane, the head of the Orangemen there, repudiated Mr. Coamberlain's proposal for the political separation of Ulster from the other three provinces, and another telegram told bim that Colonel Saunderson repudiated the scheme of land purchase." It is no denied that the Catholics of Unter are to a man, in favor of Home Rule. Yet the Catholics form very nearly half of the total population. Where, then, is Orange Uister? In four counties, the Catholica constitute a majority of 275 496, being more than 31 to one Protestant. In the other five counties the Protestants have a majority of 332 147, being much less than two to one Catholic. The totals are Protestants, 888 434; Catholic-, 831 783. It thus appears that according to M . Chamberlain's statesmanship the 888 434 Protestants should be protected by a distinct Parliament, or by the continuance of Union with Westminster, from the rest of the Nation, while the 831 783 Catholics are not to be taken into con sideration at all, as worthy of protec tion! The absurdity of this is apparent on its mere statement,

We give here the population of Ulster by its counties, according to the last

census:		
CA'	HOLIC COUNTIE	
Counties	Protesiants	Catholica
Cavan	6 452	104 328
Monaghan	26 857	75 629
F-rmanegh	37 385	47 228
Donegal	38 219	157 224
Aus more says	108 913	384 409
PRO	TESTANT COUNTI	E8.
Counties	Protestante	Catholica
Armagh	87 385	75 437
Down	169 246	80 673
Tyrone	117 655	109 564
Londonderry	90.716	73 095
Antrim	314,519	108 605
en tool Enn	779 521	447 374

In the other provinces there are 300 262 Protestants and 3 118 005 Catholica From all this it follows that if Uste Orangemen were to take up arms against Home Rule, as they have threatened to do in case it should become the law of land, they would not have to go beyond the boundaries of their own province to find opponents enough to keep them occupied. As Mr. Chamberlain's opposition to Home Rule is professedly founded upon its non-acceptance by a fraction of the population, to carry out his principles consistently, Uister should be at once divided into sections, som of which would share the lot of the rest of the Nation, and be governed by a Parliament at Dublin, and others be ruled by the Parliament at Westminster But it does not appear that the Protestants of Uister generally would be satisfied with any such arrangement. Those who are best acquainted with the feelings of the population of the Province assert that they would not consent to separate treatment from the rest of !reland, and that if a popular vote were taken, it would be given decidedly in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. This view is confirmed by the fact that seven m-n, the most resolute opponents of teen out of the thirty three members of is to say an actual majority, are thorough going Nationalists. This number is likely to be increased rather than diminished at the next elections, for there can be little doubt that when the wishes and aims of the Nationalists become properly understood, they will commend hemselves to the good sense of Uister Protestants equally with the Catholics. Even now many Protestants are dis gusted with rule by coercion, and would gladly have a change, and if there is a spark of patriotism in the Province this

> The party of Coercion flaunt one bug ear before the eyes of the Uister Protestants. They endeavor to make it appear that in the event of Home Rule peing given to the country, they will be completely at the mercy of a Catholic majority. Why should they not reflect that such an argument works both ways. If it has any force at all in regard to the 888 000 Protestants of Ulster, in all justice, its force must be much greater as regards the Catholics of Ireland who number nearly four millions, and who are and have been actually oppressed by the hostile majority which overwhelms them in the Imperial Parliament. This Coercionist argument is therefore the strongest possible condemnation of their

eeling must spread.

Again, while the reasoning of the Coercionists has a real force in favor of Home Rule, it is really of no weight as favoring a separate treatment for Ulster. In the first place, it is not on account o the religion of Ireland that Home Rule is demanded. It is demanded for the political and temporal welfare of the people, that legislation may be such test the people of the country may become prosperous and coment d, mand of being subjected to evils which have kept them in abject poverty. Secondly there is no desire in the Catholics of the Grand Liberal Federation meeting at Ireland to oppress the Protestants; and Nottingham, while Mr. Chamberlain was if there were, their union with Great mond, is to be its rector. The divinity

making his famous "visit to Ireland," Britain would effectually prevent such a building will be the first nortion built. design from being put into execution. Thirdly: the leading Home Rulers have frequently declared their readiness to grant to Uster Protestants the guarantees which can possibly required to guard from such oppression. Even they have within the last few weeks declared that they are willing so to arrange the scheme of representation, that at least twenty five per cent. of the members of the Irish Parl ament shall be Protestants, a larger proportion than their mere numbers would entitle them to. This would, in the inevitable event of the National Parliament being divided into parties, give the balance of power into the hands of the Protestant representatives of the Protestant population, and secure them against any possibility of being in the power of the Catholic majority for purposes of oppression. The Catholics of Ontario would be well off if they had this much security against the fanaticism of those who are to day endeavoring to destroy the efficiency of the Catholic

> We have no doubt that whatever may be the views at present of the Ulater Pro testants, they will, before long, discover that it will be to their real interest to join with their Catholic fellow country. men in the patriotic demand for good government of the people, by the people themselves. Even now, many of them are of one mind with the bulk of the nation. It is the nature of things that the number of these will increase, and that all creeds will unite to demand, with a voice which cannot be resisted, that Ireland be governed by the

THE MIDWIFE AND THE SECRE TAKY FOR IRELAND.

The case of Margaret Dillon, the Galway midwife vs. the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was brought up before the Lord Chief Baron and Justice Audrews on 9.h N vember. The Attorney General moved to stay proceedings on the ground that the ction is frivolous, and that no member of the House of Commons is responsible n a court of law for anything said in the House of Commons. Mrs. Dillon's counsel maintained that the action is not frivolous. "It is brought with the object and lutention of vindicating her character from a false and most shameful charge made against her by defendant, and obtaining such compensation in the form of damages as a jury may fairly award." In answer to the second plea of defendant, it is maintained by Mrs. Dillon that the accusations of the Secretary were given by him to the press for publication, and that Hansard for March contained the bel, the proofs having been corrected by Mr. Balfour, and that he had given copies of his speech to the Times, Standard and other papers for publication, and that her business was greatly injured thereby. Mrs. Dislon further says that Mr. Balfour's "statements are absolutely false." Their seriousness is shown by the fact that Mc Balfour stated that such a thing "neces sitated the immediate application of strip gent and perpetual coercion to the coun-

The argument was adjourned to 10th November.

Mrs Peggy Dillon's damages are placed at £1,000. The prosecution is conducted Messrs, Nolan and Bodkin, assisted by Mr. George G. Bowler.

THE LATEST: For the first time the cable dispatches have given intelligence that such a suit as Mrs. Dillon's was before the court. It is now stated that she has been non-suited by Mr. Balfour screening nimself behind his "Parliamentary priviege" to deal in infamous calumnies. The court seems to have ignored his publication of them, but in these times the cours are at the command of the Irish Executive. Mr. Balfour's mode of defence hould and to the contempt with which he and the Government to which he belonge are regarded. Probably the case will not

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. John Morley, in a speech at Edinburgh, predicted the speedy triumph of the Liberal cause. A year ago efforts were made to reconcile the Unionists; but now the Unionists are hoplessly com mitted to the Tory policy. He was confident they would win no more seats.

MR KEYSER, the new Lord Mayor of London, attended the Protestant church on the occasion of his installation. He explained that he did so in his official capacity. He also declares that he ooks upon Freemasonary as a merely charimble institution, and that as such he is a member of the society. It appears that the amount of his Catholicity is exeedicely small.

MISS MARY GWENDOLEN CALDWELL of New York, has given \$300 000 towards the erection of the new Catholic University, at Washington, which will cost \$10 000 000. Bishop Keene, of Rich.

This will be of brick or stone and will cost \$175 000 Mes Caldwell and her sister are worth \$5 000 000. Their grandfather was a Protestant, but their parents were converts to the Catholic

HIS LORDSHIP the Right Rev. Bishop Cleary was the recipient of a loyal and aff-ctionate address from his clergy on the 7th anniversary of his consecration. He for Rome. The offering conveyed by him in 1883 to the Holy Father was \$12,000. On this occasion he will take with him

On Saturday last, 26th Nov., a disgrace ful row occurred in Quebec. A number of roughs determined to lead a mob to An immense crowd assembled, com seers, as the row was expected before hand. The Salvationists did not march and the police succeeded in dispersing

Nor alone the people of the Archdio sese of Toronto, but the faithful throughout the Dominion, will be rejoiced to snow that Bishop O'Mahony, who has been suffering from a severe illness for some weeks, is now very much improved in health, and it is confidently expected that ere many days he will once again be enabled to move about amongst his faithful congregation of St. Paul's, Toronto, all of whom hold him in the highest esteem and reverence.

THE Catholic Columbian of Columbus Ohio, makes the following kindly refer ence to the CATHOLIC RECORD :- "We had, inadvertently, forgotten to note the retirement of Rev. John F. Coffey from the editorial management of the London Outario, CATHOLIC RECERD. He resigned over a week ago, and is succeeded by Father Northgraves, who brings a great reputation into the position, as being the author of "The Mistakes of Modern In fidels," a work that has attained great popularity. Father Coffey made the RECORD one of the ablest and best of our exchanges, and we extend to him our good wishes in the labors of the ministry to which he now devotes himself."

AT LAST, and with a very bad grace the autocrat Balfour has issued the ukase that Mr. William O'Brien, "baving sheltered himself under the medica opinion that his lungs are delicate and his heart's action weak." is not to be compelled to wear the prison dress, "it he refuses." He adds : "There is no reason why he should not fulfil his term in prison, but he cannot be safely sub jected to the usual discipline." The fact is that though the Secretary has the will to lessen the vote of his opponents in Parliament by killing them by degrees, he has not the hardihood to face the public indignation which has been aroused by his brutality.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFI-DELS."

try in which such an occurrence was pos-We clin from a late number of the following notice of Father Northgraves' "Mistakes of Modern Infidels":

> "This book comprises a concise, pointed review of Col. Ingersoll, the American fool who says in his heart and by his lips, 'there is no God' Mr. Northgraves shows himself a workman that needeth not be ashamed. He understands his not be asbamed. He understands his subject. He is conversant with every sophism and hiding place of modern skepticism, and deals unsparingly with that high-handed presumption that would destroy the tower of our Christian hopes, and leave the world as black and cheerlees their own soulless philasphy. We as their own soulless philosophy. as their own soulless philosophy. We read the book with an increasing plessure, and a plessurable profit. It is a book for the people. Its language is terse, simple, full. The arguments are masterly, yet of easy grasp. To read the book is to be come stronger in the faith of the word of God. Our author is a Roman Catholic, but this does not much mar the rease of but this does not much mar the pages of

> > Catholics in England.

London Universe, September 17. The Protestant Times, for the purpose it appears of encouraging the sects and in support of its favorite assertion that Cath-olicity is dving out in this country, has published the following items. Coming from such a source we should be sorry to wouch for its accuracy, still as it is pro-bable that it has obtained the list from some Catholic compiler, and may not have tampered with it very much, we do not hesitate to publish it. A dee grataias will rise to the lips of every Catholic after

| 1329 | 1845 | 1851 | 1870 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 |

Two hundred and sixty-five young mer belonging to French families embarked at Calias on the 4th of October for England, to continue their studies at Canterbury under the Jesuit fathers expelled by the government of the French republic.

Tae Hungarian Catholic Assembly has yoted to present to the Pope an address signed by 1 500 000 men and 86,000 women, favoring the restoration of the

created by Pope Pius IX is dead.

DIOCENE OF KINGSTON.

Bishop Cleary Blesses the new Catholic

Brockville Recorder, Nov 21 It was announced in the Recorder on Saturday that Bi-hop Cleary would in augurate the new Roman Catholic hospital on Sunday afternoon, and at mass yesterday morning Rev. Father Kelly, the bish-p's accretary, announced that owing to the inclemency of the weather, his lordship would not ask the people to attend at the grounds, but would bless the heaptal privately.

Mr. J. han Murray, Mr. J. han Ryan, Mr. J. han Kennedy and Dr. McGanorn, who form the bo-pital board, advanced to the alter and presented his lordship with the following address:— It was announced in the Recorder

altar and presented his lordship with the following address:—
To His Lordship, the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D, Bishop of Vincent Cleary, S. T.

Vincent Cleary, S. T. D, Bishop of Kingston:

My Load,—The directors of the St Vincent de Paul hospital of Brockville deem the occasion of your present visit a fitting opportunity to convey to your lordship the securace of their deep h mage and loyalty to you, their b-loved bishop and chief pastor of their souls

Your illustrious Episcopate affords, in a pre-eminent degree, evidence, as well of your high scholarly attainments, as of your indefstigable x-al for the aprirual welfare of those whom God has committed to your E-iscopal guardianship, and we venture to say that no prireb in your lord ship's vast diocese has been be sed with more abundant evidence of this than the congregation of St. Francis Xavier of Brockville, in whose name we now have the honor and happiness of addressing

the honor and happiness of addressing your lordship.

Permit us, then, my lord, to express to you our deep gravitude for so much loving care in the past, and to fervently hope that God may enable us to merit and to jubils appreciate the continuous of your lightly appreciate the continuous of your

that God may enable us to merit and to rightly appreciate the continuance of your z-alous guardianebip, throughout your Episcopate in the diocese of Kingston.
You are here, to day, my lord, in the plentitude of your Episcopal authority, and filled with zeal for the honor of your Divine Master, to manugurate, under the title and protection of St. Vincent de Paul, a hospital where the sick poor belonging to this parish will be nursed an itenderly cared for.

What you do, my lord, is always wisely and effectually done, and, as a new proof of this, you bring with you to day, the heroic daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, to take charge of the sick and surround

heroic daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, to take charge of the sick and surround them with tender care.

It is not, my lord, necessary to inform us as to the spirit of self sacrifice with which these moble-hearted ladies are endowed by the Spirit of God, on entering upon their work of charity. The devoted daughters of St. Vincent de Paul see in the poor and fillent the Paul see in the poor and afflicted the sacred image of Him, who has said, that

sacred image of him, who has said, that a cup of cold water given in his name should receive its reward.

The interest your lordship takes in our spiritual, as well as in our material welfare, coupled with your princely contribution to the fund of the hospital, calls for a fresh motive for our sincere gratifude and filelits to your and we gratitude and fi lelity to you; and we now earnestly hope that God may be pleased to spare your lordship many long years to the Episcopate of Kings

We humbly ask your lordship to Signed on behalf of the congregation

Signed on behalf of the congregation of St Franci- Xavier.

C. H. GAULHIER, Dean.
Thos Bollson, C. C.
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN MURRAY,
J. D. KENNEDY,
Pital Board.

Bishon Charte in raphying expressed.

Bishop Cleary, in replying, expressed his pleasure at receiving the address and said he rejoiced exceedingly in the event taking place that day in this town. They had planted the seed that would grow into a great tree, affording shelter to many a poor person. It would grow as

Catholic Church always grew.

It was our duty to recognize in the poor sick man an image of Hun, who said, "50 long as you did it to the least of these my little ones, you did it unto me." Whatever you have given in mercy in such a cause as this is a cheque drawn upon Jesus Christ that will never be dis upon Jesus Christ that white the couldone in generosity. It is a law of the Church to look after the sick and to see Jesus in every one of them Charity springing from faith, let that be the motive. should not be forgotten that in helping one of these you do a benefit to them and to yourself. His Lordship hoped thus hospital would grow into a large institution. He wished it to be distinctly understood that this hospital embraced the sick of every kind and of all persuasion. The Sisters of Charity would care for patients afflicted with cholers, or small pox or levers just as freely as those with ordinary diseases. Charity was not confined to any class or denote. those with ordinary diseases. Charity was not confined to any class or denomwas not confined to any class or denom-ination, Christ would not accept our love unless accompanied by love for our fellow men. It was true one command-ment says: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," but it is also commanded "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"

A few short mouths ago they did not expect to be able to accomplish more for the present than to rent a house for an hospital, but now they had a good build ing and premises of their own, and there could be no doubt of its success. Even last night the pastor had received a cheque for twenty five dollars from a Protestant gentleman of the town. Whatever this gentleman's motive was he had no doubt the was a good one. Whether it was through charity or love of God or kindly feelings to his Catholic friends—a feeling he observed existing very largely in this town-he did not know.

There was very little opportunity for

almegiving in this country. By alme-giving was meant not only giving for charity sake, but also visiting the sick and caring for the aged and infirm and he doubted not but that many who were able to give of their substance would on their death-bed atone for their lack of alms giving by bequeathing something to the hospital. It was not wise to leave this duty of charity unfulfiled until the time Cardinal Pellegrini, the last cardinal of making their wills, but to give it at areated by Pone Pius IX is dead.

His lordship also said he hoped that at

no distant day they would be able to add a wing to the hospital to be set apart for the care of aged and infirm poor people. make some allusion to the reports in the newspapers of last week of his address in Napanee, and the congregation was not

Napanee, and the congregation was not disappointed.

He approached the subject with evident reluctance, and said he was obliged to allude to a circumstance which had distressed him to a degree never experienced before.

I. Kingston there had been some children of Catholic parents attending the public schools. The public school board had pursued a course of cruelty to the little Catholic children, actuated it seemed by spite and hate of the Bishop of Kingston. The board had pared a resciution to expel the Catholic parents attending the course of cruelty to the little Catholic children, actuated it seemed by spite and hate of the Bishop of Kingston. The board had pared a resciution to expel the Catholic

the Bishop of King-ton. The board had pa-sed a resolution to expel the Uatholic children from the schools.

Some of the members of the board had objected to the word expel, but it was passed. The other members of the board had said they used the word as a challenge to the Bishop. He took it up and issued a pastoral address.

Referring to the Napanee question the bishop said he was pained to the heart by the action of so large a number of journals in publishing that anonymous libel. He said he had grave cause of complaint against those who unwarrant.

libel. He said he had grave cause of complaint against those who unwarrant-ably scoepted such odious imputations against him and wrote fierce editorial articles denouncing him without any Warrant except a nameless com tion written in a manifestly hostile spirit.
His action in defence of the little Cathtis action in defence of the little Cath-olic children whom the public school board of Kingston had sought to stigma-tize before the world by branding them as "expelled" pupils, although unconhis obvious duty as the children's pastor Protestant fathers likewise, from the public schools of Kingston, was the result of the board's cruel proceeding. It is to avenge this upon the bishop that the anonymous libel was concocted two days after be (the bishop) had announced days after he (the bishop) had announced this result in a pastoral letter to his congregation last Sunday. The address was delivered by him in Napanee on Nov. 2od. On the 4th of November the journals published reports of his instructions during the visitation, and found no fault with them, but rather praised them. The Toronto Mail's own correspondent in Napanee sent a report to that invisal in Napanee sent a report to that invisal in Napanee sent a report to that journal which the editor's remarks would signify not to have contained any great accusatwo days after the issue of his pastoral letter in the church announcing the withdrawa! of all the Catholic children from the public schools in consequence of the board's ill treatment of them an anonymous report of his address is prepared by angry men, sent round to all the journals for publication, and com-ments of denunciation against the bishop. In the anonymous document itself the bishop is charged with imput-ing immodesty to all the women and girls of Canada, and some of the editorial articles emphas z - this yet more unjustly by interpreting it direct against the "wives and mothers of Canada" He (the bishop) protested against all this as untrue and gravely unjust. He did not solely to the manners of young people, telling how they should be formed on the Christian type, more particularly in regard of females, and complaining of the neglect of this important element in the public education of this country. He had mentioned cer ain irregularities of manner that are too frequently observable in in the railway cars, staring fixedly at persons of the opposite sex and other forms of unreserve in deportment which upon, and he urged that these were indications of a defective system of train. ing in the public institutions He said it sa wholly untrue that he bad attributed those irregularities to all the young temales of Canada; he spoke only of instances that were frequently visible to instances that were frequently visible to every traveller. It is snamefully untrue that he imputed immodesty or immoral-ity to any of them. When he used the ord modest in that address at Napanee it was always in reference to deportment and the forms of outward manner, and every one knows that in this connection the word has a definite signification and that to torture such a phrase into a charge of immodesty or immorality, as some of the journals have done, is a gross injustice and calamity. He said in concusion that it is quite usual to enforce the necessity of general regulations, whether demanded of government or of educational institutions, by reference to in-stances of irregularity, and that no one inerprets such reference a. a charge against the entire community. Thus the cause of the mperance is every day advocated by clergymen and moralists pointing to well known instances of intemperance in this or that city or district, and no one thinks of charging the speakers with vilifying the whole body of the habitants in such cities, towns and districts as drunkards. The treatment he (the bishop) had received from the press in the publication of the an nymous libes and their unint comments extending his words beyond their scope and meaning, had caused him great pain, and this had come upon him at a time when he is suffering from physical exhaustion after a laborous visits ton of

REV. FATHER TWOMEY, RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL SPEAKS ON THE

exhaustion after a laborious visitation of his diocese begun at the end of May and continued up to the present week. In-stead of the needful rest which he was

preparing to take after so much toil, he finds himself burdened with this new and most painful load of anxiety and

MARY'S CATHEDRAL, SPEAKS ON THE SUBJECT.

Sunday morning at 8 and 11 o'clock masses, Rev. Father Twomey read the letter lately addressed by the Bishop of Kingston to the Toronto World, in which he clearly defines the position taken by him in his late pastoral letters against the control of the Kingston while acheel the action of the Kingston public school board. Father Twomey said that the Toronto Mail, finding the position of the

and resorted to talse issues and ab The bishop would not be moved on his position by any amount of abuse by any false issue, and the Mail had by any false issue, and the Mail had the courage to attack his posi directly or indirectly in any editoris paragraph or sentence thus 'ar. Ha read the letter in the World Rev. Fa Twomey referred at length to the ad-slous and grossly insulting and mous libel, published in some of papers of this province, against women of Canada and the Bit of Kingston. Anybody the least acquited with the bishop's clear, forcelegant and exact method of spea elegant and exact method of spea and writing, could see at a glance the speech attributed to him with monstrous fabrication. It had the state of talsehood upon its face, for it unrhetorical and ungrammatical. haps this manifestly absurd speech concoted by some enterprising but over-scrupulous newspaper man for purpose of "spicing" his newspaper as sensational falsehood; perbaps, as speaker had heard it said, by some for the Kingston school board, for sake of hiding their shame, at least day or two, and diverting the public from their sad and helpless plight the ever the author may be, it was to be regretted that some respectated. Should a similar outrage be petrated against a layman he wou perated against a layman he wou justified in pursuing each and every of his traducers until he had safely of them within the felon's cell. A deary of the church could be insulted. impunity, however, inasmuch as it we be an undignified proceeding on his to take legal action or indeed to n in any way his detractors. The spe stated that he believed firmly tha speech was "composed" for a ce purpose. The priest of Napanee, w letter he read, and who should cert letter he read, and who should cerk now whereof he spoke, pronounce spurious speech as libelous and tremely insulting to the Catholic p of Canada. The papers who it to the world, would make a dollars out of it, perhaps, but a thus made was a dollar made by a and a dollar made by shame brings it more remorse than even a dollar the was confinent that all his be the was confident that all his helieved this speech to be a vile at immious libel on the bishog advised them to read it skain in or be convinced of the truth of what he The Bishop of Kin, ston in his

to the congregation at Brockville y day contradicted the libel spread about him. He denied emphatical be had imputed any immerality wives and mothers of Canada. The arate school training demanded students a modesty of deportmen obtainable in the public schools. lordship also enlarged on his dealing the K ngston school board, and .x. how all Catholic students hat beer withdrawn from the public schools

Address to the Bishop by the Cle THE PROGRES THAT HAS BEEN MAD IS LORDSHIP HAS PRESIDED OVER -A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF IT.

To His Lordship the Most Rev James Cleny S T D , Bushop of Kingsto My Lord,—We are assembled your episc pal throne to tender our sincere and heartfelt congratu

on the seventh an iversary of you secration as our bishop.

The recurrence of the anniversary bishop's consecration is always an e the life of any diocese, a day of un rejoicing for priests and people, brings back to our memories t chosen by Divine Providence on w

anthority to conduct us in the way lead to eternal life.

The seven years of your episcop lord, are in our memories inseparat nected with the greatness and mu of your works for God and His Through your zeal for His glory, temples have been upli His worship, in beauty of form an ity of structure, the substantial your own robust and vivid faith, to of a mind silluently stored with sures of Christian learning. In the space of time our diocese can popride to the erection of no less than pride to the erection of no less than churches, besides which there a churches actually under constr some of which, when completed, in perfection and beauty of arch design with the grandest hitherto in this or any neighboring diocese; others have been enlarged and be by the addition of tower and spir by receiving the full and due proof the Christian temple. Stan his cathedral, the central ch diocese, whose spiritual distributed in the teach faith from the episcopal chair at sacramental elements of sanctifica have but to look around us for to of the grace and beauty of art mad ary to faith and virtue in the rand miracles and parables of the portrayed in those exquisite stain windows, the adornment of God' and the evidence of the zeal for it quickening at once the souls of and priests and laity who have donations and without cost to the donations and without cost to the gation, erected these lovely monuthe piety of Kingston city and dithis our day. We recognize an also the ardor of this zeal for the

> Sx convents have been establ furnished, which give promise of beneficent results in the training young and the development in the solid and attractive virtue Christian law as exemplified in the immaculate Mother of its Fo

> of God's house in cathedral, for grand fund for meeting the co-exterior completion of this ma

Fourteen new presbyteries herected and furnished, and wise adopted by the several church co under the direction and with th of the bishop, for the suitable ma of the priest in all that apperts support according to his pos the esteem in which he is a affectionately held by the grat dren of the true faith.
These are some of the evid

bishop impregnable, shirked the issue sand resorted to false issues and abuse. The bishop would not be moved out of his position by any smount of abuse, or by any false issue, and the Mail had not the courage to attack his position directly or indirectly in any editorial or paragraph or sentence thus 'ar. Having read the letter in the World Rev. Father Twomey referred at length to the scan-dslous and grossly insulting anony-mous libel, published in some of the papers of this province, against the women of Canada and the Bishop women of Canada and the Bishop of Kingston. Anybody the least acquainted with the bishop's clear, forcible, elegant and exact method of speaking and writing, could see at a glance that the speech attributed to him was a monstrous fabrication. It had the stemp of falsehood upon its face, for it was unrhetorical and ungrammatical. Per haps this manifestly absurd speech was concouled by some enterprising but not concocted by some enterprising but not over-scrupulous newspaper man for the purpose of "spicing" his newspaper by a sensational falsebood; perhaps, as the speaker had heard it said, by some friend of the Kingston school board, for the sake of hiding their shame, at least for a day or two, and diverting the public gazer from their sad and heluless plight. Whofrom their sad and helpless plight Who-ever the author may be, it was much to be regretted that some respectable papers helped to propagate the false hood. Should a similar outrage be per-perrated against a layman be would be justified in pursuing each and every one of his traducers until he had safely caged them within the felon's cell A digni tary of the church could be insuited with impunity, however, inasmuch as it would be an undignified proceeding on his part to take leval action or indeed to notice in any way his detractors. The speaker stated that he believed firmly that the speech was "composed" for a certain purpose. The priest of Napanee, whose letter he read, and who should certainly know whereof he spoke, pronounced th spurious speech as libelous and ex-tremely insulting to the Catholic people of Canada. The papers who gave it to the world, would make a few dollars out of it, perhaps, but a dollar thus made was a dollar made by shame, lous and ex and a dollar made by shame brings with it more remorse than even a dollar stolen He was confident that all his hearers believed this speech to be a vile and celumnious libel on the bishop, and advised them to read it again in order to

The Bishop of Kin ston in his sermon to the congregation at Brockville yester-day contradicted the libel spread abroad t him. He denied emphatical y that about him. He denied emphatically that he had imputed any immorality to the wives and mothers of Canada. The separate school training demanded of the students a modesty of deportment not obtainable in the public schools. His lordship also enlarged on his dealings with the K ngston school board, and ax claimed how all Catholic students had been now withdrawn from the public schools here.

Address to the Bishop by the Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston.

THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE SINCE HIS LORDSHIP HAS PRESIDED OVER IT - IT -A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF IT.

To His Lordship the Most Rev James Vincent Cleary S T D , Bishop of Kingston.

My LORD,—We are assembled around your episc pal throne to tender to you our sincere and beautielt congratulations on the seventh am iversary of your con-

secration as our bishop.

The recurrence of the anniversary of the bishop's consecration is always an event in the life of any diocese, a day of universal rejoicing for priests and people, for it brings back to our memories the day shosen by Divine Providence on which to give us a guide invested with His own conduct us in the ways which

Through your zeal for His greater glory, temples have been uplifted to His worship, in beauty of form and solidity of structure, the substantial type of your own robust and vivid faith, the faith of a mind silluently stored with the trea sures of Christian learning. In that short space of time our diocese can point with pride to the erection of no less than fifteen urches, besides which there are four churches actually under construction, some of which, when completed, will vie in perfection and beauty of architectural design with the grandest hitberto existing in this or any neighboring diocese; and five others have been enlarged and by the addition of tower and spire, thereby receiving the full and due proportion of the Christian temple. Standing in this cathedral, the central church of the diocese, whose spiritual favors are distributed in the teachings of faith from the episcopal chair and in the sacramental elements of sanctification, we have but to look around us for testimony of the grace and beauty of art made auxili ary to faith and virtue in the mysteries and miracles and parables of the gospel, portrayed in those exquisite stained gla windows, the adornment of God's temple and the evidence of the zeal for its beauty quickening at once the souls of bishop and priests and laity who have, by free donations and without cost to the congre gation, erected these lovely monuments of the piety of Kingston city as d diocese in this our day. We recognize and admire also the ardor of this zeal for the beauty of God's house in cathedral, forming a grand fund for meeting the cost of the exterior completion of this magnificent

Six convents have been established and beneficent results in the training of the young and the development in them of the solid and attractive virtues of the Christian law as exempified in the life of

the immaculate Mother of its Founder.
Fourteen new presbyteries have been erected and furnished, and wise measures adopted by the several church committees under the direction and with the counse of the bishop, for the suitable maintenance of the priest in all that appertains to his port according to his position and esteem in which he is always so support affectionately held by the grateful children of the true faith.
These are some of the evidences of

the material progress of religion in your diocese during the seven years of your lordship's episcopate. Yet important though they be, they suffer by comparison with the purely spiritual work which has been accomplished during these very of your pastors learn. those years of your pastoral care. You have every year provided that the spirit of our coel-siastical vocation be renewed and purified in us by the holy exercise

and purified in us by the holy exercises of spiritual retreat. Our minds have been instructed and invigorated by frequent theological conference with knowledge generously imparted from the richness of your own varied and accurate ecclesiastical science. In you, indeed, the diocese of Kingston possesses a teacher of the science of God, fitted for the exalted science of God, fitted for the exalted office by long years of assidious study which has made you so eminently worthy to be an elect pontiff under Him, who has made it an eternal ordinance for His priests that, "their lips shall keep knowledge and the people shall seek the law from their mouths, because they are the angels of the Lord of hosts." (Mal ii-6)

But your care has not been limited to But your care has not been limited to the spiritual advancement of your priests only. You have been also mindful of the spiritual interests of the laity by the creation of et, ht new parishes, whose people have thus been united more intimately with the blessed influence of sacerdotal ministration, carrying with it the life giving and life-preserving sacrifice and sacraments of the eternal priesthood of the New Law. And has not the establishment of the Confraternity of the Holy ment of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, now happily extended through the length and breath of Kingston discree, brought holiness and the discipline of Christian virtue into the homes and not constant virtue into the nomes and hearts of all your devoted children? Has not your lordship's exceeding care to impress upon the memories of the children preparing for the great sacrament of confirmation, precise forms of prayer, accurate in the expression of Catholic belief, with also a reacy knowledge of the catechism of also a ready knowledge of the catechism of Christian doctrine, identified your name with practices of piety in the daily life of our people, which will go down as a heritage of exact and blessed faith to the generations not yet born? Thus the kingd of Christ, within and without, has been, by the fruitful blessing of the Most High, fortered and strengthened with manifest success under the wise guidance of your

lordship.

In the first year of your remarkable episcopate a great burden of financial has been entirely removed, and your lord ship has taken wise measures to insure the impossibility of such embarra-sment in the future. Care has been taken by you that the work undertaken in the present, although involving considerable outlay of our resources, shall nevertheless not lead to the accumulation of any grievous bur-den of debt upon the diocese in the

future. But, my lord, in the growth and pro-gress of all this work, in the development of the grand beauty of the Catholic courch, we would remind you that the same enemy must be fought against who is ever alive in his opposition to God and his Christ. In every land the church has had his wiles to struggle with, and the ob-stacles raised by him to overcome; there-fore, we expect to see your zeal opposed, your firsts for the good of your people combatted, the lessons and maxims delivered to your children misunderstood and oftentimes misrepresented by the enemies of the one saving faith of the crucified Whilst we respectfully bring before your mind this common and uni-versal inheritance of Christ's followers, we would have your lordship take to heart the consoling assurance that your priects are with you in heart and soul and spilit, and we offer you our loving sympathy in return for your laborious guar dainship of us and our faithful congrega-tions, and the whole told of Christ enclosed lead to eternal life.

The seven years of your episcopate, my lord, are in our memories inseparably connected with the greatness and multitude of your works for God and His church.

Through your state for His control of the salvation of the sal

immortal eouls.

We offer this sympathy as the first duty of our priestly effice, for the good exam-ple of our fl cks, and to establish more and more firmly in the public mind the on viction that your priests are one with you in all your works, bear with you your burden of trial, and share in the distress and solutioned of mind necessarily accompanying the administration of au

extensive diocese.

The exam, le of your energy and courage in the discharge of the onerous duties of the epicopal office inspiris us in the discharge of our duties with new courage; for our cause is one, bishop and priest and people, one in the unity of faith and the charity of brotherhood, bequeathed to the Catholic Church by Christ and His apostles.

Your priests, my Lord, understanding the greatness and continuance of your pastoral work from the end of last May to the present time, pursued with an energy almost beyond belief, bid you take timely reet, for you are fatigued and wearied with excessive toil even to a degree of which Your Lordship is yourself not aware. We see, with concern, the evidence of physical exhaustion upon you, and we respectfully suggest to Your Lordship to take a much needed rest even now before Winter sets in upon us. As we value your life we crave Your Lordship's attention to our anxiety and for once sacrifice your own desire for labor to our reverent admon ition, and give yourself immediate rest.

Again assuring your lordship of our loyalty, obedience and filial devotion to your person and your secred office, we numbly implore your episcopal benedic-

tion upon ourselves and upon the congregations of which we have charge,

Monseigneur Farrelly, V. G., Belleville.

A Macdonald, V. G., Alexandria.

Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, Brockville,

Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Porth.

Rev. M Mackey, Mayeville.

"I. J. McCarthy, Willamstown.

"John Mechana, Picton.

"John Masterson, Precott.

"M. J. Stauton, Smith's Falls.

"Liber Treamy, Luchiel.

John Twomey, Lochiel. M Donohue, Carlton Place.
Charles Murray, Cornwall,
Thomas Davis, Madoc.
C. McWidams, Railton.

T. Spratt, Wolfe Island.
J. H. McDouagh, Napanee.
G. Corbett, St. Andrews.

Rev. P A Desaunhac, Brewer's Mills.

P. A. Twohey, Westport.

W Fox, Chrysler.

E Walsh, Trenton.

Fi z arrick, Chesterville. T. P. K.lly, Kingston.
G. Cc lan, Erin-ville.
M. McDonald K-mptville.

J. Laby, Moose Creek. T. Kelly, bishop's sec, Kingston.
J. P. Fleming, Tweed.
P. Harrigau, Centreville.
W. A. Mactonell, Glennevis.

M. Sorat, Kitley W. E. Walsh, Frankford.

D. A. Twomey, Rec. Cath., King-T. McCarthy, R ad.

J. P. Kelly, Martickville,
M. O'Rourke, Yonge,
J. Connelly, assistant, Prescott,
J. M. Grath, assistant, Kingston. J. D O'Gorman, assistant, Belle. C McRae, assistant, Glannevis,

O'Brien, assistant, K ngston O'Connor, assistant, Perth. John McCarthy, assistant, West John S. Quinn, assistant, Madoc. T Carry, assistant, St Rapusel's, T. J. Kelly, assistant, C. ruwall. T. Bollson, as istant, Brockville.

In Memoriam Carissimam,

FATHER M'MANUS, DIED NOV. 23 1887. Pond F-ther, speak! Lov'd ones stand sub-bing near; Thy sheep, thy lambs, fold, flock, see! All Speak: Suggarth, speak! Hush, hush! the passing beil.
Hush neads, and pray! it tolls our shepherd's knell.

Gone! gone fore'er ! Sweet Soggarth, dear, Ah! 't seems so sad. Li'e's last adieu so

Our Shepherd s soul's with God, his stricken sheep

bler,
We would not wake thy dust, entombed
here,
Our wish, love's last: "Remembrance, we
Implore,
Sweet shep erd, sleep! for love can say no
more!"

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD DEATH OF FATHER MCMANUS, AT WINDSUR.

Wednesday morning, Nov 23rd, at 5

clock, the bell of St Alphonsus' church tolled the sad appouncement to the people of Windsor that Rev Father Me Manus had departed this life Sinday morning, as he was preparing to sing High Mass, he was suddenly taken sick He feit something about his lungs crack He was put to bed and up to moon he gradually g ew worse. Dr. Cas grain was called in, but at that time he did not think the attack very serious Sunday night he was much worse and appeared to suffer great pain. Ou Mon day morning he suffered still greater and the doctor was again called. This time shoth Drs. Casgrain came and they found much in flammation of the lungs and his pulse very weak. They pronounced his case very serious and recommended that he be prepared for death. Rev. Father Aboulin, his spiritual director, there upon heard his confession and administered the blessed sacrament at 11 a. m. time the news of his sickness had suread time the news of his sickness had scread around to the different parishes adjacent to Windsor and the priests spent no time to Windsor and the priests spent no time in repairing to his bed side, lest he should the without seeing them. Fathers McBrady, O'Connor and Ferguson of Sandwich, Father O'Connor of Maddatone and Father Lipitere of Walkerville, called the second of the way of the priests and therefore he died he requested one of them to forward the news of fineliness to Father Wagner. It would take pages to relate to fine priesthoed. He was an indefatigable worker in his deformed to fine priesthoed. He was an indefatigable worker in his describing and on this account he was all the good things about him we desire given charge of the large and important Suffice it to say that he was a peculiar compound of strength and weakness, love and Father Lipitere of Walkerville, called the requested one of them to forward the news of fine priesthoed. He was an indefatigable worker in his described and on this account he was given charge of the large and important suffice it to say that he was a peculiar compound of strength and weakness, love and Father Lipitere of Walkerville, called the requested one of them to forward the news of instinction. He was an indefatigable worker in his women in honor of O'Donnel, the slayer of his priesthoed.

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Sandwich, Father O'Connor of Maddatone Suffice it to say that he was a peculiar repairing to his priesthoed.

Suffice it to say that he was a peculiar repairing to his priesthoed.

The ware of sevence of the large and important would have vote Sandwich, Father O'Connor of Maidstone and Father Lipiere of Walkerville, called before noon and all were of the opinion that he had not long to live. Father Mo-Manus himself did not however really the dauger of his position. Upon being asked if his position. Upon being asked if his father would be sent for he replied that he did not at all think it necessary, that he did not at all think it necessary, that there was no immediate dauger of him dying. Monday afternoon the doctor came three times to see him and each successive time showed the case to be more hopeless. Monday night he suffered very much but bore through it all with most Christian end rance Every now and then when severe pains came upon him then when severe pains came upon him he would cry out, "God help me," "God bless me." Tuesday morning he was very low. The doctors were with him off and on all day, and did every thing it was possible for human aid to do. He gradually kept growing worse. The demon of death was fast sucking up his life blood, but all the time he remained conscious. His father was sent for and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a telegram was received that he was on his way. At 9 o'clock that night he and his daughck that night he and his daugh At 9 o'clock that night he and his daugu-ter, Mrs McCormick, arrived. The aged father, whose hair has long since grown gray, and whose step has become feeble approached with his daughter to the ben-side of his dying son and asked him did he know his father. The faint reply was that he did and he feebly reached out and shook hands with them both. When the old man saw how weak he was the tears rolled from his eyes and an expression came upon his face as much as to say "My hope and my consolation is gone." But he was not able to speak. His heart was But too full of grief at seeing the son whom he expected would bring comfort to him on his own dying bedside fast fading before him. At 1130 p m., Rav Father Aboulin approached the dying priest and asked in the name of his aged Father, the clergy, the Sisters of the Holy Names, and all present, his blessing. For a moment his eyes were fixed and pre-sently he started and repeated the words after Father Abudin. All who witsently he started and repeated the words
after Father Aboulin. All who witnessed this last scene in the drama of the
holy life of Father McM mus shall never
forget it. They were all filled with the
most profound sorrow; even the stronget
of them shed tears like children. At
12 30 he again received Holy Communion
than Father Abouling and at 4 claims, he
were placed in a very artistic manner, all
bearing evidence of the high respect in

promising lives that ever was anointed to preach the gosoel. He was born near the town of Goderich, Nov. 14th, 1854 For ashort time after he left Tac Knights of St. Augustice marched in a body shead of the heare containing the and a large concurse of people the common school be worked at the cab inet business, but soon began to feel that he was destined for a higher and more noble calling, so he determined to enter the prischool. To accomplish this end he entered Assumption College, Sandwich, and in six years had completed his wich, and in six years had completed his classical course. He then went to St. Sulpice Seminary, Mintreal, where he completed his the ligital course. He was ordained by the Right Rev Bi-hop Wal-h in London, Oct. 3, 1884 After his ordination he was reut to Winder as the assistant of Very Rev Dean Wagner, where he gained for humself an exclusing sudeament to the bimself an everlasting endea ment to the himself an everlasting endearment to the people, irrespective of creed, color or nationality. He made for himself many special friends, one of whom may be mentioned, Mr. A. H. Joseph, who bestowed upon him during his stay here many favors and who let not an hour of the last three days of his illness pass without knowing his condition. He also sent two of his clerks to assist in draping the church before the funeral service began. church before the funeral service began. After a year's faithful service here, he was given charge of Woodslee parish. He performed faithfully his manifold duties there, until Key, Dean Wagner three weeks ago started on his trip to Rome, when he resumed the duties of scring pastor of S. Alphonsus parish here during the R. v. Dean's absence. Amongst the many who mourn his loss none will feel it more keenly than the children of the par more keenly than the children of the par leb, with whom he became a great favourite. During the last year of his college course, no doubt from hard study he contracted consumption, and to this terrible disease may be attributed his early death. Nevertheless he was an untiring worker and though weak in body he had a possular feenly for winning Ah! 'It seems so sad. Li'e's last adieu so also had a peculiar faculty for winning Still, Goa knows best. His will, on earth, Le done.'

Agg lev'd o'er Cross; mourn we o'er Crown he's won?

Ah no! We will not murmur, mourn, nor weep, Our Shepherd's soul's with God, his stricken
Sheep
'Lone, louely, stræying, shepherdless, will
pray.
Grief's speechless prayer: "Heav'a be his
bed this day!"

Dear sainted dead! low kneeling by thy
bler, after day, in the arduous duties of his calling, offering up the Holy Sperifice of the mass, into-tering to the dying, in-structing the children and winning back to

the fold of Jesus Christ those whose mis-fortune it had been to stray away. He had a thorough knowledge of the Catho-lic doctrine, but his strength was far too slight for his zeal and determination to aomitoister it in a maoner satisfactory to himself. To his profound wisdom and zeal may be attributed the many conversions he made while in Windsor and the response the colored people gave to his call to receive instruc-tions in our holy religion. His sermons were of the highest order, and while it was guage in which they were couched and the abundance of knowledge which they disclosed, yet he was utterle unable, owing to his weakness, to impart to them that force of expression which they deserved Above all things he lamented deeply the departure of any one from t e besom of the Catholic Church, and neither night nor day would be rest contented until he had

either recalled them or found out that it Was impossible to do so. Dear to every one, he became especially endeared to the Sisters of the Holy Names who regarded him as one of the most plous of priests, and from Sunday poon until he breathed his last on Wednesday morning they never left him, but nigh and day watched over him attending to his wants and offering up prayers to heaven to relieve him from his sufferings. robes of his priestly office, placed in th church, where the public might come and see it. Wednesday night the Koights of S: Augustice watched over it, four of them taking their position at the corners of the casket and were relieved every two

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the office of the dead began, and at 930 solemn high mass was sung, with the Very Monsignor Bruyere as cel-bra Rev. Father Scanlau as deacon, Rev. Father Semande as sub-deacon and R v. Father Bayard, P. P. of Sarnia, as master

of ceremonies.

In the sauctuary were Rev. Fathers O'Connor, D. D, Pres. L Assumption College, Sandwich, McBrady, Aboulin, Cote, of Sandwich, Andrieu and Bechard, Covie, Of Sandwien, America and Podator, Covie, Detroit; Girard, Belle River; O'Connor, Maidstone; Crispin, Amherst burg; McGrath, Windsor; Hodgkinson, of Woodsies, and Dominican and Franciscan Fighers of Detroit. The services were Fathers of Detroit. The services were conducted in the most impressive manner During the Mass the Knights of St. Augustine acted as a guard of honor to Augustine acted as a guard of honor to the respected dead. Schmidt's requiem mass was beautifully rendered by the choir, consisting of Mrs J A. K Icov, Mrs G W. Babv. Mrs E Madden, Miss A Ouellette, Messrs. E Hauraban, H R Casgrain, J. O. Reaume and A Belle perche, assisted by the choir of St. Mary's Academia, Mrs. Andrew the direction of Academy, all under the direction of Mr. W. A. Haurshan. Mr. J. L. Marentette presided at the organ. At the offertory Mrs. J. A. Kuray beautifully rendered "Angels ever bright and fair." and at the communion the choir sang "Miseremini mei" The church was very appropriately draped for the occa-sion. Black and white rolls of drapery were stretched across it from one pular ocartog evidence of the high respect in merchants, on Oct. 12th, made their retained the Land Acts. It was a lasting honor to the sams parish. At 12.30 o'clock the funeral took ended place from the church to the G. T. R. Bishop of St. J.hn, dedicated a new church at St. Mary's (opposite Frederic-ment.) from Father Aboultn, and at 4 o'clock he breathed his last, while resting in the arms of Father McGrath. Thus ended one of the purest and most station. The pall bearers were: Dr.

corpse, and a large concurse of people followed the remains to the station, where it was placed in the charge of Mesers. John Harman and P J McHugh, who were delegated by the C M B A and Knights of S. John to conduct it to Goder-ch, his former home, for interment. The train arrived at Goderich at 10 30 pm., where it was met by a large number of his relatives and friends. A hearse and pall bearers were also in readiness and the remains were conveyed to the church, where it by in state until the following morning. At 9.30 solemn high mass was sung, with Rev. Dean Murphy of Irishtown as celebrant; Rev. Father O Shea of Sea forth as descen, and Father West subdeacon. Father Scaulan, Aylward, Lotz and Watters were also present.

Rev. Father Boubat took charge of the

choir and sang during the mass some beautiful solos

beautiful solus

After mass Rev. Father Watters, of
Goderich, stepped to the sanctuary railing
and took for his text, "Precious in the
sight of the Lord is the death of the just,"
and spoke substantially as follows:

He was is manimate here to day stood

before this altar three years ago and offer ed up the grandest pravers to beaven that it is possible to offer up, he Holy sacrifice of the mass. His holy and pure heart was full with excred inspirations, and as he moved upon the altar the congregation saw in him the promise of a pious and holy man. His aged father who is here in sorrow to day and who feels deeply the loss of his beloved son, also saw the fruits of his cares and pains, and realized the honor and distinction which his son gained His hear was full with joy and love him whose promises were so ennobling and whose virtues were so conspicuous It was my joy and pride to kneel myself at his feet and receive his blessing.

I wished him at that time a long and happy life. He could hear me then, but to day, there he lies cold and lifeless in death's terrible grasp He was young in years but old in virtues. He was a model of holy piety, and God has seen fit to call him to himself, while he has spared others who need more time for preparation. Death, my beloved triends, is a sentence that shall be pronounced upon us all. Men may live as conquer ors, but they must die as men. atter friend will depart, and no love, no education nor position, can gain for them a commutation of that awful sentence This is only a land of temporary sojourn and according as we have lived here will justice be meted out to us after death. Our deceased friend was all piety and all holy and well may the words of holy writ be applied in his case, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of the just.

He was born here thirty three years ago, when the Rev. Father Schneider had sgo, when the lost Father Schneider dad charge of this congregation. It was h-poured upon him the regenerating waters of baptism, and made his soul pure and holy in the sight of God Ever an obedient child to his parents, he grew up a pious by, and as time flei by a desire to a pions by, and as time hell by a desire to enter the priesthood had grown up within him. He approached his parents and stated his wishes. With hearts full of jy and pride at their son's holy aspirations, they he stened to send him to college, and on the 3rd day of October, three years ago, he was ord sined a priest of G.d. He was sent to Windsor as the assistant of the Very Rev Dean Wagner, who, on Father McManus a year later being called away to take charge of Woodslee parsish, de clared before his congregation that on "loosing him he was loosing his right arm." This, beloved friends, was a worthy tribute to a young man, and a tribute that he had richly earned, at that early period

pleasure of seeing him. At that time he was looking very poorly. I asked him why he worked so hard, and advised him to take it easy. He replied that he could not help working and thought even at the expense of his life that it was his duty to do so Christ says. "Unless you take do so Christ says, "Ualess you take up your cross and follow me, you shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven" He has taken up his cross and carried it with the endurance of a martyr. He loved to labor under it and I am sure that the fruits of his labor has gained for him his reward. His life, therefore, is an example for all of us to follow. Our time will soon come, and like him we should

After mass his remains were taken to Colborne cemetery, followed by a large number of mouraing relat ves and friends There, upon the side of a beautiful bill, but a short distance from where he fi st breathed the breath of lite, he was laid away forever by the side of his mother.

Requiescat in pace
The tather of the deceased priest died suddenly on Sanday night last, of grief, owing to the loss of his on. He was in the 85 h year of his age. A pranchild the 85 h year of his aga. A grandchild died on the same day as Father McManus.

> Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

The rumor is again current that Ald. Lautalum will be appointed by the Local Government to fill the vacant seat in the Legislative Council. The alderman would gislative Council. The alderman would a valuable acquisition to the Upper

The complimentary concert to Miss Coholan, by the Father Matthew Associa-tion, in Mechanic's Institute, Nov. 17 b, was a grand success. The president, Mr. R J Walsh, thanked the audience, in a neat address, for the large attendance. A renewal of the mission held in St.

Peter's church, Portland, in May last

reter's couren. Portland, in May last will begin on Sunday, Dec. 4th.
Mesers T. O'Brien & Co., Agents for the Record, have resumed business at their old stand, 53 King street. A fire in the building occupied by them and Messrs McCafferty & Daly, dry goods merchants, on Oct. 12th, made their re-

ton) York County, Nov 14th. The ser-mon was preached by the Rev. J J. Walsh,

of this city.
The Rev. W. C. Gaynor, P. P., Debes, Carleton County, is going to spend the winter in Lower California for the benefit of his health. During his absence the Rev. Authory Carolan, of Chatham diocese, will have charge of the parish.

The Rev. Wm. Dollard, P. P., St. Stephen, will lecture on "The ballad poetry of Ireland," in the M-chanic's Institute course this coming seas in.

The latest issue of Dublin papers receiv-d here acknowledge the receipt of £100 forwarded by the Irish Literary and. Benevolent Society a few weeks ago.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISE QUESTION:

Lord Mayor Sullivan was chairman of an immense meeting held in Dublia Nov. 24, to protest against the barbarous treatment to which Mr. O'Brien has been subjected by the Tullamore jail authorities. Seven English members of Parliament were present undetered by the tyranny exercised towards Mr. Wufred Blunt.

One hundred and thirty Gweedore tenants have been reinstated, their arrears of rent having been reduced £2,-500. Tacir is great rejoicing in consequence.

Mc M chael Davitt, in a speech at Carriele declared that the tribu and deal with the land question. He hopes deal with the land question to any land support will not be given to any land scorme proposed by Englishmen, even by Mr Gladstone hunself.

by Mr Gladstone himself.

D. MacNamara has been sentenced at Ennes to a week's imprisonment, for selling United Ireland. It is the first instance of a prosecution for selling newspapers. Two news vendors of Kiliarney have since been summoned for the same "crime." The Framen's Journal asserts that the arrest of the state of the s that the arrest of news agents for selling copies of United Ireland is illegal. It it is legal, it says, the Dublin depots of the Right Hon. Wm. H. Smith News. Company are guilty of the same off-nee, as they have sold thousands of United

Ireland
Mr. Payne, M. P., who has fortified himself in his Castle of Listarney to avoid arrest, is an Englishman by birth, and had reached the years of manhood before he made his home in Ireland. He is provisioned for one hundred days, and still defies the police to arrest him for attend

ing a proclaimed meeting.

Mr Healy at a league meeting at Edge worthlown contrasted the prison treatment of Mr. O Brien with that of E hs, French, and Col. Baker. and warned the Givernment that if O Brien died in prison there would be blood for blood and life for life. He denounced Judge O'Hagan as an enem yof Ireland. Lord Mayor Sullivan has received seven

summonses for publishing in the Nation, the proceedings of branches of the Lague. The trial begins on December After the trial of Lord Mayor Sul livan, the Government will prosecute a number of editors of other papers for publishing similar reports.

A flatter of excitement was occasioned

by the publication by the Times of the statement that Mr. Paraell has been living at Brockley under the assumed name of Preston, having taken a house there a year ago. The Nationalist members of Parliament profess not to be surprised, but state that Mr. Parnell adopted this expedient to secure privacy and security from outside intrusion walle suffering from poor

Twelve thousand persons assembled in Glasnevin cemetery, Dublin, on Sun-day, in honor of the Manchester martyrs. Many also visited the tomb erected at the expense of the three New York women in bonor of O'Donnel, the slayer present. Mr. Davitt unveiled a monu-ment erected at his expense, inscribed, 'To the memory of John Amuesty Nolan; a tribute of gratitude from one whom he helped to release from an English prison."

Messis, Illingworth, Moorehead, Chaun-ing and Stevenson, English members of Paliament, visited Archbishop Croke on

Monday.

An attempt made in Limerick on Sanday to hold a demonstration in honor of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkia and O'Brien, was suppressed by the police. The unveiling of a statue to commemorate the hanging of the mea was set down as a portion of the pro-gramme. Fearing interference with the statue, a guard surrounded it dur-ing the night. Mr. M:luerney, of New York, who had been chosen to pre-side at the demonstration, was on the ground and addressed the people. The police then drew their batons and made an on-laught upon the crowd. This was an on-laught upon the crowd. Into was answered by stone throwing. The crowd was dispersed. Sub-equ-ntly wherever groups were found assembling, the police charged upon them and setzed their flags. In these encounters a number of people were hurt. Troops subsequently occa-In these encounters a number of people were hurt. Troops subsequently occupied the thorougalares, and the mayor and other municipal officers exerted themselves in quieting the people. The polical of their batons indiscriminately, clubbing men, women and small boys. They even pursued the fiscing people into their houses. The organist of a Catholic church was clubbed on the head while leaving the building. During the dis-turbance one shop was completely wrecked and the windows of the County Club were

The Freeman's Journal declares that the consigning of Mr. Mandeville in a stinking cell at Tullamore prison for refusing to clean utensits and exercise in company

with ordinary criminals is as scandalous as the worst outrages committed in Bombay or Neapolitan prisons.

On the invitation of the Oxford University Russell Club, John Dillon, M. P., on Monday delivered an address in the Corn. Exchange. He reviewed the history of Ireland and said that agit tion in that country was justifiable. Without agitacountry was justifiable. tion the Irisn would not have obtained

## Condensed from the Irish American. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Mr. D. Crilly, M. P., has been requested by Mr. T. P. O'Connor to deliver
a series of addresses at 14 or 15 meetings
in English constituencies where it is
hoped Home Rule vistories will be won
at the next election.

The national Club in Rutiand square,
Dublin, was formally opened on Nov. 1st,
by an inaugural banquet, and the proseedings were of a most successful character. Mr. John O'Leary occupied the
chair, and delivered a suitable address
The speech of Mr. Davitt, however, was
undoubtedly the feature of the evening;
and was received with loud plaudite.
Mr. Davitt in the course of his observations referred to the statement which is
reported to have been made by Mr.
Chamberlain to an interviewer on the
previous Sunday, to the effect that there
was no real desire on the part of the
Brish people for a native Parliament, but
that it was a mere matter of sentiment,
and he quoted as against this statement
of Mr. Chamberlain's an extract from
the writings of Mr. Lecky, the historian,
who pointed out the evil consequences
which must ensue from disregarding this
sentiment. During the evening Mr.
John Clancy, T. C., one of the secretar
ies, read a brief statement of the work
dene by the committee in the past nine
months, from which it appeared that the
progress made had been most satisfactory, the members at present on the
roll numbering 660, which is said to be a
number never before attained by any
elub in Ireland prior to its opening.
Interesting speeches were delivered by
Mr. Agnus Sutherland, M. P., Father
Gavan, and other gentlemen.

Wexford
To be sentenced for three months to

Wexford

To be sentenced for three mouths to skilly and plank-bed regulation, with no other occupation but that of oakum picking, and no other companions but wandering scoundrels and blackguards who missed preferment to the magisterial bench, is to-day an honor, says the Wexford People, of which Mr. Edward Walsh, Mayor of Wexford, who has been sentenced to three months imprisonment under the Coercion Act, is proprietor. Longford.

At Longford Quarter Sessions, on November 1st, before County Court Judge Fitzgerald, Hugh Kenny, an informer, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, having been convicted of houghing cattle, and attempting sui eide, near Granard. Kenny had informed the police that three men, including his brother, burned hay and houghed cattle; but he subsequently admitted that he was concerned with another man in the subrages. After being arrested he at cutrages. After being arrested he at tempted suicide. He has paid the pen alty of his bungling. If he had succeeded in getting the necks of his brother and the others whom he accused into the halter,he would have been well rewarded. But an informer who breaks down is good for nothing but the penal cell and the travaux forces. That is the moral of Castle rule in Ireland.

Louth. Louth.

On November 1st, the sad intelligence reached Drogheda, of the death of the Rev. Father McNamara, of the Vincentian Order, Phibeborough, son of Mr. John McNamara, Secretary of the Drogheda Harbor Commissioners. The immediate cause of death was small pox, contracted at the bedside of a penitent at Sheffield, where he was officiating. Very much regret is felt at his decease. He was a ripe scholar and an eloquent preacher.

Cork.

The collection for the Evicted Tenants' Fund, in Cork, shows that the city has behaved nobly. The collection there realized the splendid sum of £5.870 Five thousand pounds collected in a few weeks! Let the landlords look at that,

On the 20th ult., the anniversary of the adoption of the "Plan of Campaign" on the Kingston estate, was celebrated at Mitchelstown, by a large meeting of the tenants from all the districts of the estate. The meeting was characterized by much enthusiasm. Mr. John Culli nane, P. L. G., the chairman, said that they came there that day to seal and renew the determination they had ex pressed twelve months ago, to fight, in open, legitimate combination, despite all

on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, three of the Kingston estate bailiffs celebrated the imprisonment of Messrs. O'Brien and Mandeville in the public-house belonging to the sheriff's deputy. They afterwards took to the streets brandishing revolvers Later on they appeared again and began fierce executions against the imprisoned leader. They tell foul of two or three men, and were chastised in a vigorous fashion. One of them named Joseph insensible in the street, having lost a large quantity of blood and sustained several scalp wounds. This bailiff some time ago served several months in prison for threatening to shoot a man in an adjacent county. The Kingston bailiffs exercise a system of general terrorism.

Mr. J. C. Blake's resignation of the

Sessional Crown Solicitorship of Cork, is one of the strongest rebuffs which the Irish Executive has received since Mr Balfour took the business of Government into his own hand. It is a blow from within the circle of the Administration itself. It is a disavowal by a Government official of the miserable work Mr. Henry T. Wright, Clonakilty, has been appointed Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the city of Cork, in the place of Mr. Blake.

Kerry.

stituted at Rathkeale, the presiding magistrates being Mr J. B. Irwin, Limerick, and Major Rolleston, Newcastlewest. An evicted tenant, named William Mulcaby, his wife, son, and daughter were charged, at the prosecution of District Inspector P. J. Harrison, with wilfully taking and holding forcible possession of a bolding a Riddlestown. Mr. James H. Moran, solicitor, acted for the defence. Great interest was centred in the case, and the court was crowded long ere the hearing began. Deputations from nearly all the branches of the National League in the west of the county were presented. The case broke down for want of evidence. The chairman said that no case of forcible possession having been proved, the case would be dismissed without prejudice. The

man said that no case of forcible possession having been proved, the case would be dismissed without prejudice. The prosecutor should have gone in for wil ful trespass. The same rule applies to all the cases, and the decision, which was received with applause, will affect a large number of evicted tenants.

On October 28th, the County Court Judge in Limerick heard a case of great importance, brought by two tenants on the Glensharrold estate of Mr. Delmege against the agents, Messrs. Hosford and Hobsop, for trespass, in entering the premises of several tenants, without due authority. It was shown that the sheriff's writ under which the agents acted had expired and ceased to be valid. The jury gave verdicts against Mr. Hos acted had expired and ceased to be valid. The jury gave verdicts against Mr. Hos ford in the different cases, for sums amounting altogether to £65 with costs. On the 29th ult, Constable P. J. Carroll, of Rathkeaie Station, resigned his position in the police force, as a protest against the present policy of the Government. He intends to emigrate to America.

to America
Oa the night of November 2d, Michae Lane, his wife, and her brother Tnomas O Grady, who were sentenced to a month's imprisonment each for resisting month's imprisonment each for resisting eviction at Ardnacrusha, were released from the county Limerick jail. It had been intended to give them an ovation on their release, which was expected to occur in the morning; but the strange action of the authorities took the people by surprise. However, next morning, about nine o'clock, a large crowd assembled at the jail, an headed by a couple of bands, escorted the released prisoners to Parteen, where they visited their evicted homes. A meeting was held at which Messrs William Abraham, M P; Mr. Wilson, M. P.; and Mr. S. O Meara, T. C., were present, and resolutions of sympathy with the Lanes were passed, and the action of the authorities condemned.

Numerous ejectment decrees on loca Properties were granted at the Kilrush Quarter Sessions, on Oct. 17th, before the County Court Judge, There being no criminal business for trial, the Judge was presented with white gloves on the bench by Mr. O'Brien, Clerk of the Crown

Very Rev. Dr. Dinan, P. P., has had a thorough rectification made of the west-ern end of the Kilrush Catholic church edifice, Both inside and outside the wall has been picked and cemented. The wall behind the grand altar has been also white end; the picture of the Blessed Virgin cleaned and replaced, as also that of St. Joseph and the Infant Saviour (a

companion picture) was also cleaned and replaced.

On the 2d instant, a meeting was held at Clooney, near Quin, and was attended by over two thousand persons. The meeting was summoned by the Rev. Father Corry, C. C., for the purpose of denouncing the Government for carrying out unconstitutional laws, and curtailing freedom of speech, and the right of the people and their advocates, Irish, English, and Scotch, to obtain for Ireland all the privileges to which it is entitled There was a strong force of police in the locality, under District Inspector Hill, with Colonel Turner, Divisional Magis trate, in command, and Mr. Hodder, R. M. When the force first came up they dispersed an assemblage of boys who were hurling, but before reaching the place of meeting the proceedings had terminated, speeches having been delivered by Fathers Corry and Hogan, and the resolutions adopted.

Waterford,

Mr. Joseph Biggar, M. P., was in Water-ford on November 3rd. He looks fresher and even more lively than we have ever seen him. Advocating the principle of the Plan of Campaign seems to agree well with him.

It is pretty evident Lord Waterford's privilege to extract more rent for the tenants to buy on his own terms, will be considerably curtailed if the Plan of Campaign, which has just been adopted on his property, is only faithfully worked. Few thought that the flame lit at Scrahan would spread so rapidly.

Armagh. A movement is on foot amongst the Catholics of Lurgan to erect a memorial to their late worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father McKenna. It is not yet determined what shape the memorial will take, but certain it is to be worthy the memory of him who has done so much for religion in Lurgan town and parish.

Fermanagh. The aristocratic personage who ("by courtesy,") was some time ago "Lord Cole," but is now Lord Eoniskillen, has one undeniable quality. He is a man to his word. Some time ago he recommended openly that all the Catholics should be driven out of county Ferman agh. The reason for this truly liberal and Sermon on the Mount like advice was that the offending Catholics would not violate their consciences by voting for the noble Cole. Time has lapsed since the vindictive mot d'ordre was given. On the 3rd instant, a police sergeant called on the manager of the Kerry Sentinel and the other local papers, and warned them that for publishing reports of the suppressed branches of the National League, posting notices of same by placards, or selling newspapers containing such reports, they were liable to prosecution, and also that papers containing such reports were liable to be seized.

Limerick

In A Dreadful Condition.

Hattie E. Manthorn, of Mil Village, Ont, says, "My cough was dreadful, I could not sleep at nights on account of it, but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Baldrage, or selling newspapers containing such reports, they were liable to be seized.

Limerick On the 3rd instant, a police sergeant alled on the manager of the Kerry Sen present head of the clar, but has rather

Euniskillen brought up before two R. M.'s and sentenced (mariadh!) to the plank bed for the full term as a boycotting criminal of the first rank.

Galway.

There was no attempt at evictions on Oct. 31-t, Mr. Tener, the agent, contenting himself with making a seizure of twelve of the cattle belonging to Mr. Cornelius Donnelly, P. L. G., under a warrant of distraint for a year's rent, £28. Intelligence reached Baltinasloe, on that afternoon, that Mr. Tener, accompanied by Whelan, the estate bailiff, and a large escort of police, at an early hour that morning had arrived at Moste Farm, the lands of Mr. Jerome Donnelly, of Dunlo street, Ballinasloe, where thirty heifers afternoon, that Mr. Tener, accompanied by Whelan, the estate bailiff, and a large escort of police, at an early hour that morning had arrived at Moste Farm, the lands of Mr. Jerome Donnelly, of Dunio street, Ballinaslee, where thirty heifers and one bullock were immediately distrained and driven off to Portumna. The amount of rent distraired for is £180, being one year's rent due the first of May last. It will be remembered that Mr. Donnelly is the tenant whose rent was recently reduced by the Sub Commission from £180 to £100 a year. Mr. Donnelly has placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor, Mr. Bowler, of Ballinaslee, who advises the distress to have been illegally made.

Maye.

A notable swindle has been devised by certain over cute landlords in the South and West against which it is necessary at once to warn the tenants. It is

and West against which it is necessary at once to warn the tenants, It is obviously desirable that purchasers under the Land Purchase Act should under the Land Purchase Act should commence their career as proprietors, absolutely free from all claims in respect of antecedent rents. Hence it is enacted under the rules of the Commissioners that "before making any conveyance or vesting order the Land Commissioner must be satisfied that the tenants' rents up to the said gale day have been paid, satisfied, or released." In order to put this beyond all question, every conveyance contains a clause to the effect that the vendor—that is to say, the jandlord the vendor-that is to say, the landlord the vendor—that is to say, the iandlord—releases to the purchaser—that is, the tenant—"all arrears of rent up to the date of these presents." But, not withstanding this, an evasion has been attempted by getting tenants to sign promisary notes for the arrears of rent thus expressly released.

SCONE ABBEY

Is in the county of Perth, or Perthsire, on the left bank of the Tay, and is famous as the seat of one of the most venerable of Scottish Abbeys. Scone is first mentioned in the beginning of the 10th century, when a council was held there, in the 6th year of the reign of king Constantine, at which time it is styled by the chronicles which record the fact reals. civitas, the royal city. A monastery was built at Scone, probably about the same period, and there was located the famous stone on which the kings of the Scots were inaugurated, and which was carried by Edward I. of England to Westminster Abbey.

In place of the ancient monastery, an

Abbey of canons regular was founded by Alexander I. in 1115 and there the sovereigns continued to be crowned Alexander III, the last of the ancient race of kings, and Robert Bruce, the founder of the new dynasty, were crowned at Scone; but after the accession of the house of Stuart, the coronation took place sometimes in other churches, the summer of 1559, when Perth was held by the lords of the congregation, a disorderly multitude of their adherents assaulted the monastery of Scone, set it on fire and left it a blackened ruin.
The last celebration of coronation at Scone was that of Charles II, on Jan, 1st, 1651. The Abbey church had never been restored, and the solemnity took place in the parish kirk, the crown being placed on the king's head by the Marquis of Argyle. In Jan., 1716, the Jacouite leaders endeavored to encourage their followers by fixing a day for the coronation of the "Chevalier" at Scone, but the design was abandoned. In the reign of James VI. the Abbey of Scone was erected into a temporal lordship, in favor of Sir David Murray, afterward created Viscount Stormounth, The great chief Justice, the Earl of Mansfield, younger son of the fifth Viscount Stor unth, was born at Scone, and the Scottish peerage is now merged in the British earldom. This family had a residence near the site of the Abbey, and hence known as the palace of Score. The present palace was erected on the same site in the beginning of this century .- From Chamber's Encyclopedia.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he acciden ally made a preparation which was enjoying the best of health. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this receips free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nansea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh Cold in twenty-four nours address CRADDOCK & Co. 1832 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

A Hint to Housekeepers. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont, says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybydy."

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven-Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven-hurst, Ont., writes: My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all dis-orders of the system orders of the system.

In A Dreadful Condition.

aning such reports, they were liable to nosecution, and also that papers consisting such reports were liable to be eized.

Limerick.

On Tuesday, October 25th, a special court under the Crimes Act was con-

THE FAIRT'S PUNERAL.

This is supposed to have taken place, near Ben Canachan, in the Highlands of Scotland.

"There it was, on a little river island,

that once, whether sleeping or waking we know not, we saw celebrated a fairy's funeral.

funeral.

First, we heard small pipes playing, as if no bigger than hollow rushes that whisper to the night winds; and more piteous than aught that trills from earthly instrument was the scarce audi-

seemed, of flowers unknown to the island hills; and on the bier, a fairy, lying with uncovered face, pale as the lily, and motionless as the snow.

The dirge grew fainter and fainter and

then died quietly away; when two of the creatures came from the circle and took

creatures came from the circle and took
their station, one at the head and the
other at the foot of the bier.

They sang alternate measures, not
louder than the twittering of the awak
ened wood-lark before it goes up the
dewy air, but dolorous and full of the
desolation of death. The flower bier
stirred, for the spot on which it lay sank
slowly down and in a few moments the

stirred, for the spot on which it lay sank slowly down, and, in a few moments, the green sward was smooth as ever, the very dews glittering above the buried fairy.

A cloud passed over the moon, and with a choral lament, the funeral troop sailed duskily away, heard afar off, so still was the midnight solitude of the glen. Then the disenthralled Orchy began to rejoice as before, through all her streams and falls, and at the sudden leaping of the waters and outbursting of the moon, I awoke!—Christopher North, Blackwood's Mag.

Home Happiness.

Home happiness is made up of gleams of sunshine—little rays of light. If your hearts drinks in sunshine, you will throw out brightness and warmth around

The joy of life is made up of little kindnesses, pleasant words, cheerful smiles; these are as welcome in the home as the sun is to the flowers, giving forth its warmth and brightness.

The more happiness we shed around us the more will come into our hearts The secret of all true happiness is having peace in the heart. The blessing comes from God Himself; for He has promised to "bless His people with peace."

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FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Pan Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Mayenue, New York City.

TWENTY POURTH AND LAST SUNDAY A PENTECOST
"For as the lightning cometh out cast, and appearet even unto the we shall also the coming of the Son of be"—3t. Matt xxiv, 27.

Our Holy mother the Church, in Gospel of this last Sunday of the before Advent, fixes our attention the second Advent or coming of our Jesus Christ in His majesty to judg living and the dead. She does this to determine the second advented the second that by a true contrition we may be pared to receive Him with joy whe comes as a little infant at Christmas, He comes at the hour of death, and we meet Him at the great judge. we meet Him at the great judg

day. same time the destruction of Jerus and the final destruction of the world Jerusalem may be taken as the foot of the soul, so that what befell Jeru represents to us in lively colors shall befall souls which, dying unrelled to God, shall fall under His ments.
Now, our Lord says of Jerusalem

Now, our Lord says of Jerusalem she shall suddenly be surrounded be enemies, who shall dig a trench as her and wall her in on every side so no one can escape from her. That he habitants shall die victims of pestilen famine, and the edge of the sword, she shall be left an utter waste. The anguish and distress of that time she constant than anything which had hand. greater than anything which had hap before since the world began. He the exact time when all this would place "Amen, I say to you, this generaball not pass away, until all these the documents."

be done."
All this literally came to pass v All this literally came to pass of forty years after this prophecy was spendent the Romans besieged the slaughtered over a million of peopled the remnant army captive, to be tered over the face of the earth.

All this horror and desolation is a figure and shadow of what shall place at the end of the world. The ferings of that time are nothing in parison of what the wicked and dis

parison of what the wicked and disent shall endure at the awful d Jerusalem, that city of God, so b

ful and giorious, was utterly dest because of her sins and obstinate rej of God's mercy offered her by th of God, the Messias, our Lord The soul, the greatest and noblest

The soul, the greatest and noblest of the Creator, capable of unbo happiness, if she chooses sin and dis ence, if she refuses to repent and God's forgiveness, shall tall a prey justice, and forever fall from he estate by her own folly.

The nour of death shall shortly be us. Then the soul will be in great a our own sinful passions shall rise a us. If we have lived to gratify the to sin, how difficult it will be to We cannot, all of a sudden, love w have bated, and hate what we have

All hope of escape will be cut off a All hope of escape will be cut off a shall be an easy prey to our enemie The great judgment day for the world may be a long way off; but all, that is of little consequence to each one of us must have his own ular judgment within a few ye months or weeks—when the time

death comes. Let us take our Lord's counsel leave Jerusalem before the enem rounds her; flee to the mountain stop to take anything with us, but once, nor hesitate a moment—that from our sins, flee from all sinful pr and indulgences. Examine ourselves, plore our sine, judge ourselves, co ourselves: flee to the mountains of resolve over and over again not again, but for the rest of our liver

God will hear our prayer; He wi out all our sins, receive us into the enly Jerusalem, where we shall re-and secure from all our enemies eternity. Amen.

Why no Scotchmen go to Hea

Long years ago, in times so remo history does not fix the epoch, a d war was waged by the King of So war was waged by the King of Sc Scottish valor prevailed, and the I Scottand, elevated by his success, a his prime minister, Lord Alexande "Well, Sandy," said he, "is ther a king we canna conquer noo?" "An' it please your majesty, I k

King that your majesty canna van "An' who is he, Sandy?" Lord Alexander, reverently look said: "The King o' heaven."
"The King o' whur, Sandy?"
"The King o' whaven."
The Scottish king did not under the but was unwilling to exhibit any

ance.

"Just gang your ways, Sandy, the King o' heaven to gie' up his ions or I'll come myself and ding! o' them: and mind. Sandy, ve ding

o' them; and mind, Sandy, ye dimit back to us until ye hae dune oor the Lord Alexander retired much per but met a priest, and, reassured, reand presented himself.

"Well, Sandy," said the king, seen the King o' heaven, and whe to oor biddin'?"

"An', it pleases your majesty seen ane o' his accredited minister "Well, and what says he?" "Well, and what says he?"
"He says your majesty may e
his kingdom for the asking o' it,"
"Was he sae civil?" said th
warning to magnanimity. "Ju
your ways back Sandy, an' tell t
o' heaven that for his civility the
Scotchman shall set foot in his kin

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Is very palatable and much better by population oil. Dr. W. H. Cam Halifax, N. S., says: "I have pu Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Hypophosphites for the past two y found it more agreeable to the and have better results from its any other preparation of the kin ever tried." Put up in 50c, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$

#### PIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. mached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

TWENTY FOURTH AND LAST SUNDAY AFTER

For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and appeareth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be"—st. Matt xxiv, 27.

De"-st. Matt xxiv, 27.

Our Holy mother the Church, in the Gespel of this last Sunday of the year before Advent, fixes our attention upon the second Advent or coming of our Lord Jeans Christ in His majesty to judge the living and the dead. She does this to exceite us to examine and judge ourselves, that by a true contrition we may be preserved to receive Him with joy when He ared to receive Him with joy when He pared to receive Him with joy when He comes as a little infant at Christmas, when He somes at the hour of death, and when meet Him at the great judgment

Our Lord in this Gospel foretells at the same time the destruction of Jerusalem and the final destruction of the world.

Jerusalem may be taken as the figure of the soul, so that what befell Jerusalem represents to us in lively colors what shall befall souls which, dying unrecon-ciled to God, shall fall under His judg-

Now, our Lord says of Jerusalem that she shall suddenly be surrounded by her enemies, who shall dig a trench around enemies, who shall dig a trench around her and wall her in on every side so that no one can escape from her. That her inhabitants shall die victims of pestilence, of famine, and the edge of the sword, until she shall be left an utter waste. That the anguish and distress of that time shall be greater than anything which had happened before since the world began. He told the exact time when all this would take place "Amen. I say to you this generation." place "Amen, I say to you, this generation shall not pass away, until all these things

All this literally came to pass within forty years after this prophecy was spoken, when the Romans besieged the city, slaughtered over a million of people, and

saughtered over a minion of people, and led the remnant army captive, to be scat-tered over the face of the earth. All this horror and desolation is a mere figure and shadow of what shall take place at the end of the world. The suf ferings of that time are nothing in com parison of what the wicked and disobedient shall endure at the awful day of

Jerusalem, that city of God, so beautiful and glorious, was utterly destroyed because of her sins and obstinate rejection of God's mercy offered her by the Son of God, the Messias, our Lord Jesus

The soul, the greatest and noblest work The soul, the greatest and noblest work of the Creator, capable of unbounded happiness, if she chooses sin and disobedicate, ence, if she refuses to repent and accept God's forgiveness, shall fall a prey to His justice, and forever fall from her high justice, and forever fall from her high

estate by her own folly.

The nour of death shall shortly be upon us. Then the soul will be in great straits.
The devils of hell shall surround us, and our own sinful passions shall rise against us. If we have lived to gratify them and to sin, how deficult it will be to repent. We cannot, all of a sudden, love what we have bated, and hate what we have loved. All hope of escape will be cut off and we

shall be an easy prey to our enemies.

The great judgment day for the whole world may be a long way off; but, after all, that is of little consequence to us, for each one of us must have his own partic ular judgment within a few years or months or weeks—when the time of his

Let us take our Lord's counsel then leave Jerusalem before the enemy sur-rounds her; flee to the mountains, not stop to take anything with us, but flee at once, nor hesitate a moment—that is, flee from our sins, flee from all sinful practices mercy; entreat and beg for forgiveness; resolve over and over again not to sin again, but for the rest of our lives to be faithful and true.

God will hear our prayer; He will wipe out all our sins, receive us into the heav-enly Jerusalem, where we shall rest safe and secure from all our enemies for all

### Why no Scotchmen go to Heaven.

Long years ago, in times so remote that history does not fix the epoch, a dreadful war was waged by the King of Scotland. Scotland, elevated by his success, sent for his prime minister, Lord Alexander.

"Well, Sandy," said he, "is there ne'er a king we canna conquer noo?"

"An' it please your majesty, I ken o' a King that your mejesty canna vanquish."

King that your majesty canna vanquish.
"An' who is he, Sandy?"

Lord Alexander, reverently looking up,

said: "The King o' heaven."
"The King o' whur, Sandy?"
"The King o' whur, Sandy?"
"The Scottish king did not understand,

but was unwilling to exhibit any ignor-

"Inst gang your ways, Sandy, and tell the King o' beaven to gie' up his domin-tons or I'll come myself and ding him oot o' them; and mind, Sandy, ye dinna come back to us until ye hae dune oor biddin." Lord Alexander retired much perplexed,

but met a priest, and, reassured, returned and presented himself.
"Well, Sandy," said the king, "hae ye seen the King o' heaven, and what says he to oor biddin'!"

"An', it pleases your majesty, I have seen ane o' his accredited ministers." "Well, and what says he?"

"He says your majesty may e'en hae his kingdom for the asking o' it."
"Was he sae civil?" said the king, warming to magnanimity. "Just gang your ways back Sandy, an' tell the King o' heaven that for his civility the deil a Scotchman shall set foot in his kingdom."

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#### PRACTICAL CATHOLICS.

TO BE CATHOLIC MERELY IN NAME IS GLAR-INGLY INSUFFICIENT.

Catholic Columbian.

Bad Catholics are those who do not Bad Catholics are those who do not practice their religion. This may hurt, but we cannot deny the truth of the assertion for all that. We call a mechanic a good workman when he does his work well. We say "he is a good mechanic" We not only speak of his capability, but also of his practice. We go farther and say a man is not in his senses if he have the capability and do not exercise it in his trade or profession. We assert that a man who can but will not is not worthy of considers. feesion. We assert that a man who can but will not is not worthy of considera-tion. We say he has every thing in his own hands. If he fail he fails because he does not exert himself, and is there-

fore, unworthy of even pity.

How is it with a Catholic? He has everything in this world from God who commands him to hear the Church. God commands him to hear the Church. God gives him grace superabundantly wherewith to practice his faith as a Catholic. What can he ask for that he has not ready to his hand? Did God thus enrich him that he might only bring forth thorns, offenses sgainst God, as the fruit of his life? He knows his duty to God, his neighbor and himself, and, therefore, cannot plead ignorance.

The bishops and pastors of the Church are continually explaining these duties to the faithful. Those who are ignorant must say, "I could have known them, but would not." What will God say to them when they are called before His throne

would not." What will God say to them when they are called before His throne of Justice? They cannot dare expect the sentence of the just, for they have despised the commands of God. God tells us that the time will come when He will laugh at the destruction of those who put off their conversion from day to who put off their conversion from day to

day.

We are about to enter a holy season, the

We have been uniting We are about to enter a holy season, the time of Advent. We have been uniting ourselves with the whole Church during October before the altar of God, begging for peace and the diffusion of God's holy gospel throughout the whole world; but how can we expect God to hear us unless we make clean our own souls? We should ask ourselves how it is with us? Are we improving the time which God has eight improving the time which God has given us to work out our salvation?

The feast of All Saints is gone by, and the commemoration of all the faithful departed also. How have we spent these two days of grace and mercy? The first was a day of grace to ourselves; the second a day for mercy on our part to the poor souls of those gone before us. We must account for every talent that God gives to us, and the day of reckoning is not far off. Life is short and we must improve dead.

"Do as you would be done by" is a good motto to follow in our actions towards the living and the dead. If you, kind reader, have been careless of your duty towards the dead on All Soul's day do not forget it for the rest of this month of November. Join the millions of the Church in praying for the faithful departed. Be a child of the Church in deed and in truth, and extend to these souls the charity you will one day need yourselves.

yourselves.

Teach your children, parents, to pray for the dead. Tell them of these that are near to them by blood, affinity and friendship, but who are no longer of this world. Remind them of the poor priests who labored for you in times word by and who are now, perhaps, of pricets who labored for you in times gone by, and who are now, perhaps, of the Church Suffering. Tell them of the bishops known to you while they lived, and ask them to pray for them. Tell them of their brothers and sisters and grand-parents, relatives and friends, and cause them to pray by praying for them in family prayers.

which there are no family night-prayers at least! The children of such families often wandes from their faith, for the reason of not having been taught to prac tice it at home. Say the Rosary every night during November for the poor souls and God will bless your family for it. Go your children go with you; but above all have the Holy Sacrifice offered up for them.

S. S. M.

### Newspaper Law.

1. A postmaster is required to give no-tice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for

2 If any person orders his paper dis-continued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is

3 Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has sub-

scribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

HOW BEN. BUTLER GOT RICH.

YOUNG MEN OF TO DAY MAY DO L'KEWISE IF THEY FOLLOW ADVICE GIVEN. General B. F. Butler being asked for some suggestions on gaining success, stated that when he was a young lawyer, practicing in Lowell, Mass., a bank president advised him to take his little deposit and buy real estate, from which he could be deriving some revenue. The general said that he had but little money and

was uncertain as to his future.
"Never mind," said the bank president, "go to the next public auction of real estate, bid off a lot with a building of some kind on it, pay down what money you have and give your promis-sory notes for the balance. You will

come out all right."
General Butler says this advice was good. When a man has obligated himself, by his notes, to pay money at a cer-tain time, it inclines him to economy. He followed the advice, and in time became the owner of several parcels of valuable real estate in Lowell.

Two classes will not be likely to heed such advice—the improvident and the over cautious. The latter will be apt to say: "It would be all right but for those dreadful promissory notes. They are always running on and it a man falls sick they do not wait for him to get well."

There is this danger, of course, but one can make no business venture without some risk and with the knowledge acquired by recent investigations of the cause of most ordinary ailments, and the means of cure, one runs little risk from that source. It is now known that most of the common allments have their origin in deranged kidneys. They are the chief blood purifier of the system and when disordered a breaking down somewhere is soon inevitable, because the poison, which in their healthy condition is eminated, is carried through the entire system.

Put them in order, and health returns. C. D. Dewey, a successful man, president of the Johnson Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y., gives his experience a

follows:
In 1882 my health was failing, my head pained me constantly, my appetite was uncertain, I could not sleep soundly. I attributed this to the extreme pressure of business cares, but I grew w finally was confined to my bed for two months. It seemed as though I would "never recover" my former health. Under the aid of stimulants I gradually gained strength, so that in a fer I was able to attend to business, but I could walk only with the assistance of a cane, and then in a slow and unsteady manner. I continued somewhat in the same condition until February last, when I used Warner's safe cure. It has cured me, I consider it a valuable remedy and

can highly recommend it. Young men have but to use ordinary prudence, and when any derangement occurs if they use the same means as did this successful business man, they may feel a constant assurance of their ability to carry to successful conclusion all ordinary business projects, including the care of their promissory notes when

#### Honest Work.

The Christian workingman is more than faithful to his employer, for takes as his models St. Joseph and the Saviour. We are all of us workers in one way or another; but how many of us are possessed of an earnest desire that the work which we put from our bands shall be a thorough, honest, faithful perform ance that shall fulfil its purpose, and withstand the ravages of time? The great difference in labor is not what is done—not the kind of work which we perform—but in the spirit which we put into it. From the cleansing of a room to and indulgences. Examine ourselves, deplore our sine, judge ourselves, condemn
ourselves; flee to the mountains of God's

God help the unfortunate family in the hands to the noblest work of the heart and brain, it is the determination to make it of the best possible quality that places it in the front rank. The work that is performed only for the sake of what it will bring, not for what it will carry forth, is like cloth of shoddy, which may please the eye, but will not wear. It is cheap, flimsy stuff woven with no nobler purpose than to hold together long enough to be bought and paid for.

### THE ROCK OF CASHEL

Is situated near the city of the same name, in the County of Tipperary, Ire-land. The "rock" rises abruptly from the plain outside of the city, and is crowned with the finest collection of ruins in Ireland. These consist of a round tower, s Gothic cathedral, built about the twelfth century, a monastery and a castle of about the same date, and a chapel of hewn stone, with a roof of the same material, built in the Saxon and Norman style of architecture, and still showing marks of extraordinary beauty. These remains, which are visible at a great distance, are all within an enclosed area At the foot of the rock are the ruins of Hore Abbey and of a Dominican priory. Don-ald O'Brien, king of Limerick, and his nobles took the oath of allegiance to Henry II. here, in 1172. Cashel was the ancient residence of the Sovereigns of Munster, and is often called "the city of the kings." In the civil wars following the rebellion of 1641, it was taken by Lord Inchiquin, and afterwards by Cromwell.

### Deep Sea Wonders

exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. succeed.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes:
I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
both for myself and family for diphtheria,
with the very best results I regard it as
the best remedy for this disease, and would

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

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

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TO THE CLERGY

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

#### O. M. B. A.

North Bay, Nov 18th, 1887.

B B Brows Esq., Dran Sin and Bro.

Last night Mr. Kels, Special Deputy from Toronto, organised our Branch, N.

K known as "St Mary's of the Luke"

A known as thirteen members initiated. There were thirteen members initiated a list of whose names I berewith sent you. Everything in connection with the organisation was very agreeable and all seemed well pleased with the Deputy and his instructions. I hope and believe that by New Year's we will have a mem M. S. Hughra, Rec. and Cor. Sec.

OFFICERS

Chancellor protein. Michael Brennan
Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Jos. Bloem
President, Rev. Jos. Bloem
1st Vice President, Dani J. M. Keown
2nd Vice President, John Bunchet
Recording Secretary, Morton S.

Neustadt, Nov. 25th, 1887.

MR S R BROWN—DEAR SIR AND BRO—In accordance with your directions, yesterday we organized Branch No. 65 at Ayton, in St. Peter's Parish, with thirteen charter members. Under the moble guidance of the Rev. Father Owens, moble guidance of the Rev. Father Owens, and the very enthusiastic officers, I hesitate not in saying that this will be a flouri-hing Branch, equal in all its faculties if not surpsaying thirty nine, whose promptness speaks for itself. Following is the list of

Spiritual Adviner, Rev. V. S. Owens
President, C. O Donnell
lat Vice President, A O'Farrell
2nd Vice President, J. Herringer
Recording Secretary, John Sheehan
Assistant Secretary, M. O'Donnell
Treasurer, M. Doyle
Marshall, M. Lynch
Quard, S. Horrigan
Trustees, M. O'Donnell, T. Moran, A.
O'Farrell, J. Morris, and J. B. O Rielly,
Meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Saturdays
of each month. Yours fraternally,
Jacob J. Weinerr,

JACOB J WEINERT, U. M B. A. Deputy

St. Thomas, 19th Nov., A. D. 1887. Mr. William Fiannery, Ann Murray and Timothy Murray, the Executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of Andrew Murray, late of the city of St. Thomas, in the County of Eigin, laborer, hereby certify that we have this day received from Thomas H. Cray, E.q., Secretary of Branch No. 2 of the C. M. B. A. at St Thomas, the sum of seventeen bundred dollars, being the amount in full of the beneficiary fund of the late Andrew Murray above named in the C M. B. A, due to his children, and we hereby acknowledge the re-pt of the said sum of seventeen hundred dollars and hereby release and discharge the Catholic Murual Benefit Association from any and all claims and demands of ever nature or kind in reference

WM FLANNERY.

WM FLANNERY,
MRS ANN MURRAY,
Trustees of Andrew Murray.
St. Thomas, 19 h Nov., 1887.
Received from Thomas H. Cray, E-q,
Geretary of Branch No 2, C, M B. A,
at St. Thomas, the sum of three hundred
dollars, in full my share of beneficiary
fund of the late Andrew Murray, of St.
Thomas, in the County of Elgin, laborer,
decessed, in the Catholic Murnal Benefit
Association.
T. MURRAY.

T. MURRAY,

Branch 39 - Naudstadt ..... Nov. 10
" 61 - Merriton ...... " 11

01-Meliton	-	
1- Windsor	"	13
50-M ntreal	**	13
52-Winnipeg	"	17
21-St Clements	**	18
60-Dablin	66	18
9-Kingston	46	18
14-Galt	66	18
53 - Mount Forest	"	18
28-0.tawa	66	18
7-Sarnia		19
49-Toronto	66	21
6-Strathroy	66	29
57-O.illia	"	23
23-Seaforth	66	23
43-Brockville	"	2:
46-Walkerton	"	2:
27-Petrolia	"	24
56-Hamilton	66	24
16-Prescott	66	24
19—Ingersoll	66	2
13-Stratford	46	2
58-O.tawa	4	2
24—Thorold	"	2
4-London	"	2
5-Brantford	**	20
42-Woodstock		28
36-Port Lamoton	4	28

We will continue to publish list of ments within Branches paying assessme twenty days of date of issue.

A couple of weeks ago Mrs Scott Siddons gave an entertainment in Brockville, under the auspices of Branch 43 of the C.

M. B. A. It was a grand success, and the members of the Branch received considerable praise for their enterprise.

During the past month, Grand President O'Connor visited the C. M. B A. brothers of Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Morrisburg, Cornwall Brockville, Prescott, Morrisburg, Cornwall and Montreal. Bro. O'Connor says he found everything in the C. M. B. A. line working very satisfactorily and in first class shape, and is highly pleased with the treatment he received at the hands of his brother members. While visiting those places he says agenty member he conversed. places he says every member he conversed with spoke in the highest terms of our worthy Grand Secretary and the very efficient manner in which he conducts business with their Brancher; and it was the greatest source of pleasure to him to know that the efforts of Cauada's efficient Grand Secretary in behalf of our noble

Association are very highly appreciated, and that all hoped the day was not very distant when Bro. Brown would be properly remunerated for the vast amount of work he is doing

Mr. Michael Coleman, Trustee of Branch
41, C M B A, died on the 20 h, after
a very severe stack of inflammation of
the lungs. The decreased was born in
Lismore, county of Waterford, and was
only 33 years of aga. He has been a resident of Moutreal for over sixteen
years. He attended the men's retreat at
St. Anne's Church the week previous,
though at the time suff ring from the
effect of a right cold. Last week ne was
forced to quit work. He was well and
favorably known and er joyed the esteem
of a very large circle of friends and
arquaintances. Much sympathy is felt for
his family, and by his death branch 41
loses a faithful officer and energetic meanber. His funeral took place on the 23nd.
The remains were taken to St. Auns's President, Rev. Jos. Blorm
1st Vice-President, Deni J. M. Keown
2nd Vice President, John Blanchet
Recording Secretary, Morton S.
Rughes
Pinancial Secretary, Hugh McCool
Pressurer, Rev. Eugene Bloem
Marshall, B. M. Mulligan
Guard, T. Laronde
Trustees, P. J Gorman, P. Bourke,
B. M. Mulligan, Richard O'Neil, Hugh
McCool
Neustadt, Nov. 25th, 1887.

her. His funeral took place on the 23nd.
The remains were taken to St. Ause's church where a solemn requiem mass was church where a solemn

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. John Ford, the active and popular Recording Secretary of B anch 50, C. M. B. A., occasioned by the death of his young wife, which sad event took place on the 15 h. The deceased was the nice of Mr. O'B iem. chancellor of Branch 26, and was only 20 years and 6 months old. By her kind and affectionate disposition she enjoyed the esteem and was mileve of a large circle of friends. She was married in April last, and after a few happy months of married life she contracted the illness which carried her off. She did fortified by all the rites of our hely religion, and calmiy passed away after weeks of intenses inflating Her funeral took place on the 17th, and was largely attended. The members of the C M B A. were present in large numbers. "May her soul rest in peace"

St. Clements, Nov 16th, 1887. At the regular meeting of the Sc Clements Branch, No. 21, of the C M B A, held at their hail on the evening of the 16 h inst, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed.

Moved by N. S. Ball, seconded by J. L. Brache, that.

Burche, that,
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God
to visit the home of Bro. Peter F.
Schummer, and remove therefrom by the
hand of death his beloved son Joseph, be

Resolved, That the members of this branch, while bowing in humble submis-sion to the divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Brother Peter F Schummer by extending to him-self and family their sincere and heartfelt

sympathy in the loss they have sustained.
Be it also
R-solved, That a copy of this resolution
be sent to Bro. Peter F. Schummer, and to
the CATHOLIC RECORD, our official organ,
for publication. for publication. N. S. BALL Sec. Brauch No. 21.

Prescott, Nov 16th 1887. At a meeting of Brauch 16, C M B A. the following resolutions of condolence were passed :

Whereas, our worthy and esteemed

Whereas, our worthy and esteemed Brother, Vincent Lomping, has recently undergone the sad sfill ction of the loss of his estimable wite by the stern hand of death. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Branch hereby earnestly extend to Brother Lamping, their heartfelt sympathy in his great affliction, and trust that Providence will grant him courage to reconcile himself to the will of our Heavenly Father in his sad bereavement. And be it further

The following are the Branches that up to this date, Nov. 28, have paid No. 14

Assessment, with dates on which payment was received at Grand Secretary's office:

Branch 39 - Neudstadt ...... Nov. 10: also inserted in the CATSOLIC RECORD and C M B A. Monthly, and recorded in the minutes of this meeting. JAMES BOLTON, Rec. Sec.

Orillia, 23rd November, 1887. At a regular meeting of Orillia Brauch
No. 57, C. M B. A., the following resolu
tions of congratulation was moved by
Bro. Chancellor R. A. McDonnell, M. D., and seconded by Asst. Rec. Sec. Brother Wm. McLaughlin, and unanimously

adopted.

Whereas, our esteemed brother, R. D. Gunn, Rec. Sec., having entered into the holy state of matrimony, be it

Resolved, That the members of Branch
No. 57 tender its congratulations to our worthy brother and his amiable lady, on

the event of their recent marriage, and pray that every blessing, spiritual and temporal, may accompany them through

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly for pub-Yours fraternally, Wm. McLaughlin, Anat. Rec. Sec.

At a meeting of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held on the 4th day of November, 1887, the following dsy of November, 1887, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, in the Providence of the God of wisdom the long and useful life on earth of Dr. Theophilus Le P Filgi and has been brought to a close, and whereas in his death the Church loses a close, and the company of th whereas in his death the Church loses a faithful and devoted son, and the community a useful, just and upright citizen, and our Bros. A. F. and F. A. Filgiano have suffered the bereavement of a

good father,

Be it therefore resolved, That we the
members of Branch 56, C. M. B. A., do
hereby signify our feelings of sorrow and
extend to our bereaved Brothers our

sincere sympathy and condolence in their affliction. Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the C. M. B. A. Monthly and CATHOLIC RECORD.

HOLIC RECORD. Signed,
JOHN O'NEILL, President,
W. A D. BABY, Secretary, B CAULBY
T. P. O BRIEN Committee.
E. J. FREEL LOCAL NOTICES



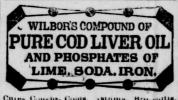
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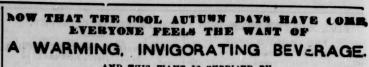
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887

for the supily of Butchers' Mat, Butter, Flour Oatmeal, Potatices, Cordwood t the following institutions during the year 18 8, viz:—The Asslume for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kinsston, Hamilton and Orillia; The Teatral Prison and Feformatory for Females. Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetansuishene; the Reformatory for the Deaf and Dumb, Rellevile, and the Institution for the Bland, Braniford.

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Inspectors of Prisons and Pt blic Charities.
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ents recommend it for altar use to the
of our diocese.

tis recommeted it for a large four diorese, Special to the CATHOLIC RECO DIOCESE OF PETERBORUL

The visit of the Right Rev. D ling, Bishop of Peterborough, to Car ford, on Friday, the 18th inst, w be remembered by the Catholics

His Lordship since his conse His Lordship since his conse has endeared himself to the peop as elsewhere in the diocese, and t line of carriages which escorte from the station to St. Mary's was an evidence of the high estereverence in which he is held faithful. On His Lordship's arr the church a deputation of the m of the cource a deputation of the mef the congregation proceeded altar, where the following addressed on behalf of the congregat Mr. Lynch, barrister, of this town To the Right Reverent T. J. Dowling Bishop of Peterborough.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHI

sehalt of the congregation of St. Church, of this village, we extend a heartfelt welcome on this yo official visit to the parish of Can

We, in common with the rest diocese, shared in the great caused by the death of our late la Bishop, the Right Reverend Jamot, whom God called to Hims at a time when we most deeply and revered him; but joy took the of sorrow when the tidings react that our Holy Father had select Lordship to be our Chief Pastor, We had heard of the great which attended your Lordship's in furthering the cause of our h ligion in the western portion of the vince, and we know that your effort received recognition from those i erity in the Church, but great as success which attended your Los efforts in the past, we believe God, still greater success will you as our Bishop in the of advancing the cause whi all have most at heart, and that who is Master over life and deat this

in His own good time have called Himself, this diocese shall have r such benefits from your admini among our people.

The parish of Campbellford paratively young, and only came a separate existence some eigh

Father Casey, was appointed ou. We wish to assure your Lordshi love and esteem in which the R Father is held by us, and we ho he may be long spared in the of his priestly functions in our p We heartily unite with the re Catholic world in celebrating the Jubilee of our Holy Father, v pray God may long preserve to g estinies of the Church. We are gratified to learn th

Lordship has acceded to our pi the canonical erection of Statio Cross in our Parish Church. vently pray that God may long health to fulfil the duties of y tion and to advance the cau Holy Faith in this diocese, and by humbly asking your Lordship

ing.
Signed on behalf of the congef St. Mary's Church, Campbell 18th day of November, A. D., 1
Signed, D. J. Lynch, F. Blee Grath, N. Bilbby, J. Clairmont laghan, T. Harkins, P. Heavy, The address having been read

ship thanked the deputation kindly references to him. H that he was appointed their b the successor of St. Peter and was his duty to properly admit affairs of the diocese. He po-that there was a debt contracted purchase of his residence in ough as well as for the Cathed town, and that it was part of hi that day to collect funds t ate that debt. To his ap congregation generously r a subscription list having bee that day. On the following diday, His Lordship made the erection of the Stations of On Sunday at high mass he pr the mission of the Catholi abowing in clear and terse term Peter was appointed chiefof the with authority to feed the sheet lambs, the clergy as well as the that as Christ promised to be Church till the end of time, of St. Peter never debristian Faith he shoplanted by missionarie