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We also make the best Native Claret the market. Send for prices and circular. London, Sept. 13th, 1887. The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o Sandwich, being good practical Catholics we are satisfied their word may be relied on and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and an adulterated. We, therefore, by these pres-ents recommend it for altar use to the clergo of our discusse. editiberation and it for a the control of our diocese.

† John Walsh, Bp. of London.

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LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Oor coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

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Sirs,-I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour, and have always used MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character.

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Catholic Record. Lordon, Sat., June 1st, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The new St. Paul's Church, Toronto was designed by Mr. Joseph Connolly, R. C. A, under whose superintendence it is being carried out.

HIS LORDSHIP the Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney returned from Los Angeles to Toronto on the 22nd May, much im proved in health by the trip. The esteem and love of the people of Toronto.

VERY REV. FATHER DINAHAN, O. P., late Prior of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Minneapolis, has been chosen Prior of the Convent of St. Dominic, Washington, D. C. Father Dinahan is a native of this city, and he has fulfilled with zeal and success the important positions in which he has been placed. His many friends here will be pleased to know by his promotion that his works have been duly appreciated by his superiors in the illustrious order of St. Dominic.

MR GOLDWIN SMITH in a letter to the Times threatens that if Canadian Orangemen are not allowed to have their way in reference to the Jesuit Estates Act, they will raise the flag of rebellion, and will go over to the United States, thus effecting a "union with the main body of the English-speaking race." The Liverpool Catholic Times says that Mr. Smith "lets the cat out of bag," and adds: "Englishmen are beginning to understand that this is what Orange loyalty means: 'We mean to rule; and if we cannot rule, we shall rebel.'"

HIS GRACE Archbishop Duhamel conferred orders on five theological students of Ottawa Theological Seminary on the 28th ult., as follows: The order of priesthood on the Rev. C. Deslauriers. The four minor orders of porter, reader, exorcist and accepte on the Rev. Jas. Quinn, O. M. I., of Salem, Mass. The initiatory order of tonsure was conferred on the Rev. Father Murphy, O. M. I., British Columbia, Rev. Father Lange vin, Director of the Seminary, was assistant. The following clergy took part in the celebration of the solemnity: Rev. Fathers Foley, Dunne and others. At such parts of the services as the rubrics permitted organ preludes were played, accompanied by harps and violins.

SYDNEY SMITH said there were four classes of opponents to the Cathelics of Ireland: "The no Popery fool, the no-Popery rogue, the honest no Popery people, and the essentially base." He Popery rogue, the honest no Popery people, and the essentially base." He reminded those of the first class that they were made tools of by the rogues, who, any moment that it suited their purpose, would leave them "to roar and bellow no Popery to vacancy and the moon." As to "the honest no Popery people," he contented himself with expressing his astonishment at their existence. But with the "no-Popery rogue" he employed some of the very finest of his saitre. This is how he scourged the "Deadly Livelies" of his day: "Sweet children of turpitude, beware; the old anti-Popery people are fast perishing; preanti-Popery people are fast perishing; pre-pare a place for retreat; get ready your equivocations and denials. It is safest to or virtue, when anything is to be gained by t."-London Universe.

The above may also be classed as an dmirable picture of the lay and clerical no Popery madmen of Canada. The Mail, Wild, Hanter, Hughes, etc., will recognize life-like picture of their precious selves in the second class.

THE policy of the Mail and its Orange

following, if it has any following, is being carried out by Prince Bismarck toward the Poles in Prussian territory. Mr. Craig, when introducing into the Ontario Legislature his motion which was intended to prohibit the French Canadian children of Prescott and Russell from receiving instruction in French, made no secret of the fact that he was particularly opposed to their receiving religious instruction in their own tongue. In Prussian Poland all pupils are obliged to learn their religion and everything else in German, and the Kuryer Poznanski says: "The Polish scholars are dislocating their tongues and not getting one quarter of the benefit they would receive from religious instruction in their own language. . . . Polish children, un-less the family home takes pity on them, will grow up without knowing their native language or being able to use a Polish prayer book. Where in all Europe is such a state of things to be found in primary schools, unless, perhaps, in the Great Empire of the Czar of Russia?" German teachers have been imported PETHICK & MCDONALD, into these localities; but as they did not know a word of Polish, and the Polish children knew no German, in The success of his appeal to the honest

petitions, instead of through the Government of the country, sustained by the almost unanimous vote of the House of Toronto people gave him a greeting as Commons. If their prayers were acceded hearty as it was deserved. We hope His to we should have a Government made Lordship will live long to enjoy the up of the notorious bakers' dozen, without any other policy than to suppress a lawful association of priests whose work is to educate the young and convert the savages of the Dominion to Christianity. The Gazette says :

"Government by petition would be a novel and startling innovation, calculated in practice to produce remarkable results and some beautiful dissolving views of ministries. If, for instance, His Exce!lency the Governor General accepted the new constitutional principle the Citizens' new constitutional principle the Citizens' Committee of Toronto has set up, he would be compelled by regard for consistency, to dismiss his advisers, summon a Cabinet of gentlemen outside Parliament, and appeal to the people every time a bundle of petitions to that effect was dumped in his clica. It is of no consequence as Mr. Toots would say in was dumped in his clines. It is of no consequence, as Mr. Toots would say, in the opinion of the Citizens' Committee whether the signers of the petition are a majority of the electors, or whether their signatures are genuine, or whether any measure of responsibility attaches to them. The House of Commons under the new rule is to be dominated by any the new rule is to be dominated by any set of sore heads who can succeed in set of sore neads who can secretary succeed in stirring up a transitory excitement among the masses; the Governor General is to be guided not by the advice of ministers responsible to the Commons, whose members, in turn, are responsible to the people, but by petitions signed by no one knows whom and representatives of no one knows what."

AUSTRALIA TO IRELAND.

JOHN DILLON ESCORTED BY AN ARCHBISHOP IN HIS ROBES. Adelaide, South Australia,

April 13, 1889. A wonderful ovation was given to the Irish Home Rule delegates and members of Parliament, John Dillon, Sir Thomas Esmonde and J. Deasy on their appearance in the Town Hall last Friday even-

ing. It was their first address to the Australian people.

From an early hour a dense crowd set in towards the Town Hall, and long before the time fixed for the opening of the proceedings standing room was at a premium. Men and women of every nationality, of all grades and religious beliefs, were to be observed making their way to the Town Hall, where in deed a more representative gathering has never assembled. The band, belong-ing to the Guild of St. John the Baptist were located on the balcony, and from about 7 o'clock played stirring Irish national airs. All the Irish societies in

to the echo. Hats were thrown up, handkerchiefs waved, and the scene was certainly one of the most enthusiastic ally, I might say always, a stranger to that has ever been witnessed in Adelaide. then took place, and on the delegates making their re-appearance the audience again rose and cheered for several minutes, the band playing that stirring minutes, the band playing that stirring national air "The Wearing of the Green." Mr. Dillon led the way, being conducted to the platform by His Grace Arch bishop Reynolds, wearing his archiepiscopal robes, and followed by Mr. Deasy and Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. P. McM. Glynn, M. P., the Hou. J. V. O'Loghlin, M. L. C., Meesrs. B. Nash, M. P., L. Cohen, M. P., F. E. H. W. Kirchauff, M. P., H. Bartlett, M. P., Archdeacon Russell, V. G., the Rev. J. B. Stephenson, the Rev. J. Bickford, Mr. J. C. Wharton and Mr. M. McDonald.

The cheering having at last subsided,

and Mr. M. McDonald.

The cheering having at last subsided,
Mr. Glynn, M. P., who occupied the chair,
rose to address the meeting, his rising
causing an outburst of renewed enthusiasm. He said: "Your Grace, ladies, and asm. He said: "Your Grace, ladics, and gentlemen—The object of this meeting to night is to hear the case of Ireland stated by one of the best known and most respected of her patriotic sons (cheers). Mr Dillon has come to Australia in the interest of peace. He has come to gain your hearts for the cause at his heart, not by delusive appeals to your passions, but by a plain statement of the paked facts of the Irlah question. by a plain statement of the naked facts of the Irish question. He has come, if I may speak for him, to olead what he believes to be the cause of ot alone the Nationalists of Ireland, but of the people of Great Britaian also (hear, hear), and of every British subject who would put an end to the troubled relations of the two islands and the enervating strife of centuries by the full and generous application of the methods of conciliation (cheers). The verdict of Australia upon the Irish question cannot fall to have an influence upon opinions at home. Mr. Dillon and his colleagues have come to ask for your verdict by a plain state-ment of the case of the Irish Nationalists.

many places the schools were worth absolutely nothing. In other places the teachers were obliged to learn Polish so as to be able to give some kind of teaching to the children.

The Montreal Gazette thus disposes of the ridiculous pretensions of the Toronto Citizens' Committee, who desire to force the Governor General to dissolve Parliament and to govern the Dominion in accordance with their petitions instead of through the Govern. I can only give a few of the most telling

can only give a few of the most telling passages. He said: At the very threshold of the attempt

which I shall make to lay before you the acts of the situation in Ireland, I must endeavor to meet the objection which have always found to exist in the minds of people who have for the first time turned their attention to this question, That objection is this: People say, "Have you not in Ireland the same government, the same law, and the same privileges as the people of England? If ou have, why cannot you be law abiding and contented?" Well, now, I don't want you to take the answer to that want you to take the answer to that objection on my authority alone. My answer is that we have almost none of the privileges so dearly valued by the English people; that we have none of the rights on which the fabric of English greatness, power, wealth and glory has been built—those privileges for which Englishmen rebelled against the law, and even rebelled against their sovereign and even rebelled against their sovereign in the 17th century, and which they won for their children and their children's children at the cost of much bloodshed and two rebellions, and for which if to-morrow any man attempted to rob or deprive them of such rights he would be met with other rebellions (cheers)-I met with other rebellions (cheers)—I say these privileges are denied to us to-day in Ireland exactly as they were denied to the people in Eagland when the Stuarts were the sovereigns of that country (cheers). We have not in Ireland liberty of public meeting; we have not in Ireland in its true sense trial by jury; we have not in Ireland, above all things valuable to a liberty-loving people, the administrators of the law responsible things valuable to a liberty-loving people; the administrators of the law responsible to the representatives of the people (cheers). We have a centralized government, under which the people are deprived of every local liberty. All the local business of the country which the people are deprived on the country which th here in Australia, in America, or in any other free democratic country is done by the localities for themselves, is done in Ireland by the Castle of Dublin (hisses, and cries of "shame) -and with out the smallest reference to the wishes of the people themselves. The police of Ireland are a military body, controlled by the Castle and organized under mili-

tary efficers, who act without consulting even with the local representatives of the country (sname"). You have in Ire-land the local taxation of the country decreed, levied and expended by bodies called grand juries, who are appointed by the nominees of the Castle. The public works of the country are con-trolled by a body in Dublin called the Board of Works, nominated by the Castle, and consisting chiefly of half-pay English and Scotch officers, who are sent over simply to get a good berth, and generally knowing nothing about the affairs of Ireland (laughter). The con-sequence is that there is no country today in the civilized world where so much of the public money has been wasted on useless and disgraceful works, and the Ireland, a man who comes to our shores in a condition of absolute ignorance of the history as well as of the present con dition of her people (cheers). He is placed at the head of this great machin-ery of the government of Ireland in the dition of

try, absolutely powerful over every detail of Irish business from the highest to the lowest, and he is as absolute practically as if he were the Sultan of Mr. Dillon quoted from many English authorities, showing the dreadful nature of the Government of Ireland. He

Castle of Dublin, cut off from all com-

I will conclude these testimonies by another great authority, because it is a good thing when you can to get your witnesses from the ranks of your oppon-ents, and I will take a remark made in a speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at West Islington on the 17th of June, 1885. I say that this speech from which I am about to read is, and ought to be, in the mind of any fair man, full justification for everything we have done for Ireland, and for a good deal more if we Ireland, and for a good deal more if we were only able. "I do not believe," says Mr. Chamberlain, "that the great majority ception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule a sister colony. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as com-pletely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which was common in Venice under Austrian rule. An Irishman can not lift a finger in any parochial, muni-cipal, or educational work without being confronted, interfered with, controlled by an English official appointed by a foreign Government and without the shadow or shade of representative authority." In the face of that statement from a respon-

sible Minister of the Crown in England, who professes to have studied carefully the Irish question, we are accused of dis-loyalty and we are accused of a want of loyalty and we are accused of a want of respect for the law, because we revolt against such a system as that. All I can say is this, accepting the definition of Mr. Chemberlain as applicable to the condition of government under which we are compelled to live in Ireland, I should scorn the race to which I belong, and I would be ashamed to call myself an Irishman if I sat down under it (cheers.) Irishman if I sat down under it (cheers) We revolted against that system, and we shall continue to revolt so long as that system remains. I deny that any man has a right to charge me or any Irishman with what our enemies call disloyalty, because we are following in the steps and are adopting the teachings of the greatest leaders of the past in England. Yes, we have only adopted the spirit of Hamplen and Pym, and all the great leaders of liberty in the seven-teenth century. Now you hear men say that if this system of government is not maintained the union will be destroyed. But then what else have we had for the last ninety years but this system of government, and what has been the result? Has it made Ireland loyal? Has it made Ireland peaceable Has it made the Irish question an easier question to solve? I say the result has question to solve? I say the result has been—and all stylemen in England are obliged to confess it—that during these ninety years the Irish question has been getting worse from day to day, and by the results, if nothing else, the whole system has been condemned (loud cheers) tem has been condemned (1003 cheers). During these fifty years we have had no less than eighty eight Coercion Acts, and there were but five years, from 1835 to 1840, during which the Irish people lived under the ordinary law. All the rest of the time the pretext, for it is only a pretext was to ness a special act. only a pretext, was to pass a special Act of Parliament. After ninety years what do we find to day in Ireland? Distress do we find to day in Ireland? Distress and misery, discontent and hatred of the law. We find the population dwindling away at the rate of 50 000 a year, a thing unknown in any other civilized country in the world; whereas in other European countries without exception the population is rapidly increasing. In Ireland alone it is rapidly decressing. We find the cities and towns of Ireland decaying year after year, while Ireland decaying year after year, while cities in England, Scotland and Wales are increasing in wealth and in size; and we find that all this is the result of and we find that all this is the result of ninety years of the Government of Dublin Castle, supplied with all the military, all the police, all the money and all the power they ask for (cheers). It has resulted in its being necessary to maintain in that country the most expensive police force in the world, and the most ineffective, because you cannot

have a good police force when that force is also made to do military duty.

There is just one other point on which I wish to say a few words, and that is the dreadful, absurd and cruel charges which have been made against the people of Ireland with regard to the the people of Ireland with regard to the possible persecution of Protestants. I say deliberately that of all the outrage ous and false charges ever made against a people, this charge is the most un-founded and most malignant. In Ireland where ver you find a district in the south where the Protestants are in a small minority, there is no religious ill-feeling whatever, and in Cork and Dublin you find the Protestants holding some of the most important and lucrative positions in the gift of those cities (cheers). It national airs. All the Irish societies in Adelaide paraded for the meeting, and lined the street as a guard of honor.

About ten minutes after eight o'clock is the landau containing Mr. J. Dillon, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. J. Deasy and the emetion of his ged the street. As they entered the hall the "Sweet the old is contained to the econ. Hats were thrown up. The entered the hall the the econ. The economic management is the street. As they entered the hall the the econ. Hats were thrown up. The economic management is the street in the econ. The economic management is the street in the gift of those cities (cheers). It was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the authority for this description of the authority for this description of the authority for the street. As they entered the hall the vast audience rose to a man and cheered to the econ.

Sweet the old in the gift of those cities (cheers). It was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the authority for this description of the authority for this description of the authority for the succession of the country. I at the protect of the country are neither con.

Sweet the old in the gift of those cities (cheers). It was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer to the was only last year that in the city of Dublin the post of engineer t ority of about one to four (cheers). the other hand, in the city of Belfast, where there is a large Protestant major ity, no Catholic has ever held a civic position since the foundation of the town ("Shame"). So it is really a case of the wolf and the lamb (laughter and hear, hear) The unfortunate spirit which unhappily prevails in the north of Ireland is attributable to one source only—to what has been the curse of Ireland ever since it was founded—the Orange Society (cheers). Where the panner to stir the vilest passions, to set Christian against Christian, and teach them that the way to follow the teaching of Christ is to hate each other for the love of God, Catholic and Protestant are able to work together in harmony for the good of their country (cheers). Those grace of the race to which they be

men who talk about the persecution of the Protestants of Ireland seem to me always to forget that when they indulge in language of that character they are proclaiming to the world the eternal disfor is it to be said that in Ireland alone of the whole civilized world the different religious denominations cannot live peaceably side by side and co-operate for the good of their country? Where else do we hear talk of this kind? It is, in fact, a mere political party cry. An one acquainted with the history of Irelan knows that never was there a time when among the must trusted and beloved leaders of the Frish race there were not to be found the names of Irish Protestants In my judgment such argument (cheers). In my judgment such arguments need only for their refutation to point to the pages of the history of Ireland, and to tell men to read the lives of Tone and Emmett, of Flizgerald, of Mitchell and of Davis (cheers). To imagine that the race of men among whom these names are as household gods would turn against the Protestants of Ireland is to betray the blankest and most utter ignorance of the history and spirit of the people of Ireland.
Mr. Dillor's speech was enthusiastically

received.

Speeches were also made by Sir

Thomas Esmonde and Mr. Deasy, who also received grand receptions. A large amount of money will be immediately raised in Adelaide to be sent to Ireland.— Special correspondence of the Boston Polot.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Mirror

One of the most significant thirgs in connection with the recent national cele-bration of the Washington inauguration centenary was the fact that in New Hamp shire, the only State in the Union where Puritante prejudice against Catholics finds expression in the statute books, the sole patriotic commemoration of the event was the celebration held in Manchester under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Societies. We respectfully refer this matter to the attention of those loudmouthed individuals whose profession of patriotic devotion are pullified by impu-dent un-American assertions that the only

Buffalo Union knows nothing of the spirit of self-earline looks with amazement upon the sublime charity of Father Damieu, the spestle of the lepers, shouts its applause over his tomb and apotheosizes his name. And yet this heroic charity has ever flowered insweetest fragrance upon the Tree of the Church from the days when proto-martyr Stephen was stoned; and it will continu stepnen was stoned; and it will continue to do so until the end of time. Men and women who—like the martyr of the Molokal—have, with joy, laid down their lives for stricken humanity, because of Him who died to redeem it, are as countless jewels upon the Church's crown.

Ave Maria. M. Gabriel Monod, in his latest paper on the condition of France, insists that the Catholic Church has only grown stronger by the persecution she has undergone in that country. M. Monod is an impartial observer, and not blassed either way. He declares that the French people cherish a deep reverence for the Church, in spite of present appearances. The middle classes are thoroughly religtous, and the moment a leader appears they will assert their convictions. The most hopeful prophecies concerning the restoration of religion in France have recently come, not from monarchists or from those devout Catholics whom it is the fashion to call "Ultramontaue," but from men like Jules Simon and Gabriel

One of the strongest proofs of Balfour's miserable failure to conquer Ireland by coercion is the fact that the great and lucrative office of V ceroy of Ireland has gone a begging for a month, and no Eng-lish nobleman can be found to take the place. The Viceroy is the figure head; the Secretary is the steeraman. Bulfour's latest report of his "success" is that ten Irish Members of Parliament are in prison, and that "all are in good health." and that "all are in good health."

The annual council of the Protestant The annual council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, in solemn convention assembled, at Lynchburg, last week, decided, by a vote of two to one, to admit no more colored men to membership, and will probably pass an amendment to its constitution expelling the few colored man new balancing to it. Some colored men now belonging to it. Some of the members took strong grounds against this un-Ohristian act of into one minister, says the press report, going so far "as to boldly declare that he wanted all the negroes in the Council who went qualified for the position, and would admit them to seats promiscuously in his church." Thus it is that the Council of church." Thus it is that the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virglaia shows its superiority to the lessons of twenty-five years of Cmancipation, a hundred years of free government, and eighteen centuries of Christianity.

Mr. Abram Hewitt, late Mayor of New York, defeated candidate for reelection, Knownothing aspirant to the presidency, and crank at large, present sojourning in London and adver-tising his failure to receive the social attentions to which he thinks he is entitled for his services to England and its aristocracy. The Tory Unionists have not given him the banquet which he was expecting He has not been invited to visit the Duke of Marlborough, whom Mr. Hewitt helped, with much flunkeyish servility, to commit bigamy. Queen Victoria has not asked him to carry his gripsack over to Windsor Castle and stay a few days. The eminently practical Englishmen have no use for a defeated politician, and consequently they waste

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Toronto, May 7th, 1889.

To the friends of the Irish Cause:
Allow me to thank you and all the friends in your locality who have so generously contributed to the various funds of the Irish National League. In making grateful acknowledgment, I beg to inform you that a Convention of the American you that a Convention of the American Branch of the Lesgue will be held in Phil adelphia July 9th and 10th, to which are invited delegates from all friendly societies that have contributed aid through this organization. It is confidently expected that this Convention will surpass all others hitherto held of the Irish people in America, both in point of numbers and influence.

once.

It is very desirable that this Province, which has so largely contributed, should be well represented. I would therefore ask you, and those associated with you, to select at as early a date as possible a delegation of one, two or three to attend, and gation of one, two or three to attend, and forward their names and addresses to me. It is our intention to try and arrange for

a return ticket at a reduced rate; and to do this it will be necessary to have an approx-imation of the number going. Your prompt action is respectfully urged. Be-lieve me to be, Yours truly, R. B. TEETY.

Delegate, Ontario, 56 Gloucester street,

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE RACE.

The morning of the race dawned bright and clear, and Tralee, despite the excitement caused by the approaching trials of the Fenian prisoners, six of whom beside Carroll O'Donoghue were confined in the county jail, seemed to be equally excited about the coming race. All the town appeared on its way to the course; from gigs driven tandem, to curricles, and painted jaunting cars moving on springs, family carts improvised into jaunting oars, and innocent of springs or paint, every description of vehicle was employed, and laughing faces and bright eyes looked from every one of them. The road leading to the course was crowded; and between the sallies of good natured drivers, the imprecations of jostled pedestrains, and the laughing repartees of some of the occupants of the of jostled pedestrains, and the laughing repartees of some of the occupants of the various vehicles, all was a scene of happy confusion. The stand reserved for ladies and gentlemen of high social position was already full, and still each moment brought a fresh accession of gay gallants and rosy-cheeked, mirthful damsels. The Widow Moore, stout, fair, and respleated in a light robe that set damsels. The Widow Moore, stout, fair, and resplendent in a light robe that set off her clear complexion and admirably displayed her fine form, was foremost among a bavy of beauties, and surrounded by a half dozen admiring masculine satellites. Garfield was there, considerably removed from her, but where his eyes could devour her. His jealousy, as he observed the gracious, familiar manner with which she accepted the attentions of her admirers, would have been more violent but that he remembered, and now fondly believed, all that Tighe thad told him. He was fully persuaded that she liked him in secret, and that she was saxious for the success of his horse was anxious for the success of his horse in the race And Cora; O Toole was there, in his antiquated costume, and as near the place whence the horses were to start as it was possible for him to get, in order that he might have a close view of Joe Canty's discomfiture; already it was rumored that Canty was well nigh insane because of the non appearance of the animal he was to ride, and that messengers and runners were hurrying in every direc-tion to obtain some tidings of the absent racer. A telegram had been dispatched

Mass the victim of some true, and an in-backers looked blue with consternation. "Time!" called the starter. Everything became bustle and expect-ntion. One by one the horses were called, and led out to their respective places, their jockeys standing beside them ready to mount. "Brian Boru" was the last called, and

racer. A telegram had been dispatched to Mr. Maloney, but no answer had been received thus far, and it was within a few micutes of the starting time. Canty

danced with passion, swearing that he was the victim of some trick, and all his

a buzz of admiration followed the app ear-ance of the magnificent steed. Timothy O'Carmody, in true, jockey style, every garment a perfect fit, and his lithe form cuoningly made up to reach the required weight, stood beside him The horse 'Charmer,' not appearing,

was withdrawn.

The jockeys mounted, the signal was given, and the horses started. They kept well together for the first stretch, neck and neck with even speed and equal mettle. Intense excitement and eager expectation prevailed, even among the fair sex, who, as enthusiastic as the most interested of their masculine friends, leaned forward, clapping their hands, waving their handkerchiefs, and making their own shrewd guesses as to the power and endurance of the animals. Neck and neck they flaw, now one horse a head's length in front, now another a head's length in front, now another badly lagging for a moment, then recovering lost ground by a sudden feat which brought him the length of a neck shead; but "Brian Boru" seemed to continue at the same rate of speed with which he started, nor did his rider appear to be making any extra effort. With a careless grace Tighe sat his horse, now stretching forward to slacken his bridle rein, now straightening himself to hold in the animal, but doing all with an easy manner which proclaimed his perfect skill and confidence. There was none

his competitors by a neck; in vain the latter strove to recover their ground; "Brian Boru's" mettle, hitherto not fully displayed, was unequalled, and in a few winner by two full lengths.

Cheer after cheer was given : people were wild, and Tighe was speedily surgenial, delighted fellows who fain would have borne him in triumph upon their shoulders; while Garfield was the center of a large group of lucky bettors, each in turn shaking him by the hand and con-gratulating him and themselves in a breath,

Corny O'Toole was beside himself with joy. He threw up his hat, and he executed pirouettes, to the intense amusement of wandering spectators, and then, even before he would see Tighe a Vohr, he went in search of Joe Canty, who, some one said, was being held by main force within one of the booths. Corny's receive would not have been complete. pleasure would not have been complet without a sight of the humbled and dis comfited sport, and perhaps, also, with out an opportunity of making some mockingly triumphant speech to the

The report of Canty was not wrong; four of his own class were about him, seeking to detain him from rushing out

madly upon the track.
"I shall shoot Carter!" he shrieked: "I shall shoot Carter!" he shricked:
"this is all an infernal trick to make me
fail, and that fellow Carmody, whom
nobody except Garfield seemed to know
anything about, is at the bottom of it—
he, and Maloney, and that jackass that
came with the message to me the other
day."

came with the message to me the other day."

"How can that be," answered one of his friends, "when Carty and Maloney both will be heavy losers by this affair?"

Just then Corny O'Toole thrust his head into the inclosure. "The jackass'd like to congratulate you, Mr. Canty, on the success of your knavery, and to tell you you'd better spare your powder on Carter—it'll do you little good."

"Let me at him!" shricked Canty, striving desperately to release himself, and to spring after Corny. His rage was so violent that froth issued from his mouth; but he was firmly held, and Corny O'Toole, with a mocking chuckle, disappeared as suddenly as he had thrust himself into their sight.

Excitement reigned everywhere, and on different parts of the course shillslahs and whisky had a due meed of attention. The bettors were busy with their important interests, and Garfield was in too much demand to be able to seek the Widow Moore, as he desired anxiously tode. Now in the fisch of the

the Widow Moore, as he desired anxi-ously to do. Now, in the flush of that success for which he fondly believed she success for which he fondly believed she also andently had hoped, he thought he might venture to approach and address her; but his presence was necessary in the sporting circle whose interests were so intimately concerned with his own, and thither he was reluctantly borne by his friends his friends.
Tighe a Vohr, now that so much had

been successfully accomplished, began to think somewhat of what the conse-quences must be to himself. Breaking away from his admiring friends, many of whom had been astounded to recog-nize in the successful jockey the well-known Tighe a Vohr, and who now, in known Tighe a Vohr, and who now, in their ardent friendship, would have detained him by main force, he sought the stall of "Brian Boru," and there, attending to the horse, he encountered Arty Moore, the groom, whom he had left in the little country place where the horse had been stabled, with an injunction to remain there till he, Tighe, should return with the animal. There was a knowing look in Arty's eyes, and a boldness of manner very different from the cringing, humble air which had previously marked his deportment to Tighe.

righe.
"How dare you disobey me ordhers?" asked Tighe, with an assumption of in dignant authority that would not have done discredit to Lord Heathcote him-

Arty nodded with provoking familiar. Arty nodded with provoking familiarity, and returned Tighe's stare with one
of equal fearlessness. Coming close to
Tighe a Vohr he whispered: "I know all
about it, Mr. Carmody, and it was a very
clever trick indeed, you played; I have
not said a word to anybody here, and I
won't, providing you share halves, you
know."

Tighe gave a prelenged whistle pre-

Tighe gave a prolonged whistle, pre-tending to be dumbfounded, and awed as well. "Tell me how you found it all cut, Arty?"
"Well, do you see, I had a great mind

to witness the race—a great mind en-tirely; and when you told me to remain where I was, it seemed very hard. Besides, Mr. Carmody—you'll forgive me for saying so—but when you were so determined on my staying behind there, and not coming forward with the horse,

in the animal, but doing all with an easy manner which proclaimed his perfect skill and confidence. There was none of the nervous dash about him that marked his fellow riders, and his horse-manship, so easy, so apparently careless of effort, was rather calculated to make an unfavorable impression.

The horses were now on the home stretch, each animal, excepting Tighe's, spurred to its greatest endurance. On they flaw, mannes streaming, hoofs striking fire from the track, and riders etrained to their utmost nerve. More eager, more wild, grew the expectation of the spectators—a breath might behard; and cheeks flushed, and bosoms swelled with the ardor of the moment. The attention of Garfield, at last with drawn from the widow, was tremblingly centred on the race. His heavy face was unusually flushed, and his small pale eyes shone with a singular light; he leaned forward, clasping his hands so tightly together in his excitement that the nails sunk deep into the flesh. A half-smothered oath was on his lips as he saw "Brian Boru" drop a full length behand, and still his easy rider appear to make no effort to recover the loss.

But Tigue a Vohr knew well what he was doing; he had not made daily triais of the horse for the past week without becoming perfectly aware of the nerve and temper of the animal, and by what peculiar means of his own he cou'd cause "Brian" to perform unusual feats of speed. He waited till they were within a quarter of a mile of the home stakes, shen with an easy flourish of his whip, a single straightening of himself in the eadde, he put his horse to its full racing power. In a short time he had distanced nis competitors by a neck; in vain the latter strove to recover their ground; "Brian Boru's" mettle, hitherto not fally displayed, was unequalled, and in a few the house and the malis and he was deep not time the latter strove to recover their ground; "Brian Boru's" mettle, hitherto not fally displayed, was unequalled, and in a few the house and the malis and he wonderfully anxious ground the Do you undhersthand me, Arty?" And Tighe looked with a wonderfully anxious gaze into the snapping eyes of the

"I do, Mr. Carmody, perfectly; and I'll do it. On the third day from this, say at noon, I'll wait for you in Courcy's."

faction that a few moments after he beheld the groom, mounted on "Brian Boru," riding quietly away from the course, and in an opposite direction to the town.

In one portion of the course the excitement had received a new and extra-

ordinary impulse in the sudden appearance of a man so tall in form as to inance of a man so tall in form as to inspire awe by his unusual height, and with
so sinister and repulsive an expression
as to win no brief nor pleasant observation, and dressed it so dirty and strange
a garb that many shrunk from his approach. He was screaming at the top of
his voice, and gesticulating wildly,
"My horse! my horse! I sent him
here; he was to run: sombody has atalan

here; he was to run; sombody has stolen

A crowd gathered about him, and by degrees sufficient of his story was learned for some one to volunteer to conduct him

to one of the stands.

Tighe a Vobr, arm in arm with Corpy
O'Toole, beheld the approaching crowd
—for every one who had heard the man's
strange account now followed in his
wake; he ventured near enough to
ascertain the cause of the gathering.
"Blood an' ouns! Corny, if it isn't ould
Maloney! oh, where'll I go at all, at all?
It's all up wid me!'
Corny became unexpectedly equal to

It's all up wid me!'
Corny became unexpectedly equal to the occasion.

"Get to my room as fast as you can,—and stay there; if they do discover enough to put the police on your track, they will not find you awhile. I'll stay here and see how things goes."

"But they'll be afther you too, Corny; Canty'll tell how you tuk the meassage."

"The divil a one fear of their getting anything out of me; I'll badger them, Tighe, till they'll think they're got enough of Corny O'Toole, jackass, as Mr. Canty politely called him."

Tighe a Vohr followed the little man's

Tighe a Vohr followed the little man's advice, and was soon safely housed in the bachelor apartment, much to the delight of Shaun, who had been confined there a very unhappy prisoner since safe maning. He immediately began early morning. He immediately began, with the help of sundry garments of Corny's wardrobe, to endeavor to change his dress, and thus to disguise effectually his appearance.
At that same time the train which

At that same time the train which came down from Dublin brought Carter; he was in a flurry of excitement, having expected to reach Tralee in time to witness the race. He hired a conveyance, and was driven rapidly to the course. He mentally cursed Lord Heathcote, who had been the cause of his unlucky detention, and with a wildly beating heart he ordered the driver to urge his horse that at least he might be urge his horse, that at least he might be in time for the settling of the stakes. in time for the settling of the stakes. He was met on the grounds, as he decended, perspiring and panting from the vehicle, by one of his intimate sporting

"Gone—Carter—we've lost!"
"Lost!" Carter appeared tran "Lost!" Carter appeared transfixed; his eye almost starting from their sockets.

"Yes; Canty's horse diln't appear, and a magnificent animal named 'Brian Boru,' and ridden by one Timothy O'Carmody, distanced all the others without an effort."

"Timothy O'Carmody!" repeated Car-ter in a dazed way.
"Yes; those who know him say he's always called Tighe a Vohr."
"Tighe a Vohr!" Carter threw up his

hands and gasped for breath.

"It's the queerest piece of business that ever happened on a course," resumed the first speaker; "all the morning Joe Canty's been awearing and fig Joe Canty's been swearing and fuming like a madman, and after the race was over an old man, acting as mad as a March hare, came rushing on the course, screaming for his horse, and ying that it had been stolen. They have got him now in one of the rooms, and the declarate that you sont Tibbe a got him now in one of the rooms, and he declares that you sent Tighe a Vohr for the horse, which he says is the one that Canty was to ride; and they have dispatched me to find Canty; so you had better hurry in yourself"—indicating the room he had just left—"and throw what light you can upon the matter."

excited and panting, he soon stood amid the equally excited inmates of the bet-ting room. On his appearance Maloney, who had been talking and gesticulating wildly, gave a shrill scream; then he bounded toward Carter, uttering some frenzied statement, but his voice was so thick from terror and excitement that the word horse slope could be distin-

thick from terror and excitement that the word horse alone could be distinguished,
"Where is your horse?" yelled Carter?
"why didn't he run?"
"Where is my horse?" screamed Maloney, this time a little more distinctly; "you scoundrel, tell me where he is?" and he shook his bony fist in Carter's face.

he is?" and he shook his bony fist in Carter's face.

At this juncture Canty entered, and seeing the attitude of Maloney, and fuming himself to be able to revenge his disappointment and humiliation, both of which in his blind passion he attributed to Carter, he rushed forward, and before any one could intercept or even devine his intention, planted a well-directed blow full in Carter's face. It staggered the latter, and but for the friendly support of some one in his rear he would have fallen. The friends of Carter, indignant at the outrage, fell upon Canty; diguant at the outrage, fell upon Canty; but the latter was not without his sym-pathizers, and they immediately assisted him in true fighting style; Carter and Maloney, the reluctant centers of the struggle, were obliged to strike in their own defence even though the courage of neither was of the stanchest kind. Everything became confusion and clamor; it was the first meles of the day, and the hot young bloods, of that class whose chief work seemed to be breaking. and the hot young bloods, of that class whose chief sport seemed to be breaking heads and disfiguring faces, hailed the attair with delight. Sticks flew, chairs were overturned, and the pewter mugs, which stood on the table still recking with the remains of Beamish and Crawford's porter, were hurled among the combatants. Maloney was knocked down, and Carter was shoved heavily upon him so that the frantic cries of the miser, in which the word horse was in-Say at noon, I'll wait for you in Courcy's."

The conversation had been carried on in a whisper, but even if it were not, everybody who approached the stall was in too much haste and excitement to give it any attention.

"Away with you, thin!" urged Tighe; and it was with a smile of intense satis-

was only restored when arrests had been made of the leaders in the affair—Mortimer Carter, Joe Canty, Ned Malouey, and a couple of others who seemed to have taken the part of instigators. In vain Carter protested, saying that the fight was a mistake, and the origin of a misunderstanding; in vain Canty swore, and in vain old Maloney pleaded on his knees to be released that he might look for his horse; all were borne in triumph to Tralee bridewell, and Corny O'Toole, a spectator from a distance of the whole affair, grew so red from laughing that his yellow complexion, to which Mrs. Carmody objected, quite disappeared for the time.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TIGHA A VOHE'S SWEETHEART.
Garfield, and the betting circle of whom he was now the popular center, had gayly pocketed their winnings—a proceeding which might have been unpleasantly delayed had it not been for Mortimer Certer's incarceration. He was now out on bail, having been confined but a few hours; and Cauty, having given surety, was also at large.

but a few hours; and Ganty, having given surety, was also at large.

Old Maloney was not yet released, owing to his inability to procure a bondsman; he was utterly unknown in Tralee, and if he sent to Dhrommacohol he would be as little likely to find any surety there. In this despondent state he was visited by Carter, at sight of whom the old man raved like a wild beast, "My horse! my horse," his loud and incessant cry. It required time for Carter to quiet him sufficiently to gain a coherent statement; but at length he learned all: the visit of Tighe a Vohr with the note, the extraordinary tale of Canty's forthcoming arrest, the line of conduct prescribed by Tighe for the miser in the event of Mr. Canty's anticipated visit—all of which Maloney pated visit—all of which Maloney divulged now without a regard for the oath of secrecy he had taken—his yield-ing of the horse and groom to Tighe, and his remaining in quiet certainty of all his remaining in quiet certainty of all being right—a certainty which the fact of his receiving no visit from Mr. Canty rather strengthened. The old miser did not suspect, and the cunning rabble of Dhrommacohol, each of whom was too ardent a friend of Tighe a Vohr to disobey him in the slightest particular, did not tell him that the excitement and terror into which he was thrown one not tell him that the excitement and terror into which he was thrown one afternoon by the horde of yelling people in front of his door was due to the occasion or Mr. Canty's visit. He had no suspicion of aught being wrong until the the arrival of the telegram on the morning of the race. The contents of that, which ran:

"Your horse, 'Charmer,' has not and which was signed Joe Canty, put the old man into a fever. His horse not arrived, when a week ago the animal was supposed to be stabled in Tralee! Horrible fears immediately crowded on his suspicious and sinister mind. Like a madman he locked up his abode, from which he had not been they were which he had not been absent for years before, and took the first car to Tralee. He arrival on the course to find the race over, and that his horse was not among those in the stalls; nor had any animal

by that name been seen.

Carter was in as violent a rage as the miser; all the more that the payment of the stakes to the fortunate winners was the occasion to him of no inconsiderable the occasion to him of no inconsiderable loss. Maloney's grief for his forfeit was somewhat absorbed in his greater distress for the abstraction of his horse. "It's all the doings of that devil of a Tighe a Vohr," said Carter striding the the prison floor; "I wrote a note telling of my intended journey to Dublir, in consequence of which I should be prevented from going down to Dhrom macohol for the borse as I had promised, and bidding you bring him up yourself: and bidding you bring him up yourself; and that note I gave to a little runner at Hoolahan's, who was going down your way, to give you."

"He never came near me!" protested

Maloney.
"Nor Canty?" asked Carter, though

he had already heard a second time from Maloney that there had been no visit of

the sporting man to his place.

The miser answered testily: "I told you before he didn't come."

"It's past understanding," resumed Carter: "but there's nothing too big nor too bad for that infernal Tighe a Vohr: he'd go to hell to serve Carroll O'Donoghue, and I'll warrant he's had some object that was to benefit his master at the bottom of all this. At all events, we have a clear case against him:—he obtained the horse on false pretenses, and, if it is the same animal pretenses, and, if it is the same animal that he entered for the race, he entered him without any right to do so; and now it looks as if he had stolen him. I'll

get out a warrant for his arrest immediately."
"And the horse!" broke in Maloney, trembling; "will the warrant recover

"To be sure; if we find Tighe, the horse I think'll not be far off; but I'll off to Canty now, and find out why he didn't go down to Dhrommacohol as he promised."

promised."

"And me?" whined the miser; "how long must I stay here?"

"Be still, you old fool! you'll be out to morrow." And Carter hastily departed to procure a warrant for Tim Car mody's arrest, and, immediately after, to

seek Canty.

Canty, not altogether convinced that he was not the victim of a trick originhe was not the victim of a trick originated by Carter, met the latter somewhat haughtily, and seemed inclined to maintain his proud and moody reserve throughout the interview. Carter explained and protested, and swore that he was as innocent of any part in the transaction, and as deeply injured, as those of the duped party, and then he retaliated by denouncing, in no easy terms, Canty's faithless omission to see the horse prior to the race: upon which the horse prior to the race; upon which followed from the sporting man, in graphic and violently indignant language, graphic and violently indignant language, an account of the message that was sent to him by Maloney, the messenger being described by Canty as "a little old yellow fool," and a description of his visit to Dhrommacohol, with enlarged details of the reception that was accorded him by the people of that memorable village, Carter was shrewd enough to detect in all that further evidence of Tighe a Vohr's work, and it made him more

madly eager for the arrest of Tighe. Venting his rage in loud, deep oaths, he left Canty's presence, the latter at last satisfied that Carter had been as badly tricked as any one else.

Tighe, arrayed in some old-fashioned garments of Corny O'Toole's, the said garments being much too wide and too short for their present weaver presented.

escape from the peelers."
"I have an idea, Corny, an' it's that idea that's dhrivin' me to what I'll do; wid the help o' God, mebbe it'll come out all reight, but, for fear it shouldn't, do you kape Shaun here for a while."

At the mention of his name the dog roused from his sleepy attitude near Tighe, shook himself, and drawing closer to his master, looked very expressively into the latter's face. Tighe returned the lock with one of admiring affection.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE FRENCH CATHOLICS.

WHAT BOULANGER SAYS HE WOULD WHAT BOULANGER SAYS HE WOULD DO FOR THEM.

Gen. Boulanger was recently interviewed by the representative of an English Catholic paper. After a few remarks about the general's visit to the House of Commons, the conversation turned upon the position of the French Catholics at the present crisis. The reporter told the general, that an a Catholic journalist, he was naturally most interested in this aspect of the question, and he asked the general if he considered he could count upon Catholic support at the elections. "Yes," he replied. "At every election I have the Catholic vote on my side, and this for no personal reason, but because the Catholics have been oppressed, and they hope to get rid of the oppressors. I am, it so happens, their rallying point right to that policy of persocution."

"And you mean, if you can, to put an end to that policy of persocution."

"Yes, curtainly, I am for liberty as I have seen it practised in the United States, where each one can follow the religion he professes without being interfered with, so long as he does no harm to others. Unfortunately, there are many people in France who do not understand liberty in this sense. For them liberty means that if they do not care to go to church themselve, they must have the right to prevent on the professes without being interfered with, so long as he does no harm to others. Unfortunately, there are many people in France who do not understand liberty in this sense. For them liberty means that any let us have done with the policy of persecution, and let men be free to act as their conscience directs, whatever this one that may think of their opinions. That the include the current was received in the content of the continues of suggestion it casts about oftentimes to he columns of the Mitror not long since a poem by a Protestation the collegit from a neighboring balfyr. And we once heard a priest tell a story of a fallen Migdelene, who was called from a neighboring balfyr. And we once heard a priest tell a story of a fallen Migdelene, who was DO FOR THEM.

their conscience directs, whatever this one or that may think of their opinions. That is simple enough, is it not?"

"Yes, and in the present case quite suf-ficient. But do you not think, general, that the men who are actually in power in France are trying to come to terms with the French Catholics, and to take up a more tolerant attitude?'

a more tolerant attitude?"

"They cannot do it," he replied promptly; "first, because those who are behind them, the men who pull the strings, will not let them; and secondly, because the Oatholics have been deceived before by their promises and will not trust them again. No, the present government will not succeed in making peace so easily, and the Catholic vote will go solid against them."

It was, moreover, rung loudly, that no one could say he had not heard it. "Curbew shall not ring to night!" is much more in the spirit of this ancient custom than the famous but faulty line of the trust them again. No, the present government will not succeed in making peace so easily, and the Catholic vote will go parting day. A knell is not tolled for the parting, but for the parted.

The word Curfew may have suited his

point of all who for one reason or another are discontented with the present rulers of France. The French Catholics certainly will have no reason to find fault with his declaration that what France wants is liberty—not as it is understood by the authors of the anti Christian code of recent years, but liberty as it is understood in the United States. It will be remembered that the general visited America a few years ago as the official representative of the French army at the centenary of the surrender of Yorktown.

Distanced in the Race. sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderfal curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skir and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, dis-

THE CURFEW AND THE AN-GELUS.

A DEVOTION THAT IS DEAR TO THE

JUNE 1, 1889.

CATHOLIC HEART.

We were much pleased with the copy in words of Millet's beautiful painting, "The Angelus," by Miss Emma Howard Wright, in last week's Mirror. It was an exquisite production, and what the lady says of the picture, viz, that while gazing upon it "you can almost imagine you hear the sound of the Angelus bell coming sofity through the still evening as "

garments of Corny O'Toole's, the said garments being much too wide and too short for their present wearer, presented a more odd and droll-looking figure than he had been wont to do in his own old costume before he exchanged the latter for a valet's cutift. He was listening with every evidence of delight to Corny's animated description of the fight on the grounds and the arrest of so many of the parties, but when Corny ceased Tighe became suddenly despondent.

"They'll make out a clear case agin me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall me," he said, "an' they'll put me in iall to be losin' me toime in prison whin the masther's thrial is so near comin' off." He bowed his curly head on his hand for a moment. Corny, in deep sympathy, but unable to afford any consolation in the face of what he telt to be the truth, was silent; suddenly Tighe looked up: "Corny, jist write a bit o' a note to Carther in my name; tell him I'd loike to see him a few minits on business that's o' life an' death importhance, an' I'll run down wid it to Hoolshan's; I think I'd loike to see him a few minits on business that's o' life an' death importhance, an' I'll run down wid it to Hoolshan's; I think I'd loike to see him a few minits on business that's o' life an' death importhance, an' I'll run down wid it to Hoolshan's; I think I'd loike to see him a few minits on business that's o' life an' death importhance, an' I'll run down wid it to Hoolshan's; I think I'd loike to see him a few minits on business that's o' life an' death importhance, an' I'll run down wid it to Hoolshan's; I think I'd loike to see him a few minits on business that's o' life an' death importhance of an it the trap at once," said Corny; "if you trust yourself out of here before night fall, you'll not stand much chance

heart
Who in the morn have bid sweet friends
farewell;
And pligrim newly on his road with love
Thrills, if he hears the vesper bell from far
That seems to mourn for the expiring day." And Longfellow, who delighted so in portraying Catholic customs and devotions,

"Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs of the village Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending, Rose from a hundred nearths, the homes of peace and contentment."

Such is the Angelus bell! It may be such is the Angelus bell! It may be true that few of us heed it; that "the noise of the busy world" drowns its soft pleading, and hurry and rush leave no time to respond to their silvery tones; yet will we venture to assert that never did an Angelus bell peal forth its music but some one was made better by the thoughts it inspired. The seeds of sug-gestion it casts about oftentimes fall and

in mind that the Curiew was rung severa; hours after the day was, figuratively speaking, a corpse. The plowman must therefore have already homeward plod his weary way, and the glimmering landscape faded in the sight. Were we inclined to find fault with the poetry, we would further add that the verb tolls is entirely inappropriate. The Curiew was not inappropriate. The Curfew was no tolled, it was rung.

"Curfew was ronge-lyghts were set up in haste,"

parting day. A knell is not tolled for the parting, but for the parted.

The word Curfew may have suited his the autumn?"

The word Curfew may have suited his rhythm better than Angelus, or, as Carey and Byron translate it, the vesper bell; but that it involved his description in confusion and contradictions we hope we have made apparent to the reader. And how different the picture which Millet phasis.

"Well," I said, "so far you have made apparent to the reader. And how different the picture which Millet panels. "Naturally. But in the autumn the general elections will decide everything."

"And you hope to succeed, general?"

"I have no doubt about it. I am absolutely certain," he replied with an emphasis.

"Well," I said, "so far you have made good your prophesies. I see there was a wote in your favor at some local election on Sunday at St. Ouen."

"Yes," he said, "a small sffair, but a sign of how matters are going."

The impression which the interview gave was that the general fully realizes the strength of his position as the rallying point of all who for one reason or another are discontented with the present rulers of the desertations we hope we have made apparent to the reader. And how different the picture which Millet paints of the Angelus. Every image is an improvement on Gray's. His laborers do not homeward plod their weary way, like the cattle described in the line before—no! the ringing of the Angelus awakens in their hearts a haven of hope and trust in God and His mercy. And we might, involved his description in confusion and contradictions we hope we have made apparent to the reader. And how different the picture which Millet plants of the Angelus. Every image is an improvement on Gray's. His laborers do not homeward plod their weary way, in their hearts a haven of hope and trust in God and His mercy. And we might important the picture which Millet how different the picture which move made apparent to the reader. And how different the picture which Millet how different

The climax should have been Christian hope!—Frederick J. Hahn in Catholic

"GOD BLESS HER, SHE IS AN Erie Dispatch.

A feeble old man stood at the corner of Nineteenth and Peach streets the other afternoon, when a number of persons had congregated in waiting for the west bound Nickel Plate train. His Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not clothes were clean, but covered with distance all competitors in amount of patches of different colors, and his form sales, as they are doing, since they are the was bent. He said that his daughter sof patches of different colors, and his form the was bent. He said that his daughter is defined near Geneva, O., and that she was dangerously ill. In answer to a question whether he had money enough to pay his fare, he said he had just once the mough to buy a ticket to Girard, and that he would try to walk from there. A laughing-eyed, sweet-faced young lady, was standing near and overheard the all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as bilionsness, indigestion or dyspepsia: also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds. LL. D., F. R. S.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON,

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD.

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

LL. D., F. R. S.

Bishop Geddes was still able to continue his literary labors, and with his wonted activity. Dr. Gleig alone kept him busy, and at work of the most agreeable kind. This indefatigable writer had just prepared an article on purgatory founding on "The Papiet Misrepresented and Represented." In this essay the learned doctor showed that the doctrine was perfectly harmless and not peculiar to the Church of Rome. There appeared in a former edition of the Encyclopedia an account of purgatory which he considered very absurd. But the doctrine he thought, when fairly stated was exceedingly reasonable. He requested that the bi-hop would write for him a short paper on canonization under the word saint, or to refer him to a good and fair account of it, such as he remembered having seen in refer him to a good and fair account of it, such as he remembered having seen in Bishop Hay's Scripture Poetrine of Miracks Dr. Gielg, moreover, consuited the bishop in regard to the Roman Catholic view of the Real Presence in the Eucharist, which he proposed inserting under the word, transubstantiation, or the Lord's supper. It must be owned that the non juror's edition of the Encyclopedia Britannics freely opened its pages, with most cx emplary impartiality, to a fair statement on both sides of every vexed question.

We now find diplomacy at work. Mr. Hippisley, as powerful at Rome as ever, applied, with his wonted energy, to the apparently hopeless task of obtaining national superiors for the British Colleges. Mr. McPherson, as representing the Scotch Bishops, cordially seconded his endeavors. What may be called an acc'dent, held out for some time a prospect of success. Serious

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Albani and others concerned in the matter condemned the proposal to make any change. The support of Cardinal Antorcili at Propaganda was lost to the advocates of national superiors by his resignation, at the time, in consequence of his increasing infirmities. His successor, his increasing infirmities. His successor, Cardinal Gerdil, although good and able, was too seed and too little acquainted with Scotch sflairs efficiently to replace him. The English college, notwithstanding, obtained a sort of promise that a national superior would be appointed at the next wasness.

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Mr. Faiquerson, lately appointed Gisegow, as successor to Mr. Alexand McDonell, gave at this time a vertavorable account of the mission the In a letter to his friend, Mr. McPhers he stated that he had been ten days duty in the western city. There was lack of work; everything was quiet a prejudice was wearing off. And: Carruthers, recently ordained, was to bis neighbor in the mission of Dru mond. There was an emigrant Frei priest at Glasgow, one at Dundee, at St. Andrews, two at Edinburgh besi several in Galloway. They ail hos several in Galloway. They ail hos scon, on the conclusion peace, to turn to their own country. Bishop H. Mr. Farquarson adds, was about to reto the North and spend the sum: there. He was heartily tired of maring the pecuniary business of the miss there being a deficit which he knew how to make up, in consequence of selosses, the late increase of missiona

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During the reign of terror in France considerable anxiety was caused to the bishops by the imprisonment of Mr. Alexander Innes, who had been tempor arily appointed Principal of the Scotch college at Paris. When some kind of order was restored, however, he was set

Mr. Farquerson, lately appointed to Glasgow, as successor to Mr. Alexander McDonell, gave at this time a very favorable account of the mission there. In a letter to his friend, Mr. McPherson, he stated that he had been ten days on he stated that he had been ten days on duty in the western city. There was no lack of work; everything was quiet and prejudice was wearing off. Andrew Carruthers, recently ordeined, was to be his neighbor in the mission of Drummond. There was an emigrant French priest at Glasgow, one at Dundee, one at St. Andrews, two at Edinburgh besides several in Galloway. They all hoped scon, on the conclusion pesce, to retorn to their own country. Bishop Hay, Mr. Farquarson adds, was about to repair to the North and spend the summer there. He was heartly tired of managinate of the conclusion of the summer there. He was heartly tired of managinate of the state Mr. Farquareon adds, was about to repair to the North and spend the summer there. He was heartily tired of managing the pecuniary business of the mission, there being a deficit which he knew not how to make up, in consequence of some losses, the late increase of missionaries

Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland, with the title of Bishop Meximianopolis, I. P. I. It may now be placed on record, as showing the greater liberality with which our soldiers were treated, that the commandant of a fencible regiment gave

Sold by all Druggists.

and bank stock calls. He intended in three or four years to retire from effice giving up all concern with the mission's money concerns. But, who would concescend, after him, to undertake the charge? In the same letter Mr. Farquareon says that Bishop Geddes could not be better cared for. His nephews are all attention to him, especially, the yourger of them, Mr. Chas. Gordon. One of them is constantly, day and night, beside him. Bishop Hey forwards or orders for him whatever is thought beneficial. He is greatly and almost constantly pained all over his joints, legs, thighs and arms. In a short time he will not be able to get the spoon to his mouth. His head and trunk of body are still sound. His intellectual faculties are better than ever. His appetite is rather and bank stock calls. He intended in sound, his intellectual faculties are better than ever. His appetite is rather too keen; and he is becoming bulky and astonishingly weighty. He dictates commonly, an hour, every day, either for the Encyclopedia or the history of our missions. He is always in good humor and deems himself in all reprocts every missions. He is always in good number and deems himself, in all respects, extremely happy, yet longs for death. His wishes, I assure him, being contrary to those of all others, will not be heard for

some years. The ardor of Mr. Farquarson's prede cessor had carried him a little too far when at Glasgow. There were embarrassing pecuniary difficulties; and the congregation were in danger of losing their church for arrears of rent It was finally agreed that the rent should be reduced to £30 instead of £40. It was also decided to ask the congregation to pay this lesser sum and the rent of the priest's house, but nothing else, It cannot but be recorded with deep regret that some of the clergy should

have thought proper to speak harshly and even abusively of the venerable bishop. That so eccentric an individual as Mr. Charles Maxwell should have as Mr. Charles Maxwell should have done so is little to be wondered at. He sppears to have been connected with a little club of censors, and signed himself K. G. K (Knight of the Gordian Knot) He was known among his more intimate associates as "Sir Ned." He wrote letters to Mr. MacPaerson filled with bitter reproaches against Bishop Hay, his arbitrary measures and his over-bearing temper. This Maxwell, Mr. unfrequently maligning among them-selves everything that Bishop Hay undertook, all of them, however, acknowledging that his intentions were good and honest, Bishop Geddes listened to their complaints; and sometimes communicated them to the senior sishop. But on all such occasions he strenuously labored to maintain peace or, at least, outward harmony. In this he was admirably successful, insomuch that the absence of public disputes among the Scotch clergy was mentioned as one of the reasons why their little church stood so high in public opinion at Rome, and so favorably contrasted with the noisy disputes which from time to time distracted the English clerical body.

The annual letter to Rome this year (1795) was dated from Aberdeen. In a letter to the Holy Father the bishops informed him of their purpose to establish a larger seminary at home, to supply for their losses in France.

In October Bishop Hay consulted the agent at Rome, Mr. McPherson, on the subject of a coadjutor. In his reply, the agent recommended Mr. Farquarson, an exadministrator, as a man, he humbly thought, in whom nothing was wanting to fit him for so important an office. It might be, he added, that his judgment was somewhat influenced by the sincere friendship and affection he had always entertained for the late nad always entertained for the late rector of Dousi College; but, he must candidly own, at the same time, that, if he were called upon to name another for the position, he should be quite at a loss. Meanwhile, the increasing illness in the country who had his welfare more at heart. It was a source of consolation to Blshop Geddes to contribute towards peace and unanimity.

This year (1795) Mr Rattray and Mr. John Sharp, so favorably known afterwards in the missions, were expected from Spain; and the same year Mr. Andrew Carruthers and Mr. Andrew Scott, both, at a later date, bishops, the former at Edinburgh and the latter at Glasgow, were ordained priests by Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Charles Gordon, destined to be for many years the popular priest His memory in particular, he said, was when anything occurre venience requiring fixed attention and recollection requiring fixed attention and recollection of the past. He, in consequence, entreated the congregation of Propa gands to grant him another coadjutor, and proposed, as was the custom, three persons, as fit for the office. First was persons, as fit for the office. First wa named, dignissimus, Alexander Cameron rector of the Scoton college of Valladolid whose abilities and character stood very high in the estimation of all who knew him. The second, dignicr, was Mr. John Gordon, vice rector of the same college, and a man of exemplary piety and

and a man of exemplary piety and of such reputation for lesrning as to be commonly known at Valladolid as an oracle of theological science. The third, dignus, was Mr. Donald Stewart, an excellent and meritorious missionary priest. The parties named had been all educated at Rome; and this, as Bishop Hay well judged, was no slight recommendation. The application was received at Rome at a time that was very unfavorable to the rapid deapatch which Bishop Hay so much desired. The months of September and October were then, and are still, considered by the Romans as vacation time, on which no kind of business should intrude. All who had the means, retired to the counwho had the mesns, retired to the country. The Scotch sgent, netwithstanding, was so much in favor with the suthorities

orders that the men should attend the churches of their respective denomina-tions. The Saturday after their arrival at Dundee he addressed them in the follow-ing terms: "You that are Roman Catholics divide, and stand at my right; you of the Church of England on my left; and let the Presbyterians remain where they are. the Presbyterians remain where they are. You Roman Catholics will go to morrow to the Seagate where the Roman Catholic priest, Mr. Pepper, lives; you of the Church of England to the English chapel; you of the Church of Sectland, to the Kirk. But see you go, all of you, from the parade ground, in rank and file, with a drummer and fifer at the head of each division." The name of the officer who thus acted was Colonel Baillie.

Bishop Geddes, at this time, December 1795, wrote at some length to Bishop Hay notwithstanding the increased severity of his silment. Among other things, he requested that the Bishop would send his "Life of St. Margaret" to the Society of Antiquaries. The signature, the only part of the letter in his own hand writing, is weak and unsteady, still, however, retaining much of the character of his old style

As the English bishops had applied for restitution through the British Govern-ment of their properties at Paris and Doual, with the best hopes of success in tween the two countries, there was no reason why the bishops in Scotland should not make a similar application. The Lord Advocate and Mr. Henry Dundas, whom they first addressed on the subject, returned a very favorable answer and promised to keep their appli-cation in mind when the proper time came. They also memorialized Mr. Brodie, M.P., on the subject of their Osses which they estimated at 30,000 livres of annual moome. They, at the same time, directed the attention of this gentleman to another grievance for which they sought redress. Their fellow Cath olics in England, according to the recent act, repealing so far the penal laws, were now free to erect seminaries at home for the education of youth. By some oversight, however, in the Scotch act, the clause which was intended to prohibit them from educating the children of Protestant parents, was so worded as to amount to a prohibition against their educating their own children.

educating their own children.

For some years there had been a great demand among the Catholics of Scotland for copies of the Scriptures, particularly the New Testament, in English. So far back as 1790 Bishop Geddes spoke of this matter to Bishop Hay on which occasion the bishop suggested that Dr. Challoner's New Testament, at least, bearld, by report the strength of the service should be reprinted. To meet the ex-penses of such a reprint, Sir John Law. son, of Brough, whom Bishop Geddes described as the flower of the English Catholic gentry, offered to subscribe £50 on condition of Bishop Geddes superintending it. Mr. Robertson, a Benedictine priest of Ratisbon, would willingly understant and activities and the state of the s priest of Ratisbon, would willingly under-take the editorial drudgery. Bishop Hay was satisfied that a great demand for the English Scriptures had existed for eight or ten years previously. In 1782 he had consulted Chalmers, the Aberdeen printer, about a reprint. Chalmers, after a few days' consideration, offered to reprint for £250 an edition of the whole Bible in every respect similar to the London edition, so that the four volumes of the Old Testament might be sold at of the Old Testament might be sold at with the coadjutor's proposal to have a reprint, but his financial condition would not allow him to advance any money. With the aid of Sir John Lawson's sub with the aid of Sir John Lawson's subscription, however, Bishop Geddes was
enabled to commence the work of reprinting the New Testament. He was
resolved that the type, paper and bind
ing, should be good, as everything connected with religion ought to be; and he
hoped to see it sold at 2s. It was his
intention to follow Bishop Challoner's edition with as few alterations as possible.
Bishop Hay was particularly averse
to changes, whether in the text or in
the notes. People had been long accus
tomed, he said, to Bishop Challoner's
edition, and they might be startled at
finding alterations. More than this,
Benedict XIV., in his preface to the
Ladex Expurgatorus, made honorable men Index Expurgatorius, made h tion of the translation. This was some sauction, surely, the Bishop thought, although not a formal document.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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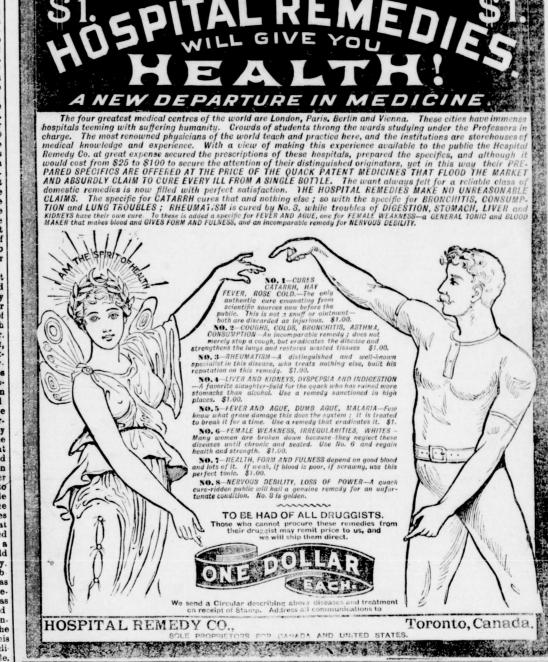
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AGNOSTICISM.

In our last issue we made some remarks on Professor Huxley's article on Agnosticism in the Nineteenth Century. We mentioned that as an objection to the reliability of the Gospels, while admitting that the four Evangelists are evidently sincere, the Professor states that there are discrepancies between them which show that they have a very imperfect knowledge of the facts which they relate, so that no reliance can be placed upon their narratives

We may in the first place remark that even if such discrepancies existed, at all events, by all the rules of evidence, such facts as sincere witnesses relate, and which are public and quite palpable to the senses, must be true, when the witnesses are eye witnesses, or contemporaneons witnesses who have taken the trcuble to accertain from a number of eye-witnesses the truth of the matter. And this must therefore be the case, at least as regards those things on which the witnesses are in agreement. When they disagree on some points, it may justly be said that on these points there is a doubt, but the main features of the narrative will remain indisputable, especially those which are related several of the witnesses. Now, it cannot be denied by the most sceptical, that by far the greatest part of the Gospels consists of statements concerning which there is no appearance, even, of a discrepancy. The salient facts ought, therefore, to be admitted as certain, even by Professor Huxley and his followers, and there will be enough, even then, to substantiate the divinity of the Christian religion. We shall have the birth and early life of Christ with many miraculous circumstances attending His missionary labors interpersed with continuous miracles, His healing those sill cted with every malady, His raising the dead to life, His admirable doctrine, the truth of which is attested by these miracles. His death and ressurrection and His final ascension into Heaven in presence of His apostles none of the bystanders could be decived, and these, told by sincere witnesses, that some of the details are related what differently from the apostle. If ifferently. Still these main facts will remain unimpeached and unimpeach. able, and Jesus Christ will have proved the divinity of His mission by His works, which are beyond the power of man,

Let us now see the nature of the discrepancies which Professor Huxley discovers, or pretends to discover, in the gospels. He says : "I am of opinion that there is the gravest reason for doubting whether the sermon on the Mount was ever preached, and whether the so-called 'Lord's Prayer' was ever prayed by Jesus of Nazareth. My reasons for this opinion are, among others, these." We gave in our previous article the continuation which amounts to this, that three of the gospels, often called the "Synoptic Gospels," are merely comparatively modern attempts to give a synopsis of a previous documentary or traditional narrative, from which they strayed away, every one according to his own notions, in relating the details.

We already gave reasons which prove that the Evangelists are the original writers of Christ's life as recorded in their respective Gospels, and that the theory of a previous Gospel, the basis of the extant Gospels, is without founda tion. We should now see wherein consist the supposed discrepancies in their account of the "Sermon on the Mount." St. Matthew relates it in the 5th, 6th and 7th chapters of his Gospel, begin ning thus: "And Jesus seeing the multitudes went up into a mountain, and when He was sat down His disciples came unto Him, and opening His mouth He taught them, saying."

It will be remarked that the disciples were present on the occasion, and as by this term the Apostles were designated, there is no doubt that St. Matthew him. self was one of the listeners, and that he

as even Professor Huxley acknowledges

But in St. Luke vl. there is a shorter re port of a sermon of our Lord, very similar to the sermon on the mount ; and in both cases it is stated within a few verses afterwards that Jesus entered into Capernaum, and there are other indications that both Evangelists have in view the same sermon It is further to be remarked that St. Luke expressly names Matthew as one who was present on the occasion, with the other A postles.

Professor Huxley declares that both sermons "cannot be accurate," because while there is considerable resemblance between them, St. Luke's omits much which is in St. Matthew's version; and he disposes of both in the following cursory

loosely connected and aphoristic utterances which appear under the name of the 'Sermon on the Mount,' in Matthew, or he did not. If he did not, he must have been ignorant of the existence of such a document as our canonical Matthew, a fact which does not make for the ganuineness or the authority of that book. If he did, he has shown that he does not care for its authority on a matter of fact of no sma'l importance; and that does not per mit us to conceive that he believed the first gospel to be the work of an authority to whom he ought to defer, let alone that of an apostolic eye witness."

Is it, then, such an extraordinary matter

that two writers should differ in their style of relating the same event, that when such a difference is observed, the whole transaction must be set down as fabulous? The thing is so prepos terous that we are surprised that writer of Professor Huxley's undoubted ability should virtually maintain the proposition. If Professor Huxley's reasoning be correct. St. Luke should not have written his Gospel at all, unless he transcribed everything just in St. Matthew's words. We already pointed out a difference in the purpose of Sts. Matthew and Luke in the writing of their Gospele, None of the Evangelists proposed to record all Christ's sayings and doings, for St. John tells us in the end of his Gospel that scarcely would the world contain the books that should be written, if all the acts of Jeaus were recorded. Each Evan. gelist, therefore, selects those facts which best suit his particular purpose in writing ; and as St. Matthew writes for the Jews in Palestine, who already have a knowledge of God and of His providence, he dwells especially upon the salutary dectrines of our Divine Saviour. St. Luke, who writes for Greeks, apparently for this very reason, deals more with the miraculous events of our Lord's career which would induce that philosophizing people to acknowledge Christ, because of those works which proclaim His divinity. There may, indeed, have been many reasons why the Evangelists wrote their Gospels differently, but we can only speculate upon what they may have been. A very probable reason, besides that we have already given, is that by not confining themselves to the parcation of the same events the faithful have a more full account of the life of Jesus than they would have had if the evangelists had followed exactly and disciples are facts concerning which in each others' footsteps. The professor can only see in St. Luke a contempt for the authority of St. Matthew in the fact become undeniable. Let it be granted that St. Luke narrates an event some-

this he so infidels must entertain for and other most supreme contempt, for no two of them agree in their manner of assailing the authority of holy scripture. Profee sor Huxley himself does not agree in his methods with either Tom Paine or Col. Ingersoll, and we are sure that Strauss, Salvador, and Renan would not thank him very cordially for his admission that the Redeemer petitioned the Municipal the writers of the four gospels, whoever they may have been, were "perfectly sincere." The three last named writer are of one accord in maintaining that the gospels are a mere myth or romance. Such irreconcilable differences as exist between the adversaries of Christianity, who all profess to give the most certain build a new one in such a position that results of scientific investigation, give very just reason for the belief that they are all equally floundering in the mire of

Professor Huxley has still another dissermon of Christ that it was delivered "on a mountain," whereas St. Luke says: 'coming down with them (the apostles). "He stood in a 'plain or level place." This gives occasion to the Professor to display his wit, so he tells us Matthew is known as "the Sermon on the Mount," the same discourse as recorded by St. Luke may be called, by way of distinction "the Sermon on the Plain."

We cannot bring ourselves to think that the Professor really believes that there is a discrepancy here. There is certainly none, and the learned Professor must that "plain or level places" are frequent rector of the church, a contribution of on its mountains. It might very easily have been that Christ delivered two discourses which resembled each other, and that St. Matthew spoke of one and St.

of the same sermon. But is it impossible as it relates to those who have been strivciples, and a very great multitude of people from all Judes and Jerusalem, and the sea coast both of Tyre and Sidon were come to hear Him." St. Luke here certainly gives the impression that the sermon was delivered on the same mountain on citizens to bid on it, and Bishop Potter's which He prayed and chose His Apostles, but on a lower part thereof where there was a level spot, where He could be conveniently heard by the great multitude which had essembled.

Robinson states in his "Researches that the mountains of Israel have or their sides "many terraces" which are "undoubted signs of former cultivation." There was no difficulty, therefore, in finding on almost any of them a plain or level place. Another traveller declares that he often counted forty, fifty, sixty, or seventy such terraces. In the presence of such facts, Professor Huxley's witticisms become very flat. The mountains of Palestine are numerous, but tradition points out a mountain near the sea of Galilee as that on which was delivered the sermon of our Lord. This mountain is still named the mountain of Christ, though called by the Arabs "the Horns or mountain of Hattin," from the village of Hattin which is near by. On the west side of this mountain there is a arge undulating plain which is perfectly suited to the gathering of a great multitude of people, and which might very well be described either as St. Matthew describes it, on the mountain, or as St. Luke describes it, a plain place.

From what we have said it will appear that the statements made by Sts. Matthew and Luke, while differing in form constitute an undesigned coincidence. which is one of the strongest possible attestations to the truth of both Evan. gelists, and to the authenticity of their narratives. It is evident from the apparent discrepancy between them that they wrote independently of each other, and from sources of information quite distinct: yet the coincidence in each case with the nature of the locality to which they refer, proves that their sources of information were both correct. St. Matthew wrote as an eye witness, St. Luke as one who had taken pains to obtain authentic information, as he states in the beginning of his Gospel, ch. i, 2

We have thought it advisable to enter upon this full refutation of Professor Huxley's greatest difficulty, as it will, undoubtedly, be one on which the rank and file of infidelity will love to harp. Our readers will thus be enabled to deal with it should it be brought forward in their presence as an argument against the strict accuracy of Holy Writ.

AGGRESSIVENESS IN NEW YORK.

Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Epis. copal Church in New York, resembles in many respects the parsons in Ontario who are endeavoring to make the public believe that their impudent aggressive. ness is caused by the aggression of Koman ism on Protestant liberty. About twenty. five years ago the Episcopal Church of Council for a building site, and the council granted the petition without selling the lot or giving any legal deed. The occupancy was expressly declared to extend during pleasure of the council. Lately the trustees of the church deter. mined to remove the old church and it will cut off light and air from the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, which is on an adjoining lot, but it so happens that the proposed site of the new church is on a piece crepancy to produce between the first and of property which is not even inthird gospels. St. Matthew says of the cluded in the property which was temporarily granted to the Church of the Redeemer. The whole property granted consisted of ten lots, which were recently put up at auction, and eight of them were purchased by the church for \$67,500, about half of their value. Two that while the discourse recorded by St. lots remain unsold, but the site of the proposed church is on two other lots to which the trustees of the church have no claim whatsoever, except the claim of a squatter. These four lots are to be put up at auction in 1890, and the trustees of the church fear that the Sisters of Mercy will be competitors at the sale for their acquisition. Hence Bishop Potter's iedig. know enough about Palestine to know nation. He sends to Dr. Shackleton, the

\$50, and at the same time complains that, "Owing to the desire of a hostile religious communion to get possession of what, by every rightful and equitable wrote what he himself heard Jesus say, therefore, be a reasonable doubt of the accuracy of his statement, doubt of the accuracy of his business, so far lean task, fit only for the shoulders of the accuracy of his business, so far lean task, fit only for the shoulders of the accuracy of his business, so far lean task, fit only for the shoulders of the accuracy of his business, so far lean task, fit only for the shoulders of the accuracy of his business and that he cannot be considered by was equally favorable to to the passage of the accuracy of the accuracy of the accuracy of his business, so far lean task, fit only for the shoulders of the cannot on the surconstruction, was your own property, face of society without owing allegiance of society without owing allegiance of the accuracy of the accuracy of his statement, face of society without owing allegiance of the cannot on the surconstruction, was your own property, face of society without owing allegiance of the cannot be considered by
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of the same sermon. But is it impossible that on a mountain, or near its foot there should be "a plain or level place?" That there is no such impossibility is evident from the simple fact that such "plain and level places" are numerous on the sides of the mountains of Israel. St. Luke throws some light on the matter by informing us in verse 12 that Christ "went into the mountain to pray," and that there "He chose twelve whom He named Apostles," After the selection of His twelve Apostles, "After the selection of His twelve Apostles, "and place, and in the company of His disduced in the content of the your case an object worthy, whatever their religious convictions, of their sub-stantial sympathy." Certainly if the city intends to put up

the property at public sale the Sisters of Mercy have as much right as any other endeavor to cast odium upon them as "a hostile religious communion" for their supposed intention to do so is as unjus tifiable as the attempt made in Ontario to impede Quebec legislation on the plea that the existence of Jesuits in Canada is "against public policy" in a British colony. Tast the course of the New York council was not dictated by a desire to curry favor with Catholics is sufficiently evident from the fact that the council determined on their course while Mayor Hewitt occupied the civic chair. Dr. Potter has taken the wrong method to gain public sympathy, and i his church should lose the property it will be a just punishment for the bigotry he displays.

CHURCH TROUBLES. The above heading of an article or

ast Friday's Advertiser arrested our

attention, so as to make us glance down the column for further and more precise information. Our apprehensions that some scandal, such as we read of cropping up occasionally in the Protestant churches of Toronto, were soon allayed. when we discovered that the cause of trouble this time, is an altercation beween the choir and the pastor. The later, Rev. H. D. Hunter, it appears, has ceased to "draw." Let him advertise all he may, and in the Saturday dailies promise any amount of hot fire and primstone, or announce that he will illustrate "the machinations of Rome," or lescribe the avenging angel pouring out the "seven vials of wrath"-the multitudes will not come. He has ceased to draw. A few weeks ago, under the excitement of the Jesuit scare, and the expectation of something new and spicy in the lectures loudly advertised against "Jesuit intrigues," "The parson in politics," and "Protestantism in danger," the church was fairly crowded, and the Congregational Church was booming. But, alas! for H. D. Hunter's popularity and usefulness! The Jesuit card is no longer trumps, the "Parson in Politics" is played out, and no fear is apprehended by the general public that the Jesuit, armed with his missal, his cross and his sash, is about "to come down like a wolf on the fold." The excitement is abated, the reaction has been felt, and the poor man is driven back to the dry sources of an unimaginative mind, and a rehash of former sermons that will not strike by the majority, that their perfect educaoil—and that certainly refuse to strike tional equality has not been impaired, fire—or kindle any, even the most and that there has been no encroachthe desired, in the Jesuits, the French language, nor trouble, however, with the congregation and the church wardens is that while Mr. Hunter ceased to draw in one way, he is fully determined to draw the other way. He draws a big salary, and that he is determined, and his coterie, or the few friends who stand up for him are a unit in demanding that there shall be no diminution in his yearly allowance. They are bound he shall draw this no matter what objections there may be otherwise as to his popularity or effectiveness. In fact they will not admit that he is ageing and paling or cessing to interest. The choir, they main. tain, is to blame for the empty benches. Some few additions, a new soprano who would draw, a new baritone who has already starred it in the Toronto pavillion, or an imported organist, would soon settle the whole difficulty. The climax was reached on last Sunday evening when it was announced from the pulpit that a grand organ recital would be held on the 3rd of June by the various local organists, "assisted by our friends in the rear," said the minister, pointing to the choir that was thunderstruck on hearing of the affair for the first time. Of course every member of the choir was indignant, and its leader, Mr. Allen, stated his intention of resigning, which he did subsequently. The rest of the choir, resent. ing the insult given their respected leader and themselves, unanimously decided to hand in their resignation. So that the church is now without a choir and Rav. H. D. Hunter has to do all the drawing himself. It is very evident this status quo of things cannot endure. That an ordinary Congregational minister should be able to keep his people together, or attract the loose fish who float around on the sur-

De Witt Talmage, Dr. Wild, or Professor Swing. Extraordinary men of acknowledged power, with an acquired reputation for genius and originality, if not for sound scriptural orthodoxy, may attract crowds and draw full houses any time independently of choir assistance. But from the turbulence raised in the Congregational Caurch of this city it would seem that Rev. Mr. Hunter has not reached the required standard for going it alone. It is not every week that a who would raise the standard of the sensational scare can be furnished, and startling advertisements must have some nominal foundation. It seems to us that it was unwise policy for Rev. Mr. Hunter to overlook the advisability of securing the loyalty and attachment of the choir, instead of looking to other churches and strange organists for attractions that could not last unless 'assisted and sustained by our friends in the rear."

THE VETO QUESTION.

The Mail of May 25th contains another long winded editorial on the Jesuit Estates' Act, filling nearly three columns, and indeed there is scarcely an issue of that journal now which does not give to the public a treatise showing why the Act should be disallowed by the Dominion Government. Nearly two columns are taken up with an elaborate argument to prove, what we believe no one denies. that the Dominion Government have really the right, under the British North America Act, to disallow the Acts of the Canadian Provincial Legislatures.

It was scarcely necessary to quote Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, and others who took part in the debate on Confederation, to prove that this right ought to be exercised under certain circumstances; but it does not at all follow that it ought to be exercised merely to show that the Dominion Government has a certain amount of supremacy over the Provinces. If this be so, the Imperial Parliament, which also can override our Home Legislation, ought to be constantly intermeddling with the legislation of the Dominion, and Responsible Government, the glory of Canada, is a mere sham.

There is, however, in Sir Alexander Galt's words something very appropriate to the present occasion. Sir Alexander

"The veto by the Federal Government "The veto by the Federal Government is the real palladium of Protestant liberties in Lower Canada. The educational rights of the people of that Province are only safe under its shelter... and their representation guarantee will some day dissolve into thin air without its exercise." He adds: "It is in the firm but moderate use of this wat power that but moderate use of this vast power that safety may yet be found from the undue encroachments to which both Catholics and Protestants are exposed."

It will be seen from this that Sir Alexander speaks here of the legitimate use of the veto power, when the minority either in Ontario or Quebec feel that an act of their Provincial Legislature inflicts undue hardship upon them. But in the present case, the Quebec minority have really declared through their representatives in both the Legis. lature and the House of Commons that their liberties have not been attacked Act. It is difficult to conceive, then, how the Mail can twist Sir A. Galt's words to mean that the Dominion Government should interfere on the present occasion. To do so would be a most unwarrantable interference with the right of Quebec to

govern herself. It has been frequently pointed out that in the Jesuit Estates' Act the Quebec Legislature has done more than justice to the Protestant minority; for while acknowledging that the Jesuits have an equitable right to five times the sum which was voted for the extinction of their claim, the Protestant minority have received a gratuity for education. to which they had no equitable claim whatsoever, and this gratuity is fully equal to what they would have received if the Legislature simply made the whole sum of \$460 000 as an educational appropriation, without reference to the just claim of the Jesuits. There never was a case when bigotry had less reason to display itself than in reference to the Jesuits' Estates Act. There is, indeed, a large Montreal faction which has allowed itself to be influenced by the Ontario Ministerial Associations, or Evangelical Alliance, to join in the anti-Jesuit cry: but the result of the Compton election has proved that the Pro testant population of Quebec are really unmoved by it. We are aware that the Mail does not regard the Compton lesson in this light. It has declared that it does not prove anything as regards the feeling of the Protestants as to the Jesuits' Estates Act, and the way it attempts to prove this is truly character. istic. It tells us that Mr. Pope, who sustains the Dominion Government. even in the refusal to disallow, was elected because his Reform opponent

did not some adherent of "the noble thirteen" lead on the indignant Protestant population of Compton to a glorious victory, under the no-Popery banner? The reason is not far away. The Protestants of Lower Canada will not be dragged through the mire of a no Popery cry; and in one of the most Protestant counties of the Province, to the credit of the Quebec Protestants be it said. there was not to be found a single man anti Catholic bigots.

The rest of the Mail's article is devoted to a rehash of the reasons against the Act, which have been over and over again refuted. We are told that the Pope is recognized as legislating for Canada, The Act has nothing to do with the Pope as a legislator. It recognizes him merely as a claimant to the property, and deals with him as any fair claimant would be dealt with. We are told that the celebrated Syllabus claims the prerogative of the Papal supremacy. The Pope's spiritual supremacy is an essential doctrine of the Catholic Caurch, but neither in the Syllabus, nor ia any other doctrinal act of the Pope or of the Church is temporal authority claimed over the nations, whether Catholic or Protestant. The real reason of the Mail and those who follow it, for opposing the Estates Act, is that they dislike to see Quebec govern herself, independently of Ontario fanatics. Quebec is a Catholic Province, and therefore the parsons and the Orangemen cannot endure to see her exercis the same rights within herself which the Protestant Provinces of the Dominion enjoy without question. They would be as usefully occupied in beating their heads against the rocks of Queenston as in the agitation on which they are now spending their energies.

A FAIR STATEMENT OF THE

We have much pleasure in giving space to the following article from the Sarnia Observer. The wave of bigotry struck that town some days ago, and the parsons took occasion to speak uncharitably as well as untruthfully of the faith of their Catholic neighbors, under cover of discussing the Jesuit Estates Bill. The cool common sense of the following article will be commended by all who are lovers of honesty and fair play, and is a fitting rebuke of the conduct of the erratic mountebanks of the Dr. Hunter stripe, who, instead of preaching Christ crucified, are willing to preach the gospel of hate when found to be more popular and profitable :

"The anti Jesuit meeting on Friday evening differed in no respect from the generality of public political gatherings, and as a means of testing the feelings of the people was as apt to be misleading as the people was as ago to be misteading as such meetings usually are. Rev. Dr. Thompson's address was a fair deliverance against Jeultism, moderate in its language, but open to the objection that it contained attacks upon the Order, the truth of which have been denied and disputed over and over egsin by defenders of that body. Rev. Mr. Callen arraigned the Catholic Church, the French of Quebec and the separate school system, all of which furnish fruitful subjects for discus-sion, and do not suffer for lack of defenders. The fruitlessness of attacking the Quebec Jesuits' Estates Act on these people of Ontario or of Canada, and it is people of Catario or or Canada, and it is useless to arraign them, singly or collectively, for political purposes. That religion is the religion of the majority in the sister province; the language is the language of the majority; whatever may language of the majority; whatever may have been the law and the practice in Great Britain or France a century or more ago in regard to the Jesuita, at this day and in this country they are under no disabilities and possess the same rights as every other law-abiding citizen, and are entitled to all the privileges that the legislature of Quebic or of any other Province chooses to bestow on them. Seware chooses to bestow on them. Separate schools are not only the law of the land, schools are not only the law of the land, but are beyond the power of legislatures or parliament in Canada to suppress. No political party nor combination of political elements could alter the status of the Catholic Church, the Jesuits, the French or the separate schools, by peaceful legislation, and no one, we believe, would seriously advise our people to attack these institutions in any other way. What institutions in any other way. What good object can be gained, therefore, in arousing dormant passions and prejudices against any or all of the above named

"The question of disallowing the Estates Act must rest upon a boarder basis than that which condemns it for favoring a religious order that in the dim past fell under the ban of Popes and royal potentates. If ancient edicts of suppression and expulsion are to stand as a bar against the enjoyment of civil rights and privi-leges at the present day, there would be few who could show a clear title to citizenfew who could show a clear title to citizenship. The legality or illegality of the
disputed Act depends not upon the
fact that certain Jesuits or Church
societies are benefitted by the Act,
but whether the Quebec Legislature
had a right to dispose of the public
domain affected by the Act and for the
purpose specified therein. All other
issues imported into the controversy are
extraneous, and would, if the case was
brought before our courts, or the Privy
Council, be ruled out of the argument as
irrelevant. It is for these reasons that we deprecate appeals to the people on grounds that cannot be considered by governments or courts of justice in dealthroughout this Province. None of the objects that appear so vital in the eyes of speakers at these public gatherings can be attained by making them political issues, and while we have the greatest confilence in the good sense of the majority of our people, much harm may be done, unintentionally too on the part of many of those who are taking a leading part in these discussions, by exciting part in these discussions, by exciting national and creed prejudices among a mixed population such as ours."

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THE RECORD OF THE JESUITS.

REV. FATHER FLANNERY MAKES ANOTHER REPLY TO REV. PRINCIPAL AUSTIN.

To the Editor of the Journal :

SIR—When at your suggestion, and according to the expressed wish of some of my Protestant friends in this city, I declared this controversy closed in my last letter—I had no idea that Mr. Austin would prolong the combat by opening up new questions and re-opening new sores. The defendant has always a right to be heard last, especially when the plaintiff has made upjust and malicious charges that should not be left unanswered. I shall be very brief, how answered. I shall be very brief, however, and as the plaintiff has quoted the organ of the Third Party, the Toronto Mail, I hope to be allowed space for a quotation from a good Protestant paper—the New York Tribune.

Mr. Austin's arraignment of the Jesuits as to their acknowledged record has been whittled down to a few garbled containing from Escobar. a Spanish

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Therefore the record is bad, and therefore the Jesuit Fathers, who were the first white men in Canada West, who first

throughout this Province. None of the objects that appear so vital in the eyes of speakers at these public gatherings can be attained by making them political issues, and while we have the greatest confidence in the good sense of the majority of our people, much harm may be done, unintentionally too on the part of many of those who are taking a leading part in these discussions, by exciting part in these discussions, by exciting national and creed prejudices among a mixed population such as ours."

> THE RECORD OF THE JESUITS.

REV. FATHER FLANNERY MAKES ANOTHER REPLY TO REV. PRINCI-PAL AUSTIN.

To the Editor of the Journai :

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planted the cross on every promontory of our great lakes, who, in spreading the Gospel of Christ, orimsoned Canada's soil with their martyrs' blood, therefore these holy Fathers, who "shine like stars in the Heavens," are no "better in Mr. Austin's eves then inwords leave?" therefore eyes than immoral lepers," "hordes of Ishmselites," "a thousand degrees worse than the heathen Chinee," as declared ex cathedra by Bishop Carman a few weeks ago in the columns of the Toronto weeks ago in the columns of the Toronto Globe. Further on Mr. Austin says: "The moral theology of the Society of Jesus is shockingly bad, from a Christian standpoint, to day." "The whole basis of the society is immoral. The conduct of the society, springing as it does from wrong principles, cannot be other than immoral," etc., etc. It is really astonish-ing how men guilty of such outrageous immoral," etc., etc. It is really astonishing how men guilty of such outrageous attacks, such insulting inuendoes, and withal such obtrusive vulgarity, can have the cheek to lecture others on "delicacy and refinement." Those choice epithets and beautiful comparisons with thieves, lepers and murderers, of men distinguished for learning and piety, entitle Mr. Austin and his bishop to exceptional honors as masters in the

piety, entitle Mr. Austin and his bishop to exceptional honors as masters in the art of repelling injustice with a "calm, unruffled and philosophic spirit."

A chief head of accusation and con-demation of the Jesuits, among the controversialists, is their blind obedience to rule and to the head of the order. Mr. Austin has several times dragged this grievance into his letters. Saying untruly that Loyola taught that one's conscience and intelligence should be sacrificed to the superior, he admits, however, it is the band which binds the order together. Most certainly it is. however, it is the band which binds the order together. Most certainly it is. How could any society exist without obedience to rule? How could a railway company exist? How could an army exist? Implicit, or if you will, blind obedience is necessary for the existence of any organized body. Hence the members of every religious order bind themselves by a vow of obedience, and hence they live and flourish.

What would become of an army or of

What would become of an army or of a railroad if the strictest obedience were not enforced? It is want of obedience and pride of intellect that causes Protes tantism to be broken up into a thousand and one jarring denominations. The Jesuits are united because obedient, and consequently powerful, and if the solid Catholic vote exists, it is because of the

Oathoic vote exists, it is because of the people's obedience to the laws of God and of His Church.

I might venture to put a case of casuistry and ask Mr. Austin how he would decide it in fore conscienting? Let us suppose two young ladies escaping from a ladies' college some bright morning and falling out of the window to take the earliest train for the west—but the young men who were to meet them did young men who were to meet them did not get there in time—would the Principal of the college be justified in forging

the names of the young gallants to a telegram in order to arrest the flight of the damsels? If Mr. Austin came to confession to me on that score I would absolve him, but warn him to be more careful in future, and to act like Loyola in enforcing strict and if necessary, blind obedience to rule and discipline. If he were arraigned and offenpine. It he were a ragued before Judge Hughes, however, he might not get off quite so easily. Now, all the cases quoted by Escobar and Gury are of a similar nature and are considered tried, not before judicial tribunals, but, in foro

Mr. Austin asks me to "ind some work of standard authority among the Protestants that will justify crimes approved of by Jesuit teachers," and says "this he cannot do." It is true, we Catholics have enough on our hands to study our own authors without searching among Destruction of the study of the stud Protestant writers for something to attack them about. Our Church rests on more solid foundations than lies or attack them about. Our Church rests on more solid foundations than lies or calumnies. Nordoweever have recourse to falsification of Protestant tenets in order to prop up a tottering system. All I know about Methodist chies or leve on more living in the chies of leve on more living chies, and of which He is the cornerthat osculatory games are a mark and a proof of innocence." That is about all I have heard of Protestant moral theology, nor do I care to inquire any further. Suarez, Bellarmine, St. Augus. tine, Bossuet, Fenelon Bourdaloue Faber, Manning, Newman, etc., etc. Fenelon Bourdaloue, all grand Catholic authors, ought to suffice without any Methodist sideshows. A new feature is introduced as a point scored against the Mowat Government, viz: "The Roman Catholics succeed in getting the lion's share of legislative grants in favor of charitable institutions. The excuse for this unequal distribution is that Protestants are client assistant. is that Protestants are often received and cared for in such institutions," The Protestants must therefore get more humane treatment in Catholic institutions, or why should they flock there! They are not compelled to enter them, They are not compelled to enter them, but go of their own free will. The real reason is that there is more work done, more people provided for, better appointments made, and everything else done in superior style in our charitable institutions. There is a law in Ontario which says that a Government inspector shall make an annual visit to every charitable sattlebilithment and according to his reestablishment, and according to his re-port of work done are the different grants

The quotation from the Mail is about an alleged answer that came from Rome saying that in case of a Protestant patient dying in a Catholic hospital and sending for a minister, the authorities should "observe a passive attitude," which means neither to assist nor prevent any such minister from doing his duty. Catholics would be delighted if only such passive attitude in Protester. only such passive attitude in Protestant hospitals were observed. As a rule in Protestant hospitals, not Government, Protestant hospitals, not Government, but real Protestant hospitals, no priest is ever allowed to enter. It is only within the last few years that Catholic priests have been allowed to enter the United States hospitals. The civil war taught the Americans lessons of toleration which have to be yet learned by the Mathodist divines of yet learned by the Methodist divines of

solid facts is worth tons of arguments, By allowing space for the following clip-ping from the New York Daily Tribune you will confer an additional favor on your humble servant, W. Flannery, St. Thomas, May 27, 1889.

New York Tribune, May 12, 1889.—
"Every schoolboy," to use Macaulay's favorite phrase, remembers his touching tribute to the self sacrifice of the Jesuit: "If his ministry was needed in some country where his life was more insecure than that of a wolf, where it was a crime to harbor him, where the heads and quarters of his brethren, fixed in the public places, showed him what he had to expect he went without remonstrance or hesita-tion to his doom. Nor is this heroic spirit yet extinct. When, in our time, a new and terrible pestilence passed round the globe, when, in some great cities, fear had dissolved all the ties which hold society together, when the secular clergy had forsaken their flocks, when medical succor was not to be purchased by gold, when the strongest natural affections had yielded to the love of life, even then the Jesuit was found by the pallet which bishop and curate, physician and nurse, father and mother had deserted, bending over infected lips to catch the faint accents of confession, and holding up to the last, before the expiring penitent, the image of the expiring Redeemer."

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

DEDICATORY SERVICES-RE-OPENING

OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES. The dedicatory services held on Sunday in celebration of the re-opening of St. Catherine's Church were of an interesting and impressive character, and drew large and impressive character, and drew large congregations, the spacious house of worship being filled to the doors, both in the morning and the evening. The cere-mony of dedication was witnessed with mony of dedication was witnessed with the closest attention by all present. At the hour appointed for the ceremony, the officiating bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough assisted by the Rev. Very F. P. Meyer, of the Carmellte Order, Rev. Father Allain, of Merritton Father Shanshan, of Niegars, and Father O'Hagarty, of St. Mary's Church in this city, all in full sacerdotal robes, left the altar and moved down the central able of the church, the congregation standing the church, the congregation standing while they passed out into the vestry, to return by another entrance, up the alsles to the altar, the officiating bishop reading in Latin the beautiful service of the dedithe altar, the congregation kneeling in prayer until its conclusion, when the procession passed on through the remaining aisles, sprinkling the walls with consecrated water, and thus blessing them to the carries of the Church Batuning again ervice of the Church. Returning again to the altar, the ceremony was ended with

prayer and blessings.
At eleven o'clock Grand High Mass was celebrated, Dr. O'Connor officiating, and to this service the choir added much of the to this service the choir added much of the enjoyment by the excellent music which they furnished, including Mczart's composition, "Twelfth Mass," which was sung with pleasing effect. St. Catharine's has an attractive choir, numbering among its singers some of the best voices in the city. The sermon of the morning was preached by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, a distinguished dignitary of the Church, and a pulpit orator of honored name. Upon commenc-

orator of honored name. Upon commencing his sermon, the speaker referred to the occasion which had called together the Mr. Austin asks me to "find some work assembly present. The people had come to witness the dedication of the church to God. It was a beautiful edifice, reflecting credit upon the pastor and people who had shown so much zeal and earnestness

> very image of which passess away, there is but one institution imperishable, the Roman Catholic Church; thus proving it from Catholic Cauche; thus proving it to be not the work of man, but the sacred institution of God. At a time like the present, when fanaticism is abroad in the land, it is consoling and inspiriting to see one institution standing erect in all its offighty, resisting the suppling influences that would seek to destroy its vigor and strength, and maintaining against all opposing forces its worthy and honored position. The life which the Church Catholic is to lead upon earth is to be a counterpart of the life of Christ. There must be trisi, and suffering and misrepresentation, but there will also be the final triumph over there will also be the final triumph over the powers of evil that would destroy the Church. Victory will be the reward of the Church in her obedience to the commands of God. Christ said to His apostles "Go and teach the world," and the world they were to teach was then practically comprised within the bounds of the Roman Empire, under the power of Casar Augustus. Its people were among the greatest painters, sculpbounds of the Roman Empire, under the power of Caesar Augustus. Its people were among the greatest painters, sculptors, poets and orators the world has ever known. Its wealth was immense. It people were wedled to ambitton and wealth and social rank. They were entirely opposed to any change and a remarked to the proposed to any change and a remarked to the control of the control

thralled by pagan customs and ideas, en-tirely opposed to any change such as was meant in the teaching of the apostles. And these apostles, illiterate fishermen, the envoys of one crucified as a criminal upon Calvary, came preaching a morality that made war upon riches and ambition and honors, a religion the very antipodes of all that had heap known to them, and which debeen known to them, and which de-nounced their long established faith as superstition and falsehood. It is no wonsuperstition and falsehood. It is no wonder that the apostles were treated with cruelty and oppression. The masses were exasperated by their teaching and tried by every means to put down the doctrine, but it was one established by God, and human strength could not prevail against it. The apostles went forward, and 300 years later the Cross was raised triumphant in the Eternal City. It could never have been successful through human agency. It was because the Almighty arm sustained the apostles

with his people, the Catholic Church, since to institution, and in spite of all opposing forces it stands to-day a monument of His infinite power. Had it been built by human agency it would have perished long ago. Every work built by man can be pulled down by him. The men who built the pyram'ds could pull them down. A Roman mob to-day could pull down the cathedral of St. Peter's. But the Catholic Church is an institution built up by the divine power, and it can never be destroyed. Every effort was made in the early days of its history to hinder its development. Laws history to hinder its development. Laws were enforced to deprive its people of liberty to worship, and they were driven to caves for refuge from the fierce tyranny of their enemies. Its professors were calumniated and its teachings denounced. Tacitus declared the Christians to be the Tactus declared the Christians to be the enemies of the human race, and they were persecuted with terrible crueity; but the Church lived and conquered all opposing forces. Enemies appeared even among the people of the Church as early as the fourth century, aliens from the faith, who sought to harm the cause of truth, but the Church prevailed against them and grew stronger than ever. And to day, not withstanding all the forces which have sought to work its ruin, it stands stronger than to work its ruin, it stands stronger than ever in the records of history, numbering 250,000,000 of the human race among its

members. In closing, the reverend speaker urged the people to be zealous in the work of the Church, to let love be their guiding motive in all action, to stand by our country, and in all things to be true and faithful Christians. The fanaticism which has shown itself in the country is the religion of hatred not of love, such as our Saviour taught us by His life and example. Let all seek to be true Christians in heart

During the Offertory the choir sang Dank's Ave Maric. In the evening the Vesper service was held and was even more than usually en-

or the musical part of the service. Mercedante's Vespers, and Zingarelit's Laudate Pueri, were sung with beautiful expression, The Ave Marie of Lambilotte was also among the choral selections.

The sermon of the evening was preached by the Very Rev. F. P. Mayer, Superior of the Carmellte Order in America. His subject was the internal object of the Church towards those, who, through pride of heart, refuse to accept its teaching. He explained that pride is the seed from which spring the ovils that are in the world, and that it was all a hardinary death of the world that only by taking pride out of the world that God could save man. Faith is humility of mind, and humility is the opposite of pride. The object of the Church, the preacher said, was to bring the people inder her influence and seek to remove from their hearts the pride which prevents them from accepting in faith the word of God's truth. The subject was clearly and ogically dealt with, and the audience gave

discourse.

The services of the day will long be remembered by the people of St. Catherine's church, who can congratulate themselves not only upon having one of the fluest churches in the city but also upon having had to take part in their dedicatory services some of the best talent in the province. The sermon by Bishop Walth was an intellectual treat, and all the services of the day were of great interest. The church interior and exterior has been wonderfully improved in appearance by the additions made. It is now quite metro politan in style. In the words of Bishop Walsh: 'Much credit is due both paster and people."-St. Catherines' Evening Star.

the closest attention to the close of the

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

The eviction of tenants on the Olphert estate met with desperate resistence, Inspector Duff was badly wounded.
Several policemen and bailiffs were
badly scalded. The police arrested fourteen persons. An immense crowd of
sympathizers with the tenants had gathwas vigorously hooted. The attitude of the crowd finally became so threatening that Mr. Ritchie, fearing personal vio lence, hastily took his departure.

THE MASSARENE "NEW PLANTA

TION." The following are the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the clergy of Drogheda Deanery under presidency of His Grace the Primate, to protest against the proposed eviction of Catholic tenants on Lord Massarene's estate in order to make room for Protestants from the North, the intention of doing which was manifested by advertisements which appeared in several Northern papers, with the significant notice. "None but Protestants need apply."

"1. That we, the Lord Primste and the priests of the Deanery of Drogheda, in conference assembled, in the interests of religious peace and social order, feel it our duty to express our extreme con-cern and regret at the policy adopted by Lord Massarene in regard of the hold-ings of the evicted Catholic tenants on his estate, situated in this diocese namely, the policy inaugurated by adver-tisement published by Lord Massarene's agents in Northern newspapers offering to let the holdings of the evicted Catholic tenants on the express condition that "none but Protestants need apply." That such a policy as this, insulting to our religion and menacing insulting to our inoffensive and law-abiding flocks, simply because they are of the Catholic faith—a policy which belongs to a barbarous and mistaken past—can only end, as it has always ended, in raising the demon of sec-tarian strite, and causing lamentable danger to the peace and tranquilty of a hitherte crimeless district. That as we understand the dispute between Lord Massarene and his tenants, the grave meaning of one or two words in Latin, and then cry out, oh horror! Gury, a Jesuit, teaches robbery, murder, perjury, and every other crime from pitch and toss to manislaughter.

Therefore the record is bad, and therefore the Jesuit Fathers, who were the first white men in Canada West, who first points at issue have by the action of the Land Courts and the offers of the agents

the most active of the tenants in the struggle. That we deplore this condition of making victims as a condition calcu-lated to render an amicable settlement

of the dispute impossible, and one that can only lead to permanent strife.

'2 That for the sake of restoring social peace and averting the religious discord which must otherwise ensue, we most earnestly urge upon Lord Massarene to follow the creditable precedent just set in the case of the Vandeleur estate, and submit the dispute to an arbitration in which he and his tenantry will have

which he shit his
equal confidence.

3. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to Lord Massarene
and Messrs, Dudgeon and Emerson.

+ MICHAEL LEGUE,

ARCHBISHOP CROKES LETTER. The following is Archbishop Croke's patriotic letter addressed to Mr. Gray, who has taken steps to collect a defence fund for Rev. Father McFadden of Gwecdore, Donegal. His Grace severely criticises the conduct of the Government in instituting an absurd trial against a plous and de voted priest who certainly had no hand in the disturbance which took place when he was wantonly arrested in presence of his congregation, the object of the Govern ment being evidently to excite a riot by means of their ostentatious and arbitrary procedure :

"Cashel, April 21st. "My DEAR MR. GRAY-I have just heard on what I deem most reliable authority that certain influential persons have resolved on starting a subscription list for the defence of Father McFadden net for the defence of Father Michadem and his fellow prisoners of Gweedore. Need I say that I am entirely with you in this matter, and wish their efforts a large measure of success? "No such case has arisen in Ireland

"No such case has albeen in freman within my memory. It stands alone in in many ways. To say nothing of the high personal character and professional devotedness of this good Christian pastor, whose chief offence appears to me to be that he had stood fearlessly by his sillicted people though all the painful stages of their distress, it is quite a new departure, at least in modern Irish history, to see a priest put on his trial for wilful murder in conjunction with a score of other per sons forming a portion of his flock.

"There is no need to recapitulate the tragic circumstances that have given rise to this prosecution. A police officer, while effecting the arrest of a much loved priest effecting the arrest of a much-lovel priest on his way to his recidence, after having celebrated Holy Mass, received a fatal wound from one or more members of an exasperated crowd, that had perhaps too keenly felt the needless indignity thus put on their pastor, and more still the irritating aggressiveness of the unfortunate deceased. But, beyond the fact of his compulsory presence, what had Father McFadden to do with this truly lamentally and the computation of able event? Could he have prevented it? By no means. Why, then, is he pro-

"Is it simply to satisfy the ends of jus-tice and to vindicate the authority and sacredness of the law? If so, why was not a similar prosecution instituted against the constables who shot down uneffending men in Mitchelstown, who did to death poor Hanlon in the streets of Youghal, and young Aherne in Midleton? Is a citizen's life to be accounted nothing in comparison with that of an armed policeman, and while handsome provision is made for the bereaved wife and family of a constabu-lary officer who met his death in the midst of an angry multitude, how came it to pass, if all her Maj sty's subjects are equal in the eyes of the law, that no helping hand has been held out by the Govern ment to the poor and sill cited relatives of Lonergan, Casey and Shiunic, who were shot dead for having thoughtlessly appeared in the streets while Segrave's runaway batal-

lions were firing murderous volleys from their barrack windows? "The fact is that Father McFadden is

should be provided with the best legal assistance that money can procure, and his incriminated parishioners should, or course, be similarly attended to. With that view I enclose cheque for £10, and remain, my dear Mr. Gray, your very faithful servant, "+T. W. Croke, "Archbishop of Cashel."

OBITUARY.

Mabel Coughlin, Yarmouth. Miss Mabel Coughlin, youngest daugh-tee of the late Bartholomew Coughlin, townline, Yarmouth, died on Friday morning at the age of fourteen, and was interred on Sunday afternoon from the Church of the Holy Angels, St. Thomas. Although suffering from affection of the lungs and ailing for some time no one expected that the icy hand of death should so soon and so suddenly be laid on her innocent and child-like heart. Her brother, Dr. J. W. Coughlin, of Bay City, Mich., was present at the funeral, and also numerous friends and relatives of the family. The church was crowded with sympathizers, both Catholic and Protestant, and a very long procession of vehicles accompanied the remains to

the cemetery. R. I. P.

THE GILMORE FESTIVAL. The sale of seats for the Gilmore Concerts opened yeslerday and there was a great demand for tickets. The attendance this year will, no doubt, he much larger than it was lest year, while the superior accommodation of the Crystal Palace will insure the audience against any crushing whatever. Myron W. Whitney, the eminent Basso, has a full, round, deep melodious voice of rare quality and power, which will be heard to "reat advantage in the aria by Gounod "She Alone Charmeth my Sadness." Miss Helen Campbell is one of the finest contraits on the American continent, and the velvety richness of her voice makes it particularly well suited to the number she has chosen for the matinee, viz., Gluck's lovely aria "Che Faro" from Orpheus and Eurydice.

Miss Kate Drexel, the second daughter

Absolutely Pure.

TEACHER WANTED

TEAUHER WANTED

FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL,
Woodsiee, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence after summer
vacation. A slight knowledge of French
preferred. Applications stating salary, qualificitions, etc., to be addressed to Francis
Fuerth, Woodslee, Co. Essex, will be
received up to June 25th, 1889.

531 2w.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, known as the La salette House, where a good business can be done. For particu-lars apply to J. McElhone, La Salette P.O.,

HURRAH FOR LONDON! GILMORE'S BAND

CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH,

MATINEE AND EVENING. GILMORE'S BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, SIX GUNS

operated and fired by electricity.

Gilmore's hight Great Vocal Ariists.

Grandest combination of instrumental and vocal talent on this continent. Signor Campanini, the greatest of living tenore; Signor Danckwardt. of the Royai Opera. Copenbagen; Signorina De Vere, the silver-voiced Gerster of the present day; Madame Bianche Stone Barton, the foremost American soprano; Miss Heien Dudley Campbail, the eminent contraito; Signor Dei Puente, the first and most popular living baritone; Myron W. Whitney, the grandest basso America ever produced; Signor Ferral, pianist.

GRAND CHORUS OF 250 VOICES.

pinnist,
GRAND CHORUS OF 250 VOICES.
Evening prices, 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 Matine
prices, 50c. and 75c. Special railway rates
are being arranged from all adjoining towns
No crushing this time, as there will be
seperate eutrance for each of the different
priced seats. Local Manager, W. J. BIRKS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mountaddressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Friday, 31st May, 1880.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be a companied by an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited 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 cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers insetting this advertisement without authority naving been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

Ottawa, May 8th, 1889.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 18th June, 1889.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

Each tender must be a companied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he falls to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE.

Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, May 10th, 1889.

553 2w



Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorabic E. Dawdney as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the D-partment should adaress their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

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-class
work turned out. Prices always moderate.

PIANO TUNING. PARTIES REQUIRING PIANOS AND ORGANS Tuned or Repaired should leave orders at 25° Dundas street. Satis-faction guaranteed.—ANTON RAMSPERGER, late with A. & S. Nordheimer. INTERESTING MISCELLANY. with windows, but with no manner

THE POPE'S PRINTING HOUSE,

The polyglot printing house attached to the Propaganda is worthy of the great cause which originated it. More than fifty eight languages are daily passing under its presses in their own characters. It possesses above one hundred and eighty distinct set of types in the dialects of Europe and Africa, America and Oceanica. During the French Revolution enormous damage was sustained, which has not as yet been thoroughly repaired. During the Vatican Council, when all nations were represented, the "Our Father" was published in two hundred and fifty different larguages and dialects, and a copy presented to each of the Fathers. THE POPE'S PRINTING HOUSE.

FRUITS OF BRITISH RULE IN IRE

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce says of Ireland in the Contemporary Review: "During the last fifty years, the reign of Queen Victoria, in spite of certain ameli orations wrung with difficulty from the British parliament, we have the horrible record, under the cold arithmetic of which lies hid an aggregate of agony indescrib able: Died of famine, 1 225 000; evicted by landlords, 3 668 000; emigrated, 6 186,000; land gone out of tillage in the last twenty years. 100 000 acres; good land now waiting for reclamation, 1,500,000 acres.

I have no sympathy with those who make it a moral straight jacket and try to crush out the joy of the young heart No, enjoy life whilst you remain within the domain, and it is a very extensive and lovely one, on the confine of which the angels of conscience and religion stand and say: "thus far and no farther."—Atchiblehon Rayn.

A HABIT OF COURTESY THAT SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE TO OTHER PEOPLE

It Mexico, a group of lads from seven to twelve will neet and each boy will decorously lift his hat, and salutations of extreme courtesy will be exchanged, and then comes the boylsh chatter, the run and the laughter, the same as anywhere. Boys there treat their elders with respect. For the old people are reserved the shadiest seats under the trees in the

park. A Mexican byy or girl on entering a room walks round among the company, shaking hands with all, and on leaving the room does the same.
Urbanity is taught in the public schools as arithemetic is at home. There is no one justled on the street; the best seat in

the horse car is promptly given up to the ladies, who never fail gracefully to acknowledge the favor. I have never seen a Mexican gentleman fail to give his seat to a woman, whether she was richly or poorly

PLENTY LEFT OVER.

In a certain church in Ireland a young priest was detailed to preach. This occasion was his first appearance and he took for his text "The Feeding of the Miltitude." He said: "And they fed ten people with 10000 loaves of bread and 10000 fishes." An old Irishman said: "That's no miracle; begona I could do that myself," which the priest overheard. The next Sunday the priest announced the same text, but he had it right this time. He said: "And they fed 10000 people on ten loaves of bread and ten fishes." He waited a second or two and then leaned well over the pulpit and said: In a certain church in Ireland a young

then leaned welt over the pulpit and said "And could you do that, Mr. Murphy?"

Mr. Murphy replied: "And sure your

'And how could you do it, Mr. Mur

A LAND WITHOUT LAUGHTER. The Irish have been described by novelists and travelers as a light-hearted and rollicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil me care race of folks, equally ready to dance or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Ireland a sad and despondent people; care-worn, broken hearted and shrouded in gloom. Never once in the hundreds of cabins that I entered never once ever did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of a merry voice. Old men and boys, old women and girls—young men and maldens—all of them, young men and maldens—all of them, without a solitary exception, were grave and haggard, and every household looked as if the plague of the first born had smitten it that day. Racheal, weeping for her children, would have passed un noticed among these warm hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed, they mould not be have add "She have of my." ants, or, if she had been noticed, they would only have said, "She is one of us." A home without a child is cheerlest A home without a child is cheerlest. enough; but here is a whole region withenough; but here is a whole region with-out a child's laugh in it. Cablus fall of children, and no boisterous glee! No need to tell these youngsters to be quiet. The famine has tamed their restless spirits, and they crouch around the bit of peat five without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin.—Redpath's ireland Letters to N. Y. Tribune.

JERUSALEM'S GROWTH.

A German newspaper published in Palestine, states that the city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more surprising because neither its attua-tion nor its trade are favorable to a rapid tion nor its trade are favorable to a rapid increase. It lies amongst a not very fertile group of mountains; it has nox to no commerce, and it has no manufactures. Nevertheless, new buildings are rising daily; churcher, gardens and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighborhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The laws are to the front as Nevertheless, new buildings are rising daily: churcher, gardens and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighborhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The Jews are to the front as builders. Their houses spring up out of the ground like mushrooms—uniform, ugly, one storied, plentifully supplied

adornment.

The Ritchschilds have completed a new hospital. Close by it there is a new Abysnian church. The Russians are also great builders; they have erected a new church, consulate lodging houses for pilgrims of the orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near the Russian group stands the "German House" for German Catholics form whose ton the German stands the "German House" for German Catholies, from whose top the German and the Papel flags floateile by side. The Russians have also built a high tower upon the Mount of Olives, from whose summit the Mediterranean and Dead Seacan be seen. The Greeks and Americans are also bulsy builders, but they provide for the bodily rather than for the religious demands of pilgrims. The former build cafes by mars, and the latter shops.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

The results of the great social change consequent from the discovery of America and the French Revolution are more apparent now than ever in the education of young girls and the status of women. Our grandparents looked with horror on the probability of a woman's working for a living or working at all, except in the household. She could embroider hideous samplers draw buttercups and dates, paint lies hid an aggregate of agonv indescrib able: Died of famine, 1 225 000; evicted by landlords, 3 668,000; emigrated, 6 186,000; land gone out of tillage in the last twenty years. 100,000 acres; good land now waiting for reclamation, 1,500,000 acres.

THE CHURCH NOT OPPOSED TO AMUSEMENT.

I have always regarded it as a great misfortune to religion that some man have so associated it with unnatural gloom that it became unamiable in the eyes of men, especially of youth. Religion is bright and beautiful, and sanctifies our legitimate recreation, as well as the performance of our most serious acts.

I have no sympathy with those who make it a moral straight jacket and try to make it the training the more supposed to be white muelin; she wore thin slippers, and, on festive occasions, a wreath of roses; she sang "Lightly the Troubadour Touched His Guitar" and played "The Battle of Prague." Her fathers and brothers worked for her; but no matter how clever she was, or how desirous of not burdening them should work outside the family circle. To be other than this, social convention decreed, was to be "strong minded." And to be "strong minded." an

winted." And to be "strong minded," was to be wicked, or worse than wicked. But all that is changed now. Young women are no longer content to be amateurs. They have learned that society has become more exacting. The young woman of the present time cannot be satisfied with such accomplishments as the making of wax fruits and flowers or the playing of a fantasia with a note dropped out of every fourth bar. She endeavors to acquire a specialty; for, if she be rich—so uncertain is the duration of fortunes in our country—she may need it to help her live, and, perhaps—who knows?—to enable her to support a husband in the luxuries to which he has been accustomed. For sometimes the American girl elopes, For sometimes the American girl elopes, and in that case she soon thanks heaven that she has been taught to earn her own

There still remains in that small stratum There still remains in that small stratum of society in which idleness is cultivated as the principal grace a prejudice against young women who work for their living. But a prejudice founded on no principle is disreputable. And even this prejudice, which is really not worth considering, melts before talent and industry. The musician, the composer, the singer, the musician, the composer, the singer, the artist, the writer are the hardest of workers, and yet society—meaning the would-be exclusive class—is only too esgar to welcome and, unfortunately, sometimes to spoil them; so that there is no har now to a woman's cultivation of the best that is in her .- Prof. Egan's Lecture on "Wome

THE DECAY OF LYING.

THE FELLING OF BEAUTIFUL, UNTIL TRUE THINGS SAID TO BE DYING

TRUE FHINGS SAID TO BE DYING OUT.

The cleverest bit of writing in recent magazines is decidedly Mr Oscar Wilde's essay in the December Ninteenth Century upon the 'Decay of Lylng,' With much variety and wealth of illustration Mr. Wilde maintains that lylng, the telling of beautiful, untrue things, is the proper aim of art, and that life imitates art far more than art imitates life. The first of these of art, and that life imitates art far more than art imitates life. The first of these propositions seems to lie at the root of all the highest imaginative and romantic work, infamous. "Mislead the House of Comwhether with brush or pen, and need not detain us. Only it is well to know when phy?" said the priest.

"And sure, your reverence, I could do it with what was left over from last Sun-flattery, that his deviations from truth are flattery, that his deviations from flattery, that his deviations from flattery that his deviations flattery that his deviations from flattery that his deviations flattery t in reality only a severe fidelity to the true principles of his craft. In support of the other canon we have the following examples: "The boy burglar is the inevitable result of life's imitative instinct. He is fact; occupied as fact usually is, with trying to reproduce fiction, and what we see in him is repeated on an ex-tended scale through the whole of life. Schopenhauer has analyzed the pessimism that characterizes modern thought, but Hamlet invented it. The world has become sad because a puppet was once mel-

ancholy."
What Mr. Wilde has to say of the Establishment will be accepted by many Anglicans as pretty near the truth: "In the English Church a man succeeds, not through his capacity for belief, but through his capacity for disbelief. Ours is the only Church where the sceptic stands at the altar, and where St. Thomas is regarded as the ideal Apostle. Many a worthy clergyman, who passes his life in good works of kindly charity, lives and dies unnoticed, unknown; but it is sufficient for some shallow, uneducated passman out of either university to get up in his pulpit and express his doubts about Noah's ark or Balaam's ass, or Jonah and the whale, for half of London to flock to his church and sit open mouthed in rapt admiration at his superb intellect. The growth of common sense in the English Church is a thing very much to be re-gretted. It is really a degrading conces-sion to a low form of realism."—London

A Confectioner's Confidence.

"I can plainly state that I can find nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I have rheumatism occasionally, and Yellow Oil does me great good. You can use my name if you wish." Yours truly, H. Dick-inson, Confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont.

THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT. - Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, COMPLAINT.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa writes: "I take great pleasure in recom

of BITS FROM UNITED IRELAND.

Let Englishmen reflect for a moment, when their own members of Parliament were sent to jail, what did it mean? We have no doubt that Charles I. was quite ready to maintain that Hampden was a dishonest agitator, who intimidated the people into breaking the law by refusing to pay their taxes, and we have no doubt the Star Chamber was lauded, in its day, as the very model of a fair and impartial tribunal. There never was oppression yet that confessed itself oppression. We are two hundred years betind England on the road to freedom. Two hundred years ago the same outrages were committed by despotism in England and the same excuses made. But they cost one king his crown and another his head.

Mr. Harrison's communication to the Press Association regarding the Balfour speech on the Falcarregh prosecutions was exactly what any one with a knowledge of Mr. Balfour's methods might have reasonably expected. Mr. Balfour's great point in his speech justifying Mr. Harrison's arrest was that when the young Oxonian was detected in the grevious crime of supplying a starving woman with bread he refused to give his name to the police. Mr. Harrison declares not merely that there was no such refural, but that the policeman addressed him by name when he arrested him. The multitude of minor fibs which Mr. Harrison exposes need scarcely be considered in the face of need scarcely be considered in the face of this astounding falsehood.

The story of old Peter Larkin, of Woodford, is in itself enough to cover the Most Vile the Marquis of Charlcarde with public loathing and contempt. Young Larkin, the old man's only son, the prop of his declining years, was convicted by a packed jury of Pether's at Sligo, and received the savage sentence of two years' imprison ment for lending a hand in the defence of a neighbor's house against the crowbar brigade. He died in prison of hardship and neglect. The old man who was bidden to Kilkenny by the gentle jail authorities that he might remove the corpse, failed to recognise his son, so worn authorities that he might remove the corpse, failed to recognise his son, so worn and emaciated was that comely face and strong young frame. At the funeral of his only sen, thus brutally done to death, old Larkin was served with a process for rent by the considerate Clanricarde. Since then legal processes have been literally showered upon him Some little time sgo the agent, Tener, swooped down with a flying squadron of the police on the poor man's holding and carried off every live animal he possessed. They were sold at a mock auction at the gates of Portumna Castle for what they fetched. They brought in £40, even in such a sale. The arrears of rent due were £47. The The arrears of rent due were £47. money reslized by the sale, therefore, came within seven pounds of the amount due. For that seven pounds poor old Larkiu's farm has been selzed and sold to Mr. Graham, solicitor, a worthy tool even of such a master.

A tremendous triumph was achieved last week by the "Forger" and its champion, Sir Wretched Fibster. They had charged the Irish leader with the approval and encouragement of assassination and the payment of assassins, with the organization of outrage and complete with dynamite conspiracies. plicity with dynamite conspiracies.

These charges were malignant calumnies
—so proved. The accusers were convicted of connivance at forgery in the attempt to sustain them Not one word of truth was there in all those horrible slanders. But, by way of compensation, in the course of a week's cross examination, during which his whole life was passed in review, Mr. Parnell was trapped into an admission that, in the course of a fierce debate on a Coercion Act, he might have made "an exaggerated state. ment," of a matter of opinion, "to mis-lead the House of Commons." Instantly there was a howl of virtuous indignation mons"-horrible!

Never before in the history of the world had such an enormity been perpetrated by a politician, or, what comes to the same thing, never before was it so frankly admitted. A few weeks ago the Attorney General, Sir Wretched Fibster, himself had misstated to the House of Commons a matter of fact within his personal knowledge in a debate on his own salary. But then he explained that it was "a mistake" next day, when the falsehood was discovered and the salary

For three days the Coercion flowers of speech flourished around Mr. Parnell, "the third day came a fcost, a chilling frost, and third day came a frost, a chilling frost, and nipped them in the bud." Mr. Parnell, in a couple of his calm, cold sentences, with a reference to Hansard, proved that the "misleading" statement was not in his speech, but in the garbled extract which the Attorney-General set before him. It was almost a pity to kill the practic little comedy. pretty little comedy.

Now that Mr. Parnell has passed abso lutely unscathed through the ordeal of a week's examination, we are still inclined to regret that he was even subjected to that ordeal. To Irishmen it was a sore trial to see their great leader exposed for so many days to the petty insolence of a creature like Fibster. To Irishmen, we may say also, the opinion of the three English judges regarding the merits or demerits of the Irish movement and organization is a matter of superlative indifference. We are not sufficiently in terested in the result to care to discuss the question of the impartiality of the tri bunal. Sir James Hannen's petulant arrogance to Sir Charles Russell is but a poor pledge for that impartiality,

There is no doubt the three judges were selected by the Coercionists as the most reliable partisans on the English Bench. It is not for us to say if the Coercionists had good grounds for that be-lief. The fact that Mr. Justice Smith was lief. The feet that Mr. Justice Smith was nationous Coercionists, from the Prime himself au Irish laudlord, emarting under Minister downward, managed very successreductions, was, we may take it for granted, present to the minds of old result. We leed not plaste the all styling in the proprietor of the further. It is with stuff of this kind, "Forger," and old friend Smith, the leader monetrous statements that have no faint, of the House of Commons, when they made their joint selection. But the brave brave Balfour feeds the prejudices of Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Balfour, in his last speech at Manchester, has given the judges a certificate of character which ought to be conclusive. He considers them quite impartial—almost as impartial as a brace of his own Removables. There was a wretched reg called United Ireland, said Mr. Balfour, which was not quite so certain of the indges? was not quite so cer aiu of the jadges' impartiality, but it was a mere Nationalist organ, to which no attention should be paid. Why, it would ever speak disreportfully of his Removables.

BALFOUR PHOTOGRAPHED.

United Ireland, May 11.

Mr. Baifour has an infinite capacity for falsehood. It has been said the bravery of Engl sh soldiers is in fighting on and never knowing when they are l'cked. The brave Baifour's courage consists in lying on and never knowing when he is found out. There is an amusing story told of an ardent young monitress who had been deputed to catechise a vagrant of doubtful antecedents who had stumbled into the parish. "She knows nothing at all about the Sacraments," was the report, "and she never heard of the Ten Commandments But she is great on the Seven Deadly Sins." So Mr. Baifour knows nothing of statesmanship, justice, or humanity, but in the department of flippant falsehood he is absolutely without a rival. His last speech at Mancheter is a fine specimen of his peculiar methods. We do not intend to butter our phrases in dealing with this subject. The text of his speech was lies, and lies constituted the body of his discourse. His method is entirely his own. He is first guilty of some outrageous falsehood.

course. His method is entirely his own. He is first guilty of some outrageous falsehood. He is contradicted, confounded, convicted. His falsehood is proved home. In many instances he is actually compelled to confess it. We next find him on some public plat form triumphantly repeating the exploded falsehood as an established truth, and denouncing its exposure as a malignant calumny. We could fill a volume with the bare litany of the public lies of Mr. Balfour that have been publicly exposed. There is "The National League is a thing-of the past" lie, the "No poor man wassent to joil-for selling newspapers" lie, the "Evicted farms are being freely taken" lie, and the Mitchelstown "risochet shot" lie. This is but a small part of the Balfour lie. This is but a small part of the Balfour lie. This is but a small part of the Balfour collection. Yet, even standing on that alone, he may defy competition. For the present, however, we will restrict ourselves to his most recent performance in Manchester. There is nothing in which Mr. Balfour so delights as in calling his political opponents liars. He is a most striking illustration of the truth of the pregnant lines of the Laureste: ant lines of the Laureste :

"For they, sweet soul, that most impute s crime Are pronest to it, and impute themselves."

Mr. Balfour, who has been convicted of more falsehood than any man that has ever appeared in public life, strives to hide his own shame under an audacious tu quoque. Let us for a moment consider his speech in Munchester as the latest and almost the happiest of his efforts. That appears admittantly dealt exclusively with almost the happlest of his efforts. That speech admittedly dealt exclusively with "iler." He rolled that word gilbly from a familiar tongue. There were three sets of lies on which he purported to discourse: The O'Brien imprisonment lies; the Gweedore eviction lies; and the Forgeries Commission lies. In regard to the O'Brien imprisonment, he made some little show of that discretion which is the better part of valour. He called his accusers liars, and valour. He called his accusers liars, and left it there. He did not take the trouble to explain to his audience that his assertion that Mr. O'Brien had resisted medical examination, on which pretext h justified the prison torture, was not merely proved but confessed to be a falsehood. Nor did he volunteer the information that Nor did he volunteer the information that the newspaper reports of the prison stroctites which he denounced as false were but weak and tame compared with Mr. O'Brien's sworn description of his treatment, of whose accuracy Prison Inspector Joyce, specially selected to jerrymender the reluctantly granted inquiry, did not dare to instunate a doubt. The Bilfourian description of the Gweedore evictions resolved itself into a repetition of the customary coercion axioms that—"the Plan of Campaign is responsible for the evictions." As if evictions in Ireland were not ten times more tions in Ireland were not ten times more numerous and terrible before the Pian was devised. "The men whom the people sake, are their deadly enemies." "The battering ram is the implement of philanthropy." "The Government are impelled solely by Christian charity to evict, baton imprison, and starve the poverty-stricken tenants of that desolate region." All these propositions, as it appears to us, are admirably fitted for the consumption of

admirably fitted for the consumption of Primrose dames or Horse Marines. The Forgeries' Commission, Mr. Balfour ex-plained in Manchester, was actually a boon graciously conferred on the Irlsh Party by a magnanimous Coercion Government feverishly anxious that that they should clear their characters. To this end the Coercionists in the House of Commons framed the vast and vague indictment and selected the three judges whom the regarded as the most reliable partisans, in defiance of the protests, not merely of the Irish Nationalist Party, but of the Liberal Party of England. To this noble end "old Friend Smith" collogued with "old friend Walter" about the method of procedure. To this end the Attorney-General conducted the prosecution with unexampled virulence and meanness. To this end—still to clear the

character of the Irish members-the whole character of the Irish members—the whole forces of the Irish Executive were placed at the disposal of the "Forger;" the felons' cells thrown open to suborners to perjury; Pigott, the forger, sent to vist Daly, the dynamitard, and the police of Ireland, by "a very secret circular," which Mr. Balfour has not the hardshood to admit or deny, constituted the spies and the simps for the prosecu-tion. Yet when the end was successfully accomplished by these and kindred efforts of the benevolent Government, when the characters of the Irish leader and the Irish Party were completely vindicated and the shameful devices of their calumniators laid bare to the scorn of the world, the mag

English bigots. Coercion is secured from attack solely by an outwork of lies which must be battered to pieces before we can come to close quarters.

CATHOLIC MORALITY

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Rev. R L. Everett, an English Protest ant minister, visited Ireland recently, and wrote for the Christian World his im-

ant minister, visited Irelatd recently, and wrote for the Christian World his impression of Cathelicity in that unhappy land. After praising the Irish observance of Sunday, he writes:

"By their fruits ye shall know them,' said the Lord of all Christians, speaking to His disciples. Apply this text to the Catholic Irish. Is their religion all forms and superstitions, or has it a real hold upon their hearts and lives! Take the text of the Ten Commandments. Is purity a Christian virtue? Where is Protestant Britain in comparison with Catholic Ireland in regard to this? Simply nowhere. All statistics and all testimonies affirm this? A young man who-sina against a woman in this respect in Irelard is so condemned by all his neighbors that his life is made a burden to him, and he is forced to emigrate. Even in the wild outburst of 1798, it is admitted on all hands that not a woman was wronged at the hands of rebels, while both before and after it, sins against Catholic women on the part of the troops were shamefully frequent. What stronger testimony can we have to the power of the Catholic religion than it ability to hold in restrain the strongest passions of human nature. The condition of life under which the Catholic religion obtains the conquest in Ireland increase our admiration for its power. increase our admiration for its power. The people live there crowded tegether in their poor cabins, and thus nec

The people live there crowded tegether in their poor cabins, and thus necessarily are in the way of temptation; and their land too, is full of priests sworn to a single life, yet in the familiar and constant intercourse with family life and with the other sex.

"The island is full of inflammable material and of dangerous situations, yet it is the purest land under the sun, at least as regards the Catholic part of its population. How can any fair mixded man withhold high praise to the Catholic teachers for this good practical fruit, which their teachings bear. Then, sgain, take the test of family affection. He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, says the Apostle, has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. I have heard steady, well-conducted, religious men in England, if called upon to contribute to aged father or mother, complain most bitterly of having the old father or mother hung around their necks. The feeling and conduct of the Irish to their saged parents might well shame such as these, and I have quoted actual words heard from the lips of agricultural laborers decidedly above the average of their class.

"In the histories of evictions in Ireland three generations are generally found in the cabins; a place by the turf fire having

three generations are generally found in the cabine; a place by the turf fire having been kept for the old folks. Then look at the money sent from America to the fatherland by the exiled Irlsh. How many a rent which the land would not carry has been pald out of the earnings of sons and daughters in America, sent over by them to the old folks at home? There was no to the old folks at home? There was no poor law in Ireland till 1838; until then they had to keep their old and sick, or see them starve. In the early part of this century the support of these were actually estimated to cost the poor of Ireland some \$3,000,000 a year out of their incredibly scanty earnings. No doubt the poor law has been a bad school matter in England, and the absence of it may have strength ened family ties in Ire and. But the poor law has never, we believe, been the chosen Catholic mode of relieving the poor.

"And in Catholic Ireland is is certain

"And in Catholic Ireland is is certain "And in Catholic Ireland is is certain that family affection and family mutual help far exceed what are to be seen in Britain. This again is a 'fruit' of no mean order. Take fgsin, the test of ordinary crims. Outside of agrarian outrages there is less of murder and savage brutailty, or of stealing, or wife beating, or of drunkenness, than in England. The records of the courts show this. In our own travels in the country we saw only three drunken in the country we saw only three drunken men, and they were, each of them, Eng lish soldiers. If it were not for the land lish soldiers. If it were not for the land question they would hardly need any police in Irelard. Even with the crimes which sprung out of a bad system and bad government there is less crime per head of the population in Ireland than in England. So that when tried by the test of obedience to the Ten Commandments, Catholic Ireland sgain carries away the palm from Protestant Britain. I am told by the Protestant residents in Ireland that, as house hold servants, Catholic irelands are progressially preferred even olic girls are proverbially preferred, even to Protestant girls. Is there not material in all this for much profitable reflection on the part of those of us who have been brought up to regard Popery as a child of the devil,"

A SEVERE TEST.

When a manufacturer, from years of when a manuacturer, from years of observation, has so completely satisfied himself of the universal satisfaction given by his products, that he feels fully warranted in selling them under a cerwarranted in selling them under a certificate of guarantee, it is very natural to believe that such a producer has implicit confidence in the merits of his good, and that, too, not without good reason. Such confidence is possessed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., in Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and hence his "Favor ite Prescription" is sold by druggists, as no other medicine for similar purposes ever was, under a positive quarantee that it will in every case give satisfaction. or will in every case give satisfaction, or money paid for it will be refunded. It cures all those distressing and delicate ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is not necessary to enumerate the long catalogue of derangements, both functional and organic, of the female system which this marvelous remedy overcomes. They are, Alas! but too well-known to most females who have attained womanhood, to need more fully to dissemble their exultation at the result. We need not pursue the analysis than a hint to make them plain to thei understanding.



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES.
DR. B. J. KENDALL. CO.
Denr Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Sparin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best of the prices of the control of the control

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

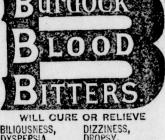
Dn. B. J. KENDALI, Co.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonist of my good opinion of your Kendali's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness. Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I condition of the comment of the sure of the comment of the comment of the sure of the comment of the sure of the comment of the sure of the comment of the comment of the sure of t

KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE. SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have cured
with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured
twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of
Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Hend and
seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kind.
Yours truly,
Andrew Turner.
Horse Doctor.

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Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-ists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent only address on receipt of brice by the proprie-SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors,

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Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a dis-tance, or blurred vision in reading, re-moved by using our Properly Adjusted Giasses. Every case guaranteed or money refunded. A call solicited.—A. S. MURRAY & CO., 169 Dundas street, London, Ont.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

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Wasting time is the fault of almost numberless varieties of lives. Nearly every man has his own way of wasting time. Idling, dawdiing, frittering, gastiping, dreaming, procrestinating, playing with our work, trivial activity—these are only some of the common forms of wasting time. Yet wasted time is a vengeful thing, and stings terribly at the last.—Faber. last. - Faber.

Nothing is so improving to the temper so the study of the beauties either of poetry, elequence, music, or painting. They give a certain elegance of sentiment to which the rest of mankind are strangers. They draw off the mind from the hurry of business and interest, cherish reflection, directs to trained in the strangers. of business and interest, cherical reflection, dispose to trainquility, and produce an agreeable melancoly, which of all dispositions of the mind is the best suited to love and friendship.—Hume.

Toward that home where dwell the loved ones who have gone before, let us unwaveringly fix our eyes, determining that nothing shall retard us in our heaven appointed task of forming and perfecting our characters. If there he a wrong which we have committed, let us repair it; which we have committee, ist us repair it; if there be a fellow being whom we have offended, let us seek reconciliation; they who have offended us let us forgive as we hope to be forgiven; let us trive without full mercy to be a feet of the service without the servi ceasing to rise above unworthy ambitions. cearing to rise above unworthy amountain, envy, and all vicious tendencies; that when the angel of death comes to lead us from the fleeting joys of our earthly homes, we may be prepared to enjoy the incon-celvable and steadfast bliss of eternity.— Mrs. H O. Ward.

I was in Cologne some years ago, had been wandering all day about the city, and was quite fired and very cross; for it seemed as if the whole city had made up and was quite tired and very cross; for it seemed as if the whole city had made up its mind to pick my pocket. I was going to my lodging when my guide said, "There is a picture I want you to still see," "Anything to pay?" I asked grimly. "Yes," he answered, "so much." "Then," I said, "I will not go. I am sick of the whole bushess and tired out. I will go home." But the man had his way after all, and I went to see the picture painted by Rubens for his own parish church. It was an altar place, and they were ready to show it after I had paid my money. No man in this world could be more unfit than I was to see that picture. They turned it to the light, and I stood helf a minute I suppose in the silence, with the setting sun shining on it, and then I was sobbing and striving to choke back my tears. It is a terrible picture, as some of you will remember—the death of this Simon Peter on the cross, with his head downward. The master never made a grander work than that picture. The pain of it smites you with a solid stroke, but the secret of its greatness is in the eyes—and those are wonderful gray eyes—the eyes of the you with a sond stroke, but the steers of its greatness is in the eyes—and those are worderful gray eyes—the eyes of the prophet, in which the painter has hidden such depths of victory and glory that, as I stood there amazed through the power and beauty of it, I seemed to hear the angels singing. The man was looking from the cross right into the heart of heaven. The light was more than the shining of the sun; it was the light which shining of the sun: it was the light which kindles the suns—it was the light of God. He knew knothing of the pain, death had no dominion, he had fought the good fight. The curtains of time were failing, the eternal life was storming the fainting and failing spirit, and Simon Peter was already absent from the body and present with the Lord.

THE SALUTARY MAXIMS OF ONE OF THE MARTYRS OF THE COMMUNE.

The following salutary maxims were found, after death, written in the breviary of the saintly and distinguished Abbe Deguerry, Cure of the Church of the Madeleine in Paris, who was one of the martyrs shot by the miscreants of the

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What a foreible expression: "It is incalculable, the effect of one Communication."

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GUARD THE PORTALS OF SIN-THE THOUGHT.

Guard well, O Heir of Eternity, the pottal of sin—the thought! From the thought to the deed, the subtler thy brain, and the bolder thy courage, the briefer and straighter is the way. Read these pages in disdain of self commune—they shall revolt thee, not instruct; read them, shall revolt theelfter within, and how looking steadfastly within, and how humble soever the heart of the parrator. humble soever the heart of the narrator, the facts he narrates, like all history, shall teach by example. Every human Act, good or ill, as an Angel to guide or warn; and the deeds of the worst have messages from Heaven to the listening hearts of the best. Amid the glens in the Appenine, in the lone wastes of the Calabria, the cross marks the spot where a deed of violance hear heart density of the calabria of the calabria of the calabria of the cross marks the spot where a deed of violance heart density of the calabria of cross marks the spot where a deed of vio-lence has been done; on all that pass by the road, the symbol has varying effect; sometimes it startles the conscience, somesometimes it startles the conscience, sometimes it invokes the devotion; the robber drops the blade, the priest counts the ros-ary. So is it with the record of the crime; and in the witness of Guilt, man is thrilled

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NATIO

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with the whisper of Religion.—Bulwer Lytton, Lucretia.

ON THE PRESENCE OF GOD. "Walk before me and be thou perfect."-en. xvii. 1.

These are the words of God to faithful Abraham. Whoever walks in Thy presence, O Lord, is in the path of perfection. We never depart from this holy way, but we lose sight of Thee, and cease to behold everything in Thee. Alas! where shall we gesilping, dreaming, procraetinating, playing with our work, trivial activity—these are only some of the common forms of wasting time. Yet wasted time is a vengeful thing, and stings terribly at the last.—Faber.

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restitution and reparation for injury; to dissipate all doubts; to raise up the broken spirit; and, in one word, to re-

move or mitigate all the evils of the soul.

And, if, in human things there is scarcely anything better than a faithful friend, what must it be when that friend is bound by the inviolable religious obligation of the Divine Sterament, to hold forth with me and assist us in our difficults. faith with us and assist us in our difficulties? And though of old, when the fervor of plety was more warm, public confession and penance was in use amongst the Christians, nevertheless in order to consult our weakness, it has pleased God to declare by the Church that private confession to a priest is sufficient for the faithful; an obligation of silence being further attached in order that confession may be more thoroughly freed from the influence of human respect.— Liebnetz's Systema Theologicum.

THE POPE AND BRITISH PROTES.

Cardinal Lavigerie, presiding over a charity meeting in Algiers Cathedral the other day, warmly acknowledged the liberality of English winter residents towards the poor of all nationalities and creeds. He urged that, in view of the increasing attacks of atheism, Christians should renounce sectarian animosities, and he referred, as an expect of the era of frarenounce sectarian animosities, and he referred, as an earnest of the era of fraternity, to the London meeting of Catholic and Protestant prelates and lay men against the slave trade. The Cardinal mentioned that on his once expressing to Leo XIII., his esteem for the English, the Papes said:

Leo XIII. his esteem for the English, the Pope said:

"So you like the English?"

"Yes," replied the Cardinal, "I like the English Christians, Holy Father, on account of their innate virtues, of the noble ness of their lives, and of their having retained much more of the Roman Church then other Potestants but expectally on accounts. Pope said:

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"Yes," replied the Cardinal, "I like the English Christians, Holy Father, on account of their lives, and of their having retained much more of the Roman Church than other Protestants; but especially on account of their sincerity, which allows us to hope as to many of them that, if we are was heard to evaluate the Passion of Jesus Christ." There was another instance later on. When Paul, and old man, past his eightieth year, was lying on his death bed in a darkened room and not knowing that any one was by, he heard to evaluate the Passion of Jesus Christ—he tells us that he heard these christians and the property of the prop nope as to many of them that, if we are externally separated, we are internally united in the soul of the same Church. How desireable it would be to see these

desire it as much as you," rejoined "I desire it as much as you," rejoined His Holiness; "repeat it to your English friends when you have an opportunity." "This," added the Cardinal, addressing the English present in Algiers Cathedral, "Is what I am now doing, and though you are comparatively few here, you will make it known at a distance."

No person should go home without a ottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints,

Picton Pencillings. Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N. S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsis and nervous debility, and tried many rem-edies without avail, but one bottle of Bur-

dock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man," two more made me a well man."

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal. Complaints it has no equal.

In 10 Days Time. "Was troubled with headache,

"Was troupled with neadache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicine without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Mattawa, Ont. O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes: I was suffering the most excruciate ing pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

NATIONAL PILES are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

THE FOUNDER OF THE PAS-SIONISTS.

MPRESSIVE CELEBRATION AT HIGH GATE-FATHER WILFRID, C. P., OF London Universe, May 11.

The feast of the founder of the Passionist The feast of the founder of the Passionist Congregation, St. Paul of the Cross, was celebrated at St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, with befitting solemnity on Sunday last. A profusion of flowers artistically displayed on the altar and in the sanctuary brightened the necessarily somewhat hare looking interior of the temporary iron building which serves as a church pending the completion of the splendid building which, thanks to the goal of St. Paul's which, thanks to the zeal of St. Paul's spiritual sons and the generosity of the faithful, will at no distant date crown the summit of the great northern height. The musical arrangements of the day were shorne of some of their usual attractive ness by the enforced absence of both Mr.
Santley and Mr. Ludwig—a drawback for
which, however, the parishloners were pro
bably generous enough to find compensation in the reflection that Highgate's loss ail be fulfilled in obedience to Thy will.
"I will lift my eyes unto the holy hills whence cometh strength."

In valn does our foresight strive to escape the snares that surround us; danger comes from below, but deliverance only from on high. Temptations are without and within us; we should be lost, O Lord without Thee. To Thee I raise my eyes, upon Thee I rest my heart; my wan weakness frightens me. Thy all power ful mercy will support my infirmity.—

Fenelon.

CONFESSION.

This whole institution, it cannot be denied, is worthy of the Divine wisdom; and if in the Christian religion there be any ordinance singularly excellent and admirable, it is this which even the Chinese and Japanese admired, for the necessity of confessing at once detere many who are not yet obdurate, from the failen; insomuch that I believe a pione, grave and prudent confessor to be a powerful instrument in the hands of God for the salvation of souls, for his counsel is of great avail in assisting us to govern our passions; to discover our vices; to avoid occasions of sin; to make restitution and reparation for in jury; to dissipate all doubts; to raise up the broken spirit; and, in one word, to repenance, His spirit of self sacrifice—"Who when He was reviled did not revile; who when He suffered did not reproach ; who in His own body bore our sins, fastened to the tree; by whose stripes we are healed." He claimed that both these characteristics of our Divine Lord were reproduced in His servant, St. Paul of the Cross; that his life was a union of

> virginal and holy innocence and of the severest penance. The Apostle St. Paul has toll us that, "Whom God hath predestined to be saved He has made to be formed to the image of His Son," and the life of the father and founder of the Passionist Congregation was, both in its innocence and its purity, a manifesta-tion of the life of Jesus Christ to the tion of the life of Jesus Christ to the world. He was not merely a priest ordained to offer the Incarnate Word of God upon an altar, but to become, like the first great High Priest, a sacrificer of himself, assimilating himself to the Man God who was sacrificed on Calvary's cross It was almost impossible to open a single page of his life without coming across some striking instance of his wonderful holiness, of his marvellous purity. Even at the early age of fourteen, he had gained an influence for good over the young people of his neighborhood. If they met him coming along the road, they would either turn away or change the levity of their tone, and ray, "Oh, stop;

their tone, and fay, "Oh, stop;
"HERE COMES THE SAINT." And so in speaking of the vision in which the Blessed Virgin manifested to him the form of the habit which he and his religicus were to wear—a black tunic upon which were to be written in white letters in the form of a heart the Passion of Jesus was heard to exclaim, "O Lord, Thou

knowest that, despite his unworthinese, Thy Paul never committed deliberate sin." His wonderful innocence was attested by many extraordinary signs, and readers of his life did not need to be told that the words of St. Paul the Apostle were true of him, not only in their mystic, were true of nim, not only in tuer mystic, but in their literal sense; that he was in very truth "a good odour of Christ in every place." Furthermore, the holinees of life was shown in other ways—in its effect as was seen in several wonderful and well-authenticated instances. As the name of St. Anthony was sufficient to put the devil to flight, the invecation of the name of St. Paul of the Cross, even while ne was still alive, was potent to banish temptation when passion was at its height
—a fact which they found embodied in
the hymn which they sang in his honor:

Pauli sonante nomine
Fraudes averni concidunt,
Luxisque dæmon ungibus
Piædem fugendo deserunt.

The very name of Paul Makes spells their ruin see, It loosens Satan's grasp And makes its victims free,

Nor was there anything to be wondered at in the wonderful purity and holiness of this father and founder when they re-marked the source whence it flowed. The first great cause of Paul's innocence was his spirit of faith. His was not merely a dry, sterile, abstract faith, it was a living faith—that faith which brings us before and keep us in the presence of God. For him the words of St. Paul the Apoetle and lead a meaning, he valiged that had, indeed, a meaning; he realized that "in God we live and move and have our being;" that as a fish in the water, as

being;" that as a fish in the water, as

A BIRD IN THE AIR,
so are we in God. And so in his journeys
through the country, when he lifted his
eyes to the sky, he thought only of the
greatness of God. When he looked upon
the wild flowers of the wayside he was
reminded only of the beauty of their
Creator. To him "the heavens declared
the glory of the Lord, and the firmament
announced His praise." Once he was heard
to exclaim, "Although I seem to be without faith, without hope, without love,
without the natural light that other men
have, yet if one were suddenly to ask me, have, yet if one were suddenly to ask me, 'Paul, what are you thinking of?' I should answer, 'I am thinking of God, for TORONTO. | 1669 Notre Dame St TORONTO. | 1669 NOTREAL.

I cannot believe that Christians who understand the immensity of G d can be for one instant without realizing that they are in the presence of God'" This was the first source of Paul's purity—his living faith in the reality of God's presence. And the source of his piety was his devotion to the Passion of Jesus Christ. The Passion of Christ was his life, his all. His devotion to it began in his childhood; it deepened with advancing years, until at last he could think of nothing elsa. And he founded an Order, whose special purhe founded an Order, whose special pur-pose it should be to labor to make the world know more and more of Jesus and Him crue fied—"We preach Christ crucified; God forbid that we should glory save in the Passion of Jesus Christ." could one so deeply immersed in the Pas-sion be aught but pure of heart—sinless in mind and sinless in deed? And his spirit of penance—that other attribute for which he was likened to his Lord and Master, and which, manifesting itself while his years were still few, extended over the whole of his long life—whence came it? It, too, had its source in the sufferings of Jesus Christ. The open heart,

sufferings of Jesus Christ. The open heart,
THE BOWED DOWN HEAD,
the b'ood flowing, a God in the spasms of
death—it was in these that Paul found his
motives for it flicting on himself those
sufferings, the sight of the mere instruments of which makes even men of mortification recoil with horror; it was the
contemplation of these that filled him
with the longing to give his life for the
God of love who had given His life for
him. And so it has come to pass that
Paul, a marvel of inuoceuce and of
penance, had become the saint of this our
day when infidelity is rampant, when
passion runs riot, and when the last thing passion runs riot, and when the last thing passion runs riot, and when the last thing many think of is the cross of Christ. Of him all may learn a lesson. The innocent may learn of him to preserve their innocence by faith in and devotion to the Passion of Christ. But. alas! how few grown-up persons, even among Catholics, have imitated Paul in his sinlessnesshow few can lay their hands on their hearts and say that they have the innocence of Paul Thanks be to God, however, there were means to repair the past. Penance and the Stera ment of Confession can wash away guilt; Penance and the contemplation of the wounds of Jesus can wipe away the memory of the past and restore us to our pristine state. The rev. prescher concluded his paregyric by expressing a hope that all would take these thoughts home to themselves on that day, the feast of St.
Paul of the Cross, and by exorting them
to pray that God might give them grace
and streng h to copy him in his penance
if they had not followed him in his

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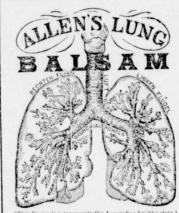


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WOMEN AND MICE.

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perience and facilities in the actual prices charged.
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there will be only one express or freight charge.

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Branch No. 4, London, s on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Elrck, Riebmond street. Martin a President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A.

Branch 10, St Catharines. A deputation from Branch 10, of St. Carthainer, called on His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, at the deanery in that city, on Sunday. Bro. J. E. Lawrence, being the oldest member of the branch, acted as speaker on the occasion and tendered His Lordship a hearty walcome, on behelf of the on the occasion and tendered His Lord-abip a hearty welcome on behalf of the branch; also their congratulations on the high honor conferred by His Holi ness the Pope, His Lordship replied in feeling terms to the reception given by the members of Branch 10, he himself being a member of Branch 51, Barrie. Afterwards the Rev. Dean Harris intro-duced the delegation to His Lordship. duced the delegation to His Lordship.

From Deseronto.

Brother J. J. Behan, at the suggestion of the Rev. Father Spratt, held a meeting on Wolfe Island last week in the interest of the C. M. B. A. He expects to start a Branch there in a few weeks. Thos. Hegan, ex reeve of the island and ex warden of the county, has taken the matter in hand, and there is no doubt of success while he is at the head, and with the Rev. Father Spratt to back him Descriptor Branch. No. 86, is adding

Deseronto Branch, No. 86, is adding no more new members at present. This is owing to the Branch not having a ball; is owing to the Branch not having a half; but they expect to have their new hall ready by the first of September and then they will be in a way to make the Branch take a foremost part in the C.

M B. A. of Ontario.

Business letters with Branch 86 must now be addressed to Bro. Thus. Mc-Henry, Recording Secretary, in place of Henry Jeffers, resigned.

Resolutions of Condolence.

regular meeting of Branch 76, C. M. Belleville, the following resolutions, d by Bro. Trimble and seconded by Bro. moved by Bro. Trimble and seconded by Bro. Hanley, were carried:
Whereas, it has plessed Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call away the Rev. Father Walsh. of Trenton, from his bereaved friends and parishioners, be it
Resolved, That the members of St. Michael's Branch No 78, do hereby tencer their sincere sympathy to the sister of our late rev. brother, as also to B-anch 71, in which the decessed rev. gentleman was an accounted member.

which the decessed rev. gentlemen.
honored member.
Resolved, That this resolution of condolence be recorded on the minutes of this Branch; also that a c. py be fowarded to Miss Walsh, Tren'on, and a copy be inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD, official organ of C.
M. B. A.

JAS. MANLEY.
Sec. Br. 76.

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIA TION.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The fourteenth annual convention of the Grand Branch of Ontario was held in the hall of St. Peter's Branch, No. 21, Petertorough, the following being present: P. Crotty. Grand President; W. McClean, Grand Vice President; W. Lane, Grand Secretary; A. McDonald, Grand Treasurer; M. Mathews, Grand Marshal; and the following delegates: From Branch 1, of Hamilton, B. Nelligan; Branch 2, of Toronto, G. M. Vincent; Branch 7, of Toronto, C. A. Carey; The fourteenth annual convention o Branch 4, of Toronto, G. M. Vincent; Branch 7, of Toronto, C. A. Carey; Branch 6, of Toronto, C. Burns and A. McDonald; Branch 15, of Merritton, T. H. Sulkie; Branch 16, of Hamilton, W. Jamieson, M. O'Neil, and J. P. Ball; Branch 17, M. Walsh, Oakville; Branch 18, of Elora, J. Fisher; Branch 21, of of Peterborough, G. Groux and T. Mc Grath. Branch 22, of Hamilton, M. Grath; Branca 22, of Hamilton, M. Malvale, and for B. anch No. 1, Juvenile, J. F. Henitzman. The convention was opened at 1 30 by the President reciting the prayers as laid down in the constitu tion. The Grand President in his opening address regretted that we had not made the progress expected during the past year owing to the difficulty that had existed between us and the International department, but was satisfied that the coning year would show a best that the coming year would show a large increase, in an interview with the Bishop of Hamil ton, His Lordship expressed himself as being strongly in favor of the association and prayed God to bless their deliber ations. The following letter was read from the Very Rev. Administrator of the Archdiocese of Toronto: To the Members of the Convention of the E. B. A., assembled in Peterborough:

Having heard that your annual con-

Having this difficulty arranged, and the full approval of their lordships the bishops, the very rev, and rev. clergy and good and true men elected as organizers for the different districts of Ontario, we must most certainly succeed in forming new branches. The convention spent a long time in revising and perfecting the constitution previous to having the association incorporated under the Friendly Society Act. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Chaplain, Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Toronto; President, P. Crotty; Vice President, W. McClean; Secretary, W. Lane; Treasurer, G. Giroux; Marshal, G. M. Vincent; Delegate to the I. G., Brother C. A. Carey; Organizers, G. Giroux, Peterborough; C. Burns, Toronto; W. Jamiesop, Hamiiton; Executive Committee, J. McGrath, J. J. McCauley, T. H. Sulkie, M. Walsh and J. F. Smith.

The convention was the most important and successful event held in Canada.

The convention was the most impor-tant and successful ever held in Cauada and was closed at 3.30 p.m on Thursday, May 23rd, to meet on the first Tuesday in May, 1890, in the town of Dundas, The annual parade on August 6th, 1889, will be held in the town of Merritton.

The Delegates Banquetted.

Last night the delegates to the annual convention of the Ontario Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association were tendered a complimentary banquet at the Balmoral hotel by the brethren of the local branch. The supper was a splendid success in every way. About ninety persons sat down to the sumpturously spread tables, and the evening's proceedings were marked by a general spirit of conviviality and friendship, which seemed to pervade the very at mosphere. It was largely a gathering of Irishmen, and wherever the sons of old Ireland meet there is sure to be a nearty, happy, hilarious time.

Mine host Cavanagh prepared an ex Last night the delegates to the annua

Mine host Cavanagh prepared an ex cellent menu, though the supper was got up on pretty short notice, and as it was nearly ten o'clock before the guests had all assembled there were sharp appetites to satisfy. While the waistcoats of those about the festive board were being filled out, Doucet's orchestra gladdened their hearts and aided their digestion by discoursing sweet music, mainly Irish airs, and by so doing won frequent and hearty

applause.
After supper, Dr. McGrath, the chair man, called the guests to order, and introduced the different numbers on the programme of toasts. The speeches which followed were in the majority of cases little gems of post prandial efforts of the light, humorous but effective kind suited for such an occasion.

The health of the Queen was first drunk, after which Bro. Crotty, of Ham ilten, Grand President of the E. B. A., sang "God Save Ireland," the company joining in the chorus. His effort was loudly applauded.

To the next toast, "The Canadian Par liament," Mr. T. Cabill replied on be-

of the local members, who, he said, were absent probably through an oversight The people of this riding sent down one representative to support the govern-ment of Ottawa, and the other to sup port the Mowat government at Toronio, and he questioned if they had to do it again whether they could do better than re elect the same genleman. As to the Canadian parliament, he could say it was a body of which any country might be proud. He considered the House had been honored by the recent debate on the Jesuit question, which has ter minated to the satisfaction of at least minated to the satisfaction of at least nearly all those present. Mr. Cahill's little speech was full of humor and wit, and his patriotic references in conclusion to "our glorious Dominion" called forth

Messrs T. Dunn and M. Tierney sang "Larboard Watch Ahoy," and were vigorously encored, but they declined to

The toast to "The Mayor and Corpora-The toast to "The Mayor and Corporation" brought to his feet Mr. Thos.
Kelly, who referred to the substantial
growth and prosperity of Peterborough,
and its low taxstion.
Mr. David Ahearn next sang a patrictic Irish song, "The Round Towers of
Ireland"

The Emerald Beneficial Association was toasted and Mr. Carey of Hamilton responded. He said he had been a member of the society for the past twelve years and occupied many honor able positions and attended many conseciety, and roady to assi their prestors in works of charity and philanthropy. The Emerald Beneficial works of charity and philanthropy. They could have. The Emerald Beneficial secondation had a grand future before it, and the laws of the Church and decile to the voice of their patters. Hence I shaws entertained a very high esteem for its members of the charites and the proper seven the collectively as well as individually. I regret exceedingly that the amount of my business presses so closely upon me as to prevent me from being with you in all your good work, and wish you success and blessing for the greater advance ment of your association. A severy that and ever convened. St. Mary's Church, May 20th, 18-20.

St. Mary's Church, May 20th, 18-20.

The Secretary's report above that had ever convened with your association. The great convention of the secretary is report above that had been made to settle the charites in considerable and mong them the late beloved Archites and that days this year, still we are making a consumption of the convention of the convention of the secretary is report above that had ever convened this year, still we are making progress. He read a correspondence with the part of the charites in considerable and the part of the charites in considerable and the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that had ever convened that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that the part of the charites in considerable and progressive that the part of the charites in c

together and thereby aweep away the religious bigotries that at present exist. In conclusion he thanked the people of Peterborough for their kind reception, and hoped all Catholic men would realize that this was the best society they could belong to

belong to.

Mr. J. J. Macauley, Toronto, sang "The Gems of Old Ireland."

Mr. Smith, of Dundas, replied briefly to the toast of the "Guests," telling how well he had been used by the people of

well he had been used by the people of Peterborough.

Mr. John O'Brien, of Peterborough, sang "The Irishman's Toast," and received hearty applause therefor.

To "Our Sister Societies," Mr. John O'Mears responded on behalf of the C. M. B. A., of which he was a member of the Grand Council. The Association, which numbered 23,000 members, he regarded as the twin sister of the E. B. A. Speaking of the latter society, he said it had come into existence particularly to soothe and cheer the sick and needy and care for its members. The E. B. A. looks after the father, mother and children of the member while living; but after their death the C. M. B. A steps in and cares for the widows and orphans. Another association which he regarded as the first cousin of the Emerald Beneficial Association was the National League, of which there was a large and flurishing branch in Peterborough. On behalf of these Associations Mr. O'Meara tendered the delegates a hearty welcome to Peterborough. To the toast of the Learned Profession, Mr. L. M. Hayes replied in a happy manner.

all the nations of the earth.

Mr. Dunn was next a ked for a song, and as the audience seemed to pick upon Mr. J. P. Dunn, the popular agent of the fastest line on earth, as the proper man he was forced to respond. His song brought down the house.

The Mercantile and Manufacturing interests was next proposed, and replied to by Mr. Geo. Ball, who pointed out that Canada's industries were prosperous, particularly in the line of the manufacturing of musical instruments, in which our country held a foremost position. Canada is second to no country ition. Canada is second to no country in the world, and there was no reason

in the world, and there was no reason why she should not prosper.

Mr. Thos. Dunn next favored the guests with an admirable solo, after which Mr. Crotty replied to the toast to "The town of Peterborough." Mr. Crotty's address was made up of little pleasantries and flattering references to Patestherough as model town.

pleasantries and flattering references to Peterborough as a model town.

Mr. J. J. Sheehy proved himself a champion of the ladies, who were next toasted in a hearty manner.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carey, the chair was vacated by Dr. McGrath and taken by Mr. Crotty. Then Mr. Carey moved a vote of thanks to the chairman of the evening to the members of the of the evening, to the members of the local Branch, to the host and hostess and to the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in entertaining them. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jamieson and carried with a cheer.

Dr. McGrath replied briefly, and Mr.

T. Cavanagh was called in to reply to his portion of the resolution, but his modesty did not allow him to make any speech, Mr. O'Meara replying for the host and hostess. The assembly broke up about 12:30

o'clock, all delighted with the success of the supper.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Years Minister of Inland

THE MUSTICAL SCRIPTURE NUMBER" ADDRESSES AND TESTIMONIAL PRE-SENTED TO THE HON MR COSTIGAN-HIS SPIRIT OF EQUITY EULOGIZED BY HIS OFFICIALS FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC-"PREMOTION FOR MERIT" HAS BEEN HIS RULING IDEA-THE MINISTER'S REPLY.

Thursday last, the 22rd inst., was the seventh anniversary of the Hon, John Costigan's entry into the Cabinet of the Dominion, and of his assumption of Having heard that your annual convention is about to assemble at Peterborough. I beg to assure you, through your worthy Grand Scertarty and D. A. Carey, Esq., of my best wishes for the success of your deliberations, as well as for the association at large. During the many years that I have erjoyed the continued marks of your confidence, viz., the annual election to be your Grand Canaplain, the highest office within your power to bestow, I always felt that your association proved worthy of any favor I could conferupom it. Its rules and constitution have been strictly adhered to by its members and they have been always respectable and bonorable members of society, and ready to assist their pastors in works of charity and phlanthropy. They have always manifested themselves good Catholices, obedient to the laws of the Church and docele to the voice of their pastors. Hence I slawys entertained a very high esteem for its members collectively as well as individually. I regret exceedingly that the amount of my business presses o closely upon me as to prevent me from being with you on the important cocasion of your practices of their pastors. Hence I slawys entertained a very high esteem for its members of the present representative body met in Peterborough, whose people appeared to the continued to hold since the date named. On the present represented to the object that it was the banner branch of the Province. The province or the band with the presence of the province or the provi

LAL SYLVED IN EXCLUSIVE

were opened by Mr. Martin Battle, Collector of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, stating that he had been entrusted with the duty of presenting the united address from the branches at Montreal, which he then read. The veteran Mr. John Pcupore, Collector of Orown Timber, and Side Dues at Ottawa, then read the united address of the branches in this city; and then Mr. A. Code, Inspector of Weights and Measures, at Ottawa, said he was deputed by the city branches to present to Mr. Costigan a superb ebony gold headed cane. All these gentlemen prefaced their acts with an expression of the intense pleasure which it sfirded them, individually, to be the instruments of expressing to him the warm feelings which each and every one of the officials when they represented entertained towards him. Mr. M. F. Welchenter

of expressing to him the warm feelings which each and every one of the cfficials wh.m. they represented entertained towards him. Mr. M. F. Walsh, private secretary, then handed Mr. Costigan the addresse which the mails and express had brought from St. John, N. B., London, Oat., Windsor, Ont., Prescott, Ont., Three Rivers, Que., Peterborough, Ont., Victoria, B. C., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Following are the addresse:

The Honorable John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa:

Sibeney, the Inspector, Collectors and officers of the Inland Revenue Service of the Province of New Grauswick, considering the short period of service rendered by your predecessors, being an ayerage of fourteenth months, deem this an opportune time in approaching you to express our hearty congravulations on your attaining the seventh anniversary of your continuous administration of the D-partment of Inland Revenue. And farther, we begy you to accept our sincere wishes for your long and continued administration of the department you have so long and so faithfully and efficiently presided over.

We have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servants, J. N. Moore, D.1 I.R.; T. Barke, Collector Inland Revenue; R. A. Lawlor, Collector Inland Revenue; R. A. Lawlor, Collector Inland Revenue; R. A. Lawlor, Only Mr. B., 23rd May, 1889.

To the Hon. John Costigan:

To the Hon. John Costigan:

To the Hon. John Costigan:

Honorable Siz—On this the sevenih anniversary of your elevation to the honorable position of Privy Councillor and Minister of Inland Revenue, we the Officers of the Inland Revenue District of Manitoba beg leave to approach you for the purpose of offering to you our most respectful and hearty congratulations.

Since you became responsible head of the department its affairs have been administered with market ability and on the principle of equity to all its officers. The periodous system of making political appointments over the heads of deserving officers of this district have every reason to be grateful to you in this regard, because since you became Minister every vacaucy which has occurred has been filled by promotion. We appreciate, honorable sir, the great difficulties as Minister almost invariably meets with in following this course, but these difficulties are additional reasons for our grateful thanks. The wisdom of your inauguration of this system of promotion according to merit bas been most beneficial to the service. Its effect has been to create a spirit of emulation amongst your officers which has helped in me small degree to earn for the department the reputation of being the best conducted in the Government.

That you may long continue to occupy the position of Minister of Italand Revenue is the sincere wish of your officers in this district.

John K Barrett, District Inspector: R T

triet.

John K Barrett, District Inspector; R T Haggard, W Crowley, R J Girdlestone, Jesse Gerrard, Weights and Messures and Gas Branch; W J Christie, T S Gosnell, J N Camyre Wm H Hicks, A Code, G A Ironside, Excise Branch, Winnipeg, May 23rd.

Winnipeg, May 23rd.

To the Hon. John Costigan;

Dear Str.—Upon the completion of your seventh year as Cabinet Minister, and as incumbent of tea high position of Minister of the teach position of Minister of the teach of the condition of Minister of the condition of Minister of the Cost of the occasion to give strateful and pleasurable testimony to your invariably unbiased conduct and unswerving purishtness in dealing with your official subordinates. The spirit of fair play and honesty of purpose which you have always evinced as a public man are acknowledged throughout the Dominion; and if we may be allowed to express an opinion, we can say you have exercisel energy and ability in promoting the best interests of the service, and kindness of heart towards those connected with your Department. Honerable Sir, we rejoice, and say the Department is favored in having such a man as their head. We trust the good example of your past seven years' administration may prove beneficial for the future, and whatever measures may be considered necessary for the bester government of the service will be permanently advantageous, and advance the best interests of the country.

Honorable sir, in acting—whenever proper—in accordance with our wishes in times past, and promoting the interests of the country, the public, the history of the last seven years affords abundant evidence that strict imparitality characterized your decisions and conduct, and that self-interest has been entirely out of sight The undersigned need not assure you that they will feel delighted should the very sgreable relations which have existed between you and them for the past seven wears continue unbroken.

Excise—Martin Battle, Coll. I R; W B Badare, accountant; PP A Lett. PJ Duffy, Weights rnd Messurs—A Code J Cossrove, J A Oliver. Cown Limber—J Poupore. O S Macoutt, Jamos Ritchel, A J H Russell, E T To the Hon. John Costigan ;

The Hon. John Costigan :

J H Kenning, P Ramon, C Duniop, R leasley, J G Standish, W Growe, Irenee Beasley, J & Standish, W Grow, Ired Jirard, Charles Gerald, James E Cox. J W Jahili, J P Jubenville, J Falconer, John Brennzad, James Weir, Geo. Henwood, Loui D Sullivan, G A Allen, John Cratty, P I

eogh. Windsor, Ont., May 23rd.

To the Hon. John Costigan :

To the Hon. John Costigus:

Honored Sir—'To that which is perfect nothing may be added." We must demur to this, inasmuch as Seven is a perfect number, and our memory recalling this auspicious day seven years ago, so heppily inaugurating our official relations with the present head of the Department of Inland Revenue, the Hon John Costigan, we would entertain the fervent hope that many years may be added to the seven already past, perfecting the bonds of esteem and respect in which you are so worthily held by those of Her M-jesty's servants who have the honor to erve under you.

By your wisdom, energy and integrity in the administration of the Department of Inland Revenue during one-third of the existence of the Dominion of Janada, you have elevated the standing of your Department to the envisible position it now occur in the first rank of the Civil Service of Canada; imparting to all your subordinates that spirit of zeal and regard for the fatth ful discharge of their daties, for which in your honorable capacity you are so highly distinguished. We would respectfully tent and prosperity, we humbly pray that you may long be spared to respectfully that you may long be spared to respectfully that your honorable capacity sour fature vample to your sold disclass, which has created your name among them a house word. We have the honor to be your obedient and devoted servands.

J Dambrille, Thos, Kelity, W. H. Gerald, F Mason, Ralph Blattery, Roy, C. Jamieson, John Ferguson, F. Marshall, G. E. Johnston, A. B Macconaid, Geo S. Keeler.

Prescott, Out., May 23rd, 1889.

Hon. John Costigan:

Prescott, Out., May 23rd, 1889.

Hon. John Costigan;
HONDRABLE SIR-We, the undersigned officers of your department of the Three Rivers Division, have much pleasure in off-ring our congratulations on the occasion of the completion by you of seven years uninterrupted incumbency of the honorable position you occupy as Minister of Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, While presenting our respects and congratulations on this auspictous occasion, we esrnestly pray that you may long be spared to be of service to the Dominion and to the many important interests affecting the welfare of the people of Canada.

We have the honor to be, sir, your faithful and devoted selvants, The mas Malone, ir, Deputy Repervisor Cullens; W. G. Gouin; N. Marcanad, Gas Inspector; Charles Dupput Hebert, Coitector I. land Revenue; C. L. Dupiessis; severe Dumoulin, Collector of Silde Dues.

Three Rivers, Que., 23rd, May.

To the Hon. John Costigan;

To the Hon. John Costigan :

To the Hon. John Costigan:

HONORABLE FIR—Permit us, the collector and officers of the Inlact Revenue division of Peterborough, Ont. to congratulate you on this your seventh anniversary as Minister of Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada. We desile to convey to you an expression of our great respect and our hope that you may long continue at the head of our Department, and that in the inture, as in the pest, our relations with yourself and this Department of which you are the honored head may be of the nost cordial character, and for the benefit of the people and public service.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully,
John J. Hall. Collector; Thomas Cabill, Inspector of Gas; Richard Howden, Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue; T. Murphy, Excise Officer; John W. Bickell, Deputy Collector Inland Revenue, Peterborough, Ont., 23rd May, 1889.

To the Hon. John Costigan:

Sire—We the undersigned officers of the Laland Revenue Division of Victoria, British Columbia, have much pleasure in congratulating you on the seventh anniversary of your accession to the honorable position of Minister of Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada. During your term of office many important and bereficial improvements have taken place in conducting the business of this branch of the Civil Service, and weg; atefully acknowledge the kindness and courtesy which have always characterized your intercourse with those serving under you, and your ready sympathy with every endeavor to further the interests of the department: Although separated from you by such a large x stent of territory, we beg to assure you that the duties devolving on us as your subordinates will be faithfully attended to, and should you at any time honor us by a vieit to this Western Province of the Dominion, we will tender you a most cordial welcome. Hoping you may be spared to occupy for many years your present sphere of usefulness in the public service, and with best wishes for the health and prosperity of yourself and family, We beg to subscribe ourselves your obedient servante, William Gill, District Inspector Inland Revenue; Richard Jones, Collator Inland Revenue; Richard Jones, Collator Inland Revenue; Charles Moviff, Excise Officer; T. Dowling, Department Inland Revenue; Charles Moviff, Excise Officer; T. Dowling, Department Inland Revenue; Charles Moviff, Excise Officer; T. Dowling, Department Inland Revenue; Charles Moviff, Excise Officer; T. Dowling, Department Inland Revenue; Charles Moviff, Excise Officer; T. Dowling, Department Inland Revenue; Charles Moviff, Excise Officer; T. Dowling, Department Inland Revenue; Charles To the Hon, John Costigan :

The Hon John Costigan:

Six—I have the honor on this occasion of your seventh anniversary of command of the Department to which I am privileged to belong, to offer you hearty congratuiations and regards, and also to express the earnest hope that the power and appreciation that have placed you in so elevated a position, recognizing your merit as an official as well as your patriotism as their representative, may still proclaim their faith in you in the fu'ure as in the past. Also that the power behind the throne may continue to uphoid the country's choice of you as a graceful ornament to the Government, as a worthy Councillor to that Cabliet, and a zealous officer to that department, which during the past seven years (mystical Scripture number) you have supported and adorned. "fempus fugit;" twenty years have yielded twelve predecessors to your reign, and have compassed my time of service; and honestly, i affirm, as an officer of that period's experience and observation, that your seven years' service has been of public benefit and utility; of official courtesy and consideration; of just praise and promotion; and in the prosperity of Canada, Canada's sons in the service, under your command, bave fairly shared temporal benefits and blessings.

I am, sir, yours gratefully and truly, Samuel C. NASH, Collector of Inland Revenue.

Revenue.
Inland Revenue Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., 23rd May, 1889.

the addresses just presented complimented him on the fact that he had adhered pretty closely to the system of promotion. He had always believed that that was the fair system to pursue as a matter of right and encouragement, although only in one or two instances had he been compelled to depart from that excellent rule. During his seven years as head of the department he could recall no dismissal for any corrupt or dishonest act, and the few dismissals which bad taken place, he could say to the credit of the staff, did not reflect any dishonor on them. Whether as a memthe credit of the staff, did not reflect any dishonor on them. Whether as a member of the Government or as a private member, or, for the matter of that, as a private citizen, he would continue to feel a warm interest in the officers of the department, and would always be glad to promote the interests of any deserving officers in the service. The members of the deputation then withdrew, after shaking hands heartily with the Minister, who was obliged to leave to join his colleagues in the Council Chamber.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, KEAR.

The bezzar in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Kearney, Muskoka, which was advertised to take place on Easter Monday, has been unavoidably postponed until August 15th 1889.

August 15th, 1889.

The undersigned would wish also to thank his many friends for their kind exertions in behalt of such a truly charitable work, and would sek those who have a truly and actually the second to the such a truly charitable work, and would sek those who have not as yet made returns to kindly do so as soon as convenient. P. J. McGuire.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Ur. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" which will the Horse and his Diseases" which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOS-BURGH FALLS, Vr. This book is row recognized as atsudard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise" This offer will remain open for only a short time.

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 30.—GRAIN—Red Winter, 1.50, to 1.58; white, 1.50 to 1.58; spring, 1.50 to 1.53; 50.158; white, 1.50 to 1.68; spring, 1.50 to 1.53; 50.16; bariey, mail; 1.60; bariey, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 77 to 82; peas, 55; beaus, bush., 1.00 to 1.31; buckwheat cental, 1.00. corn, 85 to 90; rye 1 00. to 1.05; barney, melt, 1.00; barley, feed, 80 to 95; cors, 77 to 82; peas, 85; beans, bush., 1.00 to 1.31; buckwhest cental, 1.00; bag, 25 to 40.

ME AT.—Beef by carcast, 5 00 to 7.00; mutton by qr., 8to 9; mutton by carcass, 7 to 8; lamb, carcass, 9 to 10; lamb, qr., 10 to 11; spring, qr. 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6; veal by carcass sto 5; pork, per cwt., 6 50 to 7.00.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, 10 to 11; butter, best roll, 14 to 15; butter, large roll, 14; butter, crooks, 13; dry wood, 425 to 4.50; green wood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; green rwood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; throthy seed bush., 140 to 170; hay, ton, 7.00 to 9.00; flax seed, bush., 140 to 150.

Live Stock — Milet cows, 30 00 to 60.00; live hogs, cwt., 50 to 5.50; pigs, pair, 4.00 to 50.00; fat beeves 2.50 to 4.50.

POULTRY.—(dressed.) Chickens, pr., 60 to 75; spring chickens, pr., 90, ducks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese, lb, 6 to 9; turkeys, lb, 11 to 12.

Toronto, May 30.—WHE T.—Fall No. 2.96c to 96; spring, No. 2.97 to 97; red winter, No. 2.95c to 57c; Manitoba hard, No. 1.16 to 11s; No. 2, hard, 112 to 113. Barley. No. 1.56 to 57; No. 2, 52 to 55; No. 3 extra, 47 to 48; No. 3, 42 to 45 Peas, No. 2.55 to 58. Oats, No. 2.28c to 31; Flour, extra, 430 to 40; straight roller, wood, 42; straight roller, wood, 42; straight roller, wood, 42; straight roller, wood, 42; straight roller, so 15; no.50; press, 100; press, 100;



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Holy sacrifices of the Mass is pure and us
adulterated. We, therefore, by these pre
enter reticeses.

of our diocese. † JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London. CHURCH PEWS AND SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniurs. The Catholic Clergy of Canada as respectfully invited to send for catalogrand prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews it the Brantford Catholic Church, and it many years past have been favored wit contracts from a number of the Clergy cother parts of Ontario, in all cases it most entire satisfaction having been epiressed in regard to quality of work, lowned price, and quickness of execution. Such as been the increase of business in the special line that we found it necessary son time since to establish a branch office Glasgow, Soctland, and we are now et gag manufacturing Pews for new Churc, sa that country and Ireland. Address— BENNET FURNISHING COM

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Reference: Rev. Father Bayard, Barni
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Octoran, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Re
Bro. Arnold, Montreal.