# Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." - "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 13.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

NO. 593

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The repatriation question occupied the attention of the Qiebec Assembly at one of its sessions last week. In moving for a copy of the report made by Mr. Choquette, who had been commissioned to investigate the whole subject, Mr. David expressed the opinion that one of the great causes of French-Canadian emigration to the States was their harsh treatment under the debtor and creditor and landlord and tenant laws of the Province. There may be a certain amount of truth There may be a certain amount of truth in this, but Mr. David did not go to the root of the evil. If he had, he would have shown that the habitant was made liable to such treatment by reason of the burdens which the Church imposes upon him. From these his only escape is flight, and he has not been slow to avail himself

The above extract is from the Toronto Mail. It is a good specimen of the logic and truthfulness of that unscrupulous journal, Mr. David, who is a French-Canadian and a member of Quebec Parliament, mentions' some reasons for so many people leaving that Province every year and betaking themselves to the industrial towns of the United States. But the Toronto Mail knows better. It tells us that Mr. David did not go to the root of the evil. "If he had he would have shown that the habitant was made liable to such treatment by reason of the burdens which the Church imposes on him." Mr. David, who is a Catholic, ought to know and feel the burdens imposed on him by the Church, yet he is silent about them. If such existed he would certainly move in Parliament to have them removed. But we hear nothing of them. The Toronto Mail, which professes open infidelity and denounces prayer, cannot understand that people may support their Church willingly and take a pleasure in its ceremonies and contribute of their own accord to the grandeur of its solemni tles. The Mail is forever casting up the tithe system yet in vogue in Lower Canada, and telling its readers how the Catholics of Quebec are so sunk in mediæval darkness that they still continue to pay enormous taxes for the support of the Catholic Church. and that thousands are fleeing every year to the States in order to get rid of that burden and to escape from the tyranny of

Bur the Mail does not tell the whole story. It does not mention the fact that the French-Canadians, once settled in the United States, invariably write back to their bishops imploring their Lordships to send them priests. It does not tell them that every centre of French-Canadian population in the States is just as well provided with priests as are the Canadians left at home in Quebec. It does not say that the priests are better paid and are far-batter off pecuniarily than ever they could belln Lower Canada. A respectable member of the Baptist church told the writer that it costs him \$52 per annum, besides \$20 or \$30 for sociale, collections for different societies, etc., to be a consistent member of his who left Canada for the United States we would speak much more rationally and according to truth than the Toronto Mail when it says that "Mr. David should go to the root, and not tell lies in Parliament, by saying that the real cause of the French leaving Quebec in such numbers was the burdens the Church imposed on them in Lower Canada. The Presbyterians, who give from \$1,800 to \$3,000, as in Hamilton, and \$5,000, as in Toronto. as salary to their ministers; the Baptists and Methodists, who do the same, are far more heavily burdened with church tax and tithes and socials and lectures than are the French-Canadians by the Catholic Church. How the editor of the Mail must lean back in his arm-chair and roar with laughter over the gullibility of his readers | Irish people, but also as the first great who swallow all his exaggerations and falsehoeds about Quebec and the clericals !

THE Toronto Christian Guardian of last week contained the following statement made by a Wesleyan correspondent of an English paper :

English paper:

"The Roman Catholics are making a new and more determined effort in the interest of their Church to undo the work of the Wesleyan missionaries of Fiji. The Pope himself has taken the matter in hand, and has sent to the island a vigorous blass to whom he has given his appetal. bishop, to whom he has given his special blessing. This ecclesiastic has taken with bleesing. This ecclesiastic has taken with him a strong force of priests and nuns, and goes about in great state, hoists the French flag, and, though in a British colony, is honored with salutes from French fligates in the port. As a pendant to this picture it may be stated that a modest Wesleyan mission proposed for County Clare, Ireland, is regarded by Catholics as an insult."

In the same issue of the Christian Guar-

dian the editor says that "The revival of the Monastic idea inside

the Anglican Church has received a great impetus in the adoption of Archdeacon

The vagaries of those who are outside the Catholic Church exhibit at times some peculiar and extraordinary phases. Here

to Protestantize the Catholic people of the County Clare, while at the same time other branches of the Protestant Church are making vigorous efforts to introduce Catholic customs and practices into their work.

In spite of the cry which is so frequently raised by Know-Nothings against the foreign born population of the United States, Judge Altgeld says in the Forum

"In those States which have the largest caturalized vote, and in which this has been a potent factor, there are more churches, more libraries, more schools, better schools, and more general intellig-ence than are to be found in those States where the people are not only American born, but are the children of American born parents. As a rule, the poor among the immigrants have more education, are more industrious, and more used to contlauous hard work than are the poor among native Americans, and consequently they generally succeed in making a living, while the latter frequently fail."

SIGNOR BALDACHINI, to whom the Infi del Government of Italy gave charge of the charities of Rome, has absconded with funds to the amount of \$25,000. The embezzlement took place just at the time that two hundred and thirty-six prelates of Italy were warning the Government that the bill then before the Chamber. secularizing the management of charities, would have an evil effect upon the country. The prelates said :

"It is not at religion alone that a blow also is struck by the unhallowed Bill; justice also is grievously infringed by it. Even among the heathens the last will of a founder of plous works used to be respected. The Bill which the Government have laid before Parliament does violence to the natural right of men to bequeath their property to whom they like and for such purposes as they think like and for such purposes as they think proper. The poor stand most in want of the comforts that religion provides for sinful humanity, and every interference with charitable works intended to promote religious feelings among masses becomes worse than violence—it becomes a

MR. McCarthy stated in his second

speech in Parliament on the North-West dual language question that he accepts the vote of the one hundred and eighty eight members who sustained the Jesuit Estates Act as settling that question. We are glad to see that he has so much common sense at all events. We wonder if the rest of the bogus Equal Righters also accept the situation? We heard a great deal from ex-Bishop Carman and others who were endeavoring to stir up the Province to a state of phrenzy that the matter would not be settled till the terrible Jesuits were driven out of the country; but we hope we may take Mr. McCarthy's declaration to mean that common sense is returning slowly to these fanatics. We know, of course, that when they spoke church. If it were said that every Baptist of driving out the Jesuits, their meaning was that Catholics in general should be escaped from this country in order driven out. Perhaps they are beginning to realize that they will not do this because the Catholics won't go. They are somewhat in the position of the soldier who, during a battle, called out to his superior officer that he had caught a Tartar. He had taken the Tartar prisoner. When the officer said : "Bring him here, then," The soldier replied : "He won't come." "I'hen come back yourself," said the officer. "He won't let me," answered the soldier. The fact was the boaster was himself the prisoner.

> SIR HARRY ATKINSON, the Premier of New Zealand is in favor of Home Rule, and in a letter he states as one of his reasons for this his belief that not only is Home Rule required, in justice to the step towards the federation of the British Empire in a lasting form. It is not very easy to see how the granting of relief to Ireland from an oppression which has endured for centuries will lead all the colonies to take a share and to tax themselves in every quarrel which England may have, whether in Africa, with Portugal, or in South America with Venezuela. Nevertheless Home Rule is a sure thing for Ireland, and will benefit her greatly.

JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, the well-known Home Ruler and member of the House of Commons for the West Division of County Caven, died on the 19th inst. at Clapham, a suburb of London. His age was sixty two years. Mr. Biggar's death was caused by heart disease. He was in the House of Commons the evening before his death and was one of the tellers on the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech asking for the repeal

Convocation of Canterbury, which is the ecclesiastical parliament of the kingdom." to the late member.

ments have been established to which vited. When they arrive they are deland and seed, so that they may at once industricus and skilful workers.

THE Toronto Mail has built up a very pretty article on the lessons of the the large Conservative majority is to be accounted for from the fact that a num. ber of Liberals were dissatisfied with the speeches and votes of the Liberal members in the House on the Jesuit estates and reflection will, however, take all the inflation out of this little balloon, because the question naturally presents itself: Had not the Conservatives of the Riding equal cause to be annoyed at the conduct of the members of that party in the House? Were not they, or, rather, the great majority of them, equally with the Liberals, very demonstrative and determined in their opposition to the Mc-Carthy faction?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mail. who signs bimself "Commercial Traveller," solves the problem, however, in a manner which furnishes us with a rare sample of brilliant stupidity. His theory is that the Conservatives remain faithful to the old chieftain, "because he was consistent with his record in pandering to the French Canadian Catholic influence." We are consequently asked to believe that the Conservatives of Haldimand ramained faithful to Sir John Macdonald, excusing what they considered his wrongful course, for the reason that he was consistent. The grape vine career of Mr. Bunting, and that of his editor, lately

cussed by the Mail of that city. The street corners swarm with the bad boy, the roystering boy, the loud spoken vulgar boy, the fighting boy, the profane boy and the boy who hangs around the lamp post and juses tobacco in the most inelegant form. When we are confronted with the fact that a very large proportion of the youth of Toronto are of this stamp, it is but natural we should seek for a cause. What are we to think, for instance, of the home in fluence and of the training of the Public schools? Having been told over and over again that our Public school system speech. has reached a degree of perfection which ake us feel proud of it, how comes it, we may ask, that the youthful population, as seen on the streets of Poronto, are exhibiting a behaviour that causes much uneasiness in the minds of thoughtful and respectable citizens?

THE Mail suggests that a cadet corps be formed of these boys. This scheme might be of some use, no doubt, as it would give the idle boy something to do and something to think about during a portion of the twenty-four hours. It would keep him out of mischief for a brief space. The great problem to be battled with, however, is: What can be done by which this bad boy or idle boy may be transformed into a good and industrious boy? The school and the home having failed to impart little else save an ambition to run the streets, what is the state going to do about it He received a state education, and pretty mess has the state made of it. The state, like a corporation, is but poorly equipped in the matter of a soul, and the boy, a creature of the state, follows in its footsteps.

If the Mail editor would take a trip to Montreal or Quebec and associate for a time with the boys who have been trained by the Jesuits-if he would visit all those cities where the Christian Brothers are intrusted with the training of youth-if he would even examine into the conduct of the boys who have been trained by these devoted men in Toronto-we think he would entertain more kindly ideas regarding the work of these self-sacrificing and industrious educationists, and conclude that, after all, it would be better for the State, better for the boys, and better for all concerned, were Catholic methods impetus in the adoption of Archdeacon of the Coercion Act. The Parnell party copied instead of being condemned.

ONE OF THE greatest abuses connected with the daily newspapers of the great cities is the desire to furnish ex-THE French colony established in citing and sensational articles in every Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, is edition, little or no regard being had to we have the Wesleyans making an effort doing a good work in unison with Car. the truth; and the reposter who posdinal Lavigerie's efforts to abolish the sesses the ability to build up a gorgeous African slave trade. Several settle. heading and pad out an article with all sorts of ridiculous rubbish is certain to refugees from Arab slave drivers are in- be held in high esteem by the managing editor, while his salary mounts up into clared free and are supplied with food, the thousands. We were assured some time ago that Mr. Parnell had made the opening of Parliament, especially in begin to earn their living. The villages ample provision for his mother, who is regard to the action to be taken against are called "Villages of Liberty," and living in New Jersey. It appears, howthat near Kayes has already nearly six ever, that the New York Herald reporter hundred settlers who are found to be is determined to keep on telling the world that this is not the case, and recently wrote for that paper an article wherein he contends that distitution still exists in the home of Mrs. Parnell. The Haldimand election. It considers that Montreal Star, as might be expected, reproduced this story, and dressed it up in such a manner as to lead to the conclusion that it too was over anxious to place the Irish leader in an unenviable light. These efforts to besmirch the dual language questions. A moment's character of Mr. Parnell reflect no credit on their authors.

> THE following extract from the speech of Mr. Holton, member for Chateauguay, Protestant gentleman, will be of particular interest at this time, demonstrating, as it does, in the most conclusive manner, that the editorial and political demagogues of Ontario have been bearing false witness against their neighbors of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Holton

"The French Canadians are as a rule quite as tolerant as their neighbors, and at times I am forced to the conclusion that in some things they are perhaps even a little more so. In illustration of this I would like to refer briefly to my own personal experience with them in public life, and my statement may perhaps prove a revelation to many to whom the idea of French domination is such a terrible Notwithstanding that about two thirds of the electors of the County of Chateauguay are French Roman Catholics. that constituency has been represented in the Parliament of Canada for thirty years by English Protestants, my late father and mycelf. In my cwn three elections my opponents were Roman Catholics, yet in no instance was Bunting, and that of his editor, lately rom Washington, leads them once in a while into very peculiar and awkward corners.

What to do with the Toronto hoodlums is the problem just now being discussed by the Mail of that city. The leave enjoyed the hone of a seat in I have erjoyed the honor of a seat in this House no French Canadian, priest or layman, has ever intimated to me. directly or indirectly, the faintest whisper of a suggestion as to the course it might be wished I should pursue on any public question whatsoever."

For very obvious reasons the Mail and Empire, together with the London Free Press and the other minor organs of the Meredith faction, devoted but very scant space to Mr. Holton's remarks. Just at this time it would not suit their purpose to scatter broadcast a full report of that gentlemen's brilliant and manly

news from Rome that the Holy Father had the influenza was entirely without foundation. The Holy Father's health is excellent, and at the very time when it was stated that the disease was at its height he received a large number of visitors of many nationalities in collective audience, besides attending to business, and according numerous private audiences. The false rumors originated with the infidel press, which is corstantly engaged in misrepresenting the Pope's health. No doubt the wish was father to the thought,

THE persecution of the Caristian Brothers in France succeeds only in making the order flourish more vigorously. In 1884, according to the Archbishop of Paris, there were 360 novices, but in 1889 the number was 2.865. In 1888 the collection for the Noviciate amounted to 230,000 francs, but in 1889 the total reached 350,000 francs. It is always the case that persecution makes the Church more vigorous.

The Illustrated Catholic Missions gives another Protestant testimony to the effi-ciency of the Catholic missions in heathen lands. This relates to the Dutch East Indies: "Mynheer Kauchenius, Dutch minister of the Colonies, who has personal acquaintance with the East Indian colonies, wrote a memorial to the Protestant Synod of Holland, dated Jane 14th, urging this, the supreme ecclesiastical govern-ing body of the Netherlands Reform Church to take steps for the improvement of the Colonian Missions, by creating an entirely fresh organization. He complains openly of the retrogression and falling off of Protestantism in the East Indies, which he ascribes to the too great dependence of the Church on the State, and the want of good organization. He then adds: "On

excellence and the wonderful self-de-votton, activity and self-denial of her agents, men and women, inspires all the greater respect and is winning ever in-creasing influence and prosperity."

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN

Mr. G'adstone and his colles gues held a meeting last Saturday to discuss the policy of the Liberals and the Irish members at the government and Times about the Parnell commission. They would prefer to proceed by motion for breach of privilege, but the Tory majority would scarcely arsent to a penal measure against their confederates. Personally, Mr. Parnell says his object is not so much to send Walter to rose water duress in the clock tower as to secure a full inquiry into the forgery conspiracy and the methods of procuring evidence, respecting which he has a great mass of valuable information to bring before a select committee. He is resolved that such an inquiry will come sooner or later. The O'Shea suit as a political move has fallen flat, because Mr. Parnell has grappled with it like a man. Mr. Parnell's health is completely restored. He has never been in better form in every way. In talking with his leading colleagues be assured them that if the case was investigated they need have no tear that his honor would be tarnished, or that the Iriac cause would bring before a select committee. He is tarnished, or that the Irish cause would be compromised. Though their loyalty to him would not have been materially affected whichever way it went, they were greatly pleased at this assurance, which they implicitly accept. Only Saturday a leading Irish member who has been put in possession of the main facts of the case said that it would be a great victory for Mr. Parnell; that from what he had heard Pigott's infamy was small and trivial compared with O'Shea's history. Of the O'Shea suit against Mr. Parneli it is sufficient to stamp it as a fraud. It has its source partly in political intrigue and partly in pecuniary motives. Mr., Parnell can prove the complicity of Houston in the transactions preceding the filling of the suit. O'Shes has no money and never had any. His wife has always supported him out of her fortune. Re

MRS O'SHEA'S MOTHER died leaving her all her property valued at \$75,000, and bequeathed nothing to any of her other sons and daughters. relatives have instituted a suit to set sside the will. The O'Shea divorce proceedings were calculated to prejudice Mrs. O'Shea in upholding her title to the money. Besides a considerable part of this money is held by Mrs. O'Shea in trust for the children by her husband. If O'Shea can set aside this will he may secure a life interest in this sum by securing the custody of the children. It is believed that O'Shea is already in serious difficulties with his whom he has probably been His attorney is a young man without experience, whose only claim on O Shea's patronage lies in the fact of his being the son of Judge Day, one of the pudges of the special commission. The solicitor general has been ergaged by O'Shea, but as his fees are heavy and O'Shea has not a cent, the question is who supplies the money, or is the solicitor general acting for nothing solicitor general acting for nothing in the hope of reaping his reward by political preferment should he succeed.

The whole case is, on the face of it, a rotten one, and when tried it will prob ably turn out to be another painful sur. prise to the politicians who, having failed to ruin Mr. Parnell's public reputation now seek to hit him through his domes-tic life. Mr. Parnell himself is full of activity. He has been preparing for some time for his attack on the government. The session will be one of violent storm and strife, in which the Irish party will play a prominent part. New facts proving the connection between the government and the Times will be disclosed immediately upon the opening Just for the moment the report of the

Parnell commission monopolizes the attention of the political world. Here it has one most eminent qualification for this post of honor in that it can be taken to mean just what you wish it to mean, All the Tory politicians and papers say that it convicts the Parnellites as traitors and scoundrels; all the Liberal leaders vindication and acquittal of the Parnellites. What is of more importance, the two most important Liberal Unionist journals in London, the Chronicle and Daily Telegraph, take this latter view, the Chronicle with flat-footed emphasis, the Telegraph more gingerly, but with obvious sincerity. What the report does in effect is to put aside as rubbish all that was alleged of events since 1882 and to leave the Parnellites about where Mr. Forster put them in his qualified denun-ciations of that year. All that the justices now hold them guilty of Forster then charged them with. But of what good is that? Forster is as dead as Queen Anne, and the period of 1882 belongs to accient history. Since then the Tories have been in close political and persona alliance with these same Parnellites, and this renders distinctly ridiculous their present effort to stimulate indignation over things which they knew perfectly well eight years ago, and which five years ago did not prevent their marching to the polls arm in arm with these iden tical gentlemen. Everybody sees the low comedy aspect of this so clearly that the ministerialists have an almost aching good organization. He then adds: "On the contrary, the Roman Catholic Church, entirely free in her movements, with her splendid organization, and no less by the splendid organization. He then adds: "On the ministerialists have an almost aching the current of the ministerialists have an almost aching attended to the ministerialists have an almost aching the contrary, the Roman Catholic Church, desire to let the whole subject drop, and through the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of promision of the city His Holiness was give

will not be allowed to be burked before a number of sensational disclosures are made. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone are going to demand an inquiry into the are going to demand an inquiry into the whole circumstances surrounding the inception of the forgery conspiracy. They understand perfectly that this motion will be voted down, but their object is to have a debate on the question, in the course of which some startling revelations will appear. When this debate is over the ministry is likely to feel that it would have been \$10 in their pocket if they had never been born. The opinions that

DISSOLUTION IS COMING

during the year has become very general during the year has become very general in the House since the session began. Liberal leaders, who a month ago scouted the ides, have now become converts to it. One of these said that a study of it. One of these said that a state the Queen's speech had convinced him the Queen's speech had convinced him the Queen's speech had convinced him to be seen to be se of this, because it was not at all a serious programme of legislation that was in-tended, but from first to last the speech tended, but from first to last the speech was a purely electioneering document. No Tory, for example, believes for a moment that the ministry intends pushing a local government measure for Iroland, but a promise to do so would be of great service in a general election. No satisfactory reason is given why the government should be credited with the intention of dissolving, but there is a government should be credited with the intention of dissolving, but there is a story current in the lobbies that grave dissensions exist inside the cabinet which will break out next week, and that among the Tory captains there is much dismay over the reports of Lord Saliabury's ill health. The assertion is said to have been made by a great physician that he has the dropsy and caunot hope to live more than a year or two. If this be true there exists a ready-made excuse for getting a new Parliament elected for getting a new Parliament elected while he is still in power, for, this once while he is still in power, for, this once over, the succession of party leadership could be handed over to his nephew, Balfour, without much friction, whereas there would be a bitter fight for it if it was one of the prizes of a general election. Gossip about the succession to Mr. Gladstone is heard less now than at the openstone is heard less now than at the opening of any other session of late years, probably because the old statesman comes up so smilingly with a marvellously renewed youth and a stronger voice than ever. Such talk as there is, however, shows an increased drift towards Sir William Harcourt and a growing opinion that John Morley lacks magnetism and elasticity. Mr. Labouchere grimly put the objections to Mr. Morley into a nutshell the other evening in the smoking room when he said, "These Atheists are too highminded for us Christians."

INFORMATION WANTED. In the House of Commons, Monday, Mr.

Parnell asked for information as to the Government's intentions regarding the report of the Special Parnell Commission. Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said that the Government leader, said that the Government intended to ask the House to adopt the report, and to thank the Commission for its just and impartial conduct. Mr. Smith's answer was greeted with cheers, counter cheers and laughter. He also said that the Government would ask the House to enter the report on its jurical (Clar of Walernment would ask the House to enter the report on its journal. (Cles of "Oh, Oh.") He further said that he hoped, subject to the progress of business in the House, to make a motion on Monday next, to carry out the government's intentions. The debate on the address in really to the speech from the trope in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed. Mr. William O'Brien was the first speaker. He declared that the Nationalists had grown stronger under coercion. During Mr. Balfour's term of office as chief secretary for Ireland £12, only as once recreasing for iteland £12.000 had been subscribed by the people to carry out the objects of the league. The boycott still prevalled everywhere, and the Nationalias had triumphed, even in the districts in which the "Uister Min-strels," with Mr. T. W. Russell as bones strols," with Mr. T. W. Russell as bones and Major Saunderson as barjo player, were accustomed to perform. Mr. T. W. Russell, in roply, attacked the Parnellites, saying that they now bespattered praise on the Gladstonites, whom before they had covered with the worst epithets. Thus Earl Spencer was charged with murder, and every effort made to blacken blackparates. Mr. O'Bulan, integrating his character. Mr. O'Brien, interrupting Mr. Russell, said: "I certainly would not let any man say that outside of this House." Continuing, Mr. Russell said the charge he made against the Parnellites was certainly true. Now the Parnellites was certainly true. Now the Parnellites embrace Exrl Spencer. The opposition asserted that Mr. Balfour had enforce the coercion law with needless severity. Probably the press clause in the crimes act was unwise, but in other respects coercion had assisted to restore and maintain order in Isaland. maintain order in Ireland.

KILDARE'S DARKENING SKY, A threatening of ferment throughout Dublin and Kildare has been provoked by the wanton imprisonment of Father Kinsella, who is the quiet and greatly Kinzella, who is the quiet and greatly beloved pastor of Clongorey, where the seatate is under the Plan of Campaign. Wholesale arrests were made on the estate yesterday by a big force of police and soldiers, making seventy arrests since Tuesday, and among the prisoners was the priest, who was found sawing a plank to help build a but for the shelter of the sick and evicted tenants. For this he goes to gao! for two months under a goes to gaol for two months under a statute of Edward III. aimed against vagrants and harlots. This incident will concentrate attention on Clongorey, where ensational evictions and stirring resistance will now be the order of the day.

The anti Clericals in Rome last week circulated one of those reports which they are in the habit of creating for their own purposes. They said that the Pope died suddenly, but the statement had not even the foundation that the Holy Father was ill. His health is excellent, and at the very time the rumor was gaining in strength in passing from mouth to mouth At the Last.

last thy bread upon the waters; for thesit find it after many days."—, Eccles

'Mid the losses and the gains,
'Mid the piessures and the pains,
'Mid the nepluge and the fears
And the restlessness of vears,
We epeat this passage o'er.

We believe it more and more:
"Bread upon the waters assiShail be gathered at the last."

Gold and silver like the sands,
Will keep slipping through our hands;
Jaweis, gleaming like a spark,
Will be hidden in the dark;
Run and unoon and stars will pale,

Soon like dust to you and me Will our earthly treasures by: But the loving words and seeds To the Soul in bitter needs. They will not forgotten be; They will live eternally:—"Sreai upon the waters cast Shall be gathered at the last,"

Fast the moments slide away ; Moon our earthly powers decay, Low and lower sinks the stud, What we do must soon be done; Then west rapture if -e bear "Bread upon the waters cast "Brail be gathered at the lest."

#### KNOCKNAGOW THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY

BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXV.

PEIL LARY IN THE BOSOM OF HIS FAMILY. Billy Heffernan, on reaching his own door, was about bidding his companion good night, when it occurred to him that Pail might take it into his head to pay a widt to Jack Delansy's forge, from the door of which, late as it was, a gleam of light shome out at intervals, indicating that the blackemith had some work in hand which it was necessary to finish before morulage.

Billy Heffernan's enspicion proved well founded; for, after reflecting for a min ate or two, Phil said :
"Billy, I'll wish you a good night. I'll

take a walk down to the forge I want to talk to Jack Delaney about—about a "Sare von can see him to-morrow, or

Phil put his finger and thumb into his waistoest pocket, and taking out the last shilling of what Mat the Thrasher had given him, he fell into a deep reverte.

'Fatth I b'liare 'tis burnin' vou," said
Blity Heffarnan to himself. "Tis getting
late," he observed aloud; "an' ma, be if
you stopped out any longer Norah might
be frettin'."

Tale decided Pall, who walked off so quickly that Billy found himself standing aloue in the middle of the road.

He was about turning to wards his own

door—s little disappointed, perhaps— when Phil was at his elde again as sud-denly as he had left it. "Rilly," said be, "you may as well come in for a minute."

Tate invitation was not prompted by politeness on Pail Laby's part. Perhaps if it were, Billy Heffernan would have declined it. But he know Phil shrank from meeting his wife alone—which may appear strange, for it was quite true the

appear strange, for it was quite true that she "wouldn't say a word to him no mat ter what he'd do," as he said at Mit Donovan's. But perhaps this forbearance was the secret of her influence.
"No rah, you ought to be in bed," said Pnil Laby, in a mild, parental tone, as he laid his hat on the top of the press near his ship-board, with the sir of a man who had been lab ring hard since day break to maintain his family respectably.

For Phil Laby really seemed to be quite satisfied that he was the prop of the house-

atisfied that he was the prop of the house-hold. And when he did happen to do anything useful—such, for instance, as transferring a customer's account from his wife's board, where it was chalked in the shape of "strokes and O's" to the account book, or buying a couple of "silps" at the fair—Pull Laby had the "allow" at the fair—Fall Lany had the look of a martyr who was slaving from year's end to year's end to keep a roof over the heads of his wife and children. He was apt to get those "weaknesses," too, to waish he was subject, on these occa-sions, and his hints as to the necessity of a little "nourishment" were both strong

take sud ion fits of industry, which usually takes and is m is of industry, which usually lasted half an hour at a time, and evinced themselves in "digging the haggart;" and 'twee wonderful how often the hadle of his spade would get loose, and how every one would be in his way while he scarched for the hammer, or sharpened a kuife, to meks a wedge, on the brown flag at the shop door. In reference to this peculiar ity M at the Turceber was heard to declare that if Pall Lahy "or'y turned a dog up from the fire you'd think the whole house was dependin' on him."

"You know, Norsh," he continued, in a tone of mild sepresch, "it doesn't answer you to be up late.'

"Au' sure you know," replied his wife,
"that she wouldn't go to bed till you'd
come home; and if she did itself she

"I was readin's a American paper over at Mat's," said be. "Billy Heffernan an' myself happened to be there, an' we didn't feel the time pessin'. I told Nelly how much obliged to ker you were for the fresh

much obliged to ker you were for the fresh eggs."

This was a deep stroke of Phil's; and he began to feel that he had been discharging an important duty during the evening which placed them all under an obligation to him.

"I think," he continued, as if he thought he might lawfully allow himself a little relaxation at last, "I think I'll look over the bishop's speech."

He sat down by the end of the table next the fire, and smuffed the candle with

next the fire, and enuffed the candle with

There were cups and sancers and a lost of bread cut into substantial slices on the table; and as soon as Billy Heffernan observed them he was moving stiently towards the door. No one noticed him but Norah, who turned round in her chair and followed him with her eyes. Such an effort was so unusual with her that her effort was so unusual with her that her mother looked up in surprise to see what had happened. But observing nothing but Bidy Heffernan's retreating figure, she turned to Norah for an emplanation; and her look of inquiry was met by one of mild reproact from Norah's dark eyes. Mrs. Lany was for a moment quite at a less to understand what had gone wrong;

and little party.

Pail Leby was not insensible to the comforts by which he was surrounded, and their influence lost nothing by the reflection that he himself was the course and creator of them all the was more than half sober by the time the first cap of tea was discussed, and talked so wissly, and learnedly, sud feelingly upon various subjects that his wife's admiration actu-ally shone in her face till it revalled the turf fire in brightness; and poor Norsh, as she looked at him with a kind of won-dering foundame, said to herself. dering foodness, and to herself:
"Ah! if he never came home any wors

than he is now, how happy we'd all be!"
Supper over, Mrs Lahr handed Phil his newspaper, and Bill Heff-rnan his flate; but just as Phil had adjusted his spectacles on his nose, and as Billy was in the act of blowing the first note of the "Humours of Glyn," the half-door vant came in with one of the lamps of his master's tax-cart in his hand. "The wind is after quenchin' the lamp

on us," said he, "as we wor passin' the

quarry, and I came in for a light"

Honor Luhy made the sign of the cross on her forehead. She and Mrs. Donovan had more than once compared notes in reference to that same quarry, and the conclusion arrived at was that certain folk who need not be mentioned had "a

folk who need not be mentioned not "a passage" through it.
Honor Laby hended the candle to the man, but as he found some difficulty in lighting the lamp, Mr. Beresford Pender biuses! made his appearance.
"What's delaying you?" he asked in his tremendous voice.

seemed hours to Mr. Beresford Pender when he happened to be left alone at night, particularly in the neighborhood of those properties with which his father had any connection as agent or assistant agent He began at once to bluster as he exam-He began at once to bineter as no examined his pletols, and muttered of murders and robbers, and Papiete end rebels, till poor Norsh became quite frightened. But the oaths with which he interlarded his blustering were to shocking that the poor girl shuddered to listen to them. One was so horribly impieus that she put was so horribly impleus that she put

her hands to her ears with a low cry, which she was unable to suppress. He turned round and glared at her, but swore no more till the cervant came At certain seasons, too, he was wont to in to say the lamps were lighted. After looking again at Norch, Mr.

Ber sford Pender said, almost in a kind "Good night, Mrs. Lahy, I'm obliged to

you I hope I didn't distarb your daugh-"Oh, no, sir," Honor replied in a low doe, no, an, monor replied in a low tone, not at all like her usual hearty, good-natured way of addressing people.

And Norah leoked up in surprise, as if she could scarcely believe he was the came man whose language had se shocked

Perhaps he was not the same man. Who knows? Be sure, however, that North Lahys are not sent into this busy world for nothing.
This unlocked for intrusion cast s

gloom over the little party.

Honor Laby could not shake off the feeling that Mr Bereaford Pender's ap pearance was a "sign of bed luck." But, not with standing, Billy Heffernan played

and several other melodies, grave and gay, before he bade them good night.

"On, wisha!" exclaimed Honor Lahy, "he put Tommy's cup out uv my head.
And now," she added, after tasting it, "'tis cowld."

And now," she added, after tasting it,
"its cowid."

But, though not as hot as might be
wished, Tommy refished the cup of tea
very much, and smacked his lips as he
despatched it, with the hoel of the loaf,
sitting up in bed; for Tommy had been
sound a leep for a couple of hours, when
he opened his eyes and commenced
whisting the "Humours of Glyn" in excellent accord with Billy Hiffernan's fitte celient accord with Billy Heffernan's fiate cellent accord with Billy Heffernan's fiute—till Billy come to the variations, which so aggravated Tommy Laby that he pulled the blankets over his head, and turned round with his face against the bolster, in order to shut out the tantalizing vagaries of the musician altogether. And in this position his mother found him when she have get him his share of the facet.

brought him his chare of the feast.
"I'm afeard you'll be tired after stayin' "(O<sub>3</sub>, nc, mother, I was never so happy."
"Well, come, alanna."

She took Noran in her arms and carried her to her bed room.

"I hope you e.j yed the hunt yester-day, Mr. Lowe," said Mary.
"Oh, very much," he roplied. "The harriers are an excellent little pach

But I must confess I thought the country rather stiff; particularly beyond the bill "

"But how did you get through the bog ? Grace and I could see you alt in a cluster in the wood; and Grace coid she could see the hounds going through the heath over the high part of the bog; but I could not

see them."
'Did they not go through the place where the heath is?" Grace asked, turning to Richard.
"Yes; and into the wood at the other side; and we don't know what be

them after hat."
"I knew I could not be mistaken," said Grace "Though Mary wanted to pur-sucde me it was a flick of geese I mistook

the half-door for the hounds."
rd Pender's ser "We thought yo'd be back to dinner, said Mrs Kerney. "We were an hour later than usual But Hugh said if ye had not gone somewhere ye'd be home before then, and there was no use wait-

Mr. Lowe applogised; and justly throw all the blame on the dictor
"The fact la," said the doctor, "Bab
Lloyd ineleted that we should dine with him He had young Homphill and a few

more friends
"Mr Breeford Pender among the nam ber, I suppose," said Mary.
"No, he didn't ack him; though he was

with us at the time. Lloyd doesn't care about him. I think he told me his father overreached him in some money transac-tion"

tion"
"Depend your life on old Isaac for that," said Mr. Kearney.
"By the by," said Mr. Lowe, turning to Grace, "your friend young Mr. Hanly was there—I mean at the hunt Aud he is really one of the boldest riders I ever saw. He had an unbroken colt with his tail down to the ground and all covered over with mud-as indeed was the rider, fo they both rolled over in a muddy ditch. Grace laughed at this description of her admirer. It was agreed on all hands that she had made a conquest during the short time she had been Lory's partner in the

cave each time; besides teiling her he Rembler, or Thomson's Beasons, or Goldsmith's Poetical Works.

"I'll bring them all to you," said Lory. But Grace assured him all those books were in her pape's library; and Lory, shaking hands with her for the fifth time, mounted to his place in the photon; but turnbled out again immediately, and thrusting his long neck inside the draw-ing room door, startled Mrs. Kearney with the announcement that he had "The

"And four volumes of the 'Spectator." added Lory, "and the second volume 'Tem Junes."

So that it was egreed on all hands that she had made a conquest. And the moment Lory was mentioned, Mery looked at her, but Grace frowned ecornfully—till the picture called up by Mr. Lowe of Lory mounted upon an uncrained colt with a long tail and covered with mud, farced her to laugh whether she would or

"He certainly has pluck," said Mr. Lowe; "and rides remarkably well." As almost imperceptible motion of the head—something between a ned and a toss—and a certain thoughtfulness in her look led Mary to suspect that Miss Grace was just saying to herself that a young gentleman who had pluck was not to be despised.

And in fact Grace resolved that her re ception of him the next time should be more gracious than it had been on previous occasions when he came to pay his respects. She remembered his love of books, and that some of his rema ke were very striking. She even began to think that there was something manly in what Mrs Kearney called his "terrible throat." So that it was quite lucky for Lory that Mr Lowe gave him credit for pluck. To be sure it could be wished, Grace

thought, that his coat were wider in the shoulders and longer in the skirts, and the other garments less suggestive of carrying several stones of potatoes in the rear. It was to be regretted, too, that his hair stuck out straight from his head, and that there were so many pimples on his face. But that one virtue of pluck covered a

but the real state of affeirs suddenly and the state of affeirs suddenly asked Rupo bee, and starting up the shoulder when he had proceed the state of the control of the state of the control of the con

""" h, that's not much; they're billeted smoon to the control of plage of horeer, and takes causey by 'em the bas several agender, too, and a d—n task agent he to the control of the properties he is over. He predented, "Oh, very much," he replied. "The harders are an excellent little pack that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. The barders are an excellent little pack.

The control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the properties he is over. He predented the control of the properties he is over. He predented that the puts 'm up to it he sa magistrete now.
The fether was a good seri of an old
fellow, nothing troubling him but husting But the son is a rogue. He's after
turning more people out then any men in the country, and giving the land to Scotch and English tenants at a lower ront, and

"I thought you said there were n "I seen to the old tenants. But the

Euglishmen and Scotchmen are sure of "I had no idea such a systom was being

"You'll probably learn more about it when you see Mr. Pender," said Hugh.
"Sir Gerrett said nothing about it," replied Mr. Lowa
"I suspect," said Hugh, "he knows
nothing about it"

notoing about it "
This was all very uninteresting to Grace
and the doctor, and they were both leaving the room, after ya wning several times,
when the door opened, and a servant in
formed Mr. K-arney that Ned Brophy
wanted to speak to him
"Tell him to come in," said Mr. Kear-

"fell him to come in," said hir hearney. "I suppose he is coming to resulted
us of the wedding."

Ned Brophy soon appeared with "his
clothes spic and span new," as the song
says; but we cannot add, "without e'er a
speck," for Ned's clothes were pretty well
sneakled with mud—and not his clothes

speckled with mud—and not his clothes only, for a pellet of the mud had hardened and dried on his right cheek under the eys, and two or three smaller spots were visible about his temples.

Ned was secompanied by his "best man,"

Mat Donovan.
"Sit down, Ned; come, Mat, sit down here," said Maurice Kearney, placing two chairs near the window,
"Well, Ned, want's the news?"
"A five, wet day, sir," replied Ned, who
felt and looked somewhat embarrassed as

e glanced at Mat to help him on.
"Ned that's afther comin' over, sir, for

the lend uv the ould mare to carry home the wife," said Mat Donovan.

This request seemed to surprise Mr. Koarney, who looked at Nedne if he ex-

He had come back five several times to shake hands with her and bid her good night; renewing his offer to show her the cave each time; header totally mine is in the babit of renewing his offer to show her the cave each time; header totally mine is in the babit of renewing his coult up her the in the habit of runnin' away, an' ber he I don't like to venture to drive him in or the harness, as if he made off on the way

home 'twouldn't look well."
"An' he says I can ride the coult," Mat added, 'an' as the mare was idle 'tis I put id into his head to ax the lend up her. He was goin' to hire a car, but I tould him be needn't, an' 'twould be decenter not, as people 'd say he hadn't a horse uv of

his own to bring home the wife ' Met Dieovan was quite cincere in re e mmending this arrangement to Ned Brophy. But he might not have been a positive in urging it if the opportunity of figuring in the blue body-coat on the coll were out of the question. Yet Mat Deno ven had no th ught of captivating some farmer's daughter with a good fortune, as Honor Lahy prophesied he would be sure

'Oh! very well," said Mr. Koarney "you can get the mare, Ncd."
"Thank'se, sir. You needn't fear but
I'll be careful uv her."

I'll be careful uv her."
"Dou't stir," continued Mr. Kearney,
as they were rising to. "Walt till the
mere is ready. Go out to Wattletoes," he added, turning to his youngest son, and tell him to get the mare for Ned Beophy."
"And will you tell him to show me my

thru-h's post ? "You were a fool," repiled his father,
"to give him the cake till he showed you the nest. That was buying a pig in a

bag."
"He says now," returned Willie, "that "He says now," returned Willie, "that the old one was in the ivy and was listenting when he promised to show me the nest, and that she took the young ones all off to Ballydaheen wood; but that he'll go after them the next day he has time; and if he can't find them he says hall rull a grand stick for mana holts. he li pull a grand stick for me—a holiy oak atick with blackthorn knobs on it, he

"A holly oak stick with blackthorn knobs on it!" repeated his father. "Would I doubt Wattletoes?"

Thero was a silence of some minutes after Willie had gone to order the mare, which Mat the Thrasher felt a little embarrassing, particularly as he saw Grace pulling Mary by the sleeve and calling her attention to himself. "I never see this girl yet, Ned is gettin',

sir," seld Mat.
"Well, maybe Ned would describe her for ne now."

for us now."
"Wisha, begor I couldn't, sir," replied
Ned. scratching his poll and looking
puzzled. "I never see her but twice, an'
I was dhrunk the two turns."

All eyes were turned with lugging surprise on the speaker, who, at the moment,
was anything but a picture of happiness.
"I'm tould, sir," said Mat indignantly,
"she's wan uv the ficest girls in the parish
H.w d—n well you wor able to see the
two hundhred sovereigns."
"And the old saucepan," said Mr.
K-arney, "Did you get the money,
Ned?"

"Who sin!" he replied colored to the

Ned?"
"No, sir," he replied solomnly, "but it was counted out on the table the first day was at the house, an' put back again "
"Au' you wouldn't miss it out of it?"

said Mr Kesrney, who seemed to erjoy the matter immensely "Hardly," replied Ned. "I never see such a show uv money together before. It reminded me uv California or the Bank of Ireland." "You'd betther not lose any more time,"
(at observed. "Tie gettin' late."

Mat observed. Mat observed. "'Tie gettin' late."
"That's a fice new out you have, Mat,"
said Mr Kearney, looking at him admiringly as the Tarasher drew himself up to
his fall height.
"The in compliment to Ned I got it,
sir," reterned Mat.
"You ought to de comething for yoursaif Make your haryest at the wedding

Taim times is gone, sir," replied Mat. "No chance now of farmers' daughters an' five hundred pounds in goold,' as the And Mat glanced at Miss Keerney in

manner that quits annoyed Mr. Lowe.
"He's an impertinent fellow, after all," be thought.
But so far from being offended, Mary returned Mat's smile in a menner that made the young gentleman quite angry.

"I don't know that," returned Mr. Kearney. "Try your luck with one of the other elaters, an' Ned will put in a

good word for you."
"Well, I b'lieve he would, sir," replied

"Well, I b'lieve he would, sir," replied.
Mat, "if there was any use."

"I hope you'll be over wud us to-night, sir," said Ned, as he was going. "And if Miss Keasney or Miss Kiely would like to have a desce they'd be heartily we some."

"I'm getting old now, Ned," Maurice Kearney replied. "But Hugh will go I must take care of myself or this woman might be on the look-out one of those days."

days" "Indeed," said Mrs. Kearney, indignantly, taking the matter in downright earnest, "that's what one of the name never did. No one could ever say that one of the Ballydunmore family ever

married a record time."
"If sy be 'twasn't their fault," exclaimed ber busbaud, who was evidently enjoying the fun,
"You're quite mistaken," returned Mrs.

"You're quite mistaken," returned Mrs.
Kearney. "My Aunt Judith had more
proposals than all the young girls of the
county, and she never accepted one of
them—though my nucle Dan said she
ought to marry. But she never did."
And Mrs. Kearney left the room quite "Met looks much more like the happy

man than Ned," Grace observed, when they had left. "And, indeed, it would not surprise me if it was he got the two handred pounds out of the old saucepan, "If poverty enters the door," said Mary ;

"you know what you said to M'Mahon." Fether M'Mahon."
"Well, that's true," replied Grace, with a shake of the head. "Twould be all very well if that view of the case could be

kept out of eight."
"I fear, Mr. Lowe," said Mary, as she took up her work at a little table near one of the windows, "I fear this will be a wet day.' "Yes, I fear it will continue wet," be

realised, after walking to the window, and looking up to the drifting clouds. Mr. Lowe said "feared" but he meant "hoped." "A wet day in the country in an awful bore," said the doctor, who was just then thinking how certain chums of his in Dublin would spend the day, and won

Mr Lowe, on the centrary, thought s wet day in the country snything but a bore under certain circumstances, though

To the surprise of all present the door opened, and Mat Donovan advanced a top or two into the room, and stood rub bing his chin as if he had something to

may, but did not know how to begin.

Mary looked round the room, suppose ing that he had forgotten something, and needing a walfing stick standing in one of specing a waising sales associated in one or the corners, she took it in her hand, and sale: "Perkeps this is your stick, Mat."
"No. Miss," replied Mat, whose eyes were fixed on Grace. "But I'm comin' to ax a favour of Miss Grace, if she'd have no objection."

have no objection.

have no objection."
"Oh, what is it?" Grace asked with quite a coquettish air.
"Well, miss, there's a little delay about the harness, an' I said to myself I'd run in an' ax you to play that tune for me you were playin' th' other evening for the masther. 'Tien't but that I know it uv ould," Mat added, "but someway I'm running into another tune in the middle running into another tune in the middle training into another tune in the middle ny the succend part, an' I have a raison for wishin' to hear id agin."

"What's the name of it?" she asked.

"It gives by the name of 'Nach m-bain-

"What's the name of it?" she asked.

"It goes by the name of 'Nach m-baincaus sin do, miss," replied Mat, "but 'tis
many's the name id it called."

"It must be one of the Melodies,"
Grace observed, turning to Mary. "But
the question is, which of them is it?"

"I can't ramember," Mary replied,
"but I suppose it must be one of those
you always play for my father."

Grace pressed her finger on her lip, and

Graso pressed her finger on her lip, and seemed to be seeking the solution of a mystery.

"Is the tune you want," she asked, "ever called 'Langolee' ?" "No, miss, I know that; an' you played it beautiful, too. But 'twas in the same book-the large wan wud the goold harp

on the cover." "Come and we'll look for it," claimed Grace, jumping from her seat, and running out of the room.

TO BE CONTINUED

#### Indirection.

Indirection.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtile suggestion is fairor; Rare is the ruse-burst of dawn, but the secret that classes its rarer; Sweit the exultance of song, but the strain the precedes it is sweeter; And never was poem yet writ but the meaning outmastered the metre.

Never a daisy that grows but a mystery guident het growing; Never a river that flows but a mystery such that the meaning outmastered the metre.

And never a prophet for their source that a stronger than he did enfold him; And never a prophet for foils but a mightler seen hath forested him.

Back of the cauvas that throbs the painter is hinten and hidden. Into the statue that throbs the soul of the soulptor is bidden; Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite issues of feeling;

Crowning the glo y revealed is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of bing, but that which is symboled is greater;

Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;

Back of the sound broods the silence; back of the sound that treetyes thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is nothing to spirit; the deed is outdoney the coing;

The heart of the wooer it warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing;

And up from the heights where these abine,

Twin shoows and voices swim, and the exsence of life is divine.

RICHARD REALF.

NEW PROTESTANT LIFE OF ST. THERESA.

The latest publication in the Famous Women Series is an interesting sketch of St. Theresa of Avila, the foundress of the reform of the discalced Carmelites. Mrs. Giman, the appreciative biogra-pher, though a non-Oatholis, has not failed to catch the admirable traits of St. falled to cetch the admirable traits of St. Theresa's character viewed in a merely netural light, and she portrays the saint's courage and strength, as well as her sweetness and gentleness, in no unworthy manner. That a Protestant should appreciate St. Theresa's sublime supernatural virtues, and enter into that mystic world from which the saint draw the inspiration that guided and sustained her whole remarkable life, could not, of course, be expected. St Theresa, however, was so eminently practical with all of her ecstactes and her mysticism, that there is a world of beauty and strength in her character which no one can fail to adcharacter which no one can fall to ad-mire, and which Mrs Gilman presents to ber readers in a sympathetic and attrac

tive etyle.

The appearance of this little \*ketch in a The appearance of this introduced in popular series obtrudes it on public notice, and it is no ordinary revelation to the Protestant world of letters that the life of a Catholic saint should be anything but an insluid piece of superstition. One a Catcolic saint should be anything but an instylid piece of superstition. One reviewer seriou-ly assures his readers that hirs. Gilman 'finds in her heroine, not the bloodless esectic of history, but a woman sli strength and softness, courage and humility." Mrs. Gilman has no doubt made a remarkable discovery in finding that St. Theress were actually a made a remarkable discovery in finding that St. Therese was actually a woman, with an impressionable heart and a loving soul like any other woman! If the reviewer in question had known something about the subject of his sage research. marke, he would have understood that the "bloodless ascette of history" never had any more roal extense than one be found in the scant brains of an owniscient critic.

Frotestants, however, are unfortunately not the only readers who fail to realise that the scints of the Church were men and women of real flesh and blood, and that the stories of their life-struggles and their glorious triumphs can furnish the most support of the stories of t their glorious triumphs can furnish the most entertaining as well as the most edifying reading Not a few Catholics, in fact, are put to the blush by the conduct of some Protestants in this matter. Mr Charles Kingeley, a writer well known for his exquisite taste in literary matters, presented his wife on her birthday with a charming sketch of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, written by his own tand and pub-lished for the occasion. Every husband and father cannot, of course, sit down and write the life of a exint for his wife or children, but at the recurrence of Christmas or of a long expected birthday, when mas or of a long expected outloney, when the practical question 'what shall I get for my wife," or "what shall I give my boys and girls" must be answered, the Catholic book-atore and the beautiful lives of the saints should not be forgetten.

It strikes us as a very remarkable thing, says the Baitimore Mirror, that Catholic journels which are sold at a price that is alcase equivalent to giving them away are compelled to dun their patrons from one year's end to another for the payment of subscriptions. Why is it? One or two of these papers that are really excellent and worth more than they cost seem to fore no better in this respect then the indifferent once. They are constantly "rounding" their subscribers that it costs money to publish papers, and explaining what ought to be patent to anybody with ordinary intelligence, that unless these who take papers pay for them the publishers are are to get into hot water about their own bills. It is very strange that Catholies who have aponed religion to make lies who have enough religion to make them feel an interest in religious papers them rest an interest in religious papers should menifest so great an indifference about paying for them promptly. In most instances, no doubt, carolesaness is the cause of the neglect But people ought to be considerate enough to avoid suck carelessness after they have been rominded a few scores of times of the inconvenience that it causes.

Avoid Appearances - A worthy gentleman, having an unusually red nose, was long suspected of being a tippler on the sly, by those not well acquainted with his strictly temperate habits. His unfortunate disfiguroment was readily cured by the use of Ayer's Saraspartile.

six Years' Suffering

I was troubled with dysyepsia for six years. Four years ago I got a bottle of B. B B. from your agent, Mr. John Pearce, of Parry Harbor, which I considered completely oured me A return of the symptoms about five weeks ago, however, was promptly removed by using only part of another bottle, and I feel as well as ever I did in my life.

Many E. Dowling,
Parry Harbor, Ont,
Scotland Vat.

Scotland Yet.

"I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with ever since she was little. She is now 12 years old."

MRS. M. FAIRGHLD,
Scattand, Ont.

Scotland, Ont.

#### The Master's Story.

"Up a crowded city through a populace wild and strong, ears all dinned and filled by ribald

jest and song,
Came a gentle saint one day.?

His eyes were beaming kindness on the
angry faces round,
Little reck ad that saintly man the tumult's

Nor unbridied passions play.

"What cared he forsooth for a life-s breath, a waste of years—
With its torture and terment and waves of

And misery dread:
A martyr's dearh, a palm of life, a place in
the realm blest,
With its white-winged cherubs and light divine and everlasting rest, Was surely a guerdon fair."

So spake a master, aged, worn down by trouble and care.
To a group of students grave, all gathered about his chair,
And the breath was bated and face all flushed of the students round
As went through hearts these words like a trumpet's stirring sound.

But hark! again the master spake: the accents slowly came:
"Ye may not all, my children, be graced by
martyr's fame,
Yet if in life's stern conflict ye battle for

the right rs than martyrs bold; ye may be in God's sight.
Go forth and amid the throng of men be

always true and bold,
Your conscience and your honor ne'er throw
away for gold
Do God's own mission, bestow ever joy and

light,
And angels clarion voices will cheer you to
the fight.
Go forward! go forward! the fixed law of

your being seless activity, will ever working and intellect scheming,

Those who stand idle without praise or

In the first circle of hell are covered with

A TIMELY CONSIDERATION.

THE GREAT SPIRIFUAL BENEFTS WON BY LOVE AND SERVICE OF THE

From the Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Saford, As Catholics, we "itve by faith;" and faith supplies the strongest motives and encouragements for love and service of the poor. The natural and philanthropic motives and the national and social benefits which it flence men of the world are admissible and good in their own order. But Catholics, living "by faith," must guide their conduct by the dictates and

mises of fatth Meditate, herefore, on some of the fol lowing brief considerations; and make them the motive of your conduct:

them the motive of your conduct:

1 Do you need grace for yourself, for your children, for some one dear to you? Do you need more light? Are you anxious to know God's will? to you anxious to know God's will? to obtain a blessing on an undertaking, or resignation to bear some trial?—If so, work for God's poor No one can read the Lives of the Seints, without being struck with the part which service of the poor played in their spiritual life. They visited and served in hospitals, dressed wounds, kiesed sores, and nursel the poor at home; this area. and nursed the poor at home; this especially in the beginning of their conversion. when they needed greater light and grace For every canonized saint a hundred thousand Catholics do the same is every age. We have known unusual vocations to the priesthood and special lights and graces granted through love and service of the poor. We have see bland of the poor. We have seen blessings drop upon their recipients in visible answer to acts of charity. Live of the poor is that humble seed which bears sixt- and a hundredfold, even in this life. Daily experience proves it. And there is not one of you who may not gain the experience.

2 Death approaches, and many are terribly afraid of its cold embrace. St. Vincent of Paul used to say that "those who love the poor during life are de livered from the fear of death in their last sickness." He witnessed innumerable examples of this We have, ourselves, been witness to the same fact, and that in the case of persons naturally most timid and auxious. Take note of this, and you also will observe it: but, best of all, win

asso will observe it: but, best of all, win
the experience in your own person, by
love and service of the poor.

3 But far more terrible than the fear
of death is the fear of judgment, especially when we consider the multitude of
our known and hidden ains, both of commission and omission. mission and omission.

Now the love and service of the poor secure for us the grace of repentance and remission of sine; and, as the Fathers say, sway the mind of the Judge with partial ity towards us, Christ becoming our Advo-St John Chrysostem says:

"If there were no poor the greater part of your size would not be removed. They are the healers of your wounds. Their hands are medicinal to you. The physician, extending his hand to apply a remedy, does not exercise the healing art more efficaciously than the poor man who stretches out his hand to receive your alms, and then becomes a cure for your ills. You give your money and with it your sine pass away. Thou lendest to God, not to men."

Speaking in general of almegiving, in

"Total neglect of almsgiving is enough to cast a man into hell fire! For in what will he avail who does not give alms? Dost thou fast every day? So did those virgins, but it availed them nothing Dost thou pray? But what of that? Prayer without almsgiving is unfruitful; without that all things are unclean and unprofitable 'He that loveth not his brother, knowth not God.' (1 John iv 8) And dost thou love him when thou dost not impart thou love him when thou dost not impart to him of these poor worthless things? It is in showing mercy and pity that we

Father,' for none of these things can be applied to God, nor are they His acts. But what? 'B' ye merciful, as your Father in heaven is merciful.' This is the work of God II, therefore, thou has not this, what hast thou? He says, 'I will have mercy, and not sacrifice.' By nothing has He so powerfull, attracted human nature to Himself as by mercy and love of mankind." (Com. in II. Timothy)

work of God If, therefore, thou has not this, what hast thou? He says, I will have mercy, and not secrifice. By noth-ing has He so powerfull, attracted human nature to Himself as by mercy and love of mankind." (Com. in II. Timothy) When we are told that almsdeeds "de-liver from all sin and from dasth," God means that they easily lead even the

cloth in the ci y of Siena :
"One day Giovannt and his companion. Francesco, going to the Cathedral to hear Mass, saw at the door of the church, Mass, saw at the door of the church, amongst the other poor creatures who were begging there, a man sick with leprosy, and half naked, who was covered from head to foot with scabs and sores Giovanni, seeing him, and moved in his inneost heart to pity and compassion, said to Francesco, 'Look at this poor creature here, deprived of every human aid Sasil we take him home, and for love of Christ take care of him? We were about to hear Mass; this will be to do tt.' Francesco replied, 'Do what thou witt.' Then this despised Glovanni embraced that leper, and lifted him on to a bench, and put his head between his thigns, and so bore him on his shoulders in triumph, holding the leper's hand in his, and with a sweet charity he gently laid his cheeks on those corrupt and wounded thighs, first on one, then on the other; and on arriving at the house they brought him in. But when Giovanni's wife eaw him, disgusted and norrified at the geartly disease, she said at once, 'Are these the goods that thou bringest to me? Hast thou brought me norrified at the guartly disease, she said at once, 'Are these the goods that thou bringest te me? Hast thou brought me home corruption and rottenness? I will leave the house, and thou can't do thy pleasure, as thou art wont.' But Glovanni gently answered her, saying, 'I pray thee to have pattence. This is one of God's creatures, redeemed as we are by this precious Blood, and we might become like him, it God willed it. For the love of Curis:, I pray thee allow me to put him i our bed, so that he may rest awhite. Oh, remember how many pleasure—we have had, and how many sins we have committed, and off-inded our Creator Don't let it trouble thee to make some little amends for them; know that the

ittle amends for them; know that the poor and the sick represent the person of Christ, because He tays in the Holy Greet, because He tags in the Holy Greet, 'Whenever you remember and do good to one of these, My least ones, you do it unto Me' Sae replied. 'Thou hast pleaty to eay, do as thou wiit; I will not meddle in it, and if you publim into our bed, I will never ite there again. Dest thou not now perceive and smell the stink he gives forth? I can bear it no longer." Then Glova, nt, not heeding the wife's

words, having prepared a tepid bath, care fully washed the leper all over; and after they had gently dried him they laid him to reet awnile in the best bed, where the lady was accustomed to lie, at which she was displessed. Finally, Gloranat ad was displeased. Finally, Giovanni ad monished his wife that before they should return from church she should somereturn from church she should some-times visit the sick man; and with his companion, Francesco, he returned to bear Mass. But she did not promise to do this: nevertheless, beginning to be stung by the pricks of conscience, because she did not fulfil her husband's com-mands, and was not moved to pity for the lovalid riging up the want to the learn invalid, rising up, she went to the leper, and when she opened the door of the room, she smelt such a very sweet, fragrant emell, as if all sorts of spices and sweet scented things were gathered there. For which reason, not daring to enter, she shut the door, and began to weep bitter tears of repentance, thicking specially of the words she had spoken to her husband about that poor sick man. At this mo-ment Giovanni and Francesco returned from church, having on the Way bought confections for the relief of the sick man And directly they entered the house, Grovanni said to his wife, "Why weepest thou? and what news of our invalid?" to whom replying with many tears, she nar-ranted what had happened to her on going there; on understanding which the servants of God ran to the room, and on opening the door smelt that same sweet fragrance, and uncovering the bed, they found no one there Then they knew it

had been Jesus Christ who had shown Himself to them in the form of a leper, and perceiving such a great gift of God, they returned Him most hearty that he " St Francis of Assist sums up well the spirit of the Church in the short advice ne gives to those who visit the poor and

the sick, when he says: "Whenever thou seest a poor man, thou shouldst consider the poverty of Our Lord and His Mother. And in like man ner, when thou beholdest the sick, thou shouldst remember the infirmities Carist took upon Himself for our sake "

5 But love and service of the poor liken us to Jesus Christ. If we have not courage to become absolutely poor our-selves to be like Him, at least let us love the poor because He loved them. But we do not love the poor if we are dainty and which is included the giving of our time, sympathy, advice, and love to the poor, the same holy Doctor says:
"Total neglect of almegiving is enough to cast a man into hell fire! For in what

Ohow glorious is the life of Sisters of Charity—of Murcy—of the poor, and such like, epent entirely for the poor! O, how Christ-like the life of priests laboring among the pour! Though in outward appearance humble, and compassed with are able to resemble God. When, there fore, we have not this quality we are devoid of all good. He has not said, 'Ye shall be like unto your heavenly Father, if ye fast;' nor 'if ye bs virgins,' nor 'if ye pray,' hath He raid, 'ye shall be like unto your heavenly hath the raid, 'ye shall be like unto your heavenly hath the raid, 'ye shall be like unto your heavenly hath the raid, 'ye shall be like unto your heavenly hath the raid, 'ye shall be like unto your heavenly hath the raid, 'ye angels, and to men'.' The crown of such a priest, "hidden with Christ in God," is

1. I am very sorry but I cannot be generous to the poor and to God, because I save all I can for my chadren.

This is a very did argument, long since answered by S. C. prian, S. Augustiae, St. J. bu Chrys stom, and other Fathers.

The sum of tasir reply is this:

You cannot secure your children's future welfare, or prevent the misuse or loss of all you leave to them, wi hoat!

future welfare, or prevent the misuse or loss of all you leave to them, wi host G d's blessing Secure this blessing by generous aims deeds, for to leave them less, enriched with a blessing, is to leave them happier than with more, without a blessing. To give to the poor and to God is cautain of reward; but to defraud them. blessing To give to the poor and to God is certain of reward; but to defraud them, in order to leave everything to posterity, is punishable

is punishable

2 I have nothing to give, or the merest
tryle I cannot therefore go among the poor
You evaluatly to 'know the value of
a little sunshine Your mere presence, if
kind and cheerful, will give pleasure and
joy. St Leo cays, 'At least give kindness of heart to the poor; the measure of your merit is not your money, but your good will "
St. Augustine urges the same thing;

"If then hast not wherewith it to give be a ow friendliness and sympathy: God will cown thee for bestowing these"

A mere trifle may be given with a grace which is irresistible, as for instance when the donor shows that the poor man con-

the donor shows that the poor man confers a favor by accepting it.

S. John Chrysostom, commenting on the w rds "G d loveth a chee ful giver," says: "He wno c nsiders himself a loser and thinks he confers a great favor by giving, destroys the merit of his grf; but he who looks on himself as receiving a tavor when his gift is accepted increases his own reward. You are indebted to the poor man who receives your gift"
Finally, remember that many Works of

Mercy need no gifts of mon y. Practice at less these 3 I have postevely no time; my duties, my health my condition absolutely hinder me

from going among the poor
God does not demand of you the impossible.

If you cannot love and serve Christ in His poor, by personal service, help by alms those who give personal service; and if you cannot give even small contri butions towards their store at least show interest to their work, and encourage others to work. Thus, you also, having done what

This reason, impartially examined, will apply to each one if us Were God to treat apply to each one if us Were God to tree; us as Wedeserve, where should we be now? In what misery and darkness! How utterly helpless and louely! Should we be even alive?—"Do unto others as you

would be done by."

Imitate G d's mercy, who gives te cause He is good Our poorer brethren have not sluned against lights and advantages such as we have had. Shou d we be better than they are rad we been brought up as they have been? If certain persons are not fit obj c's f r a U rporal work of Mercy they are objects for one of the Spiritual works of Mercy —But have you not heard of the "deserving" poor?
Or seek you only a pretext for exercising neither Spiritual nor Corporal works of

5 I feel such a repugnance to the very sight

of poverty meery and suffering.

Of course you are no. p eas re-seeking
We must suffer sometring, if we would
co operate with Christ in the "divinest of
all divine works—the salvation of souls." Consider the natural repugnance of Christ's most refined and deficite nature to the rude companionship of His ignor ant disciples, and His natural shrinking from suffering. Knowing our repug-nances, He embraced poverty in ever-form to encourage us to overcome our natural averations in dealing with por

Remember that love and service of the the poor and self denial are parts of Christianity; "Religion clean and unde filed is to visit the widows and the father

Dare you say, "Me line is prayer, evotion, the Sacrame ta, the care ome, and—neglect of the poor?" is but too true an account of some who are called even d v u .

6. It is of no use my visiting the poor This idea spring from ignorance of the eff ct of a charitable visit. God uses buman instruments to convey lights, warnings, encouragement, lessous. blessings. He sends you forth to sow Hisseed. You are an instrument in His hand. Thousands of soul- have been aided and

Promiuent Public Men

are not slow to give expression to their opinion where genuine merit is concerned. D. Derbyshire, p esident of the O tario Creamery Association, says: "Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it effected relief fromthe first application"



of mankind." (Com. in II. Timothy)

When we are told that almsdeeds "deliver from all sin and from death," God
means that they easily lead even the
greatest sinners to repentance and eternal
life. They win for him graces he would
never otherwise obtain.

St. Augustine calls love of the poor a
"sign of predestination."

4 Love and service of the poor is the same
thus discovered it a thousand times by
most striking facts, which we may read in
the Lives of the Saints. One example
must suffice. Bleesed John Colombini
was a common tradesman, and dealt in
cloth in the city of Siens:

"One day Giovanni and his companion."

Operation in many departments, but in
none more than in that of desting with
the multitude of our poor. No where is
the field wider or the harvest more plentithe has repeated wider or the harvest more plentiful. Come then, dear men a. d women,
come grasp the sickle with your hand,
weary. See you not that the grain rots
on the graund from want of isb sters to
gather it? Come searly, come late, perse
were to the sud, and you also shall enter
the poor and the criminals affects of
the poor is the same
sick, the poor and the criminals affects of
the poor and to God, because I save att
the natural
repugance," vou say "your stand in judgment before the
White Throne?

When Our Lord drew before the wondering eyes of fits discludes a picture of
the judgment of all nations the judgment of all nations in the judgment of all nation who had been different at their practices who had spent long hours in church, or had been ever care ful of their family a dhousehold duties. But Our Lord tells us that the judged themselves will be astoutabel, u til they see and understand by the clear light of the day of judgment that "as long as ye did it to one of these my least brethren ye did it unto Me. (Mast.

Xxv, 40) And now shall we, who have neglected to perform works of mercy to the poor, because we had home duties, and it was because we have head nome every seidered the poor requisive—how shall we stand in that hour of judgment?

Will it not be terrible to hear the works: 'D part from Me, ye cursed, ist-

everlasting fire which was prepared for the devil and his angels," because "as long as ye did it not to one of these less neither did ye it unto M ." We see th that Christ and the poor are one, that good works are commanded, that G d takes them and rewards them as done unto Ulmself, and that He will judge us accord

Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the great sure-pop corn cure is asked for. Putnan's camess Corn Extractor never talls to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain Be sure and get 'Putnsm's' Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It

removed ten corps from one pair of feet without any pain What it has done once VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid

to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable authemintic Freeman's Worm Powders.



SENES MEDAM.

JENKS PREAM.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought be saw a prize-fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by ene, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valuant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up leughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Peliets, or thay Sagar-coated Granules, easily 'knock out' and beat all the big pills hollow! They are the original and only genume lattle Liver Pills.

Beware of limitations which contain Poises and the size had a poised that the size had been successful that the size had a poised that the size had a poised that the size had been successful that the size had been successful that the size of limitations which contain Poises.



SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Hendache, Dizziness, Coustipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all detransgements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are gently laxative, or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.





WANTED, bree good men to sell for us, either on salary or commission. Address, May Brothers, Nurser men, Rochester, N. Y.

POWERFUL INVIGORATOR

CREAT STRELLOTTE ON BR

It supplies Nourishment for Flesh, Muscle and Bone.

## Worth their Weight in Gold

Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian

Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills. To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

The Best Family Pill in use.

FOR SALE BY ALL BEALERS.

am a new man, completely cured. I would not be without them; they are the best Pill I ever used.
Yours, &c., WM. JACKSON.

CHAPANOE, N.C., July 29, 1888.
Sin: -For years I have been affilied with graved and after trying the best ductors in this locality without receiving any benefit, I tried Dr. Morse's Indian Root Fills with the results that tooks I

After 25 Years.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,
W. H. COMSTOCK:

DEAR SINE—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my feet at times and was compelled to sit and do my housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How't he replied, "By the us of Dr. Morse's Indian Roof Pilis," I decided to give them a trial and tha result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Pills and say that they would not be without them.

Yours, &c., Cella Johnson.

QUARER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.

OTAKER GAP, Elokes Co., N.C., July S. ISSE.
W. H. CONSTOCK;
DEAR SIR: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
PHIS have effected a most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the
disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could
not wak a step. I bought a box of your pills and
commenced givin; her two pills every night; before
she had take all of one box she could walk about the
house, To-day she is perfectly well and says that
Morse's Pills saved her life.
Yours, &c., L. W. Fergusson.

W. H. COMSTOCK, MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, The FINEST, RICHEST ROBEST RICHEST SIGHT AND SOIL in the World BEST PAYING MARKETS in Michigan. How to get a FARM CHEAP, LONG time, easy payments, and full information, auticipation, MICE.

THE PILLS

THE PILLS

Purify the Elood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to beath D-bilitates Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
complaints incidental to Females of all lages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

IS an infailible remedy for each Legs Bad Sreasis, Old Wounds, Seres and Ulcora. It is
famous for Gout and Kheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE HROATS, FRONCHITIS, COIGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Discoses it has no rivel; and for contracted
and stiff joints it sets the a charm

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOW V'- Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST (LATE 528 OXFORD ST.), LONDONAnd are soid at its. 14d, 28 94, 4s. 6d. Ils., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Fot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pois and Boxes.

It he address
ta not Oxfore Birest, London they are spinious

The Importance of a Wise Choice. "THE BEST"

J. P. McDONALD, Sec

PUBLICATIONS: A New Prayer Book for Lent.

GE "HSEM ANI, JERUS ALEM, AND GOLGOTHA. Meditations and Prayers for
Lent. To which are added: Morning and
Evening Prayers Devotions for Mass, the
Stations of the Cross, and other Prayers
in Honer of the Passion of Our Lord 32mo.
No. 28 cioth 35 cts; No. 4 Arabe-que,
gilt centre and edges, 69 cts; No. 950.
French morocco padded sides, 31.2

THE PASSION AND DEATH OF JESUS

THE PASSION AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST. By St. Alphonsus. 12mo, cloth

MEDITATION ON THE SUFFERINGS of Rev Francis da Perinaldo, O S F. Cloth.

MEDITATION ON THE SUFFERINGS of Rev Francis da Perinaldo, O S F. Cloth.

\$125

MEDITATION ON THE DANNIE STATE OF STATE MEDITATION ON THE PASSION OF UR LORD. With a Magnatiof the Blace Scapular of the Passion, and Daily Peny era. From the Italian, by a Passionist Father, 40 cts

Father, 40 cts
THE SACRED PASSION OF JE-US
CtiRIS' Short Meditations for Every
Dsy in Lent. 89 Rev. Richard F. Carke,
8 J. Ismo, marcquette, 20 cts; per 100
\$13.50 N. J. 18mo, marcquette, 20 cts; per 100 net, \$350

THE WORDS OF JESUS CHRIST DUR ING HIS PASSIO 1 in their Literal and Moral Sense. From the Free ch or Rev. Ex. Schouppe, S.J., by Rev J J. Quisn Maroquette, 25 cts

THE WAY OF SALVATION AND OF FERFECTION: Meditations. Plons Refice ions. Spiritual Treatises. By st. Alphonaus, net, \$125

PREPARATION FOR DEATH: 0, ton-siderations on the Eternal Fruths. Maxims of Eternity — Rule of Life By St. Alphonaus.

COOK BOOK FOR LENT. Receipts for the

Alphonsus.

COOK BOOK F-R LENT. Receipts for the preparation of dishes without the use of fleet meat. 16mo, cloth, 20 cts.

For the Wooth of March. FOR the would of march.

ST. JOSEPH, THE ADVOCA : E OF HOPE
LE'S CARES Translated from the French
of Rev. Father Huguet, Maries, 32:00
slote, \$1.00

Sold by all Catholic Booksellers BENZIGER BROTHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
MANUFAUTURERS AND IMP RTERS OF
VESTMENTS AND CHURCH ORNAMENTS,

McShane Bell Foundry. Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES,
Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaanteed. Send for price and catalogue.
HY. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORA,
Md, U. S. Mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY chools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLA ARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Eavorably known to the public sin-ses. Church Chapel, School, Fire Alar-and other bells, also, Chimes and Pea-AN ORGANIST

And thorough musician of twenty years' experience educated in France and Germany wishes a position in a large city. Can also teach German and Fence languages. Is a member of the C. M. B. A. Address "Organist." Catholic Record office, London. Ont.

PETHICK & M'DOMALD'S schools but in claimins superiority the Kingston Business Coteg Company gives facts to prove it. This College is highly recommended by His Grace Archibishop Cleary. Full information sent to any address.

Pants, Sults, Overcoats and Winter Underwear.

PETHICK & M'DONALD 393 Richmond St.

IMPORTER : WINES & LIQUORS

131 DUNDAS ST. & 12 MARKET SQ.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the colbine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

MITH BROTHERS.

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS ——172 KING STREET——Plumbing work done on the latest improved sanitary principles.

Estimates furnished on application.
Telephone No. 528.



ONTARIO GLASS WORKS.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHEN. PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING fornished in the best style and at price: low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON.

Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-cleas work turned out. Prices always moderate.

HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A C THOLIC.

We especially recommend its perusal to our Protestant friends, whom we know to be sincere, but in error, as was ourself at one time.—Western Catholic News, Chicago.

The work may be had by addressing Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

The Catholic Record. darkness of medieval fanaticism. They Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Rice street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annu REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,

THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY
MESSES, LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH and
P. J. Naven are cilly authorized to receive
subscriptions and transactal other business
for the CATHOLIC RECORD.
Acent for Alexandria. Glennevis and
Locals.—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line

each insertion.

Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto, and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Bealface, Ottawa, Kingston, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion. pondence intended for publication,

must be paid in full before the

## Catholic Record. London, Sat., March 1st, 1890.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Mr. Meredith complained in his Lon. don speech that under Mr. Mowat's administration the Catholic Separate schools in Ontario had increased in number from 167 to 235. Rev. Mr. Rexford, Protestant Secretary of the Quebec Council of Public Instruction, declared, on the 9th July, 1889, that the number of elementary Protestant Saparate schools in the Province of Quebec is 916, number of Protestant model schools 38, number of Protestant academies receiving State aid 19; making a total of nearly 1000 Protestant Separate schools in Quebec Province, with an attendance of 34 440 pupils. And yet Mr. Meredith complains of Mr. Mowat's generosity in allowing Catholics in Ontario to have 235 schools. Just fancy the Protestants in the Province of Que. bec, numbering in population 183 990, and 1000 Protestant Saparate schools! The Catholics in Ontario number nigh 400,-000, and are grudged 235 Catholic Sep arate schools. No Catholic model schools, and certainly no Catholic academy or college, receives one cent from the Mowat government. McGill Protestant University receives

	5
Morin Protestant College	
St. Francois College	1,0
Protestant Bishop College	1.0
Protestant Disnop Conego	1.2
Protestant High School in Quebec	
Protestant High School in Montreal	1,1
The Protestant Academies of Coati-	
Ine Protestant Actualities of Contra	E
cook, Huntingdon, Waterloo-eaca	4
Lachute	
Hherbrooke	3
Inverness and Cote St. Antoine-each	9
Inverness and Cote be. Alleonde Caca	0
Dunham, Shawville and Granby "	2
St. John's	
Clarenseville	. 2
Three Rivers	5
Three Invers	
Cowansville, Bedford, Lacolle and	
Knowiton-each	- 1
Quebec High School for Protestant girls	1
Shenec will poppos for research Burn	
Montreal Hish School	
High School for Boys, Quebec	1,3
High School for Boys, Montreal	1,1
TIER DOUGO. IO. TO'S DO'B' DECEMBER	7

And where are our Catholic high schools in the liberal province of Ontario? Have we got one? Dare we ask for one? Bealdes those instances of Catholic generosity in Quebec we find again in Rev. Mr. Rex ford's compte rendu 38 Protestant Model schools, receiving in all \$2,850 of State aid in a Catholic Province. The total amount of government grants to Protes. tant schools and academies in the Catho lie Province of Quebec amount annually to the sum of \$20,545.

Again Mr. Meredith made the objection to the present Ontario administra tion that, indeed, two inspectors are appointed for the purpose of inspecting the Provincial exchemer: and Mr. Meredith condemns Mr. Mowat's Government for such brazen wrong doing, saying in his London speech : "That may be a small matter, but it is a matter of unfairness and injustice to the tax payers or the people of this Province." We may ask: don't the 400,000 Catholics in Ontario pay taxes? And Mr. Meredith will not allow out of them the salaries of two officers to inspect their schools. But how many inspectors for the Protestant Senarate schools in Ouebec? Ray, Mr. Rexford, Protestant Secretary of Education, says there are eight. Here are his words when asked how many inspectors :

"Five regular inspectors and three partial inspectors, appointed upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee, inspect the Protestant schools of

Mr. Meredith appeals to the bigotry of this Province to condemn the ap pointment of two Catholic inspectors for the schools of 400,000 Catholics, ap pointed, not by a Catholic committee for none such exists, but by a Protestant government. And the Protestants. who number 183 000 in Quebec, have their Protestant committee in the Council of Public Instruction with power to appoint Government Inspectors of their own schools; and, what is more, have power to grant diplomas and certificates of qualification for teaching in Protestant schools. For Rev. Mr. Rexford says further on :

"The Protestant Central Board of Examiners, acting under regulation of the committee, has alone the power to grant diplomas valid for teaching in the Pro-

In fact Mr. W. Meredith and the Procerned, sunk above their eyes in the quarian.

should go down to Quebec, not to petition the Governor-General, but to learn from Mr. Mercier and the French Cana. dian Catholics lessons of fairness, toleration and even-handed justice. The idea of a Catholic board of examiners sitting in London or Toronto for the purpose of examining candidates, and granting diplomas and 2nd or 1st class certificates to Catholic school teachers and they (Catholic examiners) alone invested with power to grant diplomas valid for teaching in Catholic schools! How Mr. Meredith or the writers in the London Free Press could ever reach such a dizzy height of toleration and liberality is utterly inconceivable. And the cry is still heard that Catholics in Ontario enjoy far more privileges than the Protestants in Lower Canada! Mr. James L. Hughes, the Orange Inspector of Toronto schools, had the unblushing effrontery to declare a few weeks ago at a lecture in London that in school matters the Catholics of this Province enjoy far greater advantages than are granted to the Protestant minority in Quebec Was there ever such hypocrisy? Let us recapitulate :

Mr. Meredith protests against 235 Separate schools in Ontario as being too many for 400,000 Catholics.

Mr. Mercier allows 1000 Protestant Separate schools in Quebec for less than half that number of Protestants.

Mr. Meredith complains of there being two Catholic inspectors of Catholic schools, and says the public is robbed by having to pay them a moderate salary

Mr. Mercier boasts of allowing the Protestants of Quebec eight Protestant school inspectors, and paying their salary out of the public funds.

There are no grants of any kind made to Catholic colleges or academies in Ontario

Mr. Mercier grants to Protestant colleges and academies and Protestant model schools and high schools \$20,545 annually.

Mr. Meredith, in his London speech

"No man who was not a traitor to his country would have assented to legisla-tion which admitted the right of the Church to define the limits of its jurisdiction and to hand over directly to the Courch the control of the educational affairs of any portion of the peop'e of this Pro-

Mr. Mercier says, in the words of the report of Rev. Mr. Rexford :

The Protestant schools, whether dis sentient or under school commissioners are under the supervision of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, which is composed of lay and clerical Protestant gentlemen. who have full and undisputed control of the educa-tional affairs of the Protestant portion of the people of Quebec. They alone are empowered to examine candidates and confer diplomas and certificates of quali-fication to the teachers of Protestant

Although enough has been said to show the striking contrast between Mr. Meredith's one-sided, jug-handled policy and Mr. Mercier's generous and unstinted liberality, we may again return to the subject. It may be said, perhaps, that not to Hon. Honore Mercier is due this happy state of things for the Pro testants in Quebec. It may be said that all those provisions were made legal before he came into power-which is true, indeed, for the provisions were made by the Catholic people of that truer. It will make a false church less the Roman Catholic schools, paid out of province, and do not depend upon any false, and in this respect we find reason shall disappear, and we shall reduce the National Club at Montreal, delivered on the 6th November, 1889, Mr. Mercier approved of and boasted of this liberal legislation in favor of the Protestants of Lower Canada.

After recording the above facts and after reading the report of Rav. Elson I. Rexford, Protestant Secretary of the Department of Education in Quebec, Hon. Mr. Mercier said :

"This is how the Protestant minority are "This is how the Protestant minority are treated in this Province. I do not speak of electoral districts, where the majority are French and Catholic, and Protestant members are returned—I do not speak of the great number of English Protestants who receive splendid salaries and are treated as if they were French Canadians and Catholics—no I do not speak of and Catholics—no, I do not speak of all this, for it is not right to boast of being just. It is only a matter of regret that our enemies should accuse us of injustice when we are not in any way deserving of the accusation. The letter of Ray. Mr. Rexford shows the situation. Let us hope t will have a salutary effect in other pro vinces, where they seem disposed to forget the laws of justice by threatening the minority with the loss of the rights which they enjoy here."

AN IMPORTANT discovery is said to have been made by Briennice, the Archbishop of Nicomedia, being nothing less than a manuscript of the New Testament which was written about the year A. D. 350. Discoveries of such arcient manuscripts are very valuable, as they serve to confirm the general reception of the text at a most early date, and help also to decide the question of the proper reading of text in disputed passages. A portion of the Epistle of St. Clement of Rome, and a manuscript purporting to be "the Teachtestant bigots, whose name is legion in | ing of the Apostles," are also among the Ontario, are, as far as toleration is con- discoveries of the same learned anti-

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

The Ray, W. T. Herridge, of Ottawa, preached in his church on Sanday in favor of the revision of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterians, on the line marked out by the New York Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Herridge has been noted for the liberality of his views on many occasions, and holding the prominent position which he has long occupied as Moderator or President of the O:tawa Presbytery, a position which be filled owing to his well known ability, it cannot be denid that the movement towards revision must be strong in Canada as it is in the United States. When we consider that in the latter country over three fourths of the Presbyteries, including the most important ones-New York, New Jersey, Illinois, etc.—have spoken in favor of revision of the most objectionable doctrines disting tive of Presbyterianism, it must be con-ceded that in the United States, at least, it is next to certain that the Presbyterian creed is to be most substantially changed. Out of 211 Presbyteries 49 have spoken-37 for and 12 against revision. Will Canada Presbyterlanism follow

suit? We do not claim to possess so much of the spirit of prophecy as to answer yea or may to this; but we are aware that Canadians are somewhat more Conservative in creed than are our brethren over the border. We believe that in Canada there is a stronger feeling in favor of adhering to the old doctrines of Calvin and the Westminster divines than in the United States, and it may take a longer time for Canadians to arrive at the conclusion to which the Presbyterlanism of the United States is inevitably tending. But when the longer time is allowed, Canadian Presbyterianism will, undoubtedly, fall into line.

We believe, therefore, that the Rev erend Dr. Herridge's views will prevail soon, even in Canada. We do not pre tend to be sorry for this. It is time that the absurd declaration of the Westminster folio of education, there were 167, so that Confession, that the Pope is the anti-Christ described in the Apocalypse (or, as Protestants say, "Revelation"), should be the stants say, "Revelation"), should be been essential doctrines of Presbyterianism should be abandoned. They are contrary to common sense, and to all correct ideas of the sublime sauctity of Almighty God. They have been doctrines fruitful of infidels. It is acknowledged that even Bob Ingersoll's extreme infidelity has been the legitimate result of his taking them unworkable and compel the Cath. these doctrines as the distinguishing feature of Christianity.

Christianity, properly understood, has never taught these doctrines; and it is precisely on these grounds that revision of the Presbyterian doctrine has been so urgently demanded.

The Presbyterian doctrines ought to be revised. We do not expect that after revision the Presbyterian church will scome the true church. Christ instituted. while he was on earth, one true Church only; but the rivision movement will ring Presbyterians nearer to the doctrines of that one true Church. This is evident from the tendency of the present movement. We, therefore, cannot enter into the ecstatic delight of many of our contemporaries on the prospect of revision as being likely to make a true church any or congratulation in the cause of Chris tian truth. There will remain much to be revised in the Westminster Confession of Faith, even after the present movement for revision shall have had full sweep.

In making these remarks we have no Intention of exciting the well-known polemical spirit of our Presbyterian brethren. The Christian religion sees even in an enemy a brother, and following the spirit in which the parable of the good Samaritan is related in the gospel, we entertain the best wishes towards Presbyterians and all other denominations. We are rejoiced to see them approaching nearer to true Christianity, which alone teaches saving truth ; but we cannot but express our well-considered conviction that there is only one way to attain to Christian unity, which is to acknowledge the one true faith of the Catholic Church, which does not depend upon the temporary sentiments of a majority of the adherents of a local sect whether in the United States or Canada.

While we cannot have sympathy with the sentimentalism which proposes to make creeds less definite or to do away with creeds which express the faith Chris tianity has held for nineteen centuries, we must say that so called "historic creeds" which are merely based upon the opinions for which these or those "forefathers bled" two or three hundred years ago, are not always the creeds for which the Apostles of Christ bled. It is not the claim of "historic belief." whether that belief be Episcopalian or Presbyterian, which calls for reverence. That history which constitutes a claim on the reverence and faith of Christians must be "Apostolic," not merely "historic." It is not because the Westminster divines,

have been, decided that such and such doctrines constitute the true belief which all must accept, that they are to be render it inoperative. In fact he said

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL AND THE ANTI CATH-OLIC PRESS. all must accept, that they are to be render it inoperative. In fact he said received undoubtingly, but because that under Mowat's Government doctrines have been handed down without change from the apostles, who recelved them from Christ, that they are and importance, had increased in both. worthy of credit. Tais is the claim which

only the Catholic Church can make good. Dr. Herridge was one of the few Presbyterian clergymen of Oatario who attempted to stem the tide of bigotry in this Province when, recently, a vigorous attempt was made to turn public opinion into an attitude of hostility towards Catholics generally, and to Jesuits in particular. The Rev. Dr. shows his liberality of views in the position he assumes in both instances, and we are confident that if in either case he has roused against himself a feeling of hostility among his brethern, because of his supposed too great a regard for Catholics as Christian brethren, he will be consoled by the reflection that he has contributed more towards true Christianity in both instances than his more demonstrative brethren who have been so busy in attempting to excite pub-He feeling against him; and we believe that in the end, if not at once, he will be sustained by the good sense of his coreligionists.

MR. MEREDITH AND MR. CREIGHTON.

What Mr. W. Meredith declared as his programme and platform in his speech at London was, in Mr. Meredith's words :

1. I would be guilty of treason if I pened the door wider for the admittance opened the door wider for the samuel of the Separate schools into Ontario. 2. One of the sine which I charge at the door of the Government of the day (the Mowat Government) is that they have not been mindful of this high duty. . . . but have proceeded by legislation in an

opposite direction.

3 In proof of my contention I will quote a few statistics. In 1866 there were 161 Separate schools in existence. In 1876, when Mr. Crooks assumed the portdescribed in the Apocalypse (or, as Frotestants say, "Revelation"), should be abandoned. Such a declaration should never have been inserted into the creed of never have been inserted into the creed of church professing to be Christian. It is they reached 235 in number, and yet they reached 235 in number, and yet they want of Separate facilitate the establishment of Separate chools.

It is evident, therefore, and proved by his own words, that it is his intention, if his party gets into power, to undo the work of Mr. Mowat and lessen the num. ber of Separate schools by vexatious and harrassing amendments that will render lics to close up the schools which they have built at a great cost and many

Mr. Meredith seems willing enough to allow the Separate schools to exist because they are there in spite of him. For he said earlier in his speech :

"I repeat what I said at the last elec-"Trepeat what I said at the last elec-tion. I say I think it was a great mistake that Separate schools were estab-lished in Oltario, and I wish to day that my Roman Catholic fellow-citizens could see how much better it would be if these schools should be done away

As they cannot be done away with. Mr Meredith is willing to allow some of them to remain: "But the legislation of Mr. Mowat, which increased the number of them from 161 to 235, must be reversed by my government. We will see that the 74 additional schools, which owe their existence to Mr. Mowat's policy, number of such schools to the original figure, viz., 161."

This is his programme in plain words. and this is the platform Mr. Creighton endorses unqualifiedly. The Catholics and liberal-minded Protestants of Owen Sound and vicinity will scarcely support a man who is bound by his programme and platform to utterly destroy and blot out 74 Catholic Separate schools. At the Conservative convention held

last Friday at Owen Sound, Mr. D. Oreighton was unanimously elected as the standard-bearer for North Grey at the next Provincial election. Mr. Creighton, during the course of an eloquent address to the convention, stated that he fally endorsed the platform of Mr. W. Meredith as enunciated in his speech at London, and said "he believed the Province endorsed that platform." No doubt the Conservatives generally will uphold Mr. Meredith, but they certainly are not the Province. Mr. D. Creighton must not fancy that the Reformers of the Province. or the liberal-minded and justice-loving public, will say yes to every dictum of Mr. W. Meredith. It should not be supposed either that any Catholic will sup port the policy announced in London according to which Mr. Mowat's Government is under condemnation for not having crippled the Catholic Separate schools. Mr. Meredith may tell marines that he not did attack in that speech our Separate school system. It is true he said that system is upheld by the British North America Act, and is now part of the constitution, that cannot be touched except by an appeal to the Queen. But then the burden of Mr. Meredith's complaints against Mr. Mowat's Government, and the head and front of his attacks on however learned and respectable they may the present regime, consisted in the fact

stead of diminishing in number It was of the utmost importance, therefore, that all good Protestants should unite as one man sgainst "the common enemy" -meaning the Roman Catholics-and should place him and his friends in a position to break down the Separate chool system by stringent laws that would make it irksome and next to impossible for Catholics to support them; so that after he came to power the Catholic schools, instead of increasing, would diminish in number, and finally disappear from the country. We cannot see how it will be possible for any Catholic to vote for Mr. Creighton after his openly de. clared policy of standing on the same platform with Mr. Meredith in the threatened destruction of our schools Mr. Meredith, in his famous London

pronunciamento, stated : "In 1874 or 1875 Mr. Crooks intro-duced an amendment by which he de-clared that where property was assessed both for landlord and tenant that the destination should be determined by the religion of the tenant, and that no matter what the agreement between the land-lord and tenant might be as to the payment of taxes it amounted to nothing.
That strikes me as being unfair. It is just as fair to Catholic as to Protestant and I do not see why the landlord shall not have the liberty, when paying taxes, to say what school it should go to."

Mr. Meredith knows well that there are more Protestant than Catholic landlords and that if the law be changed it will be schools to exist in Ontario; and that inacted by his government when in power that at least the obnoxious 74 their toil and personal sacrifices. It the Protestant pulpits of Toronto. strikes Mr. Meredith as being unfair. who are to be taught in the schools i And the lucid and liberal mind of Mr. by the Pope." Meredith can see nothing unfair in a house or property being doubly taxed posed by Mr. Meredith for the destrucsaid :

"And now two inspectors are appointed for the purpose of inspecting the Roman Catholic schools, paid out of the Provincial Exchequer. That may be a small matter, but it is a matter of unfairness to the taxpayers or the people of this province (cheers)."

Are not the Catholics taxpayers? and is not the public exchequer supplemented from Catholic as well as from Protestant sources. Mr. Meredith would deny the Catholics two or three thousand dollars of their own taxes in payment of the necesinspectors. Mr. Meredith would rather have inspectors of the stamp and com plexion of James L. Hughes rushing into our schools and insulting our Christian Brothers or Sisters of Charity, who for the most part in towns and cities have charge of the education and train. ing of the Catholic youth of this Province. Mr. Meredith, while professing friendship for Catholics and liberality of views, would advocate smelling committees in our schools and convents, and promote dissatisfaction, rebellion and civil war along the whole line.

For these and many other considers tions we cannot believe that any Catholic in North Grey will vote for Mr. Oreighton and enable him to aid and encourage Mr. Meredith in the prosecution of a bigoted policy that must engender bitterness, strife and civil war among the Catholics and Protestants in this fair Province of Ontario.

THE Ministerial Association of Thomas has drawn attention to and condemned the posters announcing the performance of the Lily Clay Female Ministrels. It is about time there should be some check put on the posting of infamous and indecent placards that shock the eyes of the pedestrian, on every dead wall of our cities. The horribly disgusting parade of nude figures is just as much calculated to demoralize the youth of our cities as the reading of the most corrupting immoral books. There is a law against the sale or importation of such fomentors of blackguardism, and obscenity of any kind is very strictly forbidden by the laws made for the protection of youth and innocence. Why those laws are not upheld and their infraction condignly punished is a mystery to us. Let us hope action will 'The be taken in time.

"Can anything of good come from Nazareth? This was the objection raised by Nathaniel when Philip told him that the Christ had appeared of whom "Moses." in the law and the prophets did write. (St. John i, 45, 46) Nevertheless Nathaniel was not obstinately hardened against conviction, and when our Lord spoke to him of things which he had done which only himself and God knew of, he acknowledged at once: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God, thou art the king of Israel."

So it is with the late Encyclical letter issued by the Holy Father on the relation of Obristians, or Catholics, to the State. The Encyclical deals with the duties of Christians, and shows in a beautiful and clear manner what is to be done when there is a conflict of authority between Church and State, but as it is the Pope who speaks, it is agreed, as a matter of course, that nothing good can come from Rome. The Presbyterian Review, one of these critics, has the indecency to remark on the sub

"The clergy are at liberty to do what they see fit, right or wrong, without being called to account by private citizens or the public press. Where is the civil liberty of the individual? No wonder that priests approve of prevent-ing Miss Bertha Wright and her associates from expressing before the citizens of Hull opinions which are under the ban of the priesthood and the Church. They are only doing what the Pope

approves."
The Review knows well that its state. ment isfalse, and that priests had nothing to do with the disgraceful conduct in Ontario, which is a Protestant country, of the Hull rioters, for it was publicly known that His Grace Archbishop Du. next to impossible for many Separate hamel had condemned the lawless proceedings of the rioters, and that all the if such an iniquitous and unfair law be clergy besought their people not to repeat such conduct. It is not the custom of the Catholic clergy to incite schools shall be utterly abolished, and their flocks to deeds of lawlessness and the poor people who built and equipped violence, though every one knows that them shall be robbed of the fruit of all such is a frequent occurrence in some of

What has the Pope said in his grand Would it be unfair in the Province of Eucyclical which is susceptible of such Quebec, where most of the proprietors an interpretation? The Presbyterian are Catholics? Is it not fair and in ac- Review says: "The Encyclical reiterates cordance with justice and equity that the well-known statement that politics school taxes should follow the children are inseparably bound up with the laws of morality and religious duties." The A tax is imposed on a certain house for inference is drawn that "when the Pope educational purposes, yet the children defines duty ex-cathedra in matters politiin that house can get no benefit cal every Roman Catholic must submit from the tax. They must pay an or come under ban as being a rebel additional tax for their education. against the authority of God represented

Well, is it not true that "politics are inseparably bound up with the laws of for one purpose! Another means pro- morality and religious duties?" Take even s) purely political a matter as the adoption of our schools is the dismissal of the tion of a free trade or a protectionist two Catholic Government inspectors of policy, is it not true that our Legislators schools. Here is what was proclaimed and Government, selected by the people in the Lindon speech, Mr. Meredith for the purpose of ruling the country in such a way as best to promote its welfare, are bound by the laws of morality to consider which of these policies will most contribute to the presperity of the country, and to adopt it? There is indeed a moral aspect in which even all political questions may be viewed; yet it does not follow that every Christian must neces. sarily be a free trader, nor that he must be a protectionist. Neither does it follow that the Christian Church is bound to take sides on the

question of the tariff. Yet it is the conclusion which the Review draws from the sary work of two Government school Holy Father's words that the Pope is on matter which concerns the politics of Canada, and it has this alarmist view of what is going to happen: "We are glad the Pope has sent forth this Encyclical. Like the Syllabus of Pius IX, it will show what we must expect under Jesuit rule." The Jesuits are the bugaboo which

haunts the Presbyterian Review night and day. Who knows but these dreadful Jesuits are at this moment plotting even to dethrone or murder the excellent Premier of Ontario, and to plant Dr. Sutherland, the third party leader, in his place, and to make even him legislate according to their wishes? There are only a few Jesuits in this Province, and we know that most of these are engaged in evangelizing and teaching the poor Indians of Algoma, but who knows but they are merely preparing the way to seize the Government House at Toronto and turn it into a Jesuit College? After all some people will consider that the building might be put to worse use; still there is little danger of such a catastrophe; but we do remember seeing the cross and the letters I. H. S. over the gate of a building in Quebec which was once a Jesuit college, but was then occupied as a soldiers' barrack, it having been diverted from its purpose, "the education of the youth of Canada;" and we well remember, for it happened only a few months ago, that the Presbyterian Review was one of the journals which joined in abusing the Quebec Government for rectifying the injustice. This shows what we might expect from the rule of such parsons as control the Review. The Review shows this by its next words. It

"There is nothing for it but resistance. if we are to maintain our blood-bough edged so read The abusir Eacy betwe aentin sapre supre matte

rights speech our R duty the fi Catho Churc Canad

beyon

thing

The E

"Sic

Pious Christ

magist the Ch ing th God i which

who or

ought withou cumst

Eacyc

But in

to the

the Pa

tition

means

the lin

der to

and to

The

Pope's

to ms

the C

hands

countr

sphere

clical

"Th

desert

when !

and p

For fear.

Divine

in the

a duty

religio

author

attack

nothin

ought

gullele

The

Wor

intere iteelf minst "T to hi word the k he ha take serve God b all co settle (Char The

pastor

suppo and i certai Chur carry added hath at the is tra

It : or dif void autho that s our Roman Catholic legislators are, in duty to God, as they believe, bound in the first place to serve the interests of Catholicism, and every time to put the Church of Rome above the State of

It certainly is true that the judgment of the Caurch of God is decisive in regard to our moral acts, and when the State commands one thing, and the Church another, obedience is due to the Church, which deals only with morals and faith. Tue reason for this is clear. When the State commands what the Church forbids, or vice versa forbids what the Church commands, the State goes beyond its powers and commands some. thing which is contrary to God's law. The Encyclical of the Holy Father gives the reason for this :

"Since it is a crime to withdraw oneself from the obedience due to God for the sake of pleasing men, it is an im-pious deed to break the laws of Jesus Christ for the purpose of obeying the magistrates, or to transgress the laws of the Church under the pretext of observing the civil law. 'We ought to obey God rather than men.' This answer which Peter and the other apostles were accustomed to give to the magistrates who ordered them to do that which they ought not to do should always be given without hesitation under similar cir-

Would the objectors against the Pope's Encyclical recommend any other course? But in all this there is nothing contrary to the duties of good citizenship; and the Pope's teaching is simply the repe tition of the well-known aphorism by means of which Christ Himself expressed the limit of our duty of obedience : "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's.' The misinterpretation put upon the Pope's words by the anti-Catholic press is a palpable one, when they endeavo to make it appear that it means that the Church proposes to take into its hands the civil government of the country. Her sphere is simply the sphere of faith and morals. The Encyclical explains itself, and adds the remarkable words :

"There is no better citizen in peace or war than the Christian mindful of his duty ; but he ought to be prepared to suffer all things, even death itself, rather than desert the cause of God and the Church. . . . In the eyes of Christians, then, there is a sacredness in the public power, in which they recognize a certain semblance and image of the Divine Majesty, even when it is possessed by an unworthy person, and they have a proper and due rever ence for the laws, not because of the force and penalties associated with them, but because of the consciousness of duty; For God bath not given us the spirit o for God hath not given us the spirit of fear.' (2 Tim. i, 7.) But if the laws of the State are in contradiction with the Divine law, if they command anything prejudicial to the Church, or are hostile to the duties imposed by religion, or violate in the person of the Supreme Pontiff the publisher of Lews Chita: then indeed it is ity of Jesus Christ, then indeed it is a duty to resist them—and a crime to obey them—a crime fraught with injury to the State itself, for every offense offered to religion recoils on the State."

These are the words of one having authority to speak, and since they who attack the Pope so victously think that nothing good can come from Rome, they ought also to imitate the honesty of that gulleless Israelite, Nathaniel, who acknowledged and submitted to the words of truth so readily when they were brought before him with so much force.

### CHURCH AND STATE.

abusing the Pope for defining, in his late Or, perhaps the Mail would have us be Encyclical on Christian duties, the limits between the authority of the Church and that of the State. They are fond of representing that the Pope claims to be supreme in politics. This representation of the case is false and unjust. The Cath. olic Church accords to the Pope the supreme right of deciding infallibly all matters concerning faith and morals, when he addresses the whole Church as its pastor and teacher. But it is a matter of interest to know what Presbyterlanism itself teaches on this subject. The Westminster Confession says :

"The civil magistrate may not assume to himself the administration of the word and sacraments, or the power of the keys of the kingdom of heaven, yet he hath authority, and it is his duty to take order that unity and peace be pre-served in the Church, that the truth of God be kept pure and entire, that all blasphemies and heresies be suppressed, all corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline prevented or reformed and all the ordinances of God duly settled, administered and observed.

That is to say it is not only the right but the duty of the head of the State to support Presbyterianism, and to suppress all denominations contrary thereto, and if he be willing to do all this, Presbyterianism is willing to accord to him s certain amount of authority in the Church, but only for the purpose of carrying out these views. Hence it is added: "For the better effecting whereof he hath power to call synods, to be present at them, and to provide that whatsoever is transacted in them be according to the mind of God."

It is true it is stated that "infidelity or difference of religion doth not make void the magistrate's just and legal authority;" but it is equally true that that authority must be exercised only in

rights of private judgment and free speech. M. Mercier as Premier, and all secret of the determined and bloody sembly, and manner of recording and struggles which were carried on in Scot. struggles which were carried on in Scot land under the direction of the Presbyterian clergy to prevent the introduction of Prelacy by Charlest he First and Charles the Second, and to establish the National Covenant.

While we do not, of course, admit the truth of the Westminster Confession, nor admire the persecuting clauses of the Confession and the National Covenant, we can and do admire the stern determination with which the Spotch Presbyterians fought and bled for freedom of conscience for themselves during the eventful period we have referred to. We would admire them still more if they had been equally ready to accord the same liberty to others. But it is with a very bad grace that in the face of their own conduct in the past Preebyterians say now that Catholics must be bad citizens because they refuse to admit the right of the State to interfere with the administration of the Church, or that obedience is due to the State when it commands what the Church declares to be unlawful. It is certainly a case of satan reproving sin, if there be sin in the

THE HULL TROUBLES.

The Protestant Evangelists who were previously mobbed in Hull held a meeting on the 19th inst. without any disturbance. Archbishop Dahamel and the priests of Hull spoke in their churches strongly condemning the mobbish violence which had interrupted these meetings, and exhorted the Cath- irritated spirits with the oil of his elo olic people not to resort to such measures. A detachment of Montreal policemen were present, as also a detachment of Dominion police, to preserve order. Mr. Holton, M. P. for Chateauguay, made in the House of Parliament a sensible allusion to the transaction in his speech on the dual language question. He testified to the constant liberality of the French-Canadians, and stated that it is unjust to judge them from the utterances of a few extremists either on the platform or in the press, or from occasional acts of violence perpetrated by amendment. an ignorant mob. Indeed if we were to judge the people of Ontario on such principles we would have much greater cause to form an ill judgment of them. It is acknowledged also in the Ottawa Evening Journal that some of the parties who went over from Ottawa to attend the Evangelists "showed as evil a spirit and as unreasoning a bigotry as their Hull congeners. When leaving for the bridge they shouted opprobrious words at their opponents and showed, all the indications of an unruly mob."

It cannot be denied, and we do not close our eyes to the fact, that the agitation of the past year has aroused much ill-will on both sides, and if the agitation be continued the ill will must necessarily be increased. In an article which appeared in the Mail of 21st Feb, that journal declared that the "aggressive conduct of the Jesuits has undoubtedly served to exasperate the people of the English Provinces." We have not yet heard of any Jesuit having sided to excite ill-feeling, but we suppose the Mail must have information with which no one else in Canada is furnished. It is of course to be taken for granted that the Mail Drs. Wild, Hunter, Austin and Carman, have been all through the agitation as The Presbyterians are foremost in mild mannered as any sucking dove. guise.

It is to be deplored that such a feeling should exist; but it cannot be expected that anything else should be the result of the presistent efforts which are being made to array Catholics and Protestants, French and British citizens in hostility to each other. Oaly those whose aim is to ruin Canada can profit by such a course, and the annexation plot unearthed by the Globe and Empire shows us a valid reason for the Mail's course, though we are left without an explanation why Canadians who are truly loyal should adopt the same tactics.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE QUES-

TION. The debate on the question of dual anguage in the North-West Territory closed in Parliament on the evening of Friday, 21st inst. The result was the passing of Sir John Thompson's amendment by 149 yeas to 50 nays. The folowing is substituted for Mr. McCarthy's bill :

"That this House, having regard to the long continued use of the French language in old Canada and to the cov-enants on that subject in the British North America Act, cannot agree to the declaration contained in the bill as the basis thereof, that it is inexpedient in the interest of the national unity of the Dominion that there should be con-munity of language amongst the people of Canada. That, on the contrary, the House declares its adherence to this said convenants and its determination to resist any attempt to impair the same That at the same time this House deems it expedient and proper and not inconsistent with the covenants that the Legislative Assembly of the North. West Parliament of Canada power to regulate, after the next general election of the

This declaration of Parliament by the very decisive majority of ninety-nine shows that the McCarthy programme of crushing out the French language from the country, as a means of destroying the Catholic religion, meets with no favor from the country itself, and we are pleased to notice that all the North-Western members of Parliament voted for this decisive condemnation of Mr. McCarthy's having constituted himself their champion. This is an omen of the peace which is thus assured to the Dominion in spite of the McCarthy crusede. Like the bullfrog in the fable, Mr. McCarthy has puffed himself to his utmost, and burst.

The amendment of Sir John Thompson was opposed by French-Canadian extremists as well as Orange and bogus Equal Rights extremists. We think it might have been accepted good naturedly by all who desire the peace of the country. It leaves to future calmly considered legislation the considerati n of the whole local Northwest question, and solemnly affirms the determination of Parliament to assert French-Canadian equality, in language as well as citizen.

The Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald made an earnest and effective appeal to the members in the interest of the peace and welfare of the Dominion to support this amendment. The loyalty of Sir John to Canada is beyond question and his peculiar influence in soothing quence is undisputed; and on the present menacing occasion the great Premier exerted his powers to the utmost and succeeded.

It is eald that Mr. McCarthy's irritating measure would have received about twenty votes if an opportunity had occurred to take the sense of the house directly upon it. It is pleasing to remark, however, that even some of the notorious "Devil's Trirteen" would not follow Mr. McCarthy's lead on the present occasion, but supported Sir John Thompson's

UNEXAMPLED TYRANNY.

Arthur Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has committed a new act of brutality which almost surpasses those which have been perpetrated in the past by this specimen of a tiger-like tyrant. It is evident that the Govern. ment are anxious to goad the Irish people into some overt act of revolt in order to have a cry with which to go to the polls at next election, as their only hope of keeping control of the purse etrings. Tois last act, we learn by cable, has caused great ferment and indignation, especially through Dublin and Kildare. It is the wanton arrest of Ray. Father Kinsella, of Clongorey. Father Kinsella is an amiable, quiet and much beloved priest; but while he was in the act of sawing a plank to help to build a but for some sick and evicted tenants he was arrested under the now celebratel statute of Elward III, which was simed against vagrants and women of bad character. Seventy other arrests were made at the same time under various pretexts by a large force of police and soldiers. Tae excitement around Clongorey is intense and it is feared that the people will resort to Kinsella's parish, and it is expected that there will be a very determined resist-

ance. As another sign of the times we are informed that an English regiment which was wintering at Tipperary became so disgusted with the work! which they were required to do that they disobeyed orders and have been, in consequence. sent to India. While at the station en route for their destination they cheered loudly and repeatedly for William O'Brien and the plan of campaign. The Government whose conduct brings about such a state of affairs must be demented

on the eye of its annihilation. Oaly a few days sgo Mr. Balfour deprecated in Parliament the comparison of his administration in Ireland with the methods in vogue in Russia; and indeed were it not for the fearful massec:e which was recently described as happening in Siberia, we might say that the comparison is unjust to Russis. But there is this redeeming feature in favor of Russia in the last transaction that the proceedings in Siberia were unauthorized by the Government and there will probably be some punishment inflicted on the perpetrators of the outrage. But the outrages in Irrland are the work of the Government. and the perpetrators are regularly rewarded in proportion to their brutality

THE love of Leo XIII. for science is fully evidenced by the fact that he is providing grand astronomical observatory within the Vatican grounds. It will be furnished with all the appliances afforded by modern science. The equatorial telescope has been purchased at Paris for one hundred thousand francs. The observatory will be in working order next month,

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto, February 24th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:
DEAR SIR—A few notes from Toronto on ecclesiastical matters may not be unin-teresting to your readers. On last Sanday evening, 23rd, His G are the Archbishop lectured in St Michael's Cathedral, on the subject, "Carlet, the Saviour of Human Cathedral" The Cathedral was assented The Cathedral was crowded with an attentive and intelligent audience, notwithstanding the temptestuous charac the of the evening. It is needless to say the subject was treated in an able and scholarly manner. The condition of society at the time of the advent of the Saviour was vividly pictured. The knowledge of the true God had disap-peared from the minds of men, and the world had become a vast temple of idols The grossest immorality prevailed, and was saidlored and enforced by Gentile religions. Unnatural crimes were univer sally committed - crimes which would make the citizens of Sodom blush with make the citizens of Sodom blush with shame, and which, in our day, would send the perpetrators to the pentientisry. Woman had lost her dignity and rights, and had become the slave and victim of brutal passion and lust. Marriage had lost its unity, sanctity and indissolubility, and the family resting upon it was broken and disrupted. Such being the condition of the family, and it being the basis of society, this was necessarily failing basis of society, this was necessarily failing into decay and ruin. The child of such a family became a castaway. Man's in humanity to man was then strongly portrayed in human sacrifices, in the trayed in numan sacrinces, in the savage cruelty and ferosity of war, in the brutal treatment of the conquered in gladiator-ial games, and in human slavery. His Grace then went on to show how the Redeemer, by His teachings and His graces, healed all these fatal wounds and festering sores of the day, and became in reality the Saviour of human society. The peroration was striking and beautiful.

There will be a lecture delivered in the

Cathedral on every Sanday evening during Lent, His Grace's lecture being the first of the course. The following will be the subjects treated:

2. On the second Sanday of Leut: "The Catholic Crurch the Guardian and Defender of the Dogma of the Divinity of

Christ," by R.w. Father Teefy, Superior of St. Michael's College.
3. On the third Sunday: "The Catholic Onurch the Guardian and Interpreter of the Shored Scriptures," by Father Mc-Brady, Professor in St. Michael's College.

4. On the fourth Sunday: "The mission work of St. Patrick," by Rev. E. B. K!lrov, D. D., of Stratford,
5. On the fifth Sunday: "The Catholic Church and the Virgin Mother of God," by Very Rev. Dean McCann, P. P., of Brockton. by Very Brockton.

6 On the sixth Sanday : "The Passion of Christ and the Merits of the Atoncment," by Rev. James Walsh, rector of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Four Jesuit Fathers from New York are preaching missions in the various Cath-olic churches of the city. The fruits of their spostolic labors are simply incalcul-There is everywhere an awakening and a revival of faith, hope and charity in the Queen City.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. THE ORPHAN'S FESTIVAL.

Like all predecessors, the thirtyseventh annual festival in aid of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, beld in the Grand Opera House, Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, was a grand success in point of attendance. There was only standing attendance. There was only standing room in the house, and very little of that. And the matinee performance for the benefit of the school children was even more largely attended (if possible), all the available space in the building being occupied. The afternoon programme was a long one, and one that delighted the youthful audience beyond Tae singing and costumes measure. The singing and costumes and acting of the young performers, the humorous songs of Mr. Fax, the dancing of the trio from the Hamilton amateur ministrels, the playing of the Nelligan of delighted approval. Here is the pro-

Cantats—"Fairyiand,".

Cantats—"Fairyiand,".

Misses Maddigan, Bastien, Blatz and others.

Dance—Master Thos Sweeney.;
Chorus—"Music on the Waves,"
The children.

The children.

Sand jig—
W. Carroll, J. Wall, J. Breneny.
Choras—"The Glpsy Giria,"
The children.
The accompanists were the Nelligan family, Miss Simpson, Miss Yorrell, Miss Josephine Smith, Miss Maggie Bateman

Josephine Smith, allow and Harry Loveling.

In the evening the time-honored custom was observed of bringing the two the stage between the two parts of the programme, and have one of them deliver a formal address to the Bishop and the public. But the very small orphans were left at home this time, and the usual fun of watching the antics of the petticoated toddles in the front row was missed. All who were there last night were old enough to be conscious of the surroundings, and to be awe-struck with them. After a pretty chorus had been sung by the children, Asa Bazil, a bright little fellow with a od clear voice and distinct enuncia-

glad to see us, once more, we doubt not, for your sweet smiles ever tell the same loving tale; and be assured, dear ladies and gentlemen, that we are equally pleased to see you, and to be again permitted to say our little speech, and offer you, as best we can, the expression of our deep and heartfelt gratitude. But what shall we say on a subject that again and again has been repeated until, it would be as a "twice-told tale." In vain would a little boy like me attempt to say aught befitting so grand a subject. How could a tiny hand like mine measure the length and breadth and height and depth of that charity which for nearly forty years, has clothed and fed and educated the hundreds of little orphans that year after year have stood upon this platform? In vain would I attempt the task; therefore, I shall only ask you to look upon the little group before you, see their happy, smiling faces, and then reflect what would be their sad condition were it not for you generous devotedness. Let it then be the orphans' meed of thanks that you have not only clothed and fed and educated them, but that you have brought joy to their hearts by producing them a comfortable home where, secure from the dangers of the world, they will live to bless and pray for you, their dear benefactors. I cannot close my little speech without a word of greeting to you, our beloved Bisbop, who for the first time presides at our festival as the orphans' father and friend. We welcome you among us with all the affection and fervor of our young hearts, and we pray that God may bless you and spare you many long and happy years to be to us, your orphan children, our loving guardian and protector. fortable home where, secure from the ian and protector.

Bishop Dowling occupied the proscen tium box which is always set apart, on these occasions, for the Bishop or his re-presentative; and he had with him Mayor McLellan, ex-Mayor Dorson and Mayor McLellan, ex. Mayor Dorsa and Rev. Father McEvay, rector of St Mary's. When the speech of the youth-ful crator was fluished, Bishop Dowling arose in his place and addressed the audience briefly and gracefully. After expressing his gratification at the presence of such a large audience and touch ing upon the beauty and grandeur of such work as that which the good Sisters of St. Joseph are engaged in, the Bishop quoted statistics of the work done during the year. Among other facts, he men tioned the gravifying one that during the year sixty six of the orphans had been provided with homes or situations. He adverted to the fact that the saylum is dependent for support chiefly on the charity of the public, since the govern-ment grant amounted to only 2 or 3 cents a day for each child and the city grant is comparatively small. But the people of Hamilton, he said, realized the great good which the institution is doing and contributed ungrudgingly towards its maintenance. Protestants have always exercised a large liberality in this instance "True charity knows no creed," said the Bishop. "We want more of the spirit of love among us. May it prevail in this community! For without true love there can be no true religion." His Lordship told a pretty story about Michael Augelo. The great sculptor and a sena tor were passing along a Roman road one day when they saw an ugly block of marble in the road. The senator cursed it because it obstructed the way; bu he was rebuked by Michael Angelo and some time afterwards, when he chanced to pass that way, he was amazed to behold a beautiwas amazed to benoid a beautiful piece of sculpture standing in the place where the ugly marble block had been—the figure of an angel which had been carved out of the marble block which the senator had cursed. It was work such as this the ladies of St. Joseph's were engaged in, only a grander work; for they are using neg-lected material wherewith to fashion

human souls, and train them up in virtue and usefulness, making them not only good for this life, but for the life to Mayor McLellan made a little speech. He said that if there is one thing more than another that binds together people of opposite opinions it is charity. Indulging in reminiscence, he was pleased to remember that at an or many years ago, in the old Mechanics' hall, he was present as the representative of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society. On that occasion an address was delivered by an elequent young priest, and he (Mayor McLellan) had the pleasure of seconding a vote of thanks to the reverend speaker. The eloquent speaker of that evening was now the honored Bishop of Hamilton. The mayor was profuse in his congratula-tions and expressions of good will and wishes for future prosperity, and suc-

ceeded in pleasing everybody.

George M Barton made his customary speech. This was the thirty-fifth suc cessive orphans' festival that Mr. Bar-ton has attended and spoken at.

Ex Mayor Doran was called upon, and Among other things he said that the provincial government ought to grant a larger sum annually to the orphan asylum and similar institutions

After the curtain was rung down, Rev Dr. Burns, who occupied a front seat, rose in his place and added a few sen-tences to the flood of oratory. "Let love prevail" was the leading idea of his re-Notwithstanding all these proceedings.

there was time for other interesting events—in fact for a good long proramme. The most remarkable feature this programme was its variety. In this respect it was kaleidoscopic. There were songs, and duets, and choruses and instrumental music, and recitations, and dances. There would have been other things only there wasn't time. A slight change had to be made in the printed programme owing to Mrs. Agnes Thompson's unfortunate inability to sing, Mrs. Thompson was down for two solos and a dust with Mr. Schuch. Major Moore anfor Mr. nounced that owing to a sore throat Mrs.
Thompson would be unable to sing her first programme number (the operatic aria Luce di Quest Anima, by Donizetti), my lord, reverend fathers, ladies and that the ballad Drink to Me Only aris Luce di Quest Anima, by Dunizettil, and that the ballad Drink to Ma Oaly gentlemen—Here we are again, the same little band that has greeted you on so many former occasions. That you are

song when her voice utterly failed her and she was obliged to retire. Sym-pathy for her, as well as regret at not earing her, was expressed on all hands, She did not attempt to sing again. Mrs. Maskelcan won the hearts of the audience by singing, with great fervor, "The Wearing of the Green," and also by giving a practical exemplification of the song-wearing the green herself, a bunch of vivid emerald ribbons at her waist and shamrocks in her corsage. The people clampred for more, and Mrs. Mackelcan kindly returned and repeated the last verse. Mrs. George Hamilton sang Deuza's charming song "Star of My Heart," and a score of gen tlemen from the amateur minstrels supplied the chorus. Mrs. Hamilton has just recovered from a severe illhas just recovered from a severe illness, and her voice was not so completely under her control as usual;
but nevertheless she gave a strong, impassioned rendering of the song, and
delighted the audience, Mr. Payne,
Mr. Filgiano and Mr. McLean sang
the same songs that they gave at
the recent ministrel performances, and
they were satisfied by the contingent they were assisted by the contingent from the ministrel's chorus. Both the songs were well sung, but the choruses were decidedly poor. The gentlemen hadn't been accustomed to sing without a conductor, and each of them sang at his own sweet will in respect of time, and one or two of them—particularly
one of the first tenors—regard—
less of tone. Mr. Sobuch, of Toronto,
sang The Lost Coord in a comfortable,
matter-of-fact kind of way. There were
two duets. Mrs. Mackelcan and Mrs.
Hamilton sang thair old foresits. Familton sang thair old foresits. Hamilton sang their old favorite Estu-diantina with their customary spirit, and Mrs. Mackelcan and Mr. Payne gave the "gobble" duet from The Mascot so well that it had to be repeated S. H. Clark entertained the people greatly with two recitations—a scene from The Rivals, and an Irish character sketch called The Panorama. In both of these Mr. Clark's dramatic rather than his elecutionary taldramatic rather than his elocutionary tai-ents, were brought into play, and he suc-ceeded admirably in infusing reality into the characters which he represented; in-deed, his Sir Anthony Absolute hardly required costume and make up, so vividly was the character delineated by voice and manner. Among the best features of the entertainment were the two pieces played by the Thirteenth band—the overture to The Bohemian

Girl, and an arrangement of Irish airs. Notwithstanding that he was suffering from the effects of an accident in Toronto on Saturday night, Mr. O'Brien beroically did full duty as accompanist; and there was nothing the matter with his secompanism. his accompaniments.

Among other dignituries present may

be mentioned the American Consul (Mc. Monaghan) and family, Rav. Chancellor Craven, R.v. Dr. Spetz, of Berlin College; Rev. Fathers Slaven, of Oakville; Maddi-gan, Dundas; and Rev. Fathers Kelly, Cotey, Hinchey, Brady and O'Sallivan, of the city. It was remarked that the gathering was the largest ever held in the Opera House, whilst many who came late went away with regret unable to obtain entrance.

on Sanday evening the Bishop addressed the United Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul's Society.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather of Thursday evening February 20th, the academic hall of the University of Ostawa was packed to the doors by a highly appreciative audience assembled to witness the performance of the very pleasing and instructive drama "Tekeli" "The Siege of Montgatz" or "The Siege of Montgatz" This drama is a translation from the Austrian by Theodore Et. Hook. Teken, a celebrated Hungarian hero, whose father had been implicated in a conspiracy to free Hungary from the hands of Austria, having received assistance in his critical control of the control of having received assistance in his exile from the Turks several times invaded Austria with the object of regaining his patrimonial possessions. After various successes and reverses we see Tekeli with his faithful friend Wolf, hunted down by the Austrian Imperialists and several times narrowly escaping capture. At last, forced by circumstances, Tekeli brows himself for protection into the bands of a bitter enemy—Conrad, a miller. The latter, displaying a most noble trait of character, for the forgets his enmity and thinks only of how he can preserve his life. how he can preserve his life. Conrad conceals him for a time and finally, even in the presence of the Imperialists, has him safely taken away in a bag. Then Tekeli, accompanied by a small band of faithful followers, reaches his castle of Montgatz and there successfully withstands a persistent siege of the Imperialists. With this triumph of Tekeli the drama comes to a close. drama comes to a close.

DRAMATIS PERSON A.

magnificent, and, as we understand was expressly prepared for this drama. The chief role, Tekeli, was admirably filled by W. S. Wood. This young gentleman has a most pleasing voice and he puts it to the very best advantage. R. W. Ivers, in the comic role, perfectly impersonated Bras de fer whose feet ever take him in a direction opposite to the dictates of his heart. M. F. Fitzpatrick, in Alexinus, and J. P. Smith in Gonrad the miller, also deserve Smith in Conrad the miller, also deserve particular mention for the able manne in which they filled their respective

parts.
The University band between times appropriate selections, "La Fee de Potsdam," and "Le Chant de Fleurs."

The audience frequently manifested its delight, by its hearty and prolonged applause. The public of Ottawa are certainly under a deep obligations.

Begin With God. Begin the day with God! He is thy Sun and Day; He is the radiance of the dawn, To Bim addr-as thy lay.

Sing thy first song to God!
Not to the fell wimen;
Not to the creatures of His hand,
But to the Grorious One.

Awake, cold lips, and sirg!
Arise duil knees and pray;
Lift up O man, thy heart and eyes;
Brush slothfurness away.

Look up beyond the clouds; Thither thy pathway lies; Mount up, away, and linger not, Thy goal in yonder akles.

Cast every weigh saids!

Do battle with each sin,
Fight with the faituless world without,
The faithless heart within. Take thy first meal with God!
He is thy heaven!y food,
Feed with Him, on Him! He with thee
Will feast, in brotherhead.

Take thy first walk with God! Let Him go forth with thee; By streams or sea, or mountain path Seek still His company.

Thy first transaction be
With God Himself above;
So shall thy business poper well,
And all thy days be love.
—HOMATIUS BORAR.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

He who frowns often, though he may not be the best of companions, is yet more desirable than he who continually miles at nothing.

Mortification in eating is the alphabet of a spiritual life; and he who knows not how to subdue his gluttony will find it no easy metter to triumph over other vices which are much more difficult to conquer -St. Vincent de Paul.

Pere Didop, the Dominican whose elo quence stirred Paris in a remarkable manner some four years ego, and who startled those whose attention his ser mons had attracted by the mysterious suddenness with which he left the pulpit, has been writing a life of our Saviour in monastery at Cortars, and it is aunounced the first volume will soon be published.

CULTIVATE A TASTE FOR READING. An eminent scholar has this to eay:
"In my opinion the boy who leaves at the end of a common school course with a love for reading good books is better prepared for a life of honor and influence than one who passed through a high school without that love; and he who has an ordinary education combined with eshool without that love; and he who has an ordinary education, combined with a taste for gad reading, is batter equipped for the duties of life than the graduate of the best college or univerversity in the country without that tasts."

MORAL CHARACTER.

There is nothing which ands so much to the beauty and power of man as a good moral character. It is his wealth—his h fluence—his life is clignifies him in every station, exalts him in every condition, and glorifies bim at every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than anything on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No service tool, no crouching sycophant, no treach erous honor seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a per son. If young men only knew how much a good character would o'gaify and exait them—how notorious it would make their prospects, even in this life—never should we find them yielding to the govering and baseborn purpose of human nature.

THE GENEROUS BOY.

One day a gentleman saw two boys going through one of the streets of New York. They were barefooted. Their clothes were ragged and dirty, and tied together by pieces of string. One of the boys was perfectly happy over a half-withered bunch of flowers which he had just picked up in the street. "I say Billy," said he to his companion, "wasn't little taste of it, when his companion said "Bite b'gger, Billy; mebby we'll find another 'tore long' What a noble heart that boy had in spite of his rags and dirt!

There was nobody for him to be kind to but his companion in poverty—the poor ragged boy at his side. But he was show ing all the kinduess in his power when he said, "Bite bigger, Billy" There was nothing greedy, nothing selfish about that

PARALLEL STORIES.

There is a touchingly beautiful story told of Maurice de Snily, afterward Bishop of Paris, to the effect that shortly after he had been appointed canon and archdeacon an old woman, clothed in drugget, with a white staff in her hand, entered the city, and inquired of any whom she met where she might find her whom she met where she might had her son, Dr. Maurice Some ladies, fearing that the new dignitary might feel humili ated if he fell in with his mether so shabbily dressed, attired her in rich habilaments, threw a costly mantle over her and then conducted her to his residence.

But the archdeacon refused to recog nize her in those borrowed plumes. mother," said he, "is a poor woman who never wears anything better than a gown or drugget." They were obliged to take her away and restore her original clothes, which they returned to the house of Dr. Maurice, who, at that time, was the center of a brilliant assembly. The moment he caught sight of her he ad wanced with the greatest reverence, and embraced her, saying: "This is indeed my mother." But precisely the same story is told of P pe Sixus V. and his elster Camilla, whom the Cardinals had caused to be decked out in magnificent array, to be presented to the new Pope after his ex-altation.—All the Year Round.

WE ARE BOUND TOGETHER.

SOCIETY'S WAY OF AVENGING WRONGS COMMITTED ON THE POOR AND LOWLY,

her nineteenth birthday, and, attired in the embroidered gown, she rode side by side with him in the parks of London She had ecarcely returned home before she was taken ill with the most malignant She had cearely returned nome before she was taken iii with the most malignant form of typhus ever, and in ten days was laid to rest in the churchyard. And the secret was a very simple one. The poor examstrees in a garret in one of the slums, while she was embroidering the garment, looked upon a husband shivering in the paroxysm of chills, and she took the half finished garment and laid it over him; and the garment took up the germs of fever and conveyed them from the hovel of the poorest to the paisce of the states man. And so we are bound together in one bundle of social life; and if we neglect the poorest and the lowest, society will avenge herself in the destruction of the highest and the richest and the most cultivated. cultivated.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. WHAT THE REV. DR. M SWEENEY SAYS

The Rev. Dr. McSweeney, of New York City, says: 'Neither the Catholic people nor the hierarchy have ought to say against education, or even against education by the State; the fault they find is that there is not enough of it. The State educates, indeed, but only the head of the child, leaving out the hear; it gives the child, leaving out the heart; it gives a good secular training, but omits the religious—which, indeed, it is incompetent to take charge of—consequently Catholies hold that the S are ought to permit the Church or the Churches, or any other competent organization, to come in and help her to educate, so that the child will grow up a Christian—or a religiously trained being of some sort—and thus become a citizen fit to help carry on a free republic Catholies hold that this is essentially a Christian country. that this is essentially a Christian country and was founded by Christians. They want to save the country from the destruct

secularism.

The Catholic Church in the past proved her love of education by preserving it in the Middle Ages; and at this moment there is no body of citizens in the land which is making such sacrifices for it. It is, therefore, a question of how education should be given; that is the question Many Protestants, like the late Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, are equally dissatisfied with the how; and he went disastened with the now; and no went so far as to say that "all of us who really believe in God should give thanks to Hum that he has preserved the R man Catho lie Church in America to-day true to that theory of education upon which our fathers founded the Public school of the nation, and which have been so madly perverted."

A CHILD OF MARY. THE INFLUENCE OF BIS WIFE ON AN OLD

An old American general was once a ked by a friend how it was that, after so many years spent in the camp, he had come to be so frequent a communicant, receiving several times a week. "My receiving several times a week. "My friend," answered the old soidier, "the sense of hearing to depend upon, and can strongest part of it is that my change of life was brought about before I ever listened to the word of a priest and be fore I depend upon and that for hours for the church A figure I have been been a construction. At its from A discovery have been been a discovery have been a dincovery have been a discovery have been a discovery have been a d fore I had set my foot in a church. After my campaign God bestowed on mea pious wife, whose fasts I respected though I did not share it Before I married her she was a member of all the pious confraternities of her parish, and she never failed to add to her signature 'Onlid of Mary' She never took it upon herself to lecture me about G d, but I coulo reed her thoughts to her counterness. When she praced in her countenance. When she prayed, every morning and night, her countenance hearned with faith and charity : when she returned from the church, where she had received, with a calmness, a sweetness, and a patience which had in them some thing of the serentry of heaven, she seemed an augel; when she dressed my wounds I found her like a Sister of

God, and by the divine grace, I have be come what I am and what I rejoice to be

PUNISHMENT OF THE SLANDERER, Against slander there is no defense. It starts with a word-with a ned-with shrud-with a look-with a smile. is pestilence waiking in darkness, spread ing contagion far and wide which the nost warying traveller cannot avoid : it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assassin: it is the poisoned arrow whose wounds are incurable: it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder, murder its employment, innocence its prey, and ruln its sport. The man who breaks into my l veiling or meets me on the public roa and rabs me of my property, does me injury. He stops me on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard-earned sav ings, involves me in difficulty, and bri-gs my family to penury and want. But he does me an injury that can be repaired Industry and economy may again bring me into circumstances of ease and affla-

The man who, coming at the midnight hour fires my dwelling does me an injuryhe burns my roof, my pillow, my raiments, my very shelter from the storm and tempests: but he does me an injury that can be repaired. The storm may indeed beat upon me, and chilling blasts a sail me, but charity will receive me into her dwelling, will give me food to est and raiment to put on: will timely assist me, ment to put on: will timely assist me, raising a new rool over the ashes of the old, and I shall again sit by my own fre-side and taste the sweets of friendship and of home. But the man who circulates enjoins upon them the strictest secrecy. then fiels their ears with hearsays and Society has a way of averging itself for the wrongs committed on the lowest of all who thus "flickes from me my good name," L pers are full of hilerlty. Girls, boys,

To those who profess to believe that in matters of faith we have fallen upon degenerate dars the action of Rev. Father John Althof, the Catholic priest stationed at Juneau, in hastening to the deathbed of J hn Speckbaccer, offers a striking and beautint commentary. A Sinke there is but a little handful of adherents to the Catholic fatth, but what they lack in numbers is made up by that unity of action and steadfast z. all which is one of the bulwarks of the Church. Mr. Speckbacher and his wife were Austrians and born and bred to the observances of Catholicism. Upon their arrival in America they were brought in daily contact with Profestants only, so that the ties which bound them to mother Church were growing weaker day by day, but the sunshine of the world from John's tired eyes, he yearned like a weary child for the maternal bosom which had been the solace of his childhood and the consolation of his latter years; and so Fasher Atthof was written to, and, discarding all personal consideration. regardless of dire the solace of his childhood and the con-solation of his latter years; and so Fasher Atthof was written to, and, discarding all personal consideration, regardless of dire physical discomfort, fired by that true musicoursy spirit which has carried the banner of the cross triumpha-th; through out the most isolated and benighted wildernesses of the world, he left Juneau in a frail canoe, with two male ladians and one we man, for a forlorn journey to Stika—one hundred and eighty miles

the dark valley of the shadow with the a grand pathetic lesson to our community the Redeemer! But not too late to trach an earnest and . xalted faith, to which all sublunary things are of secondary ton portance, and the example of self acrifice so nobie that every one of us-believing in whatsoever creed we may, or believing in none-caunot but feel that

-Sitka Alaskan.

THE OCEAN FOG. IN IT LIES THE GREATEST DANGER TO OCBAN NAVIGATION.

The source of the greatest peril to all ships crossing the Atlantic, and the most dreaded by all commanders, is fig. The speed and size of the large stramers in the hands of competent and vigitant men are conducted in many instances to their eafety; and were it not for this bete noire of the sea, ocean travelers would have little to Bear.

The importance of a code of marine signals, simple in its arrangement for use in forgy weather, cannot be too strongly advocated. A commander standing upon the bridge, his ship enveloped in a dense mass of mpenetrable vapor, has but hi do not reach him. At last, from a disand be is then justantly on the aiert.

He strains his ear to locate the sound, for the fog is so dense that he cannot see taking, or is it one that he is meeting? There is nothing in that one blast to give him any information, and he can only wait and listen. He sounds his steamer's whistle once or twice, according as he ports or starboards his helm, and awaits the answering signal. Nothing reaches his ear but the one blest at short intervals He can only rely on his judgment, and, reducing the speed, keep on the course he has selected.

The sound becomes clearer To

ship and all on board are safe This is but one of the thousands of hairbreadth escapes that have occurred on the ocean Which have never been recorded and which will never be known. - Capt Kennedy in North American Review

A LEPER'S LETTER.

A RESIDENT OF MOLOKAI WRITES TO SOME MICHIGAN FRIENDS

A thick, comfortable letter that looked as if it might be the bearer of good news and much loving goes p, passed from hand to hand in the Detroit post effice and at last found refuge in the mail bag of a poseman whose route is on J fferson avenue and was duly delivered to the address recorded on the env-lope I would have startled the post office officials and the postman who delivered it could they have known that it was a leper's letter and that it come from a leper island. It is indeed doub ful if any one of those who handled it had noticed the postmark known any reason who they should throw it aside and cry "Unclean!" Unclean!" or could they judge by the pleasing balk of the missive that it was the last fareweil of a wretched leper to his former friends and relatives in Michigan. It has been permitted the Free Press to make a few extracts. The writer s ates : "The location of this place is about fifty miles from Honoluiu, on the Island of Molokai, with weekly communication by steam r. It is a point of land of about 6 000 acres, thrown out of the sea abreset of a range of mountains. Its height is 2,000 feet. It is the bed of an extract crater and is a false reports about my character, who exposes every act of my life which may be represented to my disadvantage, who goes first to this, then to that, individual tells the new world; tropical vegets them he is very tender of my reputation, the mountains are wild, and in dr vi down a herd ten or a d zen of them w rumore, and, what is worse, leaves them | fall, and when found nothing will be left to dwell upon the hints and suggestions but the hides and horns. This is one of the wrongs committed on the lower of all is does me an injury which neither industry children—some very bad—ell playing to daughter a magnificent riding habit on nor charity nor time itself can repair.

and is only a question of time." In a postecrip sheet he says: "I have now a posterip sheet he says: "I have now a good nurse who will see me properly buried, which I hope will be soon." The letter abounds in horrible details of life among the lepers, and is grotseque at times in its hidiousness, but these scenes and descriptions are better left to the imagination. Since its receipt the news of the unfortunate man's death he accided at the larger handis as death by suicide at the leper hospital at Honolula has been received. His friends live at Plamouth, in Michigan, and the leper's letter is going the rounds among them as valuable mortuary testimony to a fantastic and dread-d disease which the ancient Israelities bequeathed to posteri y -the plague of leprosy

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

The ex President of Princeton College, the R.v. Dr McCosh, in a recent publica-tion makes this striking comparison between the state of religion in a Casholic and a Protestant country in Europber of the churches of Hamburg an ber of the churches of thamburg and Berlin They are few in number in proportion to the population; they are very large, and in most of them I found an attendance of only a few hundreds On one Sun ay there were thirty thousand people of good standing at a masked ball. naving produced this state of things. They sent out ministers who had no faith in the inspiration of the Bible The peop e were shrewd enough to see this, it came out incidentally in a num ber of ways and they ceased to read their Bibles and to attend cource regularly, as they do in this country. I con ess that in passing out of Protestant Prussia into Catholic Austria I feet

A POSITIVE DANGER

as if I were passing out of an Arctic in o a tropical zone, with no temperate region

et seen "-Cath lic Review

MR. EDITOR It is a well known fact that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of nok upon a cord in the head as a matter of httle importance—involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mittake was ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affections with which about seven-t-riths of the people of this country seven-t-nths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarih itself is too often the preliminary stage to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarih are manifold, but among them may be mentioned offensive breath; duli, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils into the throat and bronchist those dayfness or partial deafness; contubes; deafness or partial deafness; con stant hawking and spitting; weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility; inging in the ears and of general debility; integring in the cars and frequent dizmess. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy—delays are proverbially dangerous, and in the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer Nasai Balm to the public as a rositive crark for cold in the head and for extarra just picked up in the street. "I say Billy," said he to his companion, "wasn't comebody real good to drop these 'ere postes jest where I could find hem? And they're so pooty and bloe! Libok snarp, Billy; mebby you'il find something blueb," Presently the gentleman heard his merry voice sgain, rating, 'Oh july, Billy! if here atn't most half a peach! and 'taint much dirty neither. "Gause you ain't much dirty neither. "Gause you ain't bite." Billy was just going to take a very blue as to first bite." Billy was just going to take a very little taste of it, when his companion said, Gold and by the divine grace. I have be
woulds I found her like a Sister of these as lister of these of this too that the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer Nasal Balm to the public as a positive unknown soip is approaching, and he neartr; so near that his heart is beating in ail its forms and stages. Nasal Balm the intensity of his anxiety. A dark stranger to the practices of religion, so far me ment his blood runs cold that for a m-ment his blood runs cold that for a m-ment his blood runs cold that for a ment his blood runs be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price-50s. for small or \$1\$ for large 1126 tottles, by addressing Fulvord & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Gored by a Cow.

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lind-say, of Nixon, Ont., was badly hooked by a cow. Two bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, burns and all pains and aches in man or beast.

The face wears a yellowish hue, pimple appear upon it, sick headaches, vertigo, morning neuses, and pains in back, side and shoulder blade, are experienced when blie enters the system and poisons the blood. Expel it from the circulation, and direct it into its natural channe direct it into its natural channel, the towels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Great Blood Purifier, which has widely superseded mineral drugs having a dangerous reaction. Indigestion, Constipation, Impurity of the Blood, and Kidney Complaints are entirely overcome by its use.

Forcible Facts.

The testimony as to the merits of Burdock Bood Bitters is overwheeming and admits of no dispute. It is the best blood purifier extant. Its action on the stomach. liver, aidneys and bowers is perfect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, binousness, sick headsone, and all skin

THE BEST PILLS, -Mr. Wm. Vandervoort Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Pain-lee's Pil s, and find them by far the best Pils we ever used." For DELICATE AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS these Pills act like a cuarm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretion of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A Pleasing Olscovery I suffered with neura gia and obtain d no

admirable remedy also for burns, sore throat and rheamatism.

MRS F CAMERON, 137 Richmond St. W, Toronto, Ont.

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."

—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

CHURCH SEAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZEN, STATUERY, FLOWERS,

FLOTENS. and other church ornaments splendid Xmas Crib sold at SPECIAL TERMS.

MASS WIVE - The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCTOT, MONT BALL, P.Q.

Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

Thousands testify to their being the best Family Pill in use. They purify the system, regulate the bowels, thereby cleansing the blood. For Females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humors and bring about all that is required.

No Female Should be without Them.

W. H. COMSTOCK, ESQ.:

Sir.—For the past 25 years I have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in dropsy. I tried doctor after doctor, but to no purpose, the disease seemed to still make headway and they all aver their opinion that it was simply a matter of time with me. About this time I got one of your boxes of Morse's Pills and have taken three boxes of them up to the present writing. I can again do my own work and feel twenty years younger.

Yours truly,

HANNAH E. DICKSON. Bushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

For Sale by All Dealers. W. H. COMSTOCK,



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

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING ERED HORSES.
ELMWOOD, ILL., NOV. 20, 1888.
BR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is not of the best liminents on earth. I have used it in my stables for three years.
Tours truly, Chas. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

DR. B. J. KENDALI. CO.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BANT, WINDOR COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888, Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Hend and seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never tooks a case of any kind.

ANDREW TURNER, HOTSE DOCTOR. KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug gists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprie tors. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co, Enceburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS,

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native Alta
wine used and recommended by His Emi
nence Cardinal Tachercau. Specialty recom
mented and used by St. Lev Archibeho
Lynch and Bishop Walth.
We also make the best Native Clarat
the market
Send for prices and circular
London Sept. 19th, 1887.
The Messra Ernest Girardot & Oo. o
Sandwich, being good practical Catholics
we are entished their word may be relied to
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is nore and un
adulterated We, therefore, by those payre
out of the discussion of the clary of the commend it for alta runches we have

of our diocese VALSE, Sp. of London

CHURCH PEWS SCHOOL FURNITURE

AND SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Beanett Furnishing Co., at London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases this most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Been the beautiful to the part of the Clergy in the special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glosgow, Scotland, and we are now en agage anautianturing Pews for new Church es is that sountry and Ivalend Address
BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y BENNET OWNIS AND A.

LONDON UNI. CANADA.

LONDON BOY Father Bayerd, Saroi.

London, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twoky, Mirgston; and Rev.

Syo Argold Montree!

NATIONAL GOLOGIZATION LOTTERY
Under the patronage of the Rev.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.
82 Vict. Chap. 28, for the benefit of the
Diocean Societies of Colo isation
of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 32nd Monthly Drawing will take place

WRDNSADAY, MARCH 19, '80

PRIZES VALUE CAPITAL PRIZE: One Beal Estate worth

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTS.—My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days, and refused all food. Simply apply-ing MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him. Feb., 1887. CAPTAIN HERBERT CANN

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTS.— I have used your MINARUS LINIMENT for bronchitis and asthma, and it has cured me I believe it the best. MRs. A. LIVINGSTON.

Lot 5, P. E. I.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws whisevern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by careful application of the fine properties of well-select Occoa. Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables will delicately flavored beverage which may save us many hese doctars bills. It is by the indictions use of such articles diet that a constitution has be greatest built in mr in the properties.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM. DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO. PEFENCE OF THE JESUITS.

CALUMNIES

Pascal, Pietro Sarpi and Rev. B. F. Austin TRIUMPHANTLY RAFUTED. With a New Song-"The Devil's Thirteen."
By Rev. W. FLANNERY.

Price 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen. The Devil's Thirteen," in Music Form, 10c. Address, THOS COFFEY, London, Ont.



BENZIGERS CATHOLIC - BOME - ALMANAC FOR 1890. The BEST YET. It Should be in Every Catholic Family. PRICE 25 CENTS.

"DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS" By Bev W. Flar nery with seng and music of " Devil's Thirteen."

Single copies. 10c.; per doz., 50c. Address. THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office. London

Also to be had from our travelling agents. Electricity. Moltore Baths **4** Sulphur Saline Baths

CUBE OF AGL NERVOUS DISEASES J. G. WILSON, LEGGROPATHEN, 536 Durdae Etreet.

Cath

A WOK

In our la allusions to showed how ing is at v as it war Christ. We ligious shame est up and de are forever the avenging gleaned from They declare essentially. inge into prac blance of the modeled. A gnorance and tor! Religion mitheticism, light and happ of those aren not commend reason that or

the path of Inclinations, ereates discer does not tay t in their very mises them as of the will an good or evil and restrains man slong to She does not th pisture of the entrappli the world no God whose ev fantastic creat ology, but to sonie of his br We are we it is the store

every mission not a whit of som or father. It must not ical colors ar ever dangled hypocrisy. She prompted b the public as virtue and ye to their firesid that their rel But in what Gud slope can it to ear that

their wild out

can be effect against the spr

neglected by

We know

all things, can and yearning Matthew Arne of this centu could satiate e Alfred de Mus filthy garret o that an exist and abstract t light that rut which settle t during life. Inspired as it that man and falls when we and without w 18 valuelesstoul oraves and it has conquer reached He "H The Churc

Wants of the

Heart, whose

to Me ail yo dened" is an resounded the It could not b ns when tears And vet tune imagine they provided the rup easily off the name imp that dempatte It they would -if to their they would o if they wonter acience in prohinaves, who the gallant, more religion

There is an s met with, se hold the sair the teachings the docuriues hanged Cardinarticle in its Catholicity. From the fo

clean the rap least, restratu

agatust a Chu freedom to s
for the pries
around us!
Macbeth's with

TURE

ngthe Furnials are to the control of the control of

OM'Y

Barol., il; Core

BRY

e place

\$5,000.

in cash

unless

sday of

retary. real, Can

ted with

CANN.

NARD'S

the best.

MOSTON.

ING.

copathic

HEART.

HE SKIN,

e arising IDNEYS, LOOD.

etors, CORONTO.

F. Austin

Thirteen."

e Form, 10c. FFEY, orden, Ont.

dozen.

COLDS

LMANAC

YET. Catholic

b seng and

Basha 4

DIREASTE

OPATIMET.

doz., 50c.

FFEY. e. London elling agents

Baths

TS. ESUITS"

UITS.

S

since team, which is the art of influence into our own lives and of those around us. Religion indeed desmot command us to give full rein to a reason that can so easily be aliured from the path of truth, nor to obey disordered inclinations, where every movement graduate course with the excitance of the garmered bigotry of many years. Luther's perventity is all their own, but their thin every shred of originality, and with instead platitudes, in eliectual fossile of bygone days, they foist themselves on the public as apostles of light. does not say that our passions are vittated.

She but room

She but room mises them as puppets, that by the strings of the will and intellect can be brought to good or evil. She takes these proctons and restrains them and bids them bear man along to the source of his perfection. She does not bring constantly before us th pisture of a God whose only design is the entrapping of His poor creatures. Sweetly she whispers to man that no is in the world not to cover and tresable and to floor hie imagination with visions of a God whose every lineament recalis come fantastic creation of Scandinavien myth ology, but to pass his years in happiness and in the diffusing light and jey into the

great many who paint their religion in sombre colors do so from habit or because it is the atereotyped way of representing it. Others there are who, having "sown clipped from the letter to the St. Th. mas

not a whit of violating every obligation of

It must not, however, be said that all be prompted by charity or good judgment. But when we table men who pose before the public as models of every kind of virtue and yet being naught but gloom to their firesides, we are inclined to think that their religion is not based on the teachings of the Founder of Carlstanity But in what consists the God like art of adurning human life with every possible happiness? Philosophy answers that by Gud slope can this hausiness be off-cted. all things, on alone satisfy the aspirations and pearnings of interlect and will.

Matthew Arnold, the clever word artificer

that demonstion is but an accidental aff-ir If they would brighten up the home circle—if to their poor and forsaken brother they would extend the hand of mercy—if they would extend the hand of mercy—if they would not currencer their con-acience in public chairs to the political knowes, who turive, fatten, rice and corus-cate upon the rule of the young, the pure,

THE SYLLABUS. A correspondent of the St. Taomas Times lately wrote that in the Syllabus the Pope "condemns every principle of civi tzation, progress and freedom," and test the "Pope pieces himself to bestiffy to the inexorable laws of nature and of G d, and therefore must fail " Protestants as t rale accuse the Pope and the Catholic bierarche of laying down the law and dogma izing, or what they call making ex oathedra pronouncements, which course souls of his brothron.

We are well aware of the fact that a "Rosaish as nouptions." But we have or despotic than the above sentence their wild cate," imagine that reparation can be effected only by warning men against the springs of happiness which they neglected by running after the putrid waters of lust and self idolatry.

We know also that the paragons of virtue, whose names we see appended to every missionary subscription list, ecruple and followed out to their logical consecutives with a fixth of will kning against the springs of the paragons of virtue, whose names we see appended to every missionary subscription list, ecruple and followed out to their logical consecutives. freedom Probably if properly d fixed quences they would mean obscurantism, retrogression and tyranny. This time one hundred years ago the Christian, and, for those who tint their religion with puriten ical colors are the veriest puppets that ever dangled on the strings of pride and hypoerisy. Such a remark could hardly the recognition of the strings of the colors and horrified at the blasphemics uttered and the butcheries committed in France. in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity It may be just as well after all that the "Syllabue" is opposed to such doubtful blessings as the civilizaisu, progress and freedom, und reto d by the men who write for village newspapers and eater for heretical or unbelieving subscribers. But no mescure of andacity can be conceived equal to that We will not prove this at present. Suffice of Freedom, who declares that the Vicar it to say that He, the alpha and omega of of Freedom, who declares that the Vicar to "the inexprable laws of nature and of Matthow Arnold, the elever word artificer of this century, taught that literature elemies of truth and of real liberty are could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could satiate every possibility of our being never shocked at the utterance of absurding the could be at the cou God," and, "therefore, he must fail." The could state every possibility of our being Alfred de Mueset, sobbing out his life in a fitthy gerret of Paris, proved conclusively that an existence without God is but a wester of torturing, weary years. The cold who is so reversed by all that is canding the condition and abstract theories of the priests of liter at the cooperate and rithouse in the Cartetian world, and abstract theories of the priests of liter at the cooperate as coming from God by three highes that man can be ready of the cooperate as coming from God by three highest that man can nature hold for each other, falls when we go to it for that considered millions of housest minded, inside they are to it for that considered millions of housest minded, inside they are to it for that considered millions of housest minded, inside they are to it for that considered millions of housest minded, inside they are that they do not nature hold for each other, falls when we go to it for that considered minded millions of housest minded in the fall men cave some time or other and who is commissioned to "feed the fall when he would not not the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the mind in the conflowing millions of housest minded, inside the city sower, but the real object was that they might register and vote. The diameter has a long the constant of the constant which all near caves some time or other and without which the highest statisment is valueless—that constant when the world are assessed that "it was found to read the waste of nature and of God, is altogether to the will are all of the will be well as a long there are all the world are all the will be well as a section of nature and of God, is altogether to the will be well as a long there are all the world are all the will be well as a section of the will be well as a section of nature and of God, is altogether to the will be well as a long the well as a long the read of the will be well as a long the will be well as a l waste of torturing, weary years. The cold great and vituous in the Caristian world, and abstract theories of the priests of liter and whose oracular offic al decisions are influx. These men were brought in for

London. Sat., M. rch 1 t. 1896.

A WORD ABOUT SHAMS.

In our last article we made a few allusions to the charitable sham, and showed how much bis mode of acting is at vertance with charity, such as it was known and practised by Christ. We come now to the religious shams, who, like Egypt's coneta, eat up and destroy the beauty of religion, are forever harping on the terrors of the avonging God and and you have a forever harping on the terrors of the avonging God and and you have formed to a many gleaned from puritanical tracts. They They declare that men's passions are bad essentially. Were we to put their teachings into practise we would lose all sem "blace of the Divinity upon which we are modeled. As any with such extreme of six of such terror of the conting was the conting which is the art of inducing which we are modeled. As any with such extreme of six of six of the six of the conting which is the art of through light and bappines into our own lives and of those around us. Religion is but the highest form of such terror of the conting which is the art of inducing which we are modeled. As any with such extra the conting which is the art of inducing which is the art of inducing which is the art of inducing the case that the sum of the sum of the conting which we are modeled. As any with such extra the conting which is the art of inducing hight and bappines into our own lives and of those around us. Religion indeed deem of the conting of these around us to give full refu to a reason that can be passed that the art of inducing the conting of the case and the case the contingual transport to the continuous conti Thus the Agoostic is at least constent when, in really to your question: What after death? he says: "I don't know." He has exercised all the natural powers of his men al expectly or of reason in trying to reason out what happens after death or of what nature is the human soul or the sapernatural world; guided by reason he knows nothing whatever about it, and he has the hopesty to acknowledge his unter ignorance of truths which, without Reveia tion, no man can reach. To embrace true religion man should have some knowledge of the heavenly truths which have been revealed concerning. God and eteraity and the salvation of our souls. But as these truth are above nature, and belong to enother world, and many of them depend apon the will and pleasure of Gid, pend apon the will and pleasure of Gad, they never could have been made known to man unless G of bad revecled them to him. Thus it is absolutely true that reason can never lead us to a knowledge of the true rollgion Divine faith, es an ever bright, ever burning lamp can alone show us the true way

DEFEAT OF THE MORMONS IN SALT LAKE CITY,

For the first time in the history of Salt Lake City the Gentiles succeeded on the 10th inst. in electing a Gentile City Council by a majority ranging from 300 to 400 It may be now taken as a certain fact that the control of the city has permanently passed out of the hands of the Mormons who have hitherto had a decisive majority in the Council. There were great demonstrations of joy when the victory was gained, and it is the purpose of the Gentiles to keep a united front until Mormonism be a thing of the past. Republicans and Democrats are united in this purpose.

Four years ago the first Gentile was elected to the Legislature of Utah and in August last eight Gentiles were returned In Ogden also the municipal elections were gained by the Gentiles last epring, and since that time the city is said to have doubled in population. This increase has been chiefly attained by means of a large influx of Esstern

For nearly half a contury it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists

If they would brighten up the home curcle—if to their poor and foreaken brother they would extend the hand of more—if they would extend the hand of more—if they would not surrement their conscience in public effairs to the political knaves, who thrive, fatten, rhe and corrected upon the ruin of the young, the pure, the gallant, the gifted—there would be more religion and kees cham in the world.

There is another species of chase which is met with, sepecially in Ontario. It may hold the thirty nine exticles, or embrace the teachings of Juan Weeley, or defend the dourness of the reingede traitions who hanged Cardinas Beaton, but the principal article in its creed is blind hatred of Cathelicity.

From the foul stain of bigotry we wash clean the reputations of many Anglican ministers whose gentiementy instince, at least, restrain all irregular notions of partitian zeal and calumnious assertions against a Church that wants but room and freedom to act. Would we could do so for the pricests of many forms of error around us! Year after year they, like Macbeth's witches, stand round the seeth—like Macbeth's witches, stand round the seeth—like of the first port of fails, and found the throot and the control of the throot and lings, cought, and the words of Carthelicity.

There who predict the couning down and the word of the price of the year of partition and the country it has been in fail of Rome, and tell us the Pupe meet fail, are too ppt to forget the words of Carthelicity. The word of the throot and lines the word of the price of the short and lines the word and the country it has been in fail, are too ppt to forget the word of the price of the price of the price of the price of the true read to the pupel to a control of the throot and lines they predict the word of the price of the price of the fail, are too ppt to forget the word of the price of the seal lines too partition and the of the word of the price of the seal lines and than any other greater of the continuence. The control of the throot and lines for the

FREEMASONRY AND THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

NO. A. CHARLES THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

The infidel press of France are at present engaged in violently abusing the Bishop of Grenoble, Mgr Fava, for forbiding the honors of Christian burial to M Delatte. the Prefect of the Department of Isere, in Eastern France. The Prefect was a prom. inent Freemason, and died without send ing for a priest. The family, however, made their own arrangements for the funeral, assigning places for the clergy and also for the Freemason lodges in the funeral procession. As M Lelatte openly d fied the laws of the Church by his adherence to a prohibited roctety it was, of course, the duty of Mer Fava to deny the bonors of burial with the rites of the Church, and he did so. This is called, by the tofidel press, "intolerance." They are evidently of the opinion that the Church ought to show more deference to a wealthy efficial, but Mgt Fava declares. what every body ought to know, that the Church makes no distinction between rich and poor, both being equally bound to

beerve her laws.

Mgr Fava has published in the Semaine Reinstense of Grenoble an explanatory statement in which he shows clearly that the Church will not relax the laws in such cases. Persons who defy and disobey her well-known laws caunot expect to be treated as her faithful children. The

Bishop ands:
"The Masonic lodges went to make a Government without the Government and the day will come when a man who wants to have his rights respected will have to wear an aprop and carry a trowel about with him. G.d., however, watches over the Church, and will save it from its suemies. This invincible hope sustains those who suffer persecution for conscieuce rake." science cake."

It was only a few days before this occurrence at Grenoble that the parish priest of M.clea, the Abbe Vie, refused to allow the funeral services over Moor. Billion, late Mayor of Pontoise, to be celebrated in the parish church. He also was accused of intelerance. He answered:

"M Billion was a Freemanon; he died without showing the least record for

without showing the least regret for having belonged to that seciety. A Free mason dying in final impenitence must hexorably be banished from the Church. It is very unfortunate even that the body of a Freemason should have to be placed It is strange that Freemasons should

e so anxious to have the funeral rites of the Cataolic Church celebrated over their associates, as they know that the Courch prohibite her members from 1 dais g this or other secret societies. The reason appears to be that they wish to persuade Catholics that they may join these secteties without forfeiting their right to membership in the Church, but all Oatho lice should know that they become excommunicated as soon as they commit this act of disobadience to the laws of the Church. They should not be surprised, therefore, that their contumery must be punished by deprivation of Christian burial when they die.

Leaves.

What is life, and what are we? Only leaves upon a tree, Green to day, to-morrow sear, Then we are no longer here! Others, fair and brave as we,

SCHOOL QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA

While the wearisome discussion of the school question is sgitating this country, the Catholics abroad are allowed to pursue the even tenor of their way and are gaining golden opinions for them-selves and their schools. The Sydney (N.S. W.) Morning Herald, in a leading srticle on the education question, says: Roman Cataolics have performed good service in New South Wales in the cause service in New South water in the cause of higher education. The pupils from their colleges and intermediate schools have done remarkably well at the junior and cenier examinations. This speaks much for the religious real of the people, and the devotion of their teachers, but it is only that would be exameted of it is only what would be expected of these who are working for a principle, and whatever may be said one way or another, the Roman Cetholics are thor-oughly estment in their efforts to have depominational schools; or at least to have their schools partially supported by the State.

"The world grows weary praising men, And wearied grows of being praised—" But never wearied grows the pen Which writes the butths that have amessed

the thousands who have been given up by their physicians and who have been restored to complete health by using that safest of all remedies for functional irregularities and weaknesses, which are the bane of womankind. We refer, of course, to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Frescription, the only GUARANTEED cure for all those chronic ailments peculiar to women. Read the

guarantee on the bottle-wrapper.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a



CURES

SCOTT'S CONSUMPTION SCROFULA EMULSION PRONCHITIS COUCHS COLDS

Wasting Diseases Wonderful Flesh Producer

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy Containing the stimulating Hypophoshite and Pure Norwegian C d Liver Oil, the polency of both being largely increased. I

## Catarrh

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathrome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The scoper you had a ood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over ro years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physi-ans, but received no benefit until I egan to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A w bottles of this medicine cured me of its troublesome complaint and com-etely restored my health."—Jesse M. oggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was rea-

Beggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having ried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would ture me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was thout discouraged, when a friend urged the to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and reterted me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen to the sense of the convinced that the only sure way of treating this bestimate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st.,—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st.,—

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Zoucational.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. Under the direction of the Eisters of the Hole Names of Jesus and Mary, Amberstburg, Ontario. This educational establishment highly recommends theelf to the favor of parents actions to give to their daughters as solid and useful education. The scholastic year, comprising ten months, epens at the beginning of September and closes in July Terms, half yearly in activate, Soard and Taition per annum, 770 0, Music and use of Fisanc, 54 0; Drawing and Pauting, 315 00; Bed and Bedding, \$10 00; Washing, \$12 00 For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLECE, SAND-

A SSUMFION COLLECE, SAND-wich, ONT.
The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Rev. Denis O'Connor, President. ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE,

BERLIN, ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

> For Further particulars apply to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D D.,

President, ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO, ONT.

In affiliation with Toronto University onder the special patronage of the administrators of the Arch-diooses, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tution \$150.00 per year. Half boarders \$75.00 Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars apply to

REV J R. TEEFY, President.

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, London, Ont.

Conducted by the Ladve of the Sacred Heart Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupile even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grunds afford every facility for the erjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical Educational advantages unsurpassed French is baught, free of charge, not only in ci-ss, but practically by conversation. The Library coultains choice and standard works. Liter ary reunions are held monthly. Vood-land instrumental music form a prominent feature Macical solrees take place weekly elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring sali-possession. Siried attention is paid to promote obysical and intellectual acceptagement, habits of neatness and economy, with r finement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE
HURON, SARNIA, ONT.
This institution offers every advantage to
young ladies who wish to receive a solid,
sectul and refused education. Particular at
tention is paid to vocal and instramental
music. Board and tuition per annum, \$100.
For farther particulars apply to the Mother
Superior, Box 202

AT MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

ONTARIO.

This justitution is pleasantly located in the tewn of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and cessibles in its system of education great facilities for acquiring the French language, with theroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher Eaclish branches. Terms (peyable per session in advance): Board and tuition in French and E glish per anama, [898; Jerman free of charge: Music and nee of plano, \$49; Drawing and Painting, \$15; Bed and Bedding \$10; Washing, 50; private rooms, \$28. For further particulars address the Muther Superior.

Professional.

A DRIAM I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyencer etc., Cornwall Out. P. O. Box 553. Collections and gency masters receive prompt and personal atter-

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC, 148 Falbot Street, London. Private fonds to loan FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN.

JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLIOI TOR and Notary. P. O. Box 455, Peter borough Collections promptly attended to

DR WOODRUFF,
RO. 185 QUEEN'S AVENUE.
Defective vision, impaired hearing,
Nasal catarrh and troublesome i hroats,
Eyes tested, glasses adjusted
Hours-12 to 4.

Hours-12 to 4.

DR. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "D'
Royal School of Infactry. Office and
residence, 839 Eurweil street, second door
from Dundas.

CEPRGE C. DAVIS. DENTIST.
Office. Dundas Street four doors coul
of Richmond. Vitalized air administrate
for the painless extraction of teeth

BENZIGER'S

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC
FOR 1890.
Can now be had by sending Twenty-five
cents to THOS COFFEY. Catholic
Record Office, London. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

palatable as Milk.

Palatable as Milk.

Sold by all Druggists.

Soc. and \$1.00

SALESMEN WANTED A ONCE.—A was good men to seel in the world. It was good men to seel in the world. It was good men to seel and recal trade. We are the largest and recal trade. We are the largest seel and recall trade.

#### DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS

FOR THE SEASON OF LENT

AND HOLY WEEK. The Lenten Manual and Companion for Passion Time and Holy Week. 50c The Lenton Monitor. 60c Meditations for the Holy Season of Lenton Meditations of the Souri to God. 35c The Love of our Lond. 35c The Love of our Lond. 35c Reflections on the Passion 18c MoNTH OF MARCH BOOKS

A Flower for each day of the Month of

With instructions when to stand and when to kneet, cloth 55c, colored edges 70c,
French morecos \$100.

Any of the above books mailed free of Portage to any address on receipt of price, D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

123 Church St TORONTO. | 1569 Notre Dame St MONTREAL.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

Founded in 1882 Attended by over 1209 Young Men and Women, the great majority of whom are boday holding good positions. These, one and all, amm that the Course of Training is just all, amm that the Course of Training is just all, amm that the Course of Training is just all, amm that the Course of Training is just all, amm that the Course of Training is just and all the requires to fit yourself for a good position need not exceed four months, if your common school education is fair and you will study istifating. The cost of a four months' course, the lading everything — board washing, books and tuilon—need not exceed one hundred dollars for sentlem and e ghty-sver for ladies. Time to Kaller—The College is only closed one week between the historical said the instruction is individual, a student may the instruction is individual, a student may the instruction is individual, a student may enter at any time individual, a student may enter at any time individual, a student may enter at any time for our handsome amouncement and circulars, which will be seen free. Address—

Breckville, Ont W. C. AUSTON, B A.,
Principal

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

to NDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishink to borrow money will sonsult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. H. LEYS, Manager.

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmone street, London, Ontarto.

ONDON MEDICAL DISPENSING CO. 888; Talbot Street, opp Market.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

rescriptions carefully compounded and re-ders attended to with care and disparch. Telephone No 419. DR. ROURK, . . MANAGER.

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE
HURON, SARNIA, ONT.
This institution office every advantage to young laddes who wish to receive a solid. M'CAVSLANDLA

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

-298 RICHMOND STREET-LONDON, ONT.

A few doors south of Dundas St. -OBJECTS OF THE-

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind 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 consipleted such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus goting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
22 No extra commissions are changed its patra as on purchases made for thom, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

Brd. Should a patron wanterversal important profits, and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one extress or rights charge.

there will be only one express or freight charge
the Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can got such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.
Sth. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.
Any business matters, outside of buying sand selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and consolentiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN. Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York C. M. B. A.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 17th, 1890.

To the Officers and Members of the Catholic

Mutual Benefit Association:

Mutual Benefit Association:

In accordance with a resolution of the Bupreme President and Board of Frustees, passed at a meeting held in this city Feb. passed at a meeting held in this city Feb. passed at a meeting held in this city Feb. passed at a meeting held in this city Feb. passed at a meeting held in this city Feb. passed at a meeting held in this city Feb. passed at a meeting held in the person of the State of New York, may be served in the Dominion of Carada, and to look after the interests of the Association in cases which may come before Canadian courts.

Fraternally yours.

R. MULHOLLAND, Sup. Pres.

Office of Supreme President. C.M. B.A., }

Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb 20, 1890.

To the Officers and Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

BROTHERS—I publish herewith the report of the Supreme Deputy for the State of New York, Brother Wm. Muench, of Syracuse.

My object in publishing this report is two-fold—flust as a matter of general interest and to show the eculition of the Association under the jurisdiction of the Association under the jurisdiction of the New York Grand Council. and second that the office of Supreme Deputy is not, as many suppose, an empty title, but that, if the duties of the office are properly performed, it is one of the most important crices in the Association.

On.

As we have no paid organizers or super-isors, the welfare and discipline of the association must depend largely on the diciency and faithfulness of the Grand and supreme Deputies in seeing that our laws, uies and regulations are duly carried our tribin their several jurisdictions and the susiness of the Association properly con-neted.

dusted.

As will be seen by the report of Supreme Deputy Muench, the officers of the New York Grand Council are conducting the affairs of the Association in a business-like manner and in accordance with our constitution and laws. I expect similar reports from all other Supreme Deputies as to the condition of the Association within their several jurisdictions, which I shall publish from time to time as received.

R. MULHOLLAND, Sup. Pres.

To R. Mutholland, Esq., Supreme Fresident

To R. Mulholland, Esq., Supreme President C. M. B. A., Dunkirk, N. Y.; DEAR SIE AS, DURKIPK, N. Y.:

DEAR SIE AND BROTHER-In accordance
with Article II. Supreme and Grand By.

Laws. I officially visited the meeting of the

New York Grand President and Board of

Trustees of the C. M. B. A., held at Buffalo,

N.Y., Nov. 18th, 1889.

As Supreme Benety of the Grand

N.Y., Nov. 18th. 1889.

As Supreme Deputy of the State of New
York, I saked the Grand President, Grand
Secretary and Board of Trustees the following questions, which were answered in the
manner given below:
Questions answered by Grand President
Questions answered by Grand President

Questions answered by Manale Hynes:

As General Supervisor for the U. M. B. A. for the state of New York, have you, since your term of cflice, personally investigated the Departments of the Grand Scoretary, Treasurer and Board of Trustees? Ans. Yes, several times.

Have you found the affairs of these Departments administered in a correct and attisfactory manner? Ans. Yes, sir, in every way.

Do you hold the bonds of all the officers?

Do you hold the bonds of all the officers?
Ans. Yes, sir.
What is the amount of the Grand Secretary's bond? Ans. \$25,000
What is the amount of the Grand Board of Trustees' bonds, each? Ars. \$5,000
What is the amount of the Grand Treasurer's bond? Ans. \$10,000,
Have you appointed Grand and District Deputies, where necessary and beneficial throughout the State? Ans. Yes, sir.
How are their reports as to the condition of the Association? Ans. Very encouraging. Questions answered by Grand Secretary Cameron:
What is the membership in the State of

Cameron:
what is the membership in the State of New Yors at this date? Ans. 10,251.
How many Branches are there in this State? Ans. 143.
Are all in good standing? Ans. Yes
What is the increase in membership since the last Grand Council Convention? Ans.

the last Grand Council Convention.

1,513.

Have you any means by which you know that the assessment notices from the various Branches are secording to law, and properly forwarded to each member, each assessment of the convention of the conventio

Ans. No means are employed to learn this. Since Branches pay their assessments promptly to me, it is fair to presume they are conducting the work with their members its a lawful manner.

Are there many resignations of membership from the Association in this State? Ans. Very few, comparatively speaking. Is there any difficulty existing between any of the Branches and your Department? Ans. None whatever. We are in entire harmony with all the Branches, so far as we know.

Ans. None whatever. We are in entire harmony with all the Bracches, so far as we know.

How soon after receiving the assessment notice from the Supreme Recorder do you transfer to him the money? Ans. Within about 10 days \$2,000, and afterwards as fast as \$2,000 accumulates.

Do you pay the entire assessment always within the required time, according to law? Ans. Yes, always, without exception, as my printed quarterly reports show.

What is your mode of transferring the assessment fund to the Supreme Recorder? Ans. By check to the Supreme Treasurer at Hornelisville, N. Y., taxing from him a duplicate deposit slip bearing the stamp of the bank, with date, etc. Said slip is forwarded same date to the Supreme Recorder, warded same date to the Supreme Recorder, upon the receipt of which he credit me with the amount and forwards to me receipt thereof.
Questions answered by the Board of Trus-

Questions answered by the Board of Trustees:

Have all the members of the Board of Trustees examined and approved of the bonds given by the Secretary and Treasurer?

Aus. Yes.

Do you keep the account of the Reserve Fund moneys separate from the other Grand Council money? Ans. Yes.

When a loan is made upon an application, what precaution do you take as to placing it on proper security? Ans. We refer the application to our lawyer, and after he reports the deed and title all right, and other things are found to be correct, the loan is made

Is a searching investigation made by all, or a majority of the members of the Board, or an application for a loan simply granted on the recommendation of a member of the Board? Ans. When in Buffalo a searching investigation is made by a majority of the Board and the last spraised carefully; if out of town-at Estavia, Medina, or elsewhere—salisfactory proof is furnished to the board by members of the Board living in these localities.

in these localities.

Are all the securities transferred to the drand President for safe deposit as designated by the Reserve Fund law? Ans. Yes. I could not examine the books of the Grand Secretary at that visit, but will at some future time go to Hornelisville and give them a thorough examination. I desire to say that the Grand Council of the State of New York is well officered with able and conscientions men who understand their duties well, and are performing them promptly and for the best interests of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM MUENCH,
Sup. Deputy for the State of New York.

Letter From the Medical Superviser.

London, Feb. 24th, 1890. To the Local Examiners of the C. M. B.

CENTLEMEN-A few words from me in the interest of our association may not he amiss at the present time. The asso-cintion looks to us to do our duty honestly, and to approve of none but good risks. This, I believe, in the great majority of cases has been done, yet a few deaths have family our heartfelt sympathy in their occurred in the association in Canada within the last year or two, where the ex-aminers may have been a little too lenient. I refer to deaths from hereditary diseases. Charity is a virtue. But as the life of the association depends on the healthy character of the members admitted, it would not be in the interest of that great virtue to admit any but good risks.

If a constitution is to admit any but good risks. If our association is to grow and person.

stated. The beneficiary certificate is
how made out from the medical certificate; hence the necessity of having the names inserted. In all cases
the family history should be gven
as fully as possible. When an applicant cannot give a full family
history, he should explain the reason,
In the case of near relations I think the
applicant should be able to give particulars, and the examiner should insist
on his doing so, and should satisfy himself that the applicant's answers are fairly
true. If the examiner has any doubts
on this point he should state it and give
explanations.
I would particularly request examiners to make full enquiry as to the
temperate habits of the applicant.
The Association cannot afford to
admit to membership any but sober
men of good character. When an
applicant has had any serious illness, the time, duration and nature
of the disease should be fully explained.
All questions should be fully explained.

All questions should be fully and plainly answered and examiners would do well to be certain that this is done before transmitting the certificate to the sup-erviser. This would in many cases save delay in having certificates re-turned to be completed. I would also ask examiners to forward the certificates as soon as made out. Frequently en-quires are made about certificates by pares are made south certainties by tranch officers before they are received here. The agreement should be filled in before the applicant signs the certificate, and the blanks on back of certificate should be filled in down to "promise of" by local examiner. The Supervisor is not allowed to explain to applicants or Branch officers the cause of the rejection of a candidate. Frequently such explanations are saked for. By an order of the Grand President, given some timesgo, branches in Canada are requested to collect the Supervisor's fees, and pay it to the Grand Secretary quarterly, as being more convenient.

more convenient.

Trusting we may all work in the future, as in the past, for the best interests of the association, I remain, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely and fraternally,
M. J. HANAVAN,

Medical Supervisor for Canada.

Address and Presentation.

Address and Presentation.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., the members of Branch 82, C. M. B. A., Kingsbridge, assembled at the residence of Brother P. M. Sullivan, who is a charter member of the Branch, for the purpose of offering him their congratalations upon his recent marriage which was duly reported in the columns of the RECORD, and also to present him with an easy chair as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the members. Brother and Mrs. Sullivan entertained the party with an oyster supper. After thoroughly discussing the merits of the bivalves the cloth was removed, and the usual tossis and social games were indulged in until the clock struck the hour for retiring, when the party-broke up with many expressions of regard for Brother and Mrs. Sullivan. The general verdict was that Brother Sullivan was indeed a lucky man in securing such an amiable partner for itse. The members then departed to their respective homes hoping that some of the bacuelor members of the Branch may at an ariy date a first them another opportunity of assembling together under like circumstances.

Election of Officers.

Branch 19, Ingersoll.

Branch 19, Ingersoll.

Brittual Adviser, Rev J P Molphy
Chancellor, Joseph Long
President, Robert Keating
First Vice-President, MtcDrrmott
Becond Vice-President, Peter Sherry
Recording Secretary, D H Henderson
Assistant Secretary, Jos Long
Financial Secretary, Alex W Murdoch
Tressurer, Johu S Smith
Marshal, James O'Callaghan
Guard, Geo Edwards
Representative to Grand Council, Jo
Frezeil

Alternate, Jos Long
Trustees, D H Henderson, August Frezell,
Joseph Long, John Frezell and Alex W
Murdoch.

DEATH OF MRS. DENIS DALY.

An old resident of London, and one who will be sadly missed by a fond hus-band and family, as well as a large circle of friends, has gone to her eternal reof friends, has gone to her eternal re-ward. Mis. Denis Daly was an honored Catholic lady. She had been blessed with length of years, and during those long years she had been a most faithful wife, a true mother in every regard, and a most exemplary and charitable mem-ber of the Catholic Caurch. Mrs. Daly was a sister in law of the late lamented Cant McKinty of Hemitton, She misted Capt. McKinty of Hamilton, She visited that city for the purpose of attending his funeral, where she contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, and death ensued after a brief illness. She had the happiness of receiving all the rites of the Church before her death, and was also afforded the consolation of the was also afforded the consolation of the presence of her husband and children who had come from London to say a sad "good bye" to one whom they loved very dearly, and one whose memory they will cherish as long as life endures. On Tuesday morning the fanueral took place in London from the family residence to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by Rev. Father Noonan, after

of her soul by Rev. Pather Noonan, after which the remains were conveyed to St.
Peter's cemetery for interment. During
the Mass Mr. Jas. F. Egan, of Hamilton,
the celebrated basso, an old friend of the
family, sang some pieces of sacred music in a most impressive manner. We ex-tend to Mr. Daly and the members of his

REAL PALMS.

Mr. Thomas D. Egan, of 32 Barclay street, New York, supplies real palms for Palm Sunday. He was the first to intro-duce real palms in this country, and

maintain its present proud position as a cheap and sound insurance association, we must endeavor to keep the death rate fairly low. It will thus be seen that the future existence of the association depends on our doing the work allotted us honestly and well.

I find that in a few cases the medical certificates are not made out wholly by the local examiners. The regulations require that all questions answered by the applicant shall be written in by the medical examiner, and be by him transmitted to the supervisor without passing into the hands of any other person. It is also required that the name or names of the person or persons and relatives to whom the beneficiary is to be paid in case of death should be distinctly stated. The beneficiary certificate is now made out from the medical certificate; hence the necessity of having the names inparted. In all cases reputation of the lecturer were the measure of filling the beautiful hall of the convent with an attentive and appreciative audi ience, who manifested the pleasure they experienced during the delivery of the lecture by frequent and hearty applause, Previous to the lecture the pupils of the convent gave a choice musical performance as follows: Prayer from "Moses in Egypt," adapted to the 66th psalm. Obligato, orchestral accompaniment on the violin, harp, organ and piano. Second overture, "Euryanthe," from Webber, organ and piano.

Previous to the lecture Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., in a few happy words introduced the lecturer of the evening, who on rising was enthusiastically greeted.

who on rising was enthusiastically greeted.

Father Conroy began by paying a well deserved compliment to the youthful performers who had given them such delightful music. The rev. gentleman showed in most eloquent language how Christ resembles His Church. As His lovely countenance showed His joy or sorrow, so does the Church display her emotions by the various ceremonies used in the celebration of the different festivals, but it is during Holy Week that the Church more particularly displays this resemblance to her Divine Founder. Then by the various ceremonies, so beautiful and so expressive, she shows in an outward manner her interior sorrow which sive, she shows in an outward manner her interior sorrow which reaches its culminating point on the last day. All, indeed, was dark, the Jews rejoice, but lo! on that glorious Easter morn he arose triumphant over death and hell. His victory was complete. He had previously shown His power over nature at the marrisge feast of Canna, and at the storm in Galilee. He was master of nature. He conquered the world by His poverty and His fasting, the world by His poverty and His lasting, and He conquered the devil by His and He conquered the devil by His resistance to temptation. The same life He had He gave to the Church. To strengthen all, He sent down the Great Comforter, and then began the work of the Church. In eloquent terms the lecturer described the early struggles of the Church: Stephen is martyred, Peter is in prison, the empire persecutes her, the Mammertine is filled with Christians, the colisseum is wet with their blood. Surely all is lost, the Church must die! When she want down into the must die! When she went down into the catacombs the outside world, like the

catacombs the outside world, like the Jews in the case of our Saviour, said, "She is dead;" but lo! the stone rolls bick, and, like her Divine Founder, she rises glorious and immortal. It is her Easter, and once more she trods the earth, continuing her great work.

After describing the many persecutions in the early history of the Church the speaker referred to the revolt of the 16th century. He said it was a conflict of the natural against the supernatural. A few men saw some cobwebs on the magnificent structure and wanted to burn down the edifice instead of brushing them off. Then came the Council of Trent, whose, work it was Council of Trent, whose work it was to define the position of the Church and to condemn the heresies. Now arose the great religious Orders whose duty it was to combat the new heresies. It was at this period that the great Jesuit Order came into existence. The year father here made allusion to The rev. father here made allusion to The rev. father here made alusion to the great work which was performed by the female orders, who took example from those of their sex who stood by their Divine Lord when all others had fled. The consequences of the so-called Reformation were sad to behold. Reason went against authority, religion became rationalism and secret societies sprang rationalism and secret societies sprang up in opposition to the Church. Not-withstanding all this, however, that divine institution has triumphed, and is to-day making greater conquests than ever—the brightest intellects of our time recognizing in her the true and color Church of Legue and seeking add. only Church of Jesus, and seeking ad-

mission to her fold.

Father Conroy was listened to throughout with the most rapt attention. He is a pleasing, elegant and polished orator.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien, daughter of the Irish patriot, Smith O'Brien, has become a Catholic. Speaking of her recent visit to the United States, and of the courtesies she received from Archbishop Ireland, William J. Onahan, and others, she says: "Protestant as I then was, I was shown by them in their families and in the convents the truth of Catholic life I have not forgotten and shall never forget. As the years have drawn me now wholly to their side in religion, I can now perhaps, more even than at the time of my visit, appreciate the beautiful Irish-American type which even then I loved." We offer our respectful and cordial congratulations on her conversion.

The Methodists are to found a university in Washington. They have secured an option on a tract of ninety acres on the Tennallytown Road, near Oakview, and are asking for contributions to pay the purchase price of \$100,000. Bishop Hurst says that he has already secured several liberal subscriptions, and some of them from non-Methodists. He adds: "I expect aid and encourage-ment from all Protestant Churches, The building of the university is a question of very deep interest to us, and it is necessary to make haste slowly." We sincerely and cordially wish the Methodists good luck with their university. By founding this Protestant university our separated friends help along the principle of denominational schools, for these will be indispensible to feed the university. There they will compete with the great Catholic University in the work of turning out finished scholars, and in the clash of intellect and the conflict of statements proofs and argu-

ments, the truth will prevail.

minder that we are but dust, and into dust the mortal part of us and our works shall return. It is a solemn thought. Are we not a proud, arrogant race, full of boast for our achievements? Have we not wrought in brass and stone, and have we not builded for the ages? Have we not restrained the havoe of death by our advances in anitation and medicine? Whose solemn accents then are these that out from another world seem to doom us all to decay? Across man's life and work has been written the "M-mento homo quis pulyis es et in pulverem reverterie" as legibly as God's hand wrote His Mene Thekel, Phares before the eyes of the sacrilegious Babylonians. To the worldling it is doom. To the Christian it is rest and discipline. What a happy thought! We will not stagger forever under this load that bears us down. A day will come when we will lay it aside to dissolve into dust and our spirits shall be set free. Our works shall decay like our bodies to leave room for the enterprise and energy of coming generations and to teach us the vital lesson, that there is no permanent home outside God for us or our deeds.

Ave Maria.

Ave Maria.

Ave Maria.

Under the heading of "Unselfishness," in a little book entitled "Notes for Boys (and their Fathers)," the author, an English gentleman, cites the following examples, remarking that one need only look around him for instances of this virtue: "When the cholera was rife in 1832 Father Mathew visited hospitals garrets, and hovels, where the disease raged with the greatest virulence; and in one case, at the risk of his own life, rescued a the greatest virulence; and in one case, at the risk of his own life, rescued a young man in whom there was yet a spark, but only a spark, of vitality, and whom the half-drunken attendants were hastily huddling into a shallow, crowded grave. On one occasion the Little Sisters of the Poor at Tours were reduced to sheep on two stars mattresses. Sisters of the Poor at Tours were reduced to sleep on two straw mattresses, with but one sheet to cover them. An old woman begged their hospitality, but they had no sheets for her bed; at a sign from the Mother Superior scissors were brought, and the Sisters' solitary sheet was fetched with the intention of dividing it. 'We will do as we can,' said the Sisters, cheerfully. Chinese Gordon, one of the most heroic figures of modern times, went boldly forth among the ragone of the most heroic ngures of modern times, went boldly forth among the rag-ing fanatics of the Soudan with only one comrade. 'I would give my life,' he said, 'for these poor blacks.' And he gave it." But unselfishness is, after all, only an exotic in human nature, and needs the most sedulous cultivation. A man may be naturally brave, even naturally generous, but he is never

Milwaukee Citizen. There is no better and hopeful indication of Catholic life and movement in this country than the ninety or more Catholic periodicals that go weekly into thousands of American Catholic homes. The Catho-lic may go to church and drop his mite in the contribution box per force of habit and precept. But to subscribe for the Catholic paper is wholly a matter of free choice; and where it is done it indicates that there is a Catholic family that is Catholic because it likes to be Catholic; it likes Catholic thought and it is willing ti likes Catholic thought and it is willing to go part of the way to meet it. Voluntary loyalty of this kind is significant. It is always intelligent loyalty, too, for it expresses itself in a taste for reading matter; and intelligent Catholicity is the need of the hour in this country. Our reasoning in this respect is borne out by the testimony of many observant clergymen. They know that a good circulation of Catholic papers in their congregations is both evidence of a live Catholicity and a guarantee that such Catholicity is going to continue. The Catholic paper among the children of the household is a quiet but not the less an efficient influence. It does work that counts. counts.

by Rev. Dr. Paxton in an address to the New York Presbytery some weeks ago. Hs said: "The great question, as our friend Dr. Briggs has hitherto observed, is —whither? Whither is all this leading us, and whither will we be led when we us, and whither will we be led when we have mutilated or destroyed the Confession of Faith? That question, Whither? was brought out very forcibly just the other day. A man went into a railway station leeding a dog, and the sgent asked him: "Where is that dog going?" 'I don't know, and nobody knows. He 'as eat up his tag." To those on the outside, however, it would appear that the creedless. ever, it would appear that the creedless tagless believer must find his way back home to the mother religion or be lost to

COMPLIMENTARY.

Hamilton, Feb. 4 h, 1890

To the Editor of the Catholic Record, London DEAR SIR-Please find enclosed two dollars, being my subscription for the RECORD for the current year 1890. It gives me great pleasure to subscribe for such an able exponent and fearless defender of the principles and doctrines we as Catholies hold so dear, and permit me to add that I heartily congratulate you on the tact, judgment and ability you have displayed in handling and exposing the bigotry and intolerance of the Equal Righters and other firebrands who are trying to set race sgainst race and creed against creed for the purpose of making a second Ireland of this fair Canada of ours. They will never succeed in their ac cursed schemes in this nineteenth century but it will require the utmost vigilance of both the press and the people's guardians to thwart them, as they are as unscrupulous as they are intolerant and b'goted. They are possessed of none of the liberal ideas of the presentage, but are as illiberal and fana tical as their forefathers of one hundred years ago. Neither education nor experence seems to have improved them in the least, at all events when Catholics or Catholic interests are concerned.

or flict of statements proofs and argunents, the truth will prevail.

Troy Catholic Weekly.

The Lent is ushered in with the re
The Lent is ushered in with the re-

Canada, and with best wishes for your success, I remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN McDonald,

395 Victoria Ave., Hamilton.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to have a visit this week from Jas. F. Egan, Eq., the celebrated vocalist of Hamilton, and glad to note that time is having no effect on his appearance, as he is looking as well and as hearty as his host of warm friends throughout the country would

E. B. A.

E. B. A.

At a meeting of St. Peter's Branch, 23,
E. B. A., London, on the 7th of February,
the following revolutions of condolence
were glopted;
Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, the
Creator and Giver of all, to take from us our
rind hearted and worthy Brother, John
McDougall, and whereas by his death this
Branch loses a sincere and faithful riend,
his mother a devoted and exemplary son;
therefore be it
Resolved, That the members of Branch 23
tender to his mother their heartfelt sympathy in these the sad days of her sorrow,
and deeply pray to God to guard and direct
her in His holy keeping; and be it further
keeolyed, That these resolutions be
entered in the minutes of this Branch, a
copy sent to his bereaved mother, and also
published in the official organ and local
papers.

P. GLE-ASON,
P. O'DWYER,
A. J. MCNEILL

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Montreuil. Windsor.

Monday morning, the 10th inst., St. Alphonsus Church. Windsor, was deeply veiled with mourning on the occasion of paying the last sad and soleom respect to Mr. John Montreuil, formerly one of its old membors. The deceased came to his death through injuries sustained on board the steamer Corsair at New Orleans. He was born in the city of Detroit, Mich., in 1846, where he received a good Catholic education and afterwards studied engineering. While in the employ of the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company he made himself famous as an engineer and proved to be a daring seaman. A few years ago he shose to make New Orleans lis home. Thicker he went and engaged in many pursuits, but after a time abandoned all for his old-time occupation. He was appointed chief engineer on the steamer Natchez, the largest craft that piles the waters of the Mississippi. Two years and a half ago he returned to Windsor and married Miss Nellie Mayville, daughter of one of our most prominent citizens. The happy couple at once repaired to the sunny south, where deceased, by his industry and integrity, had prepared a beautiful recidence. He then took charge of the steamer Corsair, a position which he held until the memorable day of the section. A few days after he received his bying left was anoticed by the surgeon in charge that the demen of death was fast sucking up his life's blood, and he could not last long. His sister, Miss Teress Montrevil, of Detroit, was telegraphed for. She arrived at his bodded in time to be recognized by her brother who breathed he last shortly afterward. For ten days he bore with fortiude and patience the most expressed for she be bore all calmly and excisimed "the body may die but she was sure the soul was safe." Without the light which a well-spent Cathoile life gives, death is indeed the king of terrors and the grave retains its victory. He leaves a widow and a seventeen-months-old boy to moonra his loss. We cannot help sympathizing with hear in his her sad bereavement. In this sorro Mr. John Montreuil, Windsor.

WEDDING BELLS.

McCAUGHEY-CARBERT.

On Monday, February 17th, a pleasing event took place in the Hullet Catholic Church. Mr. John Joseph McCaughey and Mary Ann Carbert were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Father West, was witnessed by a large number of admiring friends. After attending the unpital Mass, the bridal party drove to the residence of Mr. Thomas Carbert, the bride's father, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. The bride was ine recipient of many valuable sitts. The happy couple left the following day for their future home. May their journey through life be happy and prosperous. McCAUGHEY-CARBERT.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London. Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.88; to 1.41; white, 1.98; to 1.41; white, 1.98; to 1.40; charley, 1.08; peas, 95 to 1.00; beans, bash, 90 to 1.00; beans, 10 to 1.00;

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. OHIOAGO LIVE ETOCK.
Chicago. Feb. 27.—OATTLE—Receipts 2,000; shipments, 1,000; market steady; beeves, 4,00 to 480; steers, 3,00 to 4.25; steers, 3,00 to 4.25; et cheers and feeders, 2,00 to 3.50; Texas cornfed steers, 3,00 to 3,50. However, 2,00 to 3,50. When market steady mixed and light, 8 80 to 4.00; heavy, 3,75 to 52; kepts, 3,00 to 3,70. Sheep licecipts, 3,00; market steady; natives, 3,75 to 58; western corn-red, 4,75 to 5.50; lambs, 5,00 to 6.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STORK.
East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.—CATTLE—
Offerings, six cars, three of which heavy
cattle, which quoted 3 75 to 4.10; a couple of
cars of Michigan light butchers' sold/at
3 39; fair demand for calves; not quosably 3 39; fair demand for carves; not quossoly higher.

SHEEP AND LAMB3—Offerings, 10 cars; good sheep higher; one lot of extra sheep sold at 6.20 range; choice to extra, 5.75 to 6 10; fair to good, 5.25 to 6.55; lambs active; extra Michigan, 7 25; good to choice, 6.60 to 7.00; fair to good, 6.25 to 6.50.

HUGS—Offerings, 12 carsy active demand; good Yorkers sell at 4.39; medium and heavy nogs, 4 25 to 4.30; pigs, 4.15 to 4.25.





SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for hot Water heating apparatus, Goderich, Ont.," will be received until Monday, March 10th next, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating apparatus at the Goderich, Ont., Post Office, &c., Building.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the Clerk of Works office, Goderich, Ont., after Monday, 24th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted blank chaque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, whice will be forefeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when ealled upon to do so, or if he fall to

returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

cept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, 21st February, 1890.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the unosvaigned, and endorsed 'Tender for
Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Strathroy,
Oat.," will be received until Monday, March
10th next, for the construction of a Hot
Water Heating Apparatus at the Strathroy,
Oat., Post Office, &c., Building.
Plans and specifications can be seen and
form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the
Clerk of Works Office, Strathroy, Oat., after
Mondsy, 24th instant.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the
printed form supplied, and signed with their
actual signatures.
Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted bark cheque, made payable to the
order of the Honorable the Minister of Pubilc Works, equal to five per cent. of the
amount of the tender, which will be forbited
if the party decline to enter into a contract
when called upon to do so, or if he fail to
complete the work contracted for. If the
tender be not accepted the can que will be returned.
The Department will not be bound to ac-

turned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
A. GOBEIL,



myself will ever hold the reverend gentleman in grateful rememberance.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

Subserfeed and sworn to before me this out day of September, A. D. 1887. W. B. DAYIS,
Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.
Our Pamphlet for sadierers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past en years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

Kochio Medicine Co.,

50 West Matien, cer. Cintas St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.
Agents, W. E. Sannders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.



TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY, WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Avenue. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT AGENT: Taylor's Bank Richmond St.

connection being allow neither Mr. McCarthy argus-eyed North West sgitated as

VO:

Catt

"The ise whether the

local affaire instical int

The Man

to be gove ecclestastica Mail diecer In fact, who plots are t who lived is more distur than are th ecclesiastica and Uitrau Canadian Le siastical pro soupers, of plains in his English sch midst of F tions. Ind bats and sk those ders children of latter, if p time to esc ing, grow

> Heaven. "A father convent sc Nisgara-1 the pupils two nuns w to call. Th repeated an had stoppe when told not to go, t And this made by R and under

integrity of

These

retailed by

Party who

the country

from school

men is so

as the fans

sely tising apostates, a

to St. Par

unrepentin

apostate, I

poor dupe ascertaining telling the The above Cook, of N country sch few weeks tained that in the who were seen the house. suspicion b attending t pass over th year, as it residence s Separate so be ready fo o'clock. T little Prote parents an attending t over the ra vent with father" is thirg. But and the pr

the means. an unknow sent Amer generally season in c advance. Yates is the The Am

would give

Third Party

and peddle

is fair in w