

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887.

NO. 445.

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Written for the Record.

The Country Church.

DEDICATED TO REV. F. M. DEVINE.

'Tis not where Gothic arch doth high up lift

His piercing spear towards the azure sky

Amidst the air, as though it faint would lift

The cloud-veil of the heavenly majesty;

No frescoed ceiling doth entrance the eye,

No stately column rears its carved height,

With stained window, tinted wonderously,

Floods noble aisles with many-colored light.

Far, far from me, Art's grandeur doth despise,

With eyeless pen its heavenly forms doth deify,

Which elevate our earth accustomed eyes

From things of earth to those beyond the sky:

But oft, alas, the sculptured homages stand

In the dumb stone, our admiration starts,

With wonder gaze, and the skillful hands,

But wakes no thought of heaven in our hearts;

The storied window offers to our sight

Its light of Faith, that we may imitate,

But oft we only see the colours bright,

And little on the virtues meditate.

Dear little church! bereft of stately art,

Deplore it not; its presence you enjoy,

Without Whom, naught can satisfy the heart

Without Whom, art is but an empty toy.

And even as thy modest lamp doth burn

Before Him, thy light, thy love, thy bright

Than if the sheen of gold or silver run

Quitted its glitter with more splendid light.

So, often, too, within thy humble walls,

The light of Faith, the fire of Love, the wine

More glowing beam, than where the sun-glow

Through tinted pane o'er lofty vault to shine.

How oft, O happy memory, have I seen

Thy little altar, deck'd by pious hands,

With snowy cloth, and each melodious part

With glittering tapers and bright coloured bands!

O! What a throng for our celestial King!

The work of simple but earnest governed art!

Hilber He comes, while earnest voices sing

His praises loud, and each melodious part

Joined by the organ's loud triumphant swell,

Rises to heaven, a sacrifice of praise,

And the light of the Holy Spirit shines

The immolated Lamb doth trembling raise.

Then heads are bowed in adoration deep,

And whispered prayers breathed forth in

ecstasy low.

And breasts are struck; with joy the angels weep.

To see the contrite hearts these signals show.

The prostrate through adores with cast down eyes,

Reveres its Saviour God on bended knees;

No cushioned stool or seat makes compromise

Between grudging penitence and longed-for ease.

O Faith divine! O stronger Love than death

Thy not from hand-made temples that ye

revere!

But in the temple of the heart are set

By Grace, the artist of the Heavenly King.

Each Sunday, Lord, the priest beseeching pray:

"Visit, O Lord, this house for Thee prepared,

All sinners of Satan from it ever chase,

From heaven send Thine angelic host, to guard

All entering in, to praise Thy Holy Name,

And bear thy word." Loved Saviour, do

Thou hear.

And on that lowly temple grace rain

For those who bow to Thee and me are dear.

ECCL.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

THE CATHOLIC COLORED MISSION OF WILDSOR.

Another very interesting ceremony, in

connection with the Catholic Colored

Mission of Wildsior, took place on Holy

Saturday last immediately after the morning

service, which was celebrated with due

are doing their share of the work, by preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments, devoting their time and labor among these poor people. But it is the burden of the lay people, to furnish the means whereby the priests may be enabled to carry on the work successfully. It is therefore to be hoped that all and every one to whom Dean Wagner's appeal for this holy cause will reach will promptly and generously send whatever help they can give and thus make the work lighter to the rev. gentleman, who has with so much zeal and self-devotion undertaken so arduous a task as will necessarily be the conversion to the faith of several thousand of these poor negroes. If all to whom this appeal is addressed are prompt in making their remittances the building of the school house and church will be undertaken at once and the whole establishment completed before next winter. It may be stated here that there are still quite a number of persons, young and old, under instruction, and the number of catechumens is constantly increasing.

COMMUNICATED.

HOT TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

MAJOR SAUNDERSON AND MR. HEALY EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

THE LATTER SUSPENDED FOR USING PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE—THE SPEAKER'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE ORDER—SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT DENOUNCES COERCION.

London, April 15.—Mr. Parnell will visit Ireland after the division is had in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Crimes Bill, returning to London in time for the discussion of the bill in committee.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT DENOUNCES COERCION.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt resuming the debate on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon said the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on the Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in the acceptance of some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people.

He then said that the Government had declared themselves to be the partners of the landlords, and determined to administer the bill as the agents of the landlords in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitter religious prejudices. The bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League because the people believed the League and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Government more detested, and the League more popular than ever. As to the Tory and Liberal Union taunts

ABOUT AMERICAN GOLD

fostering Irish discontent, Sir William Harcourt said:—"There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rents. The proposal to make the bill permanent, Sir William characterized as a breach of the fundamental conditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government earnestly desired to maintain the union let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt the policy of justice and conciliation (Cheers)."

A STORMY SCENE.

Major Sanderson (Conservative) said the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers. Mr. Healy rose to a point of order. The Speaker replied that Major Sanderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere. Mr. Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Sanderson's remarks regardless of consequences. If Major Sanderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that

SAUNDERSON WAS A LIAR.

This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The speaker called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his expression. Mr. Healy replied, "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." When the cheering was renewed, the speaker then resumed the chair, and Mr. Healy again took the floor. He said, "I am only able to meet the charge in one day. If you rule that Major Sanderson was in order, my expression was equally in order. If you rule him out of order I must withdraw the expression."

MR HEALY REBUTED

that Sanderson was a liar. A great uproar arose. The speaker again called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw. Mr. Healy refused. The speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treas-

ury, moved that Mr. Healy be suspended. Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar too." The House divided on the motion, to suspend Healy and the motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52. When the vote was announced Mr. Healy walked out of the House, applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving hats and raising cheer after cheer.

MR. SEXTON JOINS IN.

Mr. Sanderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!" Mr. Sexton, interrupting, asked Major Sanderson whether he (Sanderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it. Major Sanderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee, of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. (Loud cries of "Withdraw!")

Mr. Sexton—"Did I know him to be a murderer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer?" (Cheers, and a voice: "Withdraw you murderer.")

Major Sanderson—"I said that Sheridan was on the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was." Here Mr. Sexton springing to his feet shouted, "I say you are a willful, cowardly liar!" Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all rose and cheered frantically, waving their hats in the air. As soon as there was a chance to be heard Mr. Sexton again addressing Sanderson exclaimed, "If I only met you outside the door of this House I would thrash you within an inch of your life." The excitement was again renewed. The speaker arose and addressed the House, but his voice was inaudible above the din. When quiet had somewhat been restored the speaker said that unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feeling. (Cheers.) The speaker then pointedly asked Sanderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers.

Mr. Sanderson, after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer!" "Answer the speaker's question!" etc. eventually withdrew the words he had used. The speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression at the same time added, "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his expressions. Mr. Leas, member for Lancashire, suggested that Mr. Healy be recalled. The speaker said that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting. Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Mr. Healy be revoked. (Cheers.)

ANOTHER ROW.

Mr. Sanderson then resumed his speech. He said that Mr. Sexton was present at the meeting at which Mr. Egan was made Secretary of the Clan-na-Gael, which was a murder society of America. Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order, and the speaker advised Mr. Sanderson to withdraw the offensive expression. Another scene of confusion ensued, Mr. Sanderson repeating the words, whereupon Mr. Sexton shouted "the hon. gentleman is again a liar!" The speaker called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did. Mr. Sanderson again resumed his speech and charged the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murders. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Sanderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches. The debate was then adjourned.

EARL SPENCER WELCOMED

Earl Spencer, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on arriving at Truro yesterday en route to Plymouth, was greeted by a concourse of 20,000 persons, and was presented with an address of welcome. He replied to the address in a speech, in the course of which he condemned the Government's Irish policy and advocated Home Rule.

GLADSTONIAN VICTORS.

In the election yesterday for members of the Liberal Association in the Birmingham division, represented in Parliament by John Bright, all the Gladstonian candidates were returned by large majorities over the Unionists.

A NONCONFORMIST PROTEST.

In the advertising columns of the Daily News this morning there appears a protest against the Coercion Bill signed by 3,200 Nonconformist ministers.

The Debate Continued.

On Monday the debate on the Coercion Bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone said if the Bill passed the political subscriptions from America which some of the speakers had condemned were likely to increase, not the Irish subscription alone, but those humane contributions which were reflecting such a splendid light upon America. He and his supporters had been charged with inconsistency in proposing coercion in former times and opposing it now. He might admit feeling shame over the future of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. (Cheers.) He believed, and so, seemingly, did the Conservatives of 1855, that though coercion in 1852 had increased the amount of crime, it had made the Irish more determined than ever to combine. Finding no permanent rest from that course, the Liberals looked to some other. The mandate given at last election was to govern Ireland with coercion. When the Liberals passed the Coercion Bill they passed remedial measures also. Were the Government's remedial proposals a reality or an imposture? (Cheers.) He would withdraw that expression and say illusion. (Laughter.) Did the Government intend

to stand or fall by their Relief Bill? Before they went to a division to-night he hoped and expected they would give a clear, unmistakable, unequivocal answer to that question. Mr. Gladstone complained that the Government had withheld from Parliament information regarding the state of crime in Ireland, of which there had been no sufficient increase to justify the Bill. The Were these outrages? (A voice—"Yes.") Then he had been subject to hundreds of outrages. (Laughter.) But they were always perpetrated by what was known as the loyal, law-abiding party in Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.) They proceeded from the most pious persons in the Kingdom, mostly of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. (Laughter.) Proceeding to deal with the Bill, Mr. Gladstone contended that the clause embodying the "Whiteboy Act," ought to be set out in full. The essence of the Bill was to suppress any combination to secure a reduction of rent. He repelled and repudiated the allegation that it was a Crimes Bill. It was not intended to suppress existing crimes known to the law, but it was a Bill that made things crimes that never were punishable crime, therefore the introduction of the conspiracy clause in the present Bill might fairly be called nonsense. A tenant refusing to pay rent had the prospect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bankrupt. At the same time he would get the benefit of six months' hard labor (laughter). It was a Bill aimed at a notion (Parnellite cheers). The boycotting which was done in England, especially amongst the upper classes, was done in wantonness. In Ireland it was done from necessity. (Cheers.) The more bills of this kind were passed, the more the House would strengthen Mr. Parnell's influence. He had no doubt the Bill would lead to increase of crime and secret societies. Legislation against a nation was vain and futile. The combinations in Ireland should not be suppressed. The question was, by whom were these combinations to be guided? He maintained that those who were responsible to Parliament, not by secret agents. The Government was not unwittingly going to encourage even extreme forms of riotousness. In his opinion those familiar with the idea of dynamite and the dagger looked with satisfaction upon the proceedings of the present Government. (Cheers.) In his view the Bill was poison. He would not present it to the lips of Ireland. It must be presented by other hands and it would be an honor and a source of happiness to him to bring an action for libel against the Times as the best way to refute the charges made by that paper. As to the pledge asked by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Land Bill he said of course the Government were committed to every Bill of importance. The measure, he believed, would do more to stop the harshness of the operation of the land law in Ireland than anything ever proposed by the Government of England. He also maintained that the Government had given the House as much statistical information as any of their predecessors. All they had taunted to justify one Coercion Bill. Proceeding to twenty-one Bill, Mr. Balfour said the case against the Government as regarded boycotting was practically abandoned. Everyone knew that the League used boycotting as a means to carry its object.

Mr. Harrington—I take all the responsibility for the conduct of the League and brand that statement as altogether inconsistent with fact.

Mr. Balfour thought nobody but Mr. Harrington would venture to do so. (Laughter.) In conclusion speaking from experience, he should say what he failed in the past fifty years in Ireland was not coercion, but remedial legislation, and much as he desired equal treatment for England and Ireland, he felt that it would be unsafe and useless to attempt to build up a system of equality on the shifting sands of Irish lawlessness. Mr. Parnell followed. He said Mr. Balfour had with characteristic unfairness rebuffed him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world, the ten minutes he craved to refer to a vile, barefaced forgery—(Cheers)—printed in the Times obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he was entitled to have an opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character. In time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now. In addition to passing this Coercion Act the dice had to be loaded. Great organs of public opinion were to be permitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnies. Who would be safe under such circumstances? When he heard of the concoction in the Times he supposed that some autograph of his had fallen into the hands of a person for whom it was not intended, but when he saw the letter he saw plainly that the signature was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductors of what used to be a respectable journal could have been hoaxed and bamboozled into publishing the letter as his. (Cheers.) Members who compared the forgery with his signature would see that only two letters of the forged signature bore any resemblance to his autograph, and the Times could have seen the same. He never heard of nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the Times. Its phraseology was absurd, and its purport preposterous, and every part of it

bore evidence of an absolute and irrefragable want of genuineness. He had never known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger, or that there was any conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the Invincibles, and nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon their victims. If he had been in Phoenix Park he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin, or between the dagger of the assassin and Mr. Burke. He had suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed, and Ireland had suffered more than any other nation. It was absolutely untrue that the National League had any communication whatever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian organization in America. He never had any dealings with anybody in America in respect to proceedings or doings of any kind. All his sayings and doings in connection with Irish public life had been open and above board. As to the Bill under discussion it was the most drastic measure proposed since 1833. It would empower the Government to subject their political opponents to treatment reserved for the worst criminals in England. (Cheers.) The great heart of the English people was, he believed, against the Bill, and he hoped the country would make its voice heard before the Committee stage was reached. He trusted in God that the English nation and Parliament would be saved from the peril and degradation of passing such a measure. (Cheers.)

THE SECOND READING AGREED TO.

Sir Bernhard Samuelson's amendment to the Crimes Bill to the effect that the Bill, if passed, would increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the union and the Empire, and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 269, and the second reading of the Crimes Bill was agreed to without a division.

THE ENGLISH MARTYRS.—THE FIRST MARTYR FROM RHEIMS.

London Tablet.

For three years after the martyrdom of Blessed John Nelson and Blessed Thomas Sherwood, the fury of the persecution somewhat slackened, and it was not till the end of July, 1581, that the utmost rigor of the law was exercised on any of the missionary priests who were by this time become numerous in England. Perhaps the renewal of the cruelties which had already sent six martyrs to heaven, was owing to the great increase in the annual reinforcements which the foreign seminaries were sending to this country. By the end of 1580, about 130 learned and zealous men were already engaged in the noble and perilous work of the English Apostolate, and their numbers were such that Elizabeth and her advisers saw that something must be done to check the Catholic reaction which was fast assuming almost the appearance of a national return to the Church of old England and of Rome. So new laws were passed in a Parliament composed of men of the "new learning," and wedded to the new opinions, if not by conviction, at least by self-interest, and under the influence of the panic thus created the old machinery was once more put in motion, with the result that the prisons were everywhere filled with Catholics of all ranks and ages, who, if not put to death, were at any rate afforded frequent opportunities of suffering for their faith. Thus Mr. Mark Typer, a former student of Douay, was whipped through the City of London by command of Recorder Fleetwood, and for persisting in his obstinate "papisty" had his ears bored through with a red hot iron; another youth, John Cooper, was reduced to such woful extremity in the Beauchamp Tower, that after his death when his gaoler entered his cell to complete their cruel work by stripping his emaciated corpse, they were shamed into a passing sense of horror at seeing that his flesh "came off by pieces from the bones." There was another confessor in one of the London prisons at that time, the Rev. Thomas Clifton, a missionary priest, who lay for months in a loathsome dungeon among felons, and endured such sufferings from hunger, cold and the load of his chains, that all men wondered that death had not come to his release. Being condemned to perpetual imprisonment, "he was sent back to Newgate and there fed with the bread of sorrow, having his hands, feet, and neck chained in such sort that he could neither sit down nor stir out of his place all the day, and every night was put down into a horrid and darksome dungeon."

Such things were but the prelude to the still sterner barbarities which were to disgrace the remaining twenty-two years of Queen Elizabeth's rule, and mark them in the history of the Church with the royal purple of many a martyred hero. More than one writer in the Protestant press has lately been asking *Qui bono?* Why revive the history of such shameful proceedings in these days? The good such knowledge he calculates to do is twofold; it first and foremost should be of use to us whose lot is cast in pleasant times to learn that manner of men they were who risked their lives to hand on to us the deposit of the Catholic faith; that being strengthened by their example we may steadfastly do our work as they did their; secondly, the more widespread is the knowledge of the real origin of England's present religious position the more likely are our countrymen who, Pilate like, are asking, "What is truth?" to find an answer which shall satisfy alike their head and their heart. The next of our new *Beati* has his lesson for those who will but learn it, be they Protestant or Catholic, parson of the Church of England or priest of the Church of God.

Blessed Everard Hanse was a native of Northamptonshire and a Cambridge man, and in due course was made a minister of the young Establishment which Elizabeth the Queen had set up; and what is more, was unfortunate enough to secure a good fat benefice. "But by God's great providence and mercy towards him he had not been above two or three years in that state before he fell into a grievous sickness, in which, as well by that chastisement as by some special miraculous admonitions from above, he began to consider of his former life and the damnable state and function he was in."

Our old writers, it will be remarked, speak plainly and do not mince their words when alluding to the "Anglican Disobedience" and the ministry thereof, out of which the great goodness of God called so many in those days of fiery trial. And as Blessed Cuthbert Maine had shed new lustre on the University of Oxford, so was the sister University on the banks of the Cam not long before made glorious by the martyrdom of Blessed John Fisher, to receive fresh honors by the blood of Blessed Everard Hanse, the first of its martyrs since the change of religion. With the Cambridge convert parson A. with the Oxford, it is the same story; the grace of God "leading them from "a sacrilegious ministry, "an heretical doctrine," "a damnable state and function." Those who hold that the Church of England is now what it was in the beginning, might profitably spend a few minutes in mastering the meaning of the trenchant phrases in which the martyrs and their biographers spoke of that nursing mother of sects and dissensions which is now-a-days known to a section of the population as "the dear old Church of England." The self-styled "Church" cannot well be other than its makers made it, and no amount of rhetoric or ritualism can blind thinking men to the innate Protestantism which marked its earliest struggles against the Catholic faith, and caused its formers and framers to shed the blood of the saints who clung to the old religion.

From Cambridge and from here, then, was Everard Hanse drawn; his brother William, a priest, having been the means under God of reconciling him to the Catholic Church. Two years at the Papal seminary at Rheims, which is spent "in most zealous and studious sort," were his preparation for the brief span of life which awaited him after returning to his native land. Being ordained priest on Lady Day 1581—the question of the validity of Anglican orders, it seems, gave our martyrs very little anxiety—Blessed Everard set out for England about a month later, and after three months labor in London was arrested in the Marshalsea, whither he had gone to visit certain Catholic captives, on suspicion of being a priest. It was his fate to be brought before Mr. Recorder Fleetwood, whose manner of dealing with Catholics has been indicated above. One of the questions put to the prisoner is interesting, as it elicited from the holy martyr a clear enunciation of what has since become a dogma of the faith. Being asked whether he thought the Pope could not err, he replied that "in law and manners he might offend, as also err in his private doctrine or writing; but that in judicial definitions and in deciding matters of controversy he never did err." We commend this remarkable testimony of three centuries ago to the doctrine of Papal infallibility to the attention of those who tax us with the novelty of a dogma which is old as the Church itself.

Another incident of his trial may be mentioned: "He was ordered to hold up his hand; he held up his left hand; whereupon the Recorder blamed him, attributing it to some pride or superstition, that being a priest he would not vouchsafe or might not hold up his anointed right hand; but the truth was he did it because his right hand was occupied in holding up the great bolts wherewith the blessed man was exceedingly laden, for being admonished he forthwith stretched forth his right hand." His courageous constancy did not shield him from the impatience and slander of the ministers and others who strove to rob his last hours of that quiet for which even martyrs are thankful when death is nigh. But overcoming all their malice by his quiet, cheerful confession of the faith in prison and at Tyburn, and to the last desiring "all Catholics to pray for him and with him," he underwent with courage the hanging and the slaughtering which made a martyr of him, exclaiming, as the executioner had his hand upon his heart "O blessed day!" The "blessed day" which saw the triumph of the first of the Cambridge converts and the first martyr of the English College at Rheims, was July 31st, 1581.

ANTI-COERCION.

A large and enthusiastic anti coercion meeting was held in Hamilton on the 15th. The most prominent citizens were present on the occasion. A resolution, condemning the coercion bill now before the British Parliament, was moved by Rev. Dr. Burns, who took occasion to deliver a most spirited address in favor of the principle of Home Rule. He also spoke in severe terms in regard to the tactics employed by the party at present in power in Great Britain to crush out the liberties of the Irish people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Crerar, who likewise delivered a powerful speech in condemnation of the policy adopted by the English ministry. This and other resolutions, all worded in terms strongly supporting Gladstone and the Home Rule party, were carried unanimously. Before the close of the meeting, Rev. Father Congrove moved, seconded by Mr. P. Harte, a cordial vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. Burns, for his able address, which was enthusiastically adopted.

Father Dionoux, grandson of the first Napoleon's general of the same name, has been sent by Pope Leo to Egypt, to found a house of religious in the home of the "Fathers of the Desert."







"Behold thy Mother!"

BY EDWARD OF THE BIRTH OF MARY, PATRIARCH.

of people were congregated on either side of the platform with torchlights, flags and drum band of the National League, etc.

ANOTHER PRIEST IN KILMAINHAM.

FATHER RYAN DENIES JUDGE BOYD.

TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

THE "GENERAL'S" SPEECH.

At an early hour on Monday morning William Slattery, Bankruptcy Court messenger, accompanied by a considerable force of police, proceeded to Herbertstown and Hospital for the purpose of executing the warrants issued by Judge Boyd for the arrest of the Rev. Matthew Ryan, C. C.; Wm. Slattery, shopkeeper, Herbertstown; Denis Carroll, farmer; and John Ryan, farmer.

A STURDY POLICEMAN.

The general groaning and hissing that prevailed was suddenly changed to roisterous cheering, the cause of which was not quite apparent, but it soon transpired that the jubilation was attributable to an unlooked-for incident that had occurred at the Kiltely station, where the constables of that barracks were told off for duty at Hospital.

AT THE JUNCTION.

The Limerick Junction was crowded when Father Ryan arrived there by car. The people raised him on their shoulders and cheered again and again. Addressing the people, he said: "Two hundred police or thereabouts thought to catch me napping this morning in Hospital, but I was too early for them (cheers). It was the wish of Judge Boyd to bundle me off like a box of lumber in a swift train, so that none of my friends could see me at the Junction, or any other station along the line. I took the liberty of selecting my own time and my own place (cheers). I have put the Government to all the trouble and all the expense of sending down something like two hundred policemen."

A Voice—Oh! the Saesaneachs (groans). Father Ryan—Do not groan the police, for on this very day or last night a constable at the station adjoining Hospital, said—"I throw off my jacket; I will never take part in the arrest of a priest (loud cheers). So there are good men amongst the police, and I think there is a majority of good men; but, unfortunately, as they are at present in the force, and do not see exactly by what other means they can earn a livelihood, they are doomed by necessity to continue obedience and to do things which they abominate in their heart (cheers). Well I selected the train by which I would travel, and I now pay by the next train a free man until I get to Dublin. The Rev. Mr. Ryan, Galbally, and other clergymen and laymen then presented addresses. Canon Scully, in response to repeated calls, addressed a few words to the people. Addresses were presented to Father Ryan from the Latin branch of the National League, which was read by Mr. Thomas Bourke; from the priests and people of Knocklong; from the priests and people of Patrickswell, read by Rev. P. Godfrey; and from the priests and people of Kiltely. As the train was about to move, Father Ryan spoke from the carriage window, and said that if a gibbet were erected in Judge Boyd's court, and that he were sentenced to be hanged on the spot, he would willingly die rather than disclose any of the secrets and confidences entrusted to him by his people. As the train steamed away loud cheers were given.

ON PASSING THROUGH THURLES, ON HIS WAY TO DUBLIN, FATHER RYAN WAS MET BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, WHO GAVE HIM AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Father O'Dwyer, as representative of Archbishop Crooke, delivered an address, in which he said the father had championed a sacred cause. Father Ryan said his prison would be a palace to him.

At Kildare Father Ryan was accorded a very warm reception. A large number

ARRIVAL IN DUBLIN.

Father Ryan arrived in Dublin at half past ten o'clock. He was accompanied by the Rev. Canon Scully, P. P., of Hospital, and the Rev. J. Power, C. C. There was assembled at the entrance leading to the platform. On the platform itself were Messrs Daniel Crilly, M. P., David Sheehy, M. P., Wm. O'Brien, J. Dennehy (secretary to the Lord Mayor), several prominent local Nationalists, and about a dozen clergymen. The Lord Mayor was unable, owing to family bereavement, to join those who assembled to "welcome" Father Ryan, but he sent his carriage. Mr. Wm. O'Brien conducted Father Ryan to the Lord Mayor's carriage, which he entered, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Crilly, M. P., Mr. Sheehy, M. P., and a clergyman, and drove off, amid cheers for the Plan of Campaign, along the quays to the Imperial Hotel. The crowd followed, accompanied by several brass and flute bands. Opposite the hotel an enormous crowd assembled in O'Connell street.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien delivered an address from one of the windows of the building. He said—Fellow citizens, in the absence of our worthy Lord Mayor, through a cause which we all deplore, it is my proud privilege to introduce to you as noble-hearted an Irish priest (cheers) as ever suffered for Ireland in prison, on the scaffold, or on the battlefield (cheers). I believe the Government meant to suppress (groans)—Captain Plunkett was sent down to suppress the feeling of the Irish heart with reference to Father Matt Ryan, but they might as well have attempted to suppress the shamrock on the green hills of Ireland (cheers). It is the policy of Balfour and the Government to exasperate our people, and to drive them from a wise and open organization in open day, and they do so, not because they dread violence on the part of our people, but because it is violence and crime they want; and if there were no other reason, it is because the Tory Government want it they will not get it.

A BRAVE PRIEST.

No demonstration and no speeches are necessary to-night to assure Father Ryan how the hearts of the Irish people—I will not say sympathize with him—but how they will thrill with pride and affection for him (cheers). He would receive to-night a welcome that kings might envy; but I know him rightly—and I think I do—he is not the sort of a man who requires comfort or consolation in doing his duty according to conscience, to his country, and to his God (cheers). He would not be the gallant and lion-hearted young general that his people fondly call him, he would not be worthy to be a priest of the immortal Archbishop of Cashel (cheers)—in one word, he would not be Father Matt Ryan, of Herbertstown, if his heart were not bounding with joy and delight to-night at the prospect of following where Father Keller led the way (cheers).

THE POWERLESSNESS OF COERCION.

Mr. Balfour is proposing a new Coercion Bill in the House of Commons to-night (groans). What can be more appropriate than that, while the House of Commons is forging new coercion for Ireland, the citizens of Dublin are assembled in their tens, if I might not say in their hundreds of thousands, to welcome another noble priest of the Irish people whom Dublin Castle is plunging into prison (cheers). And what better proof could we have of the powerlessness and the uselessness of coercion? All that coercion can do is to enable them to fill their prisons with some of the most respected men in the land; and what does it all profit them? Is there any one—there is a man, is there a woman, or is there a child in all this land who would not regard it as an honour and no punishment to be consigned to a prison consecrated and illuminated by the presence of such men as Father Keller and Father Ryan (cheers).

THE HERO OF HIS OCCASION.

No coercion or no coercion, I promise you they will not take a feather out of Father Matt Ryan (cheers). They will not take a feather out of the Plan of Campaign (cheers), and they will not write a single stiver of rent from the Herbertstown tenantry until the general and his gallant soldier, Moroney (cheers), are sent back in triumph to the head of their forces, and until we break and smash for ever the infernal gang of landlords and Orange judges and Castle officials who are striving, and striving in vain, to strangle the liberties and the happiness of the Irish nation (cheers). Without one word more I will introduce to you the hero of the night—as good a priest, as good a soldier, and as good an Irishman as ever stepped (cheers).

FATHER RYAN'S SPEECH.

The Rev. Matthew Ryan, who was loudly cheered, said—I feel almost ashamed to come forward to address you after the stirring and able speech which you have listened to with rapt attention from the idol of the Irish people, Mr. Wm. O'Brien (cheers). He has been pleased to say that the people of Herbertstown, amongst whom I live, fondly call me "General." If I am a general, I am only a general under the master baton wielded so ably and so skillfully by William O'Brien (cheers). My first duty is to thank you from my heart of hearts for this great ovation which you have been pleased to accord me on this visit to Dublin on the eve, as I hope, of my im-

prisonment in Kilmalham or some other spot (cheers). Yes, I hope to be in prison (cheers). All the powers in Judge Boyd's court (groans) or in any earthly court possess no terrors for me. He may threaten me with imprisonment—say, if he had the power, which he does not possess, of raising a gibbet and hanging me, he could not intimidate me (cheers).

NOT TO BE COERCED.

That being so, I have no fear of the result. It has always been the cherished hope of my life since I first began at the age of eight to read the chequered history of Ireland to do something for the improvement of the social condition of my fellow-countrymen and for the achievement of national independence which would win for me a place either in prison or on the scaffold; and now that I have identified myself heart and soul with the Plan of Campaign (cheers), as I would identify myself with any other plan holding forth a just end to be attained by just means, I am sure that I cannot be coerced into disclosing secrets (cries of "Never," and cheers) confided to me as a priest by a loving and warm-hearted people (cheers).

HE DENIES JUDGE BOYD.

No priest could think of revealing such secrets, and Judge Boyd (groans) shall not wring any such confidence from me (cheers). No; sooner shall the shamrock of which Mr. O'Brien spoke cease to grow in Ireland. The crack of doom shall be heard, and the sun shall cease to give its light, before I give any of the confidences of the Irish people to Judge Boyd (cheers). And in his court, or out of his court, I defy his power (cheers). I suppose I will be guilty of contempt of Judge Boyd's Court if I do not disclose those sacred trusts; but if I did disclose them I would be guilty of contempt of the Court of Heaven. Placed in this dilemma, I need scarcely tell you which court I will despise. I will respect the Court of Heaven, and despise Judge Boyd's Court (cheers).

THE ENEMY OF THE LANDLORDS.

Now, to change the tenor of my remarks a little, I think Judge Boyd and his courts are the greatest enemies the landlords have yet made. I believe myself that that Judge must do his duty as presided by what they call the English law; but I tell you again he is the greatest enemy that ever the landlords came across. And, what is more, unknown to them, and, perhaps, up to the present unknown to you, he is the greatest campaigner in Ireland at the present moment (laughter and groans).

NO RENT FOR O'GRADY.

John Dillon (cheers) and William O'Brien (cheers) you must know, never seriously thought of a greater reduction in rent than 40 per cent. We might have asked them to wipe away the rent altogether in justice, but yet we have not gone so far—that is coming, please God (cheers). But what does Judge Boyd do by means of those bankruptcy proceedings which are being enacted in his court and by terror? O'Grady and other landlords would have been paid their rents less 30 per cent. off judicial rents and 40 per cent. off non-judicial rents; but the fact is that O'Grady was driven by a knowing attorney in Limerick named Beauchamp, and another knowing attorney in Dublin named Beauchamp, to introduce proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy before Judge Boyd, with this result, that Thomas Moroney was imprisoned, and with this further result, that the other tenants vowed to pay no rent as long as Moroney was receiving the attentions of Judge Boyd in Kilmalham; and they have further vowed a fresh vow that as long as I am the recipient of similar favours they will pay no rent, just or unjust (cheers). Thus, you see, the meddling of Judge Boyd in our affairs at Herbertstown deprives the O'Grady of his rent, Judge Boyd has wiped away the rental altogether, and will not allow us to pay any at all.

AN IMPORTANT COURT.

But I think the demonstrations such as I have the exhilarating pleasure of witnessing this evening, and demonstrations such as Moroney made in the Court of Bankruptcy, and here I will make to-morrow, will impart a much needed lesson to Judge Boyd, and very soon he will learn, unless he gets a terrible affliction that will drive him mad (A Voice—Like Judge Keogh), that the machinery of the Bankruptcy Court, as a modern means of gathering rack-rents, has become insignificant for the purpose; and I am afraid that before he is able to get his court he will himself with a broken heart or, growing giddy in the brain, will be incapacitated for the discharge of his judicial functions (cheers).

THE PLAN.

I will only tell you now that the Plan of Campaign holds the field (cheers). It holds the field at Herbertstown. It held it at every little station I passed along to this city, and here I see it holds the field in the streets of Dublin (cheers). I have my reward this evening for all the exertions of my life, and as I hope to go to jail to-morrow evening I will carry with me a lively recollection that your hearts are full of friendship for me and my cause, and the knowledge that you congratulate me on the work I have been doing will sustain me and support me in the cell of Kilmalham. I have to have that approval of your great Archbishop of Dublin (cheers), and the approval of my own Archbishop of Cashel (cheers), who showed Dr. Walsh the right political path on which to walk (cheers). And I will have with me in the jail the sanction and approval of my own conscience (cheers). I have entered into the struggle, and I mean to continue in it as long as I enjoy liberty. I have entered into it because I believe it is a just cause, and I am ready to speak, to dare, to do, and to die—for Ireland (cheers). Mr. Daniel Cully, M. P., and other speakers followed, and the crowd separated at about one o'clock in the morning.

THE GENERAL AND THE JUDGE.

On Tuesday, Father Ryan appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, surrounded by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, the Lord

Mayor, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and a host of clergymen. It was near noon when the case of Thomas Moroney was called on for witnesses. Father Ryan stepped into the box, and was handed a Catholic Bible. His reverence said—My lord, before I take this oath, I must protest against taking it at all, for regard citation to court, the matter of Thomas Moroney as an insult to myself as a priest personally, and to the clergy of Ireland, inasmuch as it assumes that I would betray confidence reposed in me as a priest, by a people who confide in me.—Judge Boyd—That is no excuse for not taking the oath, and I require you to do so. When a question is asked that at all interferes with your privilege as a clergyman that is the time to raise the point.—Father Ryan—Very well, with that understanding I will take the oath. Father Ryan then kissed the book. In reply to Dr. Houston, Father Ryan said—I know Thomas Moroney, of Herbertstown, who by repute is now bankrupt.—Dr. Houston—Did Thomas Moroney hand you over before bankruptcy any money?—Father Ryan—I decline to answer the question or to give any information which I as a priest received, and which might criminate any person or persons who have confided in me as a priest solely because I am a priest.—Judge Boyd was about to speak, when Mr. Adams interposed and addressed a long argument to the Bench, contending that in such a case as that before the court a clergyman was entitled to the privilege of withholding confidential communications.—Dr. Houston having replied contra, Judge Boyd, at the end of a long statement on the law of the point, ruled that Father Ryan should answer. Of course Father Ryan refused, and was subsequently committed to prison. William Slattery, a farmer on the same estate (The O'Grady's), was committed also for contempt of court. A second farmer named Denis Carroll was permitted to decline answering questions with regard to the removal of the bankrupt's stock on the ground that it would incriminate himself, and the court paid his expenses to Dublin.

VOICERIES CHEERS FOR THE PLAN.

The judge left the bench at twenty minutes past one, and Sleith came in with the warrants and bowed to the prisoners. They rose, and the people in court gave a tremendous cheer. Father Ryan stood up and called for three cheers for the Plan of Campaign, which were given by the entire audience in court.

TO KILMAINHAM.

The streets leading to the courts were thronged with people for hours, and when Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery appeared at the door leading from the Bankruptcy Court they were received with tremendous cheering by the crowd, and they were seized upon by those nearest them and cheered and shook by the hand and clapped on the back. While the two gentlemen walked from the door to the cab the excitement in the courtyard was unbounded, and cheers were raised for the "Plan of Campaign," and there was groaning for "the judicial emergencyman." The Lord Mayor, M. P., the Archbishop of Cashel and his secretary, the Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. William O'Brien, and the Very Rev. Canon Scully, (Father Ryan's parish priest), then took their places in the Lord Mayor's carriage to accompany Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery to Kilmalham. When these two gentlemen stepped into the cab, in company with Sleith, the Bankruptcy messenger, the mounted police, with drawn swords, formed around the cab to prevent the people unyoking the horses and dragging the occupants in triumph to Kilmalham. As the cab moved off the cheers were again given for Father Ryan and the "Plan of Campaign," and these cheers were caught up by the immense mass of people in the streets outside, and re-echoed again and again. When the cab and the mounted police entered on the quay the Bankruptcy Court, "declined" to move on, and it was only after considerable pressure that the cab could be induced to proceed on its way. Considerable confusion arose in consequence of this incident. The people closed in on the cab, and one of the mounted constables, who seemed to have lost his head, made a thrust with his sword at a man in the crowd. Another of the mounted men, who seemed to be of higher grade, pushed his horse forward and happily parried the thrust, and the man escaped injury. A number of the people in the rush that took place after the horse was got to move on came to the ground, and one man had his leg broken. The scene along the quay was an extraordinary sight. Men, women, and children rushed after the cab, though driven at a quick pace, and cheered Father Ryan and his companions, and all the available and available cars along the quay were seized upon and driven on to Kilmalham, while many carter's who happened to be about the quays at the time also joined in the procession to the jail. The windows of the houses along the quays were filled with people, and handkerchiefs were waved in honor of Father Ryan.

AT THE PRISON GATES.

Arrived at Kilmalham, Father Ryan was received by another large crowd of people and by a force of police. When he stepped from the cab he was greeted with tremendous cheering, which was renewed again as, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Cashel, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and Canon Scully, he and Mr. Slattery stepped into the portals of Kilmalham, and Mr. O'Brien were in the prison the crowd remained outside and cheered for Father Ryan and Father Keller. The cabman who drove Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery to prison received very unpleasant attention from the crowd, and he was groaned and booed as, guarded by police, he was escorted from the place. The cabman protested that he had to do the job, but this explanation did not appear to satisfy the people assembled outside the jail. When the Lord Mayor, the Arch-

The emervation and lassitude of spring time are indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of a heating food in winter. The condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

bishop, Mr. O'Brien and Canon Scully re appeared outside the jail at two o'clock, they were again greeted with cheering, and they drove back to town in the Lord Mayor's carriage amid the plaudits of the people, who then dispersed with cheers for Father Ryan and the Plan of Campaign.—United Ireland.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Calm as the rocks on which the wild waves are breaking, disciplined as a great army on the battlefield, ready and resolute, fearless and crimeless—that is the state of the country. They used to be very fond of this heading in Conservative newspapers. Under it was found always some excited harangue of a partisan judge or some outrage returns as long and as delusive as the endless strings of bogus sausages which the clown draws from his pocket in the pantomime. Beyond the vague generalities, the Conservatives are somewhat sensitive at present about alluding to the state of the country. They tell us generally that it is in an exceedingly dangerous condition, and they are right. In its resolute calm—a calm not to be disturbed by threats or maddened by brutality, there indeed is deadly danger—to falsehood, plunder, and oppression. Anything but that, they cry in terror. The old alternatives of craven servility or blind defiance. This calm, invulnerable discipline which hems the people round as with a wall of brass. Fraud cannot scale it, nor coercion break it. It offers no vantage point for attack. The old-fashioned excuses for vigorous regimes are wanting now. You cannot, it has been said, indict a nation. To punish a nation without indictment, without trial, without verdict—this seems to be the present policy of the Tories. It is weak to say no case is made for coercion. The argument against coercion is established on evidence that is irresistible. The witnesses the Government break the Government case to pieces. Whenever Ireland is put in the dock the Irish judges are always the first witnesses called for the prosecution. They are willing witnesses enough, in all conscience, never over scrupulous about the moderation of their language or the accuracy of their evidence. Now, with the utmost straining of their judicial consciences, they cannot make a case on which the great jury of public opinion dare be asked to return an honest verdict. They did their best, but the facts were too hard for them. It was pitiful to note at the assizes how the blank calendar was slurred over in shameful silence by the constitutional judges; how a riot or an illegal assembly made the subject of an excited oration made the subject of a dignified and dignified into a civil war. The judges who were unfortunate enough to be donated with white gloves assumed them with the same cheerful grace with which a confirmed criminal is decorated with handkerchiefs. Judges, Crown Prosecutors, and County Inspectors combined in the attempt to make a case for coercion, and the result was a miserable fiasco. It would read like a lesson in geography to recite the counties in Ireland in which the judges are reluctantly compelled to offer their melancholy congratulations to the melancholy Grand Juries on the absolutely peaceful condition of their counties. We give elsewhere a rough and ready analysis of the utterances, and attempt to supply the statistics of crime, or rather, of crimelessness, in Ireland which the Coercion Government so pertinaciously, and, we must add, so judiciously refuses. There are but six assize centres in Ireland outside the law abiding North in which even the most rabid judicial partisan could find material for the customary brood-and-thunder orations. Judges O'Brien in Kerry and Clare, and Judge Johnson in Mayo, and Judge Murphy in Galway were the six notable exceptions. In each of those cases, it is to be observed, the harangue was based not on the criminal business of the assizes, but on the secret and irresponsible returns of the Crown and the judges, gentlemen, and officials. "The calendar, gentlemen, is very light." "There are but few cases, none of any importance to go before you, but unfortunately the calendar affords no indication at all of the condition of the county." Then the returns of the impartial and intelligent police-officers are lugged out and made the text for lurid harangues. Just fancy it, an entire district is indicted, a policeman is indicted on the hearsay evidence of a policeman, by a judge blindly ignorant of his condition. This is the case, the best case that the Chief Secretary can make for coercion. He does not attempt to press it further. Six Assize districts out of about forty—taking counties and cities together—are "disorganized." That is to say a county inspector told the judge, who told the Grand Jury that they are "disorganized." Grand Jury that they are "disorganized." The Chief Secretary of a fortnight's standing read their speeches in the newspapers. On this ground, and on no other, he asks the House of Commons to sanction for the whole of Ireland a savage and perpetual Coercion. These lurid statements of the judges on a close examination melt away like soap-bubbles under pressure. The strongest statement of all was made by Judge Lawson in Mayo. The county, he said, was in a complete condition of disorganization, only one step removed from civil war. This description points to riot and unlawful assembly, to open violence, to crimes in which at least there was difficulty in getting the prisoners into the dock, whatever difficulty there might be about conviction. What were the facts? The two gravest cases for the assizes was a charge against a number of peasants in the island of Achill for an alleged attack on the police at an auction of timber, in which, on the Crown's admission, no stone had been thrown and no blow struck, and no injury of any kind inflicted. Fortunately for the prisoners, an impartial witness—an artillery lieutenant who was shooting on the island—was able to give evidence as to the eye-witness of the occurrence. His evidence exonerated the prisoners, and the jury refused to convict in obedience to the judge. In the other case a resident magistrate had been injured by a stone

thrown by an unknown hand in a crowd. The jury promptly convicted the only prisoner, a man named Skeffington, against whom there was sufficient evidence, and the judge considered the ends of justice satisfied by three months' imprisonment. So much for the civil war in Mayo. In Galway Judge Murphy declared the reign of lawlessness triumphant. There was but one important agrarian case before him at the assizes—taking illegal possession of a holding. The case created much local excitement. There were, it is said, several members of the National League on the jury. The alleged ringleader in the offence was promptly convicted and, with the concurrence of the Court, was permitted by the Crown counsel to stand out on his own recognisances. Are the judges partisans who describe this condition of things as lawlessness one step removed from civil war, or are they suffering from the same nightmare which the Prime Minister confesses he is afflicted. It is impossible to acquit them of partisanship at the expense of their intelligence. These judges are precisely what the Chief Secretary, with his three days' experience of Ireland, proclaimed they are not. "They are politicians and partisans travelling about the country making up a good Parliamentary case." There is not one of them who has not been a Crown Prosecutor in his day, or who does not remember the old tricks of his trade. Their harangues chime in with singular appropriateness to the Coercion project of the Government. These inflated orations of Judge O'Brien and Judge Johnson, Judge Lawson and Judge Murphy, are the only justification which the Coercion policy which the Tories have to offer to the House of Commons. Can any one doubt that these opportune harangues were delivered to order; that the mysterious police statistics on which they purported to be based were cooked on a hint from Dublin Castle?—United Ireland.

MISSION OF THE LAITY.

THE GREAT GOOD THAT OUR CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN MAY DO IN SOCIETY. Catholic Columbian.

There is no such thing as measuring the good that young men may do. They have youth and its energy; while the more aged, though possessed of experience, must feel the fatigue consequent upon growing old. Again youth seeks for companionship and is weary by the conversation of an age not its own.

As youth comes into society, the aged drop out. It is hard for the two to meet on the same ground. Each plays folly for the other. For all this, we must love our youth and do. They are to take our place in the world and the world will be what they make it.

Another thing about this is also true. Our youth love us, though maturity may make us, in their estimation, dull and old. They love us, yet, love us they do. We have very many of the very best of reasons for making such assertions. First is the respect they tender to us. At times they laugh at what they consider our crude ideas of the times and things; but some more rough experience in the world brings them to our confidence, and to their surprise, confidence is afforded to them from out the experience of our grey heads and wrinkled brows. They then begin to know that the world is old in its dealings with men and things, and what they thought was new out of our scope, has only changed its clothes like the serpent sloughs off its skin. It is the same world, and always deceptive.

Now, young men, it is right good for us to have a plain, fair and square understanding. It helps us to be friendly with each other. Harmony dwells where friendship exists. This will benefit you, and the world in which you move, and us old fogies, too.

Now let us say a few things that will bear repetition. They will not hurt. They are not like poison. Their effect is the contrary. A young man who respects his mother, will command the respect and confidence of the world. People think that this dutiful quality is accompanied by others, for virtue seldom dwells in bad company. A young man who loves the home of his father and mother, will know how to love and cherish his own, when he takes upon himself the onerous duties of a parent. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." "As the long life is promised to those who love, respect and obey their parents. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land of the living." A young man who loves and respects his sisters, will always be polite. Kind attention of brothers towards their sisters begets a control of self which is one of the first requisites for the habit of politeness. A young man, who is unkind to his sisters, will most likely, be brutal to his wife, should he have the misfortune to marry.

A young man who spends his evenings and nights away from the parental hearth, will never be content in a home of his own making. A young man, who neglects his religious duties, will most likely, if he marry, be the father of children that will soon lose their faith. Like father, like child, but the perversity is inherited in the child.

It is the reflection of by gone years that has brought into our memory the truth of the above. We place it before the Catholic young man of our day. He has more advantages than those of our age and older ever possessed; churches have sprung up on all sides, and the number of priests greatly multiplied; hence opportunities for instruction are above comparison in his favor. If he makes use of them the good in his power to accomplish cannot be estimated on earth. His example will influence whole communities. The good morals of society are never so well preserved and made to increase as when they are prominent from the good example of young men. Immoral youth is death to society. Virtue in youth should be the proudest flower among its companions and not a lily in a swamp. S. S. M.

Nasal Balm.

The only medicine in the market that will immediately cure Cold in the Head, and permanently cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is a factual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy!

Rowford's Acid Phosphate Gives Satisfactory Results. Dr. O. W. Weeks, Marlow, O., says: "Its use is followed by results satisfactory both to patient and physician."







A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The labor agitation has, whatever its enemies say to the contrary, done much good for the masses in America. True, it has not been unattended with evil, but no great social movement can be carried on to success without certain individual losses and hardships. Taken as a whole, it has achieved valued successes, without inflicting on any part of the community marked injustice or suffering that may have been caused by the labor movement, is due, not to government of the movement, but to the haste, passion and irreflection of men who cannot be governed, even when they know that self-control is the key to success.

Resolved—That the legislative assembly of Ontario representing the whole of two millions of her Majesty's Canadian subjects feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British empire of which we rejoice that our province forms a part. That the people of this province are chiefly, though not wholly of British birth or origin, that a considerable number of them are Irishmen or the children of Irishmen, and live in the utmost harmony with their fellow-subjects of other nationalities joining in the general prosperity which the province enjoys under a constitution guaranteed by the imperial parliament to the Canadian people, and securing all the local self government which at the time was desired.

Resolved—That the deepest sorrow the discontents which have long prevailed in Ireland, and as usual present a marked contrast with the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people in this province and elsewhere. That, alive from our experience to the advantage of Home Rule, we hailed with joy the introduction last year into the British House of Commons of a measure which recognized the principle of self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the bill with such improvement as discussion should suggest or the wisdom of parliament devise might afford a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the unity and happiness of the empire.

Resolved—That we observe with regret that in the first session of the new parliament instead of a measure granting to the people of Ireland the desired boon of local self government, from which so much good was reasonably to be anticipated, there has been submitted to the House a stringent Coercion bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish people everywhere. That we desire to place on record our sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the miseries long endured, and to express our earnest hope that such a measure of self-government may soon be granted, while preserving the integrity of the empire and all the just rights of the minority, may at the same time be satisfactory to the Irish people and permanently remove discontent, and so far as may still be possible, its cause.

The resolutions adopted by the Quebec legislature, still more vigorous and emphatic than those of the Dominion or of Ontario, were moved by Mr. Owen Murphy, and are elsewhere recited. No further comment need we here make on this splendid manifestation of French Canadian sympathy for Ireland. We hope next week to give our readers some interesting particulars of the debates on the various resolutions, with accurate division lists that will be heretofore useful for reference. The men who voted against condemnation of coercion by Canada would to-morrow defy, if they dared, the public mind of Canada, and here enthroned an oligarchy as odious as any of the old world monarchies.

CANADA CONDEMNNS COERCION.

This new nation of five millions of self-governing people has done itself imperishable honor by voting during the week just ended endorsement of Ireland's striving for Home Rule, and condemnation of Lord Salisbury's Argentine code of coercion. We have always felt proud of Canada, but never prouder than—never as proud as—we feel to-day. Canada has discharged her duty to the empire and to humanity, by its reprobation of that savage measure of repression. By a happy coincidence three Canadian legislatures just fresh from the people have, in the same week, pronounced condemnation on Balfour's blood-thirsty Crimes Act. From the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, representing eleven Provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the cable has conveyed to Lord Salisbury an indignant protest against coercion, and a warm, emphatic endorsement of Home Rule. Mr. Curran's resolutions were as follows:

"That the Parliament of Canada in the year 1887, adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to Ireland, and

"That in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and

"That such measure of Home Rule has not been granted to the Irish people, but on the contrary there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Coercion Bill, enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

"That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coercion Bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

"That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, whilst satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole.

"That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Most Gracious

Majesty as a constitutional sovereign, will come with special appropriateness in this her jubilee year, and if possible render Her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal subjects.

"That the present resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P."

From the Queen City of the West—where Ontario's newly elected legislature is in session, the House, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mowat, registered its views on the Irish question in terms worthy Canada's empire Province:

Resolved—That the legislative assembly of Ontario representing the whole of two millions of her Majesty's Canadian subjects feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British empire of which we rejoice that our province forms a part.

Resolved—That the deepest sorrow the discontents which have long prevailed in Ireland, and as usual present a marked contrast with the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people in this province and elsewhere. That, alive from our experience to the advantage of Home Rule, we hailed with joy the introduction last year into the British House of Commons of a measure which recognized the principle of self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the bill with such improvement as discussion should suggest or the wisdom of parliament devise might afford a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the unity and happiness of the empire.

Resolved—That we observe with regret that in the first session of the new parliament instead of a measure granting to the people of Ireland the desired boon of local self government, from which so much good was reasonably to be anticipated, there has been submitted to the House a stringent Coercion bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish people everywhere. That we desire to place on record our sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the miseries long endured, and to express our earnest hope that such a measure of self-government may soon be granted, while preserving the integrity of the empire and all the just rights of the minority, may at the same time be satisfactory to the Irish people and permanently remove discontent, and so far as may still be possible, its cause.

The resolutions adopted by the Quebec legislature, still more vigorous and emphatic than those of the Dominion or of Ontario, were moved by Mr. Owen Murphy, and are elsewhere recited. No further comment need we here make on this splendid manifestation of French Canadian sympathy for Ireland. We hope next week to give our readers some interesting particulars of the debates on the various resolutions, with accurate division lists that will be heretofore useful for reference. The men who voted against condemnation of coercion by Canada would to-morrow defy, if they dared, the public mind of Canada, and here enthroned an oligarchy as odious as any of the old world monarchies.

This new nation of five millions of self-governing people has done itself imperishable honor by voting during the week just ended endorsement of Ireland's striving for Home Rule, and condemnation of Lord Salisbury's Argentine code of coercion. We have always felt proud of Canada, but never prouder than—never as proud as—we feel to-day. Canada has discharged her duty to the empire and to humanity, by its reprobation of that savage measure of repression. By a happy coincidence three Canadian legislatures just fresh from the people have, in the same week, pronounced condemnation on Balfour's blood-thirsty Crimes Act. From the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, representing eleven Provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the cable has conveyed to Lord Salisbury an indignant protest against coercion, and a warm, emphatic endorsement of Home Rule. Mr. Curran's resolutions were as follows:

CANADA CONDEMNNS COERCION.

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"That the Parliament of Canada in the year 1887, adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to Ireland, and

"That in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and

"That such measure of Home Rule has not been granted to the Irish people, but on the contrary there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Coercion Bill, enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

"That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coercion Bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

"That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, whilst satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole.

"That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Most Gracious

AN ORANGE-CATHOLIC SCHEME DEFEATED.

To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman.

DEAR SIR,—The meeting held last week to do—well nobody knows exactly what—but ostensibly to inaugurate a local branch of the Irish National League has proved abortive, and I am heartily glad of it. It was evident from the commencement of the proceedings that the inaugurators of the meeting had the confidence of no one in the wide world but themselves. The honest Irishmen who were led to attend on account of the supposed honest purpose of the meeting—suggested by the anonymous public announcement—had no idea that the promoters of the scheme were two men destitute of the confidence of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, and whose sole object was to convert the sacred sentiment of Irish Nationality in this city into a political agency for the benefit of their party, and if possible to resuscitate themselves from their state of political extinction into the somnolent representative Irishmen, who would have the power to manipulate the Irish vote in Ontario for party purposes and self aggrandizement on the first convenient occasion. They are political scoundrels, and they know it. One of this party, a Catholic also, and a member of the legal profession, who had speculated and worked laboriously, though not so offensively as their party, in behalf of the Mail Orange No Popery combination last December, truly expressed his own mind and theirs, shortly after their defeat at the polls, in saying to a distinguished citizen of Kingston:

"We are in a bad position just now. The Orangeism and anti-Protestant bigotry will ignore us, despite our services, while the Catholics will hate and detest us as renegades to our Church. What is to become of us?" Well I say, let what will become of them; they dug their own grave and let them lie in it. If they were not to arise till Dooms-day it shall be the bounden duty of every Irish Catholic in Ontario to prevent them from degrading and disgracing the holy cause of Ireland's Nationality by prostituting it to the service of Canadian party politics or the whitewashing of political bankrupts. The flag of Ireland has been tattered and torn by the storms and bullets of centuries, but it waves aloft in the pure air of Heaven unstained and unutilized as the symbol of eternal right and truth; and if the flag should unhappily ever come when it shall be tarred and feathered, by contact with political apostasy to Ireland's religious rights and the religious education of her children, let it never be said that it was in Ontario the evil thing was done, with the co-operation or guilty connivance of the Irish Catholics of Kingston.

The man who on the platform let the cat out of the bag by innocently announcing that it was he who had issued the anonymous cards of invitation, is one who, a few years ago, needed not to be ashamed or afraid to affix his name to any document addressed to the Irish Catholics of Kingston or Ontario in reference to a cause sacred to the hearts of Irishmen. But now how changed is he! and how conscious he is of the change! He knew full well that his name appeared upon the cards as a promoter of the meeting, not twenty Irish Catholics would have responded to the call. Every Catholic Irishman would have instantly stirred with indignation at the outrageous insult to a prominent rider of the "Protestant horse" in the recent No-Popery campaign and an over zealous Mail Orange-Platform orator, who, having stood side by side with the most malignant enemies of the 300,000 Irish Catholics in Ontario throughout an electoral contest, whose main issue was the destruction of Catholic education and the suppression of all Catholic institutions of charity and mercy, should have dared to use the holy sentiment of Irish Nationality as a lever for lifting himself out of the mire in which he flounders and striving to appear once again as a representative Irishman, and consequently of some worth in the political market. He it was who did what no other No-Popery agitator dared to do, he actually stabled his "Protestant horse" on the Separate Schools of this Parish of Kingston. It was an infamous proceeding, never to be forgotten.

Nothing could have been more comic, as a piece of stage offrontry, than this gentleman's coolness in proposing that his legal colleague in the No-Popery warfare (for whom I entertain no other feeling than profound pity) should take the chair at the bogus National League meeting. It was an unprovoked insult. It reminds me and many others of the exulting party, as practised, as modern history tells us, at public meetings in Ireland some thirty-five years ago by Keogh, Sadlier, Flaherty & Co., when Keogh would propose that Sadlier, the eminent lawyer and disinterested patriot, do take the chair, and Flaherty would second the motion, and both Sadlier and Flaherty would deliver themselves in grandiloquent laudation of Keogh.

At all events, it is a blessed thing that our good city of Kingston has not, by word or act or tacit consent, done dishonor to Ireland's glorious cause. The men who, after their day's hard work, had gathered into St. Patrick's Hall on that night of Holy Week, with the expectation of seeing something done for Ireland by men who love their nation and comprehend her rights, her history, her long catalogue of suffering and her immortal hopes, and whose presence on the platform would have been a joy to their eyes and a pledge of prosperity to the undertaking, were sorely disappointed at beholding on the platform selfishness, political cunning, party hacks and the shameless audacity of renegades. Therefore they were silent whilst they listened and therefore did not walk away when the cunningly contrived speeches had been delivered, and would have no hand, act or part in helping the promoters of the projected Orange-Catholic National League to form a committee, or raise a subscription, or appoint officers, or take any action whatever in pursuit of their scheme. Therefore nothing was done, and now nothing remains to be done but to bury the still-born babe.

Faithfully yours,  
AN IRISH PRIEST.

Who loves his country and values her honor.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

The following has been received by the Bishop of Kingston in reply to his letter asking the Very Rev. Vicar General of Philadelphia, to select the window in St. Mary's Cathedral, in which he is to put stained glass, the cost of the glass for a lateral window being \$500, and of a gable window being only about half that sum: St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. 8th April, 1887.

My Lord,—I have just received your very kind and affectionate letter. Pray convey my order the window for your Cathedral that will cost \$500. As soon as I arrive I will send you a check for the money. Should you wish to see the money before sending for the window, only say so, and by return of post the amount shall be forwarded. I don't make any sacrifice in giving for the honor of the Blessed Mother this slight token of friendship to a Bishop of God's Holy Church, whom I have known and respected from my boyhood. Indeed it affords me particular pleasure to be able to do so without any inconvenience.

I hope now you will be careful not to injure your eyes by writing in gas-light—a great deal has to be seen through them yet. Wishing you a very happy Easter, and desiring a kind remembrance to Father Kelly and your amiable Dean.

I remain, very affectionately,  
Your devoted friend,  
MAURICE A. WALSH.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. "A LETTER FROM HIGH LATITUDES."

DEAR SIR:—Five hours drive from Toronto on the old Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway brings one to the thriving town of Owen Sound, and here in the "high latitudes" of Ontario, surrounded by snow-capped hills and ice-bound rivers and bays, it has been my lot to attend the first mission ever given in this town. The mission of Owen Sound comprises about nine different parishes, including Owen Sound, Meaford, Thornbury, Griffins Corners, the Irish Block, Chatsworth, Cape Croker and Winton, and is under the care of the Basilian Order, Rev. P. O'Donohue being the superior, having Rev. Fathers Benedict, Gratian and Rev. Father Simande as assistants.

On a cold, disagreeable stormy Monday evening it chanced that I found myself plodding my weary way about and alone towards St. Mary's Church, now in snow and slush, with a blinding snowstorm in my face, blowing and howling for all it was worth, as if the very earth itself had made up his mind that he would dispose of the Christians who never face its fury. I was attracted thither by the announcement that the Redemptorist Fathers were to commence a mission on that night to last throughout the week and be brought to a termination on Easter Sunday.

I would dare attempt an account of its progress and successful conclusion and would feel highly flattered indeed if my literary powers were such that I could do them up in a fitting report for the Record. I was attracted thither by the announcement that the Redemptorist Fathers were to commence a mission on that night to last throughout the week and be brought to a termination on Easter Sunday.

At a mass Father Devine complimented the choir on their beautiful singing of the parts of the mass, and told them to never forget that all their efforts and sacrifices should be made with a view to promote God's honor and glory. Nevertheless, as the choir sang, he wished to give them a little proof of his appreciation of their goodness, and for this purpose he had given orders for a supper to which all the members of the choir were invited, to be prepared the following evening at Mr. Mulligan's Hotel.

Besides the members of the choir were present Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leacey, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leacey and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rathwell; in all, including the rev. pastor who presided, about eighty or ninety sat down to a supper that gave satisfaction to the guests and reflected credit on the genial host and hostess. After supper all repaired to the parlor, where an enjoyable evening was spent. Music and song were indulged in.

Mr. Mulligan's new organ was much appreciated, and I have no doubt he felt proud of his purchase when he saw how much it helped to make all enjoy themselves. The duet sung by Messrs. Hart and Leacey was deservedly encored. Other songs were sung by Miss Hart, Mrs. James Leacey, Miss Kenny, Miss M. J. Mulligan and Michael Thomas Mulligan, all of which were pleasingly rendered. The evening's special meeting was brought to a close by a speech from Father Devine, who said, among other things, that it pleased him greatly to see the neighbors of the village so social in their enjoyment of the innocent amusement furnished. This, he said, would make them better neighbors and he hoped that opportunities would present themselves from time to time which would call for a repetition of the pleasant evening they had spent together. As the party dispersed a smile beamed on every countenance.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. COERCION CONDEMNED.

Grafton, Ontario, April 13th, 1887. At a mass meeting of the members of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, held here to-day, a resolution was unanimously passed, strenuously protesting against the Coercion Bill now before the English Parliament, as being a gross injustice to Ireland and the Irish people, and as being cruel, brutal, degrading and a disgrace to humanity.

It was resolved that Ireland should be granted Home Rule, and have the same privileges that Canadians enjoy, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our representatives in the Local and Dominion Parliaments and to the leading papers of Canada for publication.

And it was also resolved that a subscription be solicited on Sunday, the 17th inst., in aid of the evicted tenants of Ireland.

Signed on behalf of the members of St. Mary's Church—John McManus, Thomas Dodd, Martin McCabe, Thomas Walsh, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas Laughlin, D. F. Kerrin, James Carey, John McMahon.

Most Blessed Sacrament—and after blessing the mission cross, which was erected in the church to remind us of our good promises made during the mission, Father Sigl feelingly bade his hearers farewell.

It is very pleasing, and I am sure very gratifying to our worthy pastor and his willing assistants to know that all who are able to come to the church attended the mission, and those who through illness or other causes were unable to do so were all seen personally by the good missionary at their own houses. Every day after his morning services the energetic soldier of Christ could be seen marching through the streets or driving over some country road trying to cover as much ground as his limited time would permit, visiting Father O'Donohue's flock, administering to their needs and by these means helping many poor bed ridden Christians to fulfil the end for which God made them.

After terminating the mission in Owen Sound Father Sigl, in company with Father O'Donohue, drove out to St. Michael's Church at the Irish Block, where the former began and preached another mission, which lasted till Wednesday morning, when, owing to very important business requiring his presence in Toronto, Father Sigl was obliged to leave. However, the good work will not be so abruptly dropped as all that, and another Redemptorist will be here on Saturday afternoon, to open another mission in St. Paul's Church at Griffins Corners, to terminate the following Wednesday, and the preacher will immediately proceed to the Church of St. Stanislaus, Chatsworth, where it is expected he will conclude on Sunday. It will be impossible for the present to hold missions in Meaford, Thornbury and Cape Croker, owing to the lateness of the season and the farmers requiring the time to attend to their crops, but later on a chance will be given to all to participate in the graces of a Mission. Yours etc., TOUT DEN HAUT. Owen Sound, April 15th, 1887.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM OSCEOLA.

Easter Sunday in Osceola was a delightful day. The warm, cheering influence of the weather seemed to give a new lease of life to all, but especially to those who were enfeebled by their austerities during the penitential season of Lent. At Rev. Father's mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Pastor, Father Devine, the spirits of the crowded edifice of worshippers were enlivened and invigorated by the joyful alleluias of the ceremonial, the tasteful decorations of the church and the beautiful singing of the choir. It was generally conceded that the sanctuary never looked so well before, and universally so that the choir surpassed all previous efforts by its rendition of the new mass prepared for the occasion under the efficient leadership of the organist, Miss Annie Hart. I. Benedictine in the evening the exuberance of green palm from the south that gracefully opened its folds on the altar, the many-tinted lights orderly arranged and the multitude of pure sparks that flickered at the tops of chaste tapers, together with a beautiful display of flowers natural and artificial, all combined to make that a fitting rejoinder to our heavenly King and to inspire the hearts of the worshippers with a true devotion to Him.

At mass Father Devine complimented the choir on their beautiful singing of the parts of the mass, and told them to never forget that all their efforts and sacrifices should be made with a view to promote God's honor and glory. Nevertheless, as the choir sang, he wished to give them a little proof of his appreciation of their goodness, and for this purpose he had given orders for a supper to which all the members of the choir were invited, to be prepared the following evening at Mr. Mulligan's Hotel.

Besides the members of the choir were present Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leacey, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leacey and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rathwell; in all, including the rev. pastor who presided, about eighty or ninety sat down to a supper that gave satisfaction to the guests and reflected credit on the genial host and hostess. After supper all repaired to the parlor, where an enjoyable evening was spent. Music and song were indulged in.

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Signed on behalf of the members of St. Mary's Church—John McManus, Thomas Dodd, Martin McCabe, Thomas Walsh, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas Laughlin, D. F. Kerrin, James Carey, John McMahon.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BIDDULPH IRISHMEN AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

At the invitation of their respected pastor, the Rev. Father Connolly, on last Sunday the good and true Irishmen of St. Patrick's, Biddulph, met at the Cedar Vale School House, on last Monday evening, when the following resolutions were proposed and seconded in very appropriate addresses by the gentlemen whose names are given below, a very brief synopsis of which we can only give in our columns to-day. The Irishmen of Biddulph were the first to set the ball rolling, in Ontario, at any rate, in subscribing to the Parliamentary fund nearly two years ago, and we are glad to find them, headed by their good Pastor, denouncing the atrocious coercion act that is now being passed by the British government to enslave the Irish people. This is a duty imposed upon all lovers of freedom the world over, and more especially is it the duty of Irishmen in this highly prosperous Home Rule Dominion of ours.

The following are the resolutions: Mr. Wm. Toohy, in moving his resolution, said he would remind Lord Salisbury and his government that the day may not be far distant when he should have to repent for having passed such laws, and be forced to explain, as did His Majesty King George, after the battle of Fontenoy "cursed be the laws that deprived us of such subjects." He would ask the Imperial Government of England to reflect and ponder over the words of the great Henry Grattan, which have been verified to the present day, "that no power on earth can make laws to bind Ireland except the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." He then moved that:

Whereas, the Imperial Government has in progress a code of unjust and arbitrary coercion laws calculated to enslave and degrade her Majesty's subjects of Ireland, Be it resolved that we, a portion of her Majesty's loyal subjects, living in Canada under the benign blessings of Home Rule, do emphatically protest and condemn the measure now before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Jas. Keefe said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Toohy's resolution, at the same time making some well-timed remarks.

Mr. M. Cronican moved the second resolution as follows:

Resolved, That as we ourselves are partakers of the national benefits which flow from the right possessed and exercised by her Majesty's subjects in Canada, of governing their country in accordance with the wishes of its own people, we earnestly desire to see this inalienable right conferred on Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. That we therefore heartily approve of the just and enlightened policy of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his colleagues, which policy has been loyally and unequivocally accepted by Mr. Parnell and the other leaders of Irish national opinion.

Mr. Jas. Kinella seconded the resolution by a few appropriate words.

Mr. Patrick Breen, in moving the third resolution, which follows, made a few remarks, in which he spoke in condemnatory terms of Lord Salisbury and his government in seeking to pass an act of coercion against the Irish, more especially in this year of Her Majesty's jubilee, which ought to be a year of grace to all Her Majesty's subjects.

Resolved, That Lord Salisbury and his government take into their consideration and reflect that this is the year of her Majesty's jubilee and that they will not impose upon her the disagreeable duty of signing Coercion Acts and thus enslave spirited and noble people, but will rather grant her the satisfaction of putting her name to a bill granting Home Rule to Ireland.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD has received the following, which speaks for itself:

280 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1887. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—Information is wanted of Edward Kennedy, son of John Kennedy, formerly a soldier in the 68th Regiment, British Infantry. The said John Kennedy was at Amherstburg, Canada, from 1819 to 1829 with his regiment, when he went to England to get discharged and afterwards returned to Canada. He had a large grant which he disposed of to one Ulick Howard about 1835.

Edward and his brother William were left in 1829 with one Father Finnet of Amherstburg. They separated soon after their father's departure, and went away from Amherstburg. William finally reached New York city, and died in 1868, leaving a large estate. Edward is supposed to have been employed somewhere in Canada. Their mother's name was Mary Finn.

If you have any information relating to either John or Edward will you please send same to

LUKE F. CUNANS.

Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate." T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., have just published an exact and faithful copy of MUNKACSY'S great picture "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," which has just been sold for one Hundred Thousand Dollars in five steel plates engraving, done in line and stipple, measuring 22x28 inches, which, though a Five-Dollar print, they have decided to sell at the extremely low price of One Dollar a copy, so as to bring the picture within the reach of thousands and tens of thousands who cannot see or own the original. Every family in the land should get or send for a copy of this great picture at once, which will be sold or mailed to any one, to any address, post-paid, on remitting One Dollar to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. Carvers wanted every where. Large commissions given. Send for terms for it.



NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin. On March 16th, there passed from this life to a better, the Rev. Mr. Doyle, a most amiable and distinguished student of the Urban College, Rome. He was to have been ordained for work in the Archdiocese of Dublin next Easter; but a few days before his death he was seized with inflammation of the lungs, through which he passed to his God deeply regretted by his superiors and companions and by all who knew him in Rome.

On March 24th, the return to the writ of *certi fieri*, issued against Mr. Biggar, M. P., as security for Mr. John Dillon, M. P., in the Queen's Bench proceedings, was lodged in the proper office with the endorsement "no service." Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., as Sheriff, certifying in the usual form, that within his bail he could not find Mr. Biggar, or anything pertaining to him to answer the writ.

Kildare. Mr. Thomas Dowling died on March 19, at his residence, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, from a severe attack of gout. Mr. Dowling was one of the chief promoters of the Kingstown and Kingsbridge Line, which has just obtained the sanction of both Houses of Parliament.

Kilkenny. Mr. James Fleming has been reinstated in his holding, at Poulgour, from which he was evicted some months ago, by Captain Wheeler. He has arranged to purchase his farm under Lord Ashbourne's Act, where by his instalments for the future will be £50 a year. His old rent was £90 and his judicial rent £60. From this it will appear he gains £30 a year on the judicial rent.

Wexford. On March 18th, a force of 200 police with Mr. Dunsterville, R. M., Carrickon-Suir and commanded by Mr. Jones, C. I., Wexford; District Inspectors Gamble, New Ross; and Taylor, Kilkenny; and Holmes, Toghmore, assembled at Kilkenny, protecting Mr. A. Barton, poor rate collector, in the collection of poor rates due on the union. The first house visited by them was that of Mr. Rositer, Kilkenny, where Barton received the rates. The houses on the side of the road to the village of Cass were then visited. Barton received the rates in each house, and the force returned to New Ross in the evening. The same force started from New Ross, on Saturday, on similar business, and commenced operations at Mr. Carby's in Ballyvaughan. Having been paid by Barton and his associates by the side of Slieveoak, and through the village of Aughclara, and ended the second day's work at Dunmain. The force returned to New Ross as on the first day. It is expected the poor rate campaign will continue for the next three months.

Queen's County. On March 22d, the eviction campaign against the Marquis of Lansdowne's Queen's County tenantry was commenced, at Luggacurran, and the sum total of the whole day's work was the eviction of one tenant, Mr. Denis Kilbride, P. L. G. Some few months ago the tenant sought for a reduction of 20 per cent. on the judicial rents, and 50 per cent. on the non-judicial rents, which the landlord, through his agent, Mr. Townsend Trench, refused. The tenantry then joined the "Plan of Campaign." The land is in great part rocky and mountainous. The tenant selected for eviction paid a rent of £760 11s., while his valuation was only £424. On several holdings immediately adjoining the tenants, towards the close of last year, were into the Land Court and got reductions of 40 per cent. in their rents. A large force of police had gathered in Luggacurran under the command of Mr. Lynch, R. M.; Capt. Slack, D. R. M.; and County-Inspector Black. There was also a force of about 40 emergency men present, under the orders of a man named Hutchins, said to be of Boughty, near Kenmare. The emergency men carried with them ladders, bridges, etc. The bailiffs and policemen did not find their progress a very pleasant promenade, as with that strategic skill which the crisis has developed in such an extraordinary degree, the enemies of landlordism had thrown as many obstacles as possible in the way of the advancing brigands and petrolators. Immense trees had been cast across the roads at frequent intervals, and the bridges along the line of the route had been thrown down. So blocked was the road that the police found it necessary to take to the fields in search of a fordable passage across the intervening streams. In the attempt to cross the rivers, many of the police got very good duckings, their bedraggled condition, as with dripping jackets, they emerged from the pools, affording extreme pleasure to the delighted observers, who jeered the unfortunate policemen most heartily. When eventually the force reached the place at which the operations were to commence, the residence of Mr. Kilbride, they found that neither that gentleman nor his friends were present in any way to facilitate the work of the evictors. The doors and windows were barricaded, and as the result of a very arduous day's labor, but that one tenant was evicted, Mr. William O'Brien, who attended, assisted the people with his advice and guidance. On the next day the attack was renewed, but not with very striking success so far as the object of getting up possession of holdings was concerned. On the first day he had only captured Mr. Kilbride's dwellinghouse; on the second day they were engaged in driving out Mr. Kilbride's laborers. To the number of sixty persons, whose industry must have contributed to the general wealth of the community, these honest toilers were cast forth at the whim of an overgrown social excrement that absorbs the life-blood of the social organization.

County. The Rev. Edward Kavanagh presided. At a meeting held in Athy, a sum of £200 was subscribed towards the fund opened on behalf of the evicted tenantry. Cork. On Sunday, March 20th, a meeting of the Nationalists of Banaha and Kilmoyle, presided over by Mr. D. Heffernan, was held for the purpose of forming a committee to organize a testimonial to Mr. John Cullinan who is now in prison in Cork, in consequence of having been true to the National cause. A resolution was adopted recognizing the sacrifices made by Mr. Cullinan on behalf of the people, and letters were read from the Mayor of Cork and others enclosing subscriptions. A committee was then formed, and fifty pounds subscribed on the spot. The inquest on the body of Patrick Hanlon, who was killed in the police charge at Youghal, was concluded, on March 22d. The jury returned a verdict of willful murder against District Inspector Summerville and Sub-constable Garrett Ward. The coroner granted committal warrants, on the application of Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., and handed them to District Inspector Kerin for execution. The foreman, on behalf of the jury, said they were of opinion that the unfortunate collision between the police and the people was caused by the words used by the Chief Secretary in Parliament. Clare. In consequence of Mrs. Vandeleur's refusal to grant her tenancy of Ooraclear a reduction of 40 per cent., they banked their money with private trustees, and took no further notice of the lady. But she proceeded to move the law against the tenantry, issuing writs and processes at no little expense to herself. Her bailiffs recently made an early start for the farms of several tenants; but after a long and laborious hunt, they found nothing on the lands worth seizing. The tenants, in accordance with the instructions of the Plan, had sold all their stock, livestock, and furniture, and other alternative but no relief for which the tenants are quite prepared. Limerick. On March 22d, the County Sub-sheriff, Mr. Ebdon, accompanied by bailiffs and a considerable force of police, proceeded to Fort and Garryrines, near Charleville, and evicted John Dunworth and two other tenants, on the property of Mr. Richard Lee, Longfield, for non-payment of rent. A large crowd assembled, and groined and hissed the sub-sheriff and police, but no determined resistance was offered. The evicted tenants were reinstated as caretakers. The sheriff has a considerable number of ejectments waiting execution, but in several cases negotiations for a settlement are pending. On several estates near Herbertstown, county Limerick, threaten to refuse to pay any rent while the Rev. Matt Ryan is imprisoned. Tipperary. Several of the special juries engaged in hearing record cases at the Clonmel Assizes have handed over their usual fee of a guinea, for the relief of Mrs. O'Hanlon, mother of the man killed in the recent encounter with the police, at Youghal. The Archbishop of Cashel had appointed the Rev. W. J. McKee, Parish Priest of Killooleman and Hollyford, and has appointed the Rev. Mr. Hackett, from Ballingarry, as his successor to the parishes of Ballinahinch and Kilsareilly. The Rev. Phillip Cleary, P. P. Cappamore, died, on March 19th, aged 64 years, in the 37th year of his sacred ministry. His remains were interred in the parish chapel of Cappamore, to which he largely contributed in his pastorate to the altars and religion generally. On March 22, at Dromard (Templemore), the Sheriff's officer, under the protection of a large force of police, evicted three of Mr. J. McKee's tenants, two of whom adopted the "Plan of Campaign." The third was allowed back as a caretaker. Waterford. It would be well for the reputation of the Irish judicial bench if there were more judges on it like Baron Dowse. His judgments are invariably impartial, and are consequently received with respect. Even a quasi-political issue does not interfere with the impartiality of the law which he administers "the law on all occasions. Mr. Sergeant Hemphill found out this, on March 22d, when he applied at the Waterford assizes for an order directing Sir Thomas Edmond to hand over to his alleged successor in the high sheriffdom of that county certain documents necessary to the fulfilment of the duties of the office. Baron Dowse refused point blank to do anything of the sort, believing he had no legal power to do so. He said he "would not strain the law for anybody, that there had been too much of that kind of thing already in other places." What a keen cut at some of his judicial brethren. Donegal. Captain Hill has served over fifty ejectments for Quarter Sessions, commencing in Letterkenny, on April 9th. Amongst those is the Rev. James McFadden, P. P., against whom there are three ejectments. The rev. gentleman was served personally by the process server on the public street of Lifford, on the occasion of his attendance there in connection with the defence of his people at the Assizes. The twenty-eight ejectment decrees obtained by Capt. Hill at the January Sessions have not been yet executed, so that evictions on a very large scale may be expected to take place at a not very distant day. It deserves notice that about seventy evictions were carried out on this same estate last August, and that the process has not recovered to the landlord one penny of rent. About half of those then evicted were put back as caretakers, and the others have since gone back of their own accord. All this is due to the fact that even the smallest reduction has been persistently refused. On this estate only about 280 out of 780 tenants had had judicial rents fixed by land courts. In view of this action of the landlord, the tenants had no alternative but to adopt the "Plan of Campaign," which they have done very generally. It has been always characteristic of the owner of this property to lead off in evictions,

the other landlords generally following suit. The relieving officer has been recently served with the usual notice of approaching evictions on the Kilmoylody estate of Mr. J. J. Deerees. Deerees were obtained against ten families in that townland last January, but the work of drafting an evicting army into Gweedore once a quarter is becoming inconvenient.

Galway. On March 15, a policeman, proceeding on a car to Ballyharra, near Portumna, raised his rifle and fired at the house of a farmer named Grehan, whose family were all inside at the time. The charge of buckshot passed through the window, and it is marvellous how the inmates escaped injury. Previous to this the constable had presented his rifle at several persons working in the fields along the route. He has been arrested and brought before a magistrate, and will be sent for trial at petty sessions. The most suggestive thing in connection with this story is that this constable, whose name is Hayes, had the charge of the informers in the Ballyforan murder case, and that of the explosion at the house of Mr. Ross Mahon at Ahascragh in 1883.

May. At Ballina, on March 21, a numerous and representative meeting of the tenants on the estate of Sir Charles Knox Gore, Bart., was held in the office of the Western people to consider what course to adopt in reference to the refusal of the landlord to grant a reduction of rent. Rev. John M. O'Hara, P. P., Castleconnor, presided. Delegates attended from Castleconnor, Aitymas, Ballycastle, and Kilmoroney. The rev. chairman announced that he had received a letter from Sir Charles Knox Gore stating that he was of his power to grant a reduction on judicial rents, and practically refusing to grant any concession to the tenants. After some discussion, it was resolved to intimate to the landlord that unless they got a reduction of 25 per cent. all round they will take all the necessary steps in their own defence.

The estate of Lord Arran is being ruled with an iron rod by his agent, Mr. Hewson, of Dromahaire. The curly young Adonis of the rent office aspires to the reputation of a terrible dardevil in his profession. The peculiar and extraordinary violence with which he is pursuing his calling is shown in the fact that the Arran estate is now sprinkled with ejectments for half a year's rent.

As a superb hair dressing and renovator, Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates curf and dandruff, cures eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes renewed growth of the hair, and prevents its fading or turning gray.

A Severe Attack. "I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe rheumatism, and I could not work for several days, and I was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B. B.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, Indigestion, etc., etc. it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

Personal. George Legault, of Tayside, Ont., writes he can heartily recommend Yellow Oil, as the best reliever of rheumatic pain, his father and mother having suffered for years with rheumatism, and all remedies failed except "Yellow Oil."

She was Saved. From days of agony and discomfort, not by great interpositions, but by the use of the only sure-cure corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Tender, painful corns are removed by its use in a few days, without the slightest discomfort. Many substitutes in the market make it necessary that only "Putnam's" be used, safe, harmless.

A Good Life Preserver. T. Millburn & Co., March 16th, 1886. I was deeply relieved from that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia, with only four bottles of this life preserver—B. B. B., and cheerfully recommend it to any one subject to such disease. P. DEWANN, Morrisburg, Ont.

Overworked. "My husband strained himself with overwork, causing a large swelling in the groin. He suffered great agony, which doctors failed to relieve; he could not eat nor sleep. B. B. B. quickly cured him. He says he never had such a quick relief from his life. Extract from a letter from Mrs. George Cook, Cookville, Ont.

Don't Despair of Relief. If troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Kidney Infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alternative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood purifier as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

A Common Occurrence. Many bad joints, by which people are crippled for life, are made by neglected or badly treated rheumatism. Ida Plank, of Strathroy, Ont., was afflicted with rheumatism in her fingers so that she could not hold a pen. Yellow Oil cured her, and is a prompt cure for all painful complaints.

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

For Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption of the Skin disease, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

When you cannot rest from Asthmatic troubles, Southern Asthma Cure will at once relieve. Double treatment in each package.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy gratis to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Da. T. A. SLOCUM, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Sure to Satisfy.

There are many remedies for coughs and colds, but there are few that prove so satisfactory as Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, which is a pleasant and reliable cure for all throat and lung troubles, including bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping cough and the pulmonary complaints of young or old.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of goods for the Indian Office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of the following articles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Textiles, and other articles, to be delivered to the Indian Office, at various points in Manitoba and the North West Territory, to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to each description of goods to be delivered, and the mode of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner, Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited in the event of the tender being not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Each tender must be accompanied by a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the contract, the cheque will be returned.

Supplies will not be paid for until the material has been accepted by the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

The price to be paid for each article will be ascertained by the undersigned, and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss or damage to the goods in transit.

Supplies are to be delivered at the various points for which named in the tender; that no additional charge for cartage, etc., shall be made, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies.

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Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS, MANAGER OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London, Ont.

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Dyspepsia, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Colic; two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wait, 75 Adams St., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

aparilla. It instils new life into the blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical blood purifier.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

BELL ORGANS AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court, purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

For Tone and Pleasing Design the Bell Organ maintains its supremacy as the best. Send for latest circular to W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

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



LATEST FASHIONS IN ANGLICANISM.

Catholic Review. London, January 12.—Church of Englandism is going from bad to worse. The last development (abyssus abyssum invocat) is to try to harmonise the teaching of the gospels with the teaching of Herbert Spencer or Professor Huxley. It is found impossible to "answer" the modern scientist who would seek to destroy "Bible Christianity," so the best thing to be done is to create a modus vivendi, by which Anglicans and Agnostics may huddle together. Canon Freemantle, a church-dignitary of the Establishment, has been writing articles in one of the leading London reviews to show that Christianity is not really Christianity, but Christianity with Christianity left out. There is no "certitude," he assures us, about this fact of the Resurrection. Nor did our Divine Lord even "pretend to any absolute knowledge of God." He only pictured them as a pious poet might be supposed to do. Further, we are to be careful not to "think of a transcendental God;" we are to think of Him only as that Supreme Power—which is hypothetical includes mankind, the leading portion of the world, with all its nobles ideal—the wisest possible kind of washed-out Pantheism! Immortality is to be "a background of hope beyond the scene of present duty;" in fact, a point of the same painful incertitude as the Resurrection of the amiable prophet, Christ. And so on, with a good deal more of the same kind, which the Bishops and the Archbishops of the Establishment take no notice whatever of such writings. Were Canon Freemantle to publish his conviction that obedience to the Holy See is an obligation for all Anglican clergymen, it is quite certain that his superiors would be down on him and would advise him to retire from the Establishment. But he has only published a little scholarly anti-Christianism. This is a very mild offence indeed. Probably the next time the Canon dines with his Bishop his Lordship will say to him: "My dear Canon, forgive my mentioning it, but you really should not throw doubt on the Resurrection, at least, not in widely-read reviews. To me you may, of course, say what you like, we Anglicans understand one another perfectly; but it is imprudent to tell the public that Christianity is a pretty sham, because it may lead the public to think that we are shams."

It is somewhat amusing to read the clerical advertisements which appear in what are called "the Church papers." That highly respectable old Tory weekly John Bull, always furnishes interesting pabulum of this kind. "Required, priest with mod. views" (mod. means moderate) is a sort of advertisement which is normal and, perhaps, tame. "Wanted, an assistant curate; views liberal, but distinctly Evangelical." This is rather a puzzle for the ordinary mind. To be liberal is not necessarily to be Evangelical, but possibly to be rather too much inclined towards the Freemanite estimate of Christianity. However, the advertiser would explain his meaning by post. "Local tenancy required, rem. (this means remuneration) not so much desired as pleasant hilarity." This is, at least straightforward and intelligent. "Curacy wanted; married, private means, mod. views, un-furnished house." No here it is unnecessary to mention the "mod. views." It might have been taken for granted that a married man with private means would hold moderate and discreet views about the priesthood. Another curate advertises that he is "single." Look out, young ladies, for this young gentleman! "Abstainer" is another personal recommendation. Though whether the gentleman abstains from marriage or from claret is not specified, nor does it matter much. But the Low Church newspapers are more funny than the High. Their advertisements have more pungency of Popery. "A thoroughly Christian and non-Ritualistic mind" must be refreshing at a tea-party of old spinsters. "A Protestant of the good old-fashioned type" is a sort of picture which recalls to us the delightful days of our (Protestant) youth, when port wine and mug recitatives were the summa bona of a priestly career, and an unmarried clergyman was a "rare avis." Finally, a "Protestant worker in the Lord's vineyard" must be tract-distributing, unctious and sponacious; full of texts, and bubbling over with pious sentiments; not unlikely to look out for a lady of good fortune, and to be "wedded" to a fat incumbency with a good house.

As I am writing about Anglicanism, I think I will add that Lord Selborne, whose judicial mind might have saved him from such blunders, has been publishing papers to prove that the Church of England is the "same Church as the pre-Reformation Church." So that the Church of Canon Freemantle (to whose Christianity I have referred, the Church of the clergymen who hold "mod. views," and the Church of the "good old-fashioned Protestant," is one and the same Church with the Church of all the Popes, including, therefore, Leo the Thirteenth. That things which are equal to the same thing will certainly be equal to one another is a truism which no one will dispute; but that things which are the exact opposite of other things are not only equal things, but the same things, is an assertion which it needs a Protestant intellect to fathom in the unfaithfulness of its nonsense. Now, what is to be done with men of such wild prejudices as the amiable and judicial Lord Selborne? Certainly, if it were possible to prove the Divinity of the Catholic Church from the (intellectual) necessity of its existence, it would be easy to show that the contradictions of heresy necessitate the infallibility of Catholicism. Such an argument would, however, be rejected. Yet this much may with safety be affirmed; that when judges say that exact opposites are the same things; when Anglican canons say that Christianity is only Humanism; and when all Anglicans differ as to what is Christianity, it follows that if the Catholic Church be not the True Church, there cannot possibly be any Church at all.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Company was held at its head office, in the town of Waterloo, Ont., on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1887, and in addition to many local members, embracing the leading business and professional men of the town, a large number of representative policy-holders from a distance were present. The president, L. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion W. H. Bidwell, Esq., secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Notice calling the annual meeting having been read, on motion the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read, and the same thereupon confirmed. The President then read

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT. It affords your Directors much pleasure to be able to submit to you the following report of the affairs of your Company as at the 31st December, 1886, showing that the past year has been one of great prosperity and satisfactory progress. The volume of new business—the premium income—the interest on your investments—the number and amount of policies in force—the net and total assets—the reserve and surplus, have all been largely increased, and the amount paid for death claims is on a little more than half the amount paid the previous year. These facts are all fully verified by the following tabulated statement:

Table with columns for 'Total Cash Income', 'Total Cash Assets', 'Total Cash Liabilities', 'Total Cash Surplus', and 'Total Cash Paid for Claims'. Includes sub-sections for 'Income', 'Assets', and 'Liabilities'.

The amount of new business for 1886 is 37 per cent greater than that of 1885, yet the ratio of expense to income has only been increased by one-third of one per cent. We desire to call your attention to the rate of interest on our investments from which our surplus is so largely derived. Previous to 1881 our interest income enabled us to allow 8 per cent, on our interest-bearing reserves, but the decline in the rate of interest on investments at that time made it necessary to reduce the rate to 7 per cent, on reserves, which has been maintained up to the end of 1886.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1886, \$653,917 03. Includes items like 'Less cancelled policies', 'Less unearned premium', 'Interest', etc.

EXPENDITURE. To Policy Holders, Claims under all policies, \$54,250 00. Includes 'Sundry expenses', 'Salaries', 'Directors' fees', 'Printing and advertising', etc.

Net assets comprising the following items: Municipal debentures, face value, \$1,114,348 41. Includes 'Municipal debentures, market value', 'Municipal debentures, maturing', 'Mortgages', 'Loans on policies', etc.

Additional assets: Short date notes secured by policies in force, \$23,523 10. Includes 'Premiums due and in course of transmission', 'Deferred half-yearly and quarterly premiums on existing policies due in 6 and 9 months', etc.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE. The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Church of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts.

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennox, Brantford; Molloy, Ingersoll; Corcoran, Parkhill; Twoby, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian 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 startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other 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.

Golden Medical Discovery. Thoroughly cleanses the blood, which is the fountain of life, by using Dr. J. C. Jackson's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a healthy, buoyant spirit, vital strength, and a sounder constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimples, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Waterloo, Feb. 12, 1887. ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS. The President, in moving the adoption of the reports, said that during the past year the Superintendent of Agencies appointed a number of new general agents, and a large number of local agents which has resulted in a satisfactory increase in the list of our policy holders. Our death losses for 1886 are very light compared with the previous year, and our surplus available for distribution, among policy holders is proportionately increased.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells, Cast Iron, Brass, and Copper. Fully warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue. W. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. U.S.A. Mention this paper.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Cast Iron, Brass, and Copper. Fully warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue. W. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. U.S.A. Mention this paper.

ELLIMAN'S EMBOCATION. FOR SPRAINS, CURRS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING. FOR RHEUMATISM, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS. FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES. FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA. FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS. FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS. FOR FOOT AND DUNG MOUTH IN SHEEP AND LAMBS. FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO. Taylor's Bank, London.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE. The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture.

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennox, Brantford; Molloy, Ingersoll; Corcoran, Parkhill; Twoby, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

OBJECTS OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY.

The object of this Agency is to apply to the regular dealers in the United States, the best quality of goods imported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: 1st. It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence— 2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of its experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York, N.Y.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Illustrative Sample Free.

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drop your strength, when you may cure your ailment by purchasing the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid, sealed in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out for you may save it as it ages. Address: Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

MINNESOTA. Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal Terms. The Stevens County Abstract and Real Estate Agency has One Million Acres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Wood Land in Western & Central Minnesota that are to be found in the world. For particulars, terms and information, address— P. A. McCAATHY, President, The Stevens County Abstract and Real Estate Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

GET THE BEST. Books that Agents Can Sell and Every Catholic Family Should Have. THE PUBLISHERS DESIRE TO CALL attention to the following list of Books published by the Catholic Book Concern, which are all bound in the best manner, and fully illustrated and printed on fine paper. They are published with the approbation of the late Cardinal McCloskey, and are the work of the Rev. Fr. Corrihan, D. D., Archbishop of New York; the Rev. Fr. Siedler, New Life of Christ, Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Lives of the Saints, Lives of the Popes from St. Peter to Pius IX., Lives of the Irish Saints, Life of Daniel O'Connell, a Popular History of the Catholic Church, by O'Keefe Murray, the Sermons, Lectures, etc., by Dr. Cahill, The Church of the Future, by Rev. Fr. Walsh and D. Conyngham, Carleton's works, 10 vols., Bannan's works, 10 vols., Gerald Griffin, 10 vols., PRAYER BOOKS, Key of Heaven, Golden Treasury of the Sacred Heart, St. Patrick's Manual, Manual of the Passion, Daily Devotions, Albums, and Siedler's Household Library, the cheapest series of Catholic works published in the world. Agents with small capital can make a good living by engaging in the sale of our publications, and we will send you a complete catalogue mailed free. For terms and directory apply—

J. & J. SABLIER & CO., 31 and 33 Barclay St., New York.

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$50,000. DIRECTORS: Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; J. Danz, W. Duffield, F. H. G. Poy, Benjamin Cronin, Thos. Kent, Thomas Long, Collingwood, J. Morrison, Toronto.

"MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS." New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommended by Cardinal Tscherning of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergymen, and the press. Cloth U.S. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address: REV. GEORGE B. BORTHAVER, Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of 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 for altar use.

WILLIAM HINTON, UNDERTAKER, ETC. The only house in the city having a Child's Mourning Carriage. First-class harness for hire, 202 King Street, London. Private residence, 254 King Street, London, Ontario.

CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. It is a pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The library contains choice standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promotion of physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Fees to be paid in advance of the time, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, Sarnia, Ont.—This Institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Students will be received on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, Box 308.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of all the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German, free of charge; Music and use of French, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$25. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR, Superior.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canadian currency, \$100 per annum. For particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 125 QUEEN'S AVENUE, third door east Post Office. Special attention given to diseases of the eyes, ear, nose and throat. Office hours from 12 to 3.30 in the afternoon.

FRANCIS ROURE, M. D., PHYSICIAN. Surgeon, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 256 Wellington Street, London, Ontario.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC. 74 Dundas Street west. Money to loan on real estate.

MCDONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON. Dentists, Office:—Dundas Street, 1 door east of Richmond Street, London, Ont. Meetings. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres.; JAS. COOKSON, Sec.

THE LONDON MUTUAL.

The only Mutual Life Insurance Company licensed by the Government of Canada. Head office, 42 Richmond Street. The Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property, and by the last Government return it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in Ontario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1886 has exceeded that of any previous year, and still increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of reasonable rates, good management, and fair honest dealing. For insurance apply to J. A. Hutton, city agent; Arch. McFarlane, 74 Dundas Street, for East London; John Ferguson Campbell and Wm. Stanley, county agents, or at the office Richmond Street, between 2 and 3 o'clock daily. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits received and interest paid or compounded, at highest current rates.

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NEW SUITINGS.

TO ORDER
All Wool Tweed Suits \$14
All Wool Tweed Suits \$15
All Wool Tweed Pants \$4
All Wool Tweed Pants \$4.50
Full Dress Suits a Specialty.
PETHICK & McDONALD
333 Richmond St.

FATHER FELIX MARTIN, S. J.

INCIDENTS OF THE PLAGUE IN CANADA—

ILLUSTRIOUS WORK OF THE GREAT JESUIT MISSIONARY.

Early in December the news was received in Montreal of the death of Father Felix Martin, S. J., long and intimately connected with that city and with Canada in general. He was born in the historic town of Auray, famous for its shrine of the "good St. Ann," so dear to the people of Catholic France, and so widely known as a place of pilgrimage. His father, Jacques Augustin Martin, some time mayor of Auray, was one of its most distinguished citizens. His father holding the honorable post of attorney general for Morbihan. To him Auray owes its delightful terrace overlooking the river, and one of its principal quays still bears his name.

Father Martin's mother, a woman of fine mind and of tender piety, desired for her children no greater happiness than that of embracing the religious state. Two of her sons became Jesuits, and one daughter a religious of the Order of Mercy of Jesus. Felix, having made his classical studies in the Jesuit Seminary, hard by the shrine of St. Ann, entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Montserrat, Paris. His father, however, afterwards famous as an archeologist, was already a scholar.

Father Martin was ordained in Switzerland in 1831. Eleven years afterwards he was sent to Canada. A very simple circumstance paved the way for his coming—that is to say, for the return of the Jesuits after years of what may be called expatriation from their most glorious field of labor.

At the time of the conquest of New France they had gone. The black-robed forms long familiar and beloved had passed away from the forests and the streams to which in many cases they had given a name and a history. Their voices, so eloquent in preaching the Gospel of peace to the savages, had been long silent. All at once it was announced in Montreal that a Jesuit Father was coming to preach a retreat. Father Chazelle, then rector of the Kentucky house, had been invited by Bishop Lartigue, and had accepted the invitation. The news was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people hailed it as a message from the by-gone, a link with that ancient and glorious past to which the French-Canadian even of today still turns with love and reverence.

alien shores only to find on them a grave. But I am not forgetting Father Martin, who had his own heroic share in the labors of those days. I shall let him relate in his own words, far more graphically than I could do, some details of that melancholy period. On the 27th of July, 1847, he wrote as follows to his brother, Father Arthur Martin, S. J.:

"Here there is nothing thought of but the plague which divine Providence has sent upon us. Irish emigration, hitherto regarded as a means of development and of prosperity for the country, has turned out this year a terrible calamity. The annual emigration, which did not usually exceed 24,000, this year approaches 100,000."

Having dwelt a little upon the nature of the disease and its outbreak on board the ships, he resumes: "To return to our unfortunate city. It is being turned into a lazaretto. Temporary structures have been put up just outside its limits. They contain at present some 1,700 patients suffering from the terrible misfortune? And to add to this distress comes this additional blow, which must, indeed, leave a painful wound. The emigrants are chiefly Catholic. The priests of St. Sulpice, in whose parish they are, flee to their assistance with a truly short shrift. The city, thus deprived of the services of its priests, is in great dejection. Those who remain are bowed beneath the weight of their grief and of labors which are far beyond their strength. They have been obliged to ask monsignor for assistance, being no longer able to supply the wants of their parish. Our holy priests have already taken upon himself the direct charge of ministering to the emigrants, and advanced at the head of his priests to bring them aid."

Father Martin left Montreal in 1862, having been rector of St. Mary's from its foundation almost to that time. After a short stay in Quebec he left Canada forever in or about 1862. Returning to France, he became rector of the beautiful college at Vannes, in Brittany, which, by a strange coincidence, had been a splendid donation of his father to the Society of Jesus.

Father Martin was a man of varied acquirements, but it is perhaps as an antiquarian and a man of letters that he has become most generally known. His services to historical literature, particularly the history of Canada, have been many and great. He devoted himself, amidst all his onerous duties, to the task of throwing light on the dark places of the past. He was commissioned by the government to explore the regions where of old the Jesuits had toiled amongst the Hurons; giving at last to the dusky tribes the priceless gifts of faith.

For twenty years he had been a sufferer from asthma, which for some time before his death became so severe as to prevent him from saying Mass.

But the old warrior of the cross toiled on, using his enforced leisure for literary work—toiled amongst his books and papers, the peaceful end of a long, laborious life drawing near. Behind him were the countless missions and retreats, the many years of the most inclement of Canadian seasons, the long struggles and weary disappointments in Montreal, the thousands of pupils there, and at Poitiers, and at Rouen, and at Vaugirard, and at innumerable other houses of his order. Before him was the crown. He passed away peacefully on the spot which the holy memories, for it was the identical one on which the sainted M. Olier had founded the Seminary of St. Sulpice. So the links in the spiritual as well as in the material world are sometimes drawn very close. One cries out involuntarily: "What a little earth is this of ours!" Father Martin, it has been said, was an ardent laborer of the Sulpicians in other days in Montreal, died upon the spot which they of all others hold most sacred.

and last, but by no means least, "Joey," (the group would be incomplete without him)—Prof. Binns—stole the hearts of the audience. The boys in costume gave "Johnnie Schmoke" with mechanical precision of action and vigorous vocal effect. All did well; and all retired, feeling that the children of St. Mary's know how to entertain their friends.

Voltaire and the Pope. Leo Pexil's late work entitled "The Vatican and the Freemasons," contains two remarkable letters of Voltaire. One of these is a dedication of the tragedy "Mahomet" to Pope Benedict XIV., which the Sovereign Pontiff acknowledged by sending his benediction and a gift of some medals, at the same time kindly criticizing some faults in versification on the part of the French writer. Under date of October, 1745, Voltaire replied as follows: "MOST HOLY FATHER—The kindness of your Holiness is expressed by the medals which you in your great goodness, have sent me, as also by the letter with which you have deigned to honor me. I offer at your feet my most humble and sincere thanks. I am constrained to acknowledge the infallibility of your holiness in literary matters, as well as in matters of far higher worth. With sentiments of the deepest veneration and the liveliest gratitude, I kiss the feet of your Holiness. VOLTAIRE"

The acknowledgment of Papal infallibility shows the depth of that faith which marked the character of Voltaire as a man of letters, but which the intellectual pride of a later period completely destroyed.

Women Should Learn Humility. Dr. Morgan Dix, Episcopal minister of New York, in speaking of the Blessed Virgin, said in a sermon recently: "Until her time, woman was but the slave of man's passion, but her glorification as the mother of Christ carries a lesson with it to the women of the present day. The old and forward women who would measure themselves to assume the place of life, but which the intellectual pride of a later period completely destroyed."

BOOK NOTICES. SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH; or Henry George vs. Archbishop Goossens. By Rev. Willibald Hackner, priest of the diocese of La Crosse, Wisconsin. New York: Catholic Publication Society Co. INGERSOLLISM IN ITS TRUE COLORS; or, a Familiar Conversation between a graduate and his aged Uncle, showing the true inwardness of Ingersoll's teachings and their pernicious effects on American society. Buffalo: Catholic Publication Co.

THE PROSCRIBED HEIR. A drama in three acts (for male characters only) translated from the French by a member of the college faculty, with stage directions, cast of characters, costumes, relative positions, etc. Arranged and published by Joseph A. Lyons, A. M. Notre Dame, Indiana: Scholastic press.

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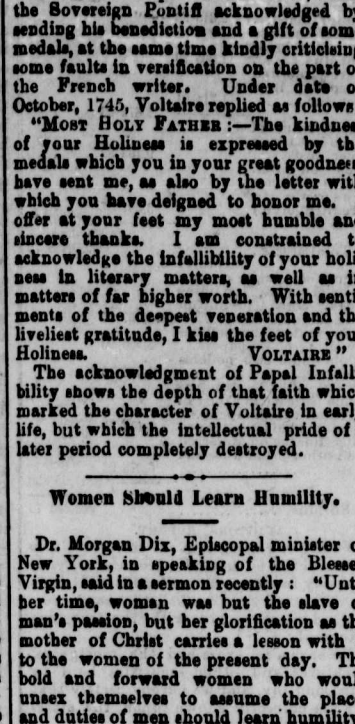
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Bishops, The Representatives of God. BY POPE ROMAN XIII. Now, even as the Roman Pontiff is the Teacher and Prince of the Universal Church so likewise are Bishops the rulers and chiefs of the churches that have been duly entrusted to them. Each has within his own jurisdiction the power of leading, supporting, or correcting, and generally of deciding in such matters as may seem to effect religion. For they share in the power that Christ, Our Lord received from His Father, and transmitted to His Church, and therefore Gregory IX, our predecessor, said of Bishops, "We do not hesitate to declare that the Bishops called on to share our cares are the representatives of God."

This power has been given to the bishops for the supreme benefit of those over whom it is exercised; it tends by its very nature to "the building up of the Body of Christ," and makes of each Bishop a bond which unites in faith and charity the Christians under his guidance as once with one another and with the supreme Pontiff, as members with the head. Here is a weighty expression of St. Cyprian's: "The Church is the people united with its pastors, and the flock that follows the Shepherd," and another, still more weighty: "Know ye, that the Bishop is in the Church, and the Church is in the Bishop; and if any one be not with the Bishop, the same is not in the Church." Such unchangeable and everlasting principles, which if not religiously maintained, a disturbance of rights and duties ensues as a necessary consequence of the broken association of its members, whose perfect union constitutes the body of the Church, the body which by "joins and bands being supplied with nourishment and comfort, groweth unto the increase of God." We see, therefore, that Bishops should have paid to them that respect which the eminence of their charge exacts, and receive in all matters within their office a perfect obedience.

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FROM OWEN SOUND. Owen Sound Times, April 14. The result was so far satisfactory that the building of the college was actually commenced in 1847. But, alas! another and more terrible visitation than those already described was at hand. The year 1847 is forever memorable in Canadian annals as that of "the ship fever." A malignant form of typhus having broken out on board the emigrant ships, these floating pest-houses brought the contagion to Montreal. Temporary hospitals were erected at Point of Charles, and for months following scenes of heroism were enacted which are, for the most part, peculiar to the Catholic Church. Later-day theorists propound many a view of life, many a humanitarian scheme for the good of the race. But when will they ever produce one such friend of the poor as the humblest Catholic priest, one who has borne the heat and burden of the day in the most obscure field of charity? The year 1847 was a living illustration of this great truth. The bishop himself gave the example—daily tending the sick, took the disease, and escaped death almost by a miracle. The priests of St. Sulpice, who have borne the heat and burden of the day in Montreal since its very foundation, were unwearied in their devotion to the poor emigrants, who had sought these

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ANTI COERCION. THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

On Friday night in the Ontario legislature. Hon. O. Mowat rose amid loud applause to move the resolutions favoring Home Rule for Ireland and protesting against the Coercion Bill. He said that he had called on Mr. Gladstone to move them at an earlier hour. He believed the passing of these resolutions might be of service to the cause of Ireland. He would not speak at great length. The speeches they might make would have no effect in England—they would effect only our own people—and they were already alive to the importance of the cause of Home Rule. It was said that we had nothing to do here with the question of Home Rule. But those who were most deeply interested in the matter, and conspicuously that veteran statesman, Mr. Gladstone, had said that such expression of sympathy were of great moment. He was following the examples of the Dominion Government and of other colonial legislatures, asking for this expression of opinion. It was now beyond doubt that there was a larger amount of poverty and misery in Ireland than in any other English speaking country.

OF THE CAUSES OF THE IRELAND. Of this Ireland was a conquered country, conquered by an alien race. Then there was the union, effected by bribery and frauds of the greatest kind. Afterwards England had governed Ireland for some time, and while they believed, no doubt, that the government, there was no doubt that Ireland had been badly governed. Experience showed that England COULD NOT GOVERN IRELAND well. To illustrate this he would point out that it took 30 years after the Union before the Irish people were emancipated sufficiently far to allow of people of the Roman Catholic creed representing their countrymen in the British Parliament. Then, again, there was the alien church, which had existed as an established church until a very few years ago. There was in consequence a very strong feeling on the part of the great majority of Irish people against England and English people. This feeling extended to the Irishmen in America. Recent events had done a good deal to moderate the antagonism existing between the two races, especially the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule. The very fact that Gladstone had taken up the cause, and had been supported by a great majority of the Liberal party, had done much to allay ill-feeling. Here in Canada we knew the effects of home rule. We knew that there would be no prosperity after the home rule, and we knew that under the Irish people lived here in content and happiness. (Cheers) Home Rule in Ireland, he believed, would promote the HAPPINESS AND UNITY of the empire. It was difficult to get attention in the British Parliament to local questions. The only way of Ireland required Legislative comment to deal with her own local affairs. The Irish people, as the resolutions stated, were proud and happy to believe that Ontario was a part of the British Empire. (Cheers.) If there was crime in Ireland, that was no reason for the passage of the Coercion Bill. Only a part of the Irish people had been guilty of crime, but the bill applied to the whole people, guilty and innocent, the Coercion Act took away trial by jury and otherwise interfered with the liberty of the subject. Coercion might sometimes be necessary, but he contended that the causes leading to the crimes that made coercion necessary should be removed simultaneously with or prior to the APPLICATION OF COERCION, but the Act of the British Government proposed to apply coercion without removing those causes of crime and without promising to introduce any measure that would remove these causes. The resolutions had been drawn in such temperate language that it seemed difficult to suppose that any one would oppose them as it would be a grand thing for Ontario if they were passed unanimously, and they had been drawn with that end in view. At all events he was fully of opinion that they would be of some service in promoting the welfare of Ireland, and the unity and prosperity of the empire. The resolutions were printed in the Globe of April 13.

Mr. J. F. CLARKE said he did not desire to make political capital out of the discussion. This seemed to be the sole aim and object of the promoters of these resolutions. The Imperial Parliament was now dealing with this difficult subject, and he was entirely opposed to interfering in their deliberations. The recent elections in Great Britain were on the

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