PAGES MISSING

disappointments from time to time. He lost his cattle by the distemper, and I

don't think the sheep pay so well. He has the Raheen farm all under tillage, too,

"My worthy sir," exclaimed old Isaac, as he shambled out to receive his visitor.

worthy father replied, as if in the charity of his benevolent heart he wished to believe that Maurice Kearney was not quite devoid of Christian principles. "I don't think he can. He lost too much by draining that bog; and he met with many disconclutionate from time to time. He

"What would you say he's worth ?" Mr.

Lowe asked, laughing. "He's an ould Bian, sir," replied Mat. "What is that ?"

you are mistaken," he added, "the fellow belonged to the lancers." "Well, now that you remind me uv id," returned Mat, seriously, "he has a warlike look. But the divil a far you'd ride him before you'd be axed, "What tan yard wor you bound for ?" "He'd do the spring work well for Mr. Kearney" reining Hore Roreford, reining up

Kearney," rejoined Bereeford, reining up his steed as they reached the gate of the

as he shambled out to receive his visitor, "I'm proud to welcome you to my humble residence—proud to welcome you to Wellington Lodgs. Come in, Mr. Lowe—come in. Darby, take Mr. Lowe's horse—take Mr. Lowe's horse. Mr. Lowe glanced at the "humble residence," and thought that Wellington Lodge, with its unplastered walls—for the house was unfiaished, though not new— was by no mears an inviting domicile. farmyard. Mat moved back a pace or two and sur-veyed "Waterloo," from his apology for a tail to his Roman nose. "He'll never hear the cuckoe," he bouse was unfinished, though not new-was by no mears an inviting domicile. "Sit down Mr. Lowe-sit down. Here is Beresford-here is Beresford." "A fine day, Mr. Lowe," said Beresford, advancing with his erm stretched out like a pump handle. "I hope you will dine with us to day," he added; and imme-diately the runaway look came into his countenance, as if he expected to be forth-with ordered out of the room, for his assurance.

"He'll never hear the cucase, "... observed oracularly. Mr. Lowe had become sufficiently ac-quainted with Mat the Thresner's figura-tive mode of expression to understand from this that Mat was of optinon the warlike steed would not live till the middle of April. "I'll turn in to speak to Mr. Kearney," he observed.

he observed. "I'll ride on and you will overtake me,"

"I promised M's. Kearney to be back "I promised M's, Kearney to be once to dinner," returned Mr. Lowe quietly. "I had a letter to-day, and it appears Sir Garrett is returning to the Continent im-mediately. I must be in Dublin early next week." "I knew Sir Garrett would not stay hear in Leland. I knew he would soon "This is a fine day for seed-sowing, Mr. Kearney," said the young gentieman, after riding round the headland; "and this land seems to be in very good con-dition for it." returned Beresford

"I drained and subsolied all this place," returned Maurice Kesrney, waving his hand to indicate the extent of his im. "I knew Shr Garrett wohn her ould soon go back to the Continent," exclaimed Mr. Issac Pender in a voicejalmost as big as his son's...the midges which seemed hovering about his head at the mention of the letter, vanishing when he heard that the Jaud-lord was about leaving Ireland without relating Tinnerary.

hand to indicate the extent of his im-provement. "And brought the water all down to the river by that leat. You see it would turn a mill." "I should not have expected that land

on the side of a rather steep hill like this would require draining." "The subsoil was like a flag, and all the

"The subsoll was like a flag, and all the water oczed through the surface," replied Mr. Kearney. "Look all along there be-yond and you can see the difference."
 "I certainly do see the difference," re-plied Mr. Lowe. "There, for instance, that field where the man is digging is not at all like this. Even the colour of the waits different "

"Why, Beresford — why, Beresford — is it going to ride that old horze you are? Where is your own horse?" old Isaac asked, in real surprise, as one of the poor tenants who remained hanging about the house in the hope that something might turn up for their advantege, led the two horses round form the stable. soil is quite different." "He's preparing that for oats," said Maurice Kearney. 'I don't know how that poor man is able to live and pay the

rent at all." The man looked up and touched his The man looked up and touched his hat, and they saw Mr. Beresford Pender passing within a little distance of him. Suddenly he stack his spade in the ground and started forward towards the road. But stopping short, after running some ten or twelve yards, he hastened back and commenced digging again with his head bent over his spade. "By Jove!" exclaimed Maurice Kear-ney, "Pender is down !" Mr. Lowe put spure to his horse and

"My own horse is after casting a shoe," Beresford replied. "Bat is it safe to ride that old horse?

Look at his knees-look at his knees." The animal referred to was a tall, raw-boned, hook-nosed, ill-conditioned brute,

"There's no danger," replied Bereaford, climbing into the saddle, in which he sat quite perpendicularly, with his elbows as far as possible from his ribs. "By Jove !" excisimed histrice Kear-ney, "Pender is down !" Mr. Lowe put spurs to his horse and galloped to the assistance of Mr. Bereeford Pender, who was lying motionless upon the road. "Waterico" was down, too, but was exerting all his strength in a strag gling effort to gather his bony carcase out of the puddle. "I hope you are not burt," Mr. Lowe

"I think we had better go," Mr. Lowe

observed, laughing. "It would be too bad if I went back without at least looking at

the houses of some of the tenantry." Mr. Issac Pender laughed too, and huffled about the room, rubbing his hands

instead of his face, like a very pleasant

old gentleman. "Why, Beresford-why, Beresford-is

orses round from the stable

"Where is Da:by, to open the gate ?"

his father called out. "I sent him of a message," Beresford answered, as he rode off upon the hook nosed steed, who, it may be remarked, re-joiced in the name of "Waterloo." Two of the poor tenants before alluded observed, for by the time he had reached the scene of the accident Mr. Pender had to ran to open the gate, dividing the bonour equally between them, as one raised the istch, while the other pulled up the long, perpendicular bolt. There was some delay and a little jostling, as in their hurry the two took hold of the same side of the gate, and then both let that side go and took hold of the other-after the the singing in his head would allow, whether the affair could be turned into and took hold of the other-after the manner of people who meet suddenly at a street turning; but at last each took his own side, and the gate stood wide open, the men pulling off their hats and looking, we are ashamed to say, as if they were ready to lie down and let "Waterloo" trample upon them, if Mr. Bereeford Pen-der so desired. But, it must be remem-bered. they were conceived and born an "outrage." "Didn't you see me fall ?" he muttered,

"Didn't you see me fail " he muttered, addressing the man who had been digging in the field, and who now came up lead-ing Mr. Pender's horse, and carefully wiping the mud from the bridle with the

MARGARET: A PEARL.

FROM HERI WEAKNESS CAME STRENGTH AND HER LIFE WAS NOT IN VAIN.

Not far from the beach where the oce ended its long travels there was a city and in this city there dwelt with her par-

and in this city there dwelt with her par-ents a maiden of the name of Margaret. From infancy she had been sickly, and although she had now reached the years of early womanhood, she could not run or walk about as others did, but she had to be wheeled hither and thither in a chair. This was very sad, yet Margaret was so gentle and uncomplaining that from aught she said you never would have though her life was full of suffering. Seeing her helplessness. the sympathetic

thought her life was full of suffering. Seeing her helpleseners, the sympathetic things of nature had comparedon and were very good to Margaret. The sunbeams stole across her pathway everywhere, the grass clustered thickest and greenest where she went, the winde caressed her gently as they passed, and the birds loved to perch near her window and sing their pretilest songs. Margaret loved them all —the sunlight, the singing winds, the grass, the caroling birds ; ahe communed with them, their windom inspired her life, ard this windom gave her nature a rare and this wisdom gave her nature a rare

beauty. Every pleasant day Margaret was wheeled from her home in the city down to the beach, and there for hours she would sit, looking out, far out upon the the ocean spirits that lifted up their white arms from the resiless waters and beckoned her to come. Oftentimes, the children playing on the beach came where Margaret sat, and heard her tell little stories of the pebbles and the shells, of the ships away out at sea, of the ever speeding ships away out at sea, of the ever speeding gula, of the grass, of the flowers, and of the other beautiful things of life; and so in time the children came to love Margaret.

Among those who so often gathered to hear the gentle sick girl tell her pretty stories was a youth of Margaret's age-older than the others, a youth with sturdy frame and a face full of candor and earneetness. His name was Eiward, and Carnet news. This bank was there to be was a student in the city; he hoped to become a great scholar some time, and he toiled very zealously to that end. The patience, the gentleness, the sweet simplicity, the fortitude of the sick girl charmed him. He found in her little stories a quaint and beautiful philosophy he never yet had found in books; there was a velor in her life he never yet had read of in the histories. S., every day she came and sat upon the beach, E iward came, too, and with the children he heard Margaret's stories of the sea, the air, the grass, the birds and the flowers. E iward loved Margaret; to him she was the most beautiful, the most perfect he was a student in the city ; he hoped to

was the most beautiful, the most perfect being in the world; her very words seemed to exait his nature. Yet he never spoke to her of love. He was content to come with the children to hear her stories, to look upon her sweet face and to wor-ship her in silence. Was not that a won

drous love? In course of time the sick girl Margaret became more interested in the little ones that thronged daily to hear her pretty stories, and she put her beautiful ones that thronged daily to near her pretty stories, and she put her beautiful fancies into little songs and quaint poems and tender legends—songs and poems and legends about the sea, the flowers, the birds, and the other beautiful creations of "I hope you are not hurt," Mr. Lowe nature, and in all there was a sweet simnature, and in all there was a sweet sim-plicity, a delicacy, a reverence that be-spoke Margaret's spiritual purity and wis-dom. In this teaching, and marvelling ever at its beauty, Edward grew to man-hood. She was his in-piration, yet he never spoke of love to Margaret. And so risen to his feet, and was ecraping the puddle off his left cheek with the nails of his fingers. Bereeford only glared all around him, by way of reply. He was thinking, as far as the confused state of his wits and

Beginning with the children, the world came to know the sick girl's power. Her songs were sung in maasion and cottage all through the land, and in every home all through the land, and in every house her verses and her little stories were re-peated. And so it was that Margaret came to be beloved of all, but ne who loved her best spoke never of his love to

ently, grown restless, many of the boys scampered into the water and stood there, scampered into the water and stood there, with their trouzers rolled up, boldly dar-ing the little waves that rippled up from the overiflow of the surf. And one little boy happened upon an old gum boot! "See the old gum boot," cried the boy, "See the old gum boot," cried the boy, fishing it out of the water and holding it on high. "And here is a little cyster fastened to it ! How funny !" Tastened to it ! How funny !" The children gathered round the cur-ious object on the beach. None of them had ever seen such a funny old gum boot, and surely none of them had ever seen such a funny little oyster. They tore the pale, knotted little thing from her foster-mother and handled her with such vary pale, knotted little thing from her foster-mother and handled her with such rough curiosity that even had she been a robust oyster she must certainly have died. At any rate, the little oyster was dead now, and the bereaved perch with green fins, that had been wont to bring her sea foam, must have known of her death, for he swam up and down his native cove disconsolately If befel in that same hour that Mar-If befel in that each hour that Mar-garet lay upon her deathbed, and, know-ing that she had not long to live, she sent for Edward. And Eiward, when he came to her, was filled with anguish, and, clasp ing her hands in his, he told her of his

MAY 31, 1890

garet had taught them. They wondered

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saret had taught them. They wondered that he came alone. "See," cried one of the boys, running to meet him and holding a tiny shell in his hand—the shell of a little oyster; "see what we have found in this strange little shell. Is it not basutful!" Edward took the dwarfed, misshapen thing, and lo! it held a beauteous pearl.

O little sister mine, let me look into

your eyes and read an inspiration there; let me hold your thin white hand and know the strength of a philosophy more beautiful than human knowledge teaches; beautiful than human knowledge teaches; let me see your dear, patient, little face and hear in your gentle voice the untold valor of your suffering life. Come, little sister, let me fold you in my arms and hear you are sufficient to be a sufficient of the second sister, let me fold you in my arms and have you ever with me, that in the glory of your faith and love I may walk the paths of wisdom and of peace. EUGENE FIELD.

IN MOLOKAI.

THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND BISTERS AMONG THE LEPERS.

A correspondent of the New York A correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "My pleasantest experience while visiting Molokai, was in making the acquaintance of the religious people who are working there. They are Father Conrardy, Father Wendelen, Mr. Dutton and the six Franciscan nuns. "Father Conrardy has been at the set-tlement colors on tan years. It is a

of the Sacred Hearts of Jeaus and Mary. His early ambition was to be sent as a missionary to China or Japan. The first duty assigned him was in Pondicherry, in the couthern part of India. There he remained for three years, and in 1874 he was sent to Oregon, where he isnored among the Umstills Indians until the time of his coming to Molokai. I spent an afternoon with him at his home in Kalawao and found him a most agreeable person.

"Father Wendelen lives at Kalaupapa. The is a German. about forty years of age. The best part of his work has been spent in the Marquesas I.lands. When the French took poseession there, being a German, he was forced to leave, when he was sent to Molokal. Both of these men have led wonderful lives. If their experiences were written they would read like a romance. Father Conrady among the Umatilla Indians and Father Wendelen among the canibals of the Marquesas have endured dangers and hardships far greater than what their life on Molokai requires. I believe them both to be brave, honest, sincere men. They are free from all vanity at d hoot at their be-

free from all vanity at d hoot at their be-ing regarded as martyrs. "I cannot speak too highly of the six nuns who are working among the lepers. In 1883 they came to Honolulu frem their convent in Syracuse, N. Y. Their first work was at a receiving station on the outskirts of Honolulu. There they labored faithfully for several years. The station was then abandoned and the Sis-ters sent to Kalaupapa. They live and work in what is called the Bishop Home, an institution founded by Hon. C. R. Bishop of Honclulu. When I visited them the Sisters had been there nearly two years. It was most pleasing to see them the Sisters had been there nearly two years. It was most pleasing to see the good they had accomplished. The Mother Superior, Sister Marianne, is a woman of great executive ability. I was told she was equal to accomplishing almost any task in business matters. During my visit she was engaged in superintending the construction of a home and school for boys in Kalawao. This wiry, amiable little woman gets up at 3 in the morning, performs her devotions and the duties at the home, then rides to Kalawao, two miles away, on a road so rough and rocky miles away, on a road so rough and rocky it would jolt the plety out of many a good body; then at work all day, some-times tramping about in the hot sun. Late in the afternoon abe returns home, performs her evening duties, and at low retires with a satisfied considered and her

her. The children were on the beach one day, waiting for Margaret, and they wondered that she did not come. Pres-wondered that she did not come. Pres-wondered that she did not come. Pres-Nor are her associates less enhaving cared for her family of sweet babse. Nor are her associates less en-thusiastic and industrious. One or more usually accompany her to Kalawao, or if not they remain to do the good they can at the home in Kalaupapa. "These women are true martyrs if any are to be regarded so. They are gentle, are to be regarded so. They are gentle, loving, enthusiastic, energetic. The good they have done gives evidence of their in-dustry. Their word and actions prove their contantment. Their sweet faces speak loudly of purity of purpose and honesty of intention. They scorn the idea of working for worldly praise."

To him death seems less terrible than sleep, For he has seen the happiness of dying. And no bad dreams disturb the tranquil bing

Cosmo Monkhouse in Blackwood's Magazine

OR,

remain as caretakers. Some of them were earning thirty shilling and two pounds a work with their horses. They were never so well off in their lives, and were always praying for their landlord. But when the work was finished, they saw whatever they had spared would soon be gone; and as they were after giving up, their land had spared would soon be gone, and they were after giving up their land— some of them thought they would get it back sgain, for his steward is a knowing man, and when he saw any of them unwill-BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ing to give up possession he used to give them a hint that if they did not give any them a hint that if they and hot give any trouble they might get back the farms, and larger farms-but when they saw they should leave even the houses at a week's "Here is Beresford ! Here is Beresford ! Here is Beresford ! Going to dine at Woodlands ! Going to dine at Wood-lands ! Going to dine at Woodlands ! Well, Beresford ! Well, well, Beresford, do you expect much company ? Do you expect much company to-day ?" "I think not to day. Only the family," replied Mr. Beresford Pender, in his mighty voice. Old Issac stood in the lawn in front of his own house, talking to three or four

wildering and unfathomable. He was not going to dine at Woodlands He was not going to dine at Woodlands -and old Isaac knew it; but old Isaac seemed haunted by the ides that Bereeford was going to dine at Woodlands at all hours and essaons, because Bereeford did dine at Woodlands once in his life. It might be supposed that he had recourse to this fiction in order to impress his hearers with a due sense of his son's im-menteers, but if old Isaac wars quite

portance; but if old Issac were quite alone, he would have muttered to himself times that Baresford was "going to

dine at Woollands." Mr. Isaac Pender did not at all resemble Mr. Bereford Pender outwardly. He was nervous and fidgety, and seemed per-petually on the look out for some threatened danger; to escape from which, judging from appearancee, he which, judging from appearancee, he unreatened danger; to escape from which, judging from appearances, he would go through an auger-hole; while Beresford looked a very dare devil, who would glory in finding himself in a den of lions, and seemed always defying creation Just think, if he had his rent paid up when the lease dropped, how much harder it would be to get him out than if he owed a couple of years' rent. He's an open hearted sort of man that never looks before him ; and I don't think Sir Garrett would like to press him at present." "Is Hanly threatening still to come down on you for that bond ?" Beresford in outred. in general to mortal combat. After scowling defiance at the avenue gate, Mr. Bereaford Pender turned into the parlour and commenced pacing up and down the uncarpeted floor. "No, no, colone!!" he muttered ; "that Old Isaac shambled all round the table Old Isaac shambled all round the table, and was again attacked by the midges. "I'm afraid," he replied at last, "I'm afraid, if we can't manege to get bim a farm, he'll do something. The two Don-nellys are giving up possession; and there will be no trouble about the Widow Keat-ing; but without Tom Hogan's farm there is no use offering their places to Hanly." "An' sure Hogan has no lase ?" "I know that. But he "No, no, colonel !" will never do. The scoundrels must be kept down, by ----- "We will omit Mr. kept down, by ——." We will omit Mr. Beresford Pender's oaths. Mr. Beresford Pender was as fond of

2

The True Lever. To him whose love flows on-beyond the

of life, whose days are fall of lonelinesses, But who within the heart's remote re-Hears the bright laughter of the living world :-To him, desight is as a ringlet curled Around his finger for a little space, Thet, slipping, leaves him thinking of a fee

Which laughed and wept, but now shall Weep no more.

"Well, Bereaford, be cautious. Don't con't think the insert pay but of the short of To him there is no treason in new love That wrong not any old, no faith in giving To wantless dead the crumbs that feed the living. Devotion house in watching wakeless sleep ; For bim his friends descend not to tre deep / f sulless graves, but with no clouded face Remains to cheer the remant of his race Between the green earth and the stars above. "I don't know," his father replied. "He was always extravegant. Always extrav-agant," he repeated, as if he were very sorry that so good a man as Maurice Kearney had not more sense. "But 'tis time enough to think of that. 'Tis the Ballyraheen butiness that's making me uneasy." And Isaac rubbed his face as if the midges began biting him again. "I'd hunt 'em," returned Baresford, "like rate."

To him, indeed, the world is as a "stage" From which there is no exit for the

The scene is crowded with the dear de-layers is crowded with the dear de-layers is over, but they do not go. But still he lives his part of log or wos Unlearned, unacted, as the Masterwill Dictates whose may-plotted drama fill The theatre of life from age to age.

To bim each year a benefactor seems That leaves him stores of happiness and sorrow; He meither hugs to days nor fears to-mor-

row; He welcomes winter as he welcomes spring : For he has shaken hands with suffering And seen the wings of joy, nor does he

scorn The gift of any day however born. In mist of tears or in the light of dreams.

"Now, Beresford-now, Beresford, don't be rash. These things should be done quistly. There's no use in making a noise when it can be avoided. If I had my own way I could manage them. But I don't like making a noise and exasper-ating people when it can be done in a quist way." To him the new is dearer for the old, To him the old for each new day is dearer His unforgotten youth seems ever nearer As though the ends of his were made to meet:

meët; To him the mingled cup of bitter sweet Is grown fanditar as his daily bread, Aud in the awfuld ark he rest his head With a hushed confidence that he is not bold.

"Now, Bereeford ! There is Stableton has his property cleared out to a man without even bringing out the Sheriff. I know 'twas rather expendive at first, but he got it back on the double after a little time; besides avoiding talk." "How did he do it ?" "Well, he let them run into arrears first, here there every to manage them. "Well, he let them run into arrears like, and then 'twas easy to manage them. They gave up one by one. Then he com-menced extensive drainage and improve-ments, and gave employment to all the small tenants on condition that they would give up possession, and they could them remain as caretakers. Some of them were consider thirty shilling and two pounds a

- lying Of those who bear green grass above their breast; And it there be a waking after rest. He shall not wake alone, but he shall be With all ne ioves and all he iongs to see; And if he shall not wake—he shall not weep.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY

THE HOOK-NOSED STEED,

"Here is Beresford ! Here is Beresford

should leave even the houses at a week's notice, they went to America while they were able. So that Stubbleton had his whole property cleared without as mu h a paragraph in the newspapers about it. He divided it into large farms, then, and got heavy fines and a good rent that more than repaid him for what he lost. I'm told he's thinking of standing for the country on Liberal principles at the next election. So you see, Bereeford, easy things are beat." "And do mane to say," Bereeford asked, "that you'd let the Ballyraheen fellows

"that you'd let the Ballyraheen fellows

if a swarm of midges were persecuting

him. "Well, if that could be done," he replied, "it might be no harm. But I don't see how it could be managed."

how it could be managed." "I was talking to Darby about it," rejoined his son, "and I think we can manage it." "Well, Beresford, be cautious. Don't

Now, Beresford-now, Beresford, don't

"No surrender !" muttered Beresford. "Now, Beresford ! There is Stubbletor

"like rate."

"that you'd let the Billyraheen fellows run two or three years in arrears?" "No, no; that would be too much. But I'd put out only a few at first and give their iand to the larger tenants. Then others would be expecting the same and they'd offer money to the small hold-ers for their good will. In fact they'd evict one another. The great point is to divide them; for when they pull together 'tis dangerous," added old Isaac, rubbing his face as if he were bent upon rubbing the ehrivelled skin off.

shrivelled skin off. "And what are you going to do with

Kearney ?" "Well, he owes about a year's rent, but I don't think Sir Garrett will press him. We'll try and let him alone for a while. Maurice Kearney is a good sort of a man, and his lease is nearly expired. I'd like to have him let run on till the lease drops, and then we could see what would be

"But if nothing else will satisfy

"That's true-that's true, Bereeford

Hanly ?"

"He's a first-rate horse for the plough," continued "Waterloo's" owner, patting him on the shoulder.

"He's a legacy," returned Mat Donovan

"What is that ?" "Wan uv them broken down jingle horses," Mat answered. "He means one of Bianconi's car-horses," said Beresford, in reply to Mr. Lowe's look. "They call 'em Bians. But you are mistaken," he added, "this fellow belonged to the lancer."

Mr. Beresford Pender was as fond of holding imsginary conversations with this "dolonel" as his father was of sending him to eat imaginary dinners at Woodlands. "I don's think," said Issas, closing the door carefully behind him, and looking under the table for a constaled assassin,

has improved the place so much, and pays such a high rent, and is so well able to pay it. I'm afraid 'twill make a noise if he "I don't think Mr. Lowe wants to have "I don't think mr. Lowe wants to have anything to do with the property. I don't think he does. I was afraid he came down to see about these completate some of the fellows are making. But he never went near any of the tenants. So that it was only Maurice Kearney asked bird down for few days' should be the can't be induced to go of his own free will. He's a headstrong kind of a man and I'm afraid he can't be got to listen to him down for a few days' should g. That was all. I know that must be the way." "But you wouldn't know what them Kearneys might put into his head," re-

turned Bareaford

"Well, well," rejoined old Isaac in his nervous anxious way, "I don't think they nervous anxious way, A don't think they can take any advantage of us. I don't think Sir Garrett would be bothered with stories. You see he didn't renew the ease for Kearney when I explained to him that the gentlemen of the country were opposed to giving leases. And when Mr. Lows will be after talking to them at the meeting he will understand how it is. But, on the other hand, if I was sure he But, on the other hand, if I was due he had nothing to do with the management of the property I'd rather he wouldn't go to the meeting at all. It might only put things into his head. And he m'ght set Sir Garrett astrav."

has cost him the labor of thirty long years to make it what it is now, like "a plece of the Golden Vein dropped among the rushes and yellow clay all around it," as Mat Donovan said. "muttered Baresford, "he ought "I think," muttered barestora, "he ought to know the danger of being in this part of the country. He ought to be made see it is no joke to collect rents with the muzzle of a blunderbuse looking into your of the country. He ought to be made see it is no joke to collect reats with the muzzle of a blunderbuse looking into your face at every turn." Old Isaac started, and, closing one the shutters, placed his back against the wall between the two windows, and com menced rubbing his hand over his face as

under a notice to quit ; it took the light

under a notice to quit; it took the light out of their mother's smile, and ploughed furrows in their father's face while he was yet young; it nipped the budding pleas-ures of childhood as a frost will nip the spring flowers, and youth's and manbood's joys withered under its shadow; it taught them to cringe, and fawn, and lie; and made them what they are now, as they made them what they are now, as they stand there with heads uncovered while Mr. Henry Lowe and Mr. Beresford Pen-der ride through the gate of Wellington

Lodge. They rode for half an hour in silence up They rode for half an hour in sitence up a narrow road that led into a rather wild looking gien among the hills. Mr. Lowe was busy with his own thoughts, and his companion, not being largely gifted with conversational powers, confined himself to staring at nothing out between the ears of the hoch mond stad "I know that-I know that. But he

of the hook-nosed steed. "That's Kearney's farm," he observed at last, "where the ploughe are at work." "I believe that's Mr. Kearney himself at the further end of the field," returned

Mr. Lows. "He has that place for twenty-five shillings an acre," continued Beresford. "It ought to be two pounds, but he has a lease.

"Ob, is that you, Mat ?" Mr. Lowe ex "Ob, is that you, Mat?" Mr. Lows ex claimed, on coming up with Mat Donovan, who was striding along in advance of Barney Brodherick's donkey-cart-Barney himself having disappeared down a ravine by the roadside to cut a blackthorn stick which had caught bis fancy, leaving Bobby to tumble after him if anything hannened to catch his fancy at the bottom

"That's true—that's true, Beresford. "Tis a hard case. A very hard case." And Isaac fell to rubbing his face again. The fact was Mr. Isaac Pender had speculated in railway shares, and burnt his fingers, and Attorney Hanly held his bond for a considerable sum. But if At-torney Hanly could get about a hundred acres of land adjoining his own, including Tom Hogan's farm, he would be accom-modating in the matter of the bond. To be sure he never said so—but a nod is as Bobby to tumble after him if anything happened to catch his fancy at the bottom of the ravine. "Yis, sir, I'm goin' to scatther this grain o' whate," Mat answered, pointing to a bag in the donkey-cart. "An' where the divil is Wattletoes gone?" he exclaimed, on finding the driver missing. But Bar-ney soon appeared with his black-thorn under his arm, and Mat walked on with the horemen. be sure he never said so-but a nod is as good as a wink from an eccentric attorney to an old land agent. And between these two worthles it will, we fear, go hard with poor Tom Hogan ; particularly as his "heart is stuck" in the little farm, which

"I'm told," said Mr. Pender, who seemed to have recovered the use of his tongue, "I'm told Mr. Kearney wants a horse ?

"Well, he was talkin' uv buyin'a horse as the spring work will be heavy ; and he don't like to be hard on the ould marehe's so fond uv her." "I'd sell him this horse I'm riding

cheep," said Mr. Pender. Mat eyed the hook-noscd steed, and shook his head.

aleeve of his coat-for "Waterloo" had set off for home at, for him, a very reset off for home at, for him, a very re-spectable trot-"Didn't you see me fall ?" TO BE CONTINUED.

CONVERSIONS.

"Quite a wave of sccession seems to be passing over the troubled waters of Augil-canism. Oaly the other day the Rev. C. W. Towneend, M. A., the principal of the Oxford University Mission at Calcutta, followed the example of the Rev. Luke Rivington, M. A., the head of the similar mission at Bombay, and submitted to the Catholic Church; and now it is stated that the Revs. William Tatlock, M.A., R. Besaley, M.A., George Clarke, M.A., formerly attached to such well known 'High' churches as Christ Church, Clap-ham (where the Sarum as distinguished from the Roman ritual is carried out in its entrety), Helmsley (Yorkshire), and St. James the-Less, Liverpool, have been 'received.' Moreover, since the beginning of Lent no fewer than one hundred mem-bers of the Church of England have joined the Catholic communion in one parish in "Quite a wave of secession seems to be the Catholic communion in one parish in North London ; and at Brighton, always North Dindon; and at bigdow, any verts are estimated at nearly five hundred. The Redemptorist Fathers at Clapham (whose monastery, by the bye, is the identical house in which the British and Foreign Bible Society was originated) have sitogether added to the Church up-wards, of one thousand persons."-Galignani's Messenger.

Fair Evidence for Everybody.

No one can doubt the great merit of Polson's Nerviline, for it has been placed in the market in 10 cent bottles, just to in the market in 10 cent solutes, just to give you the opportunity of testing its wonderful power over all kinds of pain. This is the best evidence of its efficiency, for every person can try for themselves. Polson's Nerviline is a positive (it cannot fail) cure for cramps, headache, colds, neuralgis, and the host of pains that flesh is beir to. Good to take, good to rub on. neuralgia, and the host of pains that near is heir to. Good to take, good to rub on. Go to any drug store and buy a 10 cent sample bottle. Large bottles 25 cents. The Ides of March.

"Last March mother caught a Cold, terminating in a very bad cough. Everything we could hear of was tried without avail. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was at last recountended and procured, The first dose relieved, and one bottle

entirely cured her." MISS E. A. STABNAMAN, Heepeler, Ont.

Then Margaret answered him : "I Then Margaret answered him: "I knew it, dear one; and all the songs I have spoken and all the prayers I have made have been with you, dear one—all with you in my heart of hearts." "YOU have purified and exaited my life," cried Edward; "you have been my best and sweetest inspiration; you have

aught me the eternal truth-you are my paloved !!

And Margaret said : "Then in my weakness hath there been a wondrous strength, and from my sufferings cometh the glory I have sought !"

the glory I have sought!" So Margaret died, and like a broken lily she lay upon her couch; and all the sweetness of her pure and gentle life seemed to come back and rest upon her face; and the songs she had sung and the beautiful stories ahe had told came back.

Of Great Value

Capt. D. H. Lyon, manager and proprietor of the C. P. R. and R. W. and O. R. car ferry, Prescott, Ont., says: I used Nasal Balm for a prolonged case of Coldin the Head. Two applications effected a complete and thorough cure in less than 24 hours. I would not take \$100 for my bottle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it.

Consumption Cared.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a slappic vegetable remedy for the speedy and per--manent cure of Consumption, Bronobilis, Catarrh. Asthms and all throat and Lung Affections, size a positive and radical cure for Nervous Lebelity and all Nervous Com-plaints, fiter having tested its wonderfal curative powers in thousands of cases, has fet in his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a deaire to relieve human suffering, f will and free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing with stamp. neming this paper W. A. NOYES, 3D Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A Marvellous Recovery.

A Marvellous Recovery. I was so ill with inflammatory rheuma-tism in 1982 that I was given up, and had all my eerthly business put in order. One of my sons begged me to get Burdock Blood Bitters. After the third bottle I could sit up alone and get a good meal, and in six weeks I was out of bed feeling better than I ever felt. I take three bottles every spring, and two every fall. MRs. M. N. D. BENARD, Main St., Winnipeg Man. If your children are troubled with worms

If your children are troubled with worms beach when Eiward came that day. He could hear them singing the sorgs Mar-

MAY 31, 1890.

their interest right to be ite frames and the administrators of their own laws and the requisitors of their own laws and the mell, are Protestants, all of whom reprint condition of things that naturally munt have the approval of theself overshelmingly Catholic constitu-encies. In his position of leader of the hore-born life of woother Protestants, all of whom reprint woother Protestants, all of whom reprint requisitors of their own laws and the secles. In his position of leader of the hore-born life of two other Protestant gentlemen, Messari to the secle of their or the mere numerical woother Protestant, beginning with the leaders to permate the poolie of America that fit the Irish were permitted to exercise their requestionable right of governing them-cute the Protestant minority. As a feutuation of so malicous an arguing them-selves the Society of Friends and a near relative of Alfred Webb, the respected more of Alfred Webb, the inewly-elected Protestant representative of the overwhelmingly Gatholic constitu-ency of Dangarvan. Mr. Harvey's fimily has been prominent in butters for mearly a cutury, and the writer, mendial banks. Youre. JOHN P. SUTON ARE INISH CATHOLICS INTOLERANT / The argument which is occasionally inged against home rule, that link constan-mer claiblanks. Youre. JOHN P. SUTON ARE INISH CATHOLICS INTOLERANT / The argument which is occasionally inged against home rule, that link core inder their rotestant spresention to their sationeer word the farmed catholic in the point of death and during the Harse of religious to election of a modified and the point of a band in a core of their stationer and publishing house in merical blanks. Youre. Mate Home Rites and present the beat of the series of religious internal statis and found a this right bas been prominent in their stationers and present by deal and the point of death and contolic in the point of death and contolic in the religious inder and present and of the Home Rites and present and of the there the therare of religious inder and pre

The argument which is occasionally urged against home rule, that Irish Catho-lics, if left uncontrolled by a superior power, would immediately begin to per-secute their Protestant fellow.country. men, is one that, to any one with even a moderate knowledge of Irish history and of the Irish people, carries its own refutation.

To suppose that a people who, from almost the earliest dawn of their authen tic history, have shown themselves exceptionally tolerant in religious matters, should, at the present day, from some un should, at the present day, from some un explained cause, change their character, and, as soon as they had gained a legal right to manage their own affairs, should be so infatuated as to imperil that long-hoped for liberty by engaging in a sense-less persecution of those who differ from them in religious matters, is surely a child the more information overthem in religious matter, is stridy a child ish supposition, only worthy of some over-zesious Orangeman. The lith Catholics having for centuries set their hearts on security home rule, it is scarcely likely that their first act as a free nation would be to do that which would be the most direct to the total bull of a bout a well. direct step towards bringing about a well-deserved forfeiture of a right which they hed shown themselves unworthy to re-

tain. It is a bcast of the Irish people that, in Ireland alone amongst E iropean coun-tries, there never has been a Christian Ireland alone amongst E iropean coun-tries, there never has been a Christian martyr, the early Obristian missionaries, in St. Patrick's time, having been allowed to preach their doctrines without moles tation amongst the pegan Lish. When, more then a thousand years later, in the reign of Q ieen Mary Tudor, Protestants were being persecuted to the death in England, English Protestant refugees coming to Ireland were allowed to live numolested, and to remain Protes-tants without interference on the part of the Irieh Catholic authori-ties. In the f Howing century, when Dr. Bedell, Protestant Bishop of Kilmore, was, with the Protestant Bishop of Elphin, in the hands and at the mercy of the Irish Catholic leader, after the "massare" of 1641, these two prelates were treated with respect, and allowed to celebrate the rites of their seligion by the very men who are falsely charged with having attempted to exterminate all the Protestants in Ireland. Writing of these troubled times—1621 1648—the Protestant historian Lelan says : "The Catholic number of salanuly to 1890 writing of these troubled times-1041 1648—the Protestant historian Lelan says: "The Oatholic priests labored zalously to moderate the excesses of war and fre-quently protected Protestants when danger threatened them, by concealing them in threatened them, by concealing them in their places of worklp, and even under their sltare." Forty years later, in 1689 1690, when, under King James II., the Irish Catholics had, for a few months, almost entire control of their own Parlia-ment, one of the first Acts paused by that Parliament was one "for securing liberty of conscience," which Act began by declar-ing "that it is the law of this hand of Ire-land that neither now nor ever again theil any man be presecuted for his religshall any man be persecuted for his relig-It is said to have to record that, immediately on the re-establishment of "Pro-testant accendancy in Ireland," under William III, after James' expulsion, the Irish Parliament, then exclusively Protestant, began the ensciment of the stroci-ous penal code, which was designed to crush and degrade the Irlah Catholics, and cruen and degrade the irnsh catholics, and to make them parlahs and outcasts in their own country. For nearly a century and a half, in flagrant violation of the treaty of Limerick, this unjust code was enforced with varying degrees of severity, until, in 1841, the Irish Catholic members until, in 1841, the Irish Catholic members of municipal. corporations, then first ad-mitted to some degrees of polltical power, had an opportunity of showing how well they had learned from their oppressors the lesson of religious intolearance. Their action, then and since, has been one of the most is remarkable displayee of religious action, then and since, has been one of the most remarkable displays of religious toleration recorded in history. Since 1841, Dublin corporation has elected four-teen Protestant Lord Mayors; and the Catholic cities of Cork, Limerick and Waterfield how he concentivaly around Catholic cities of Cork, Limerick and Waterford have had, respectively, seven, thirteen and twelve Protestant Mayors, nearly all these gentlemen having been elected to their respective cifices by cor-porations in which the Catholics had an orage helming mixelity. Other Iright overwhelming msjority. Other Irish Catholic towns have acted in a like manner ; but unfortunately the same can not be said of Belfast or Derry, in which cities "Protestant accerdancy" still pre-valle. Belfast, with 60,000 Catholic in-babitants out of a total of 208,000 in 1881, had not a single Catholic member on its town council; and neither Belfast nor Derry has had a Catholic mayor for hundreds of years. More than haif the population of Derry are Catholics, but their representatives are excluded from the town council by the high municipal franchise, which in most Irich towns pre-

CAN NOT EXPLAIN IT AWAY. A REFUTATION OF THE STATEMENT THAT IRISH CATHOLICS ARE INTOL. A REFUTATION OF THE STATEMENT THAT IRISH CATHOLICS ARE INTOL. ERANT-THE TORIES APPEAL TO RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE. To the Editor of the State Journal: English writers and speakers opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy of Irlsh self-government, when they visit this country, find themeelves at a loss to explain away the injustice of depriving a people of their inherent right to be the framers and administrators of their own internal affairs, a

noted that such fears are expressed almost, if not quite exclusively in those parts of U ster where Protestants form a majority Uster where Protestants form a majority of the population, or where, as in Derry, although in actual minority, they are numerous enough to maintain their se-cendency over the Catholics by the help of a narrow franchise, and to exclude them from nearly all elective efficies. In the south and west of Ireland, where Catholics form from ninety to nheety nine per sent of the neoulation, the wolce of in the south of Ireland, and he has always maintained the most friendly relations with his Catholic neighbors. He feels almost schamid, in face of the foregoing facts, to have to ask his feilow Irish Protestants as well as Englishmen and Scots-men, to throw aside their unworthy fears in this matter, and to treat Irish Catholics now with the same fairness and generosity which they, when in power, simost in-variably show to their Protestant country. variably show to their Protestant country-men. The remarkable testimony of Earl Spencer, who spent nearly nine years in Irelard as Lord L'eutenant, strongly op-posed to the Irish national party, is worthy of earnest consideration. Speak-ing at Chester, Jane 16th, 1886, he said : "I have had some experience of Ireland. I have been there for over eight years, and net Loop! know of any specific I have been there for over eight years, and yet I don't know of any specific instance where there has been religious intolerance on the part of Roman Catho-lics against their Protestant fellow-coun-trymen. I have known, and deeply regret it, that there have been signs of bitter religious animosity, but where has that animosity been shown ? Has t been shown in the provinces where the Roman

Church, is another question connected with the same subject, and we shall con-sign the task of answering it to a Protest ant minister. In the Philadelphia Public Ledger we find a report of a sermon on the Rubject recently presched by the Rev. Heber Newton, who heretofore had severe-ly criticized the Catholic Caurch. Having

ly criticized the Catholic Caurch. Having stated that the Catholic population of the United States had risen from 30 000 to 9,000,000 in 100 years, Mr. Newton re-marked: "But for the Roman Catholic Church the modern world would have been an impossibility. Tarough the Dark Ages the Church preserved what little there was left of culture. In the Middle Ages the Church proved the nursing mother of the new born life of bumanity. In the modern world the Roman Catholic Church continues her indispensable ministry to civilizition. She polishes the rude masses of society,

seif induigent Profestantism in a Cure u Ars and a Father Damien. He, who in some un'riendly hotel in a foreign land has had a child lie at the point of death and found at his right hand a Catholic Sister ready by day and night to nurse his boy back to life again, without money and without price. can never again and without price, can never again feel towards this Church of saints as he did in the complacent days of his callow Protestantism, wherein he saw only her numerous enough to maintain their as-cendency over the Catholics by the help of a narrow franchise, and to exclude them from nearly all elective cflices. In the south and west of Ireland, where Catholics form from ninety to nheety nine per cent. of the population, the volce of religious discord is unheard, and Catholics and P.otesants get on peacefal together in all the relations of life into which they are conitantly thrown. The present writer is an Irlsh Protestant, who has lived as a Protestant forty years in the midst of an intensely Catholic community in the south of Ireland, and he has always maintained the most friendly relations Boston Republic.

Borns are of loreign descent. Eoston Republic. We called attention in last week's Re-public to one of the startling effects of Godiess or purely secular education in Errope, by citing the incressid number of suicides among yong people in France in recent years. The Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims furnished, in a recent pastoral letter, additional proofs of the downward tendency of the rising generation in the French republic. His Eminence declares, and his declaration has for its basis the offisial record, that the average of crim inality has increase i three fold since 1870, and juvenile criminality four fold. In 1886, of 187,720 accused persons brought before the police tribunals, more than 23,000 were minors. In 1887 there were 191,108 accused, of whom nearly 30,000 were minors In 1886 the criminal courts convicted 580 belew 21 years of age, and seventeen below 16 years; in 1887, 649 below 21 and fort two holes 16. This convicted 5:00 below 21 years of age, abd seventeen below 16 years; in 1887, 649 below 21; and forty two below 16. This year already three murderers, all minors, have been executed in Parls, of whom the youngest was 16 years old. By encourag ing athelam and socialism among the shown in the provinces where the Roman Oatholics predominate? It has been shown in Ulster, where more than half of the population belong to the Protestant faith." EDMCND HARVEY. young, the French people are undermining the whole structure of their government. A Godless education produces a Godless state, and a Godless state cannot survive. faith." EDMUND HARVEY, Grange, Waterford, Ireland, April 18, It usually happens that when a Catholic clergyman or a Catholic nun "scapes," and j.ins the Protestant Church openly and ostentatiously, he or she has some

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wonderfully relieved by this medicine.
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Darien, Conn. "Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this prep-aration."-J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.



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3

SIR :- For years I have been sm :- For years 1 have been another work growth and after trying the best doctors in this locality with-out receiving any benefit, 1 tried Dr. Morses' Indian Root PHIs with the result that today I am a new man, completely cured. I would not be without them; they are the best Fill ever used. Yours, &c., Wz. Jacksos. Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian

After 25 Years. PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 34, 1985, V. H. COMSTOCK: DEAR SIR:-For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up filicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up il hopes of recovery; I was innable to stand upon my cet at times and was compelled to sit and do my iousework. In 1885 your agent called at my houss and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How ie replied, "By the use of **Dr. Morse's Indian Root PHEs.**" I decided to give them a trial and the he replied, "By Root Pills." **Boot PHIS.**" I decided to give them a trial and 0 result is that I am entirely cured and able to do n own work. All the neighbors around here use you Pills and say that they would not be without them. Yours, &c., Chila Joinson,

Disease of the Kidneys. QUARER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July 8. 1888.

W. H. COMSTOCK: DEAR SIZ: - Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root PHIs have effected a most remarkable cure. My Root Pills. Fils have effected a most remarkable cure. My mother was suffering from kidney diffeulties; they work a step. I bength a beeved was kabout the more set in the set of the set of the set of the set works, we have a set of the set of the set of the set works, we have a set of the set of the set of the set of the set works, we have a set of the set of the

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. W. H. COMSTOCK,

MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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very substantial reason for the act apart from conviction. We need not cite ex-amples to prove the trnth of this asser-N. Y. Catholic Review. A young Sioux woman of pure Indian blood, last week, entered a Benedictine convent in Dakota. Her father is Chief Crowfeather, a prominent Sioux. The ceremony of the entrance into the O.der was celebrated at the Benedictine convent at Vankton and Bihar Master practical amples to prove the will readily recall a tion. Every reader will readily recall a few. The O Gormans, the O'Connors, the McGlynns and the Hyacinths are con-spicuous in the list. The latest "escape" was that of Rev. John A Keul of Iron was celebrated at the Benedictine convent at Yankton, and Bishop Marty presided. She will be known in religion as Sister Catharine, and will devote her life to teaching the children of her own nation. Instances like this are rare enough in the United States, where the slaughtering pro-ceep hes hed bigher favor than the process Mountain, Mich. Mr. Keul went over to the Anglican Church, and caused great joy among the clergy and laity of that organization in the West. There was no organization in the West. There was no inquiry as to his previous record. He was embraced unconditionally as "a braad snatched from the burning" Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul supplied his new asso clates, when it was too late, with some interesting information concerning him. cees has had higher favor than the process of conversion. But under the old mis-sionaries it was frequent enough, and, had they been treated with justice, would have become the rule. Among Americans, however, the missionary spirit does not

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Milwaukee Citizm summarizes this very intelligently. It says: "It seems that the Rev. Keul has had a gradge against several portions of the decalogue. He considered the sixth commandment however, the missionary spirit does not prevail. This is the way the Forum puts it: "Is it not a noticeable sign that intellec-tual and educated ministers have almost ceased to preach the doctrines of their theology? It is partly because they have ceased to believe them, and more perhaps because they know that intelligent and educated people in the pews do not be-lieve them, and can no longer be made to believe them. Neither are they any longer effective for the conversion and regeneration of mankind." It is without doubt a noticeable sign. It is the pro-gress towards zere, which began with Luther and has continued logically up to the present moment and will continue until antibilation is reached. It was so with Arianism and will be so with Pro-testantism. Put a more noticeable sign. (according to the Catholic enumeration) especially too rigid for his consti-tution. Likewise the seventh command-ment. His convictions on these moral subjects equared with his method of living, subjects equared with his method of living, and as he found his record had gont bt-fore him in Catholic parts, he decided to appreciate the beauties of the Anglican creed at once." The Catholic body can afford to less such men better than it could afford to keep them. Our Protes tant brethren are welcome to them. As lorg as we get the Newmans, the Man-nings, the Hewits, the Fabers, and other brilliant thinkers we will not cry over the loss of the Keule, the O'Gormans and with Arianism and will be so with Pro-testantism. But a more noticeable sign for the Forum ought to be the contrary attitude of priests to day. They are still preaching the doctrines of twenty cen turies in the full glare of the rationalistic daylight. They have minimized nothing, hidden and dirguised nothing, and are prouder at this moment of the Son of God, of the Mass, the Real Presence, the Con-fessional, and Infallibility, than they were in Luther's time. Moreover, as the great others of that lik.

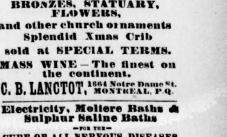
O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Mich., writes: I was saffering the most excrutiat-ing pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two tles effected a permanent cure, Minard's Lipiment is the Best.

One person in each locality cases arm a good-sized bag of goold at work some erm S200 day and up-vords, and ligt grand wages No one can fail who follows our di-rections. All is new, plain and Capital not required ; we start you. Either set, young of old You can live at home, giving works. Bither set, young of old You can live at home, giving work all your line of spars line 3500 during past few months; restoration in the international states of the great in Luther's time. Moreover, as the great heresy loses its hold on the high places and fades into thin air, the great truth, Catbolicity, grows younger and stronger and more beautiful in the eyes of men.

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THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Never, we believe, in the history of Canada, were the Catholics of this Province placed in presence of such clearly evident, imperative and positive duties as they are at the present moment. Until the elections of 1886 it mattered very little to Catholics as such what party ruled this Province, or who were in, or who were out of power. The CATHOLIC RECORD, as far as mere politics tion, Qaebec : are concerned, stands on neutral ground We firmly believe that preto day. viously to the date mentioned the Cath olics of this Province were about evenly divided in their allegiance to both sides of the local Legislature in Toronto. It happened, however, in an evil hour for the peace and prosperity of the country, that the Conservative party kicked over the traces and broke loose from the charlot of toleration that was lealing us on to the realization of a tranquil, grand and glorious Dominion. "The Mowat Lynch combina-

tion" cry was raised and shouted at every cross-road by every O:ange bigot who stumped the country for weeks previous to the last Provincial election. No reason was given by Mr. Meredith for this appeal to Protestant fanaticism, except that a few amendments in favor of the more efficient working of our Separate schools had been passed by Mr. Mowat's government, with the tacit consent, at least without any protect, of Mr. Meredith or any of his party. Mr. W. R. Meredith, it would appear, after having had an entente cordiale, with Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Bunting, of the Toronto Mail, opened the ball, and fired off the first gun of intolerance at a public meeting held in Port Hope some time before the Provincial elections. In this attaches to the report of Rev. Mr. Rez. speech Mr. Meredith flung to the breeze the banner of Equal Rights. He declared most untruthfully that every Catholic was compelled by law to be a supporter of the Catholic Separate schools; whereas all the Roman Catholic had to do, to support the common schools, was to declare his intention to the assessor or to the clerk of his municipality. On this sole flimsy pretext the battle cry of bigotry was raised and the no-Popery horse

ridden almost to death. On this sole flimsy pretext Mr. Mowat's government d of being dictated to, and of

plank, supremacy of the State in educa-tional matters; 3rd plank, educa-tion non-sectarian, and every ratepayer to support that system; 4th plank, ballot for Separate schools; 5th, the same inspection, the same examination, the same text-books for Separate schools of for General activates in the schools of the same text-books for Separate schools is the schools of the same text-books for Separate schools of the school of the school of the schools of the school o who started a crusade against the Separate chools in Manitoba. Thus was the fire of intense bigotry kept ableze up to white hest, until, at the distation of the Hamilton Speciator, Mr. Meredith delivered his famous Opera House speech in London. In this Opera House deliverance Mr. The same candidate for Parliamentary

Meredith, after quoting a paragraph from a Kingston paper and falsely charghonore, Mr. H. E. Clarke, stated on last Tuesday evening, at a public meeting in foronto, that "he was in favor of the ing Archbishop Cleary with its respon total abolition of Separate scoools as sibility, exclaimed, "Unite, unite against quietly and as speedily as possible." the common enemy, for there is danger

Thus progresses day by day the handt work of Mr. W. R. Meredith, who first to the community "-thus appealing to Protestants of all denominations to stand started the cry of Equal Rights for all, up against and ostracise an inoffensive except for Protestants to support Separate and helpless minority. How any man schools or for Bishops and priests to overcalling himself a Catholic can, by his vote, encourage such bigotry, surpasses look them.

But Mr. Meredith did not stop here. The Kulturkampf and Falk laws were introduced into the Prus-He went on to assail Bishops and priests sian Legislature by the "Man of who take any interest in the education Blood and Iron" immediately after the of the flocks committed to their charge. Franco Prussian War, Bismarck coveted "No man," he said, "who was not a universal power in Church and State. traitor to his country would have Kulturkampf meant secular education assented to legislation which admitted Falk Laws meant what Meredith means the right of the Church to define the by withdrawing the Separate school limits of its jurisdiction, and to hand over directly to the Church the control from the direction of the clergy, or, as he puts it, "the direct control of the hierof the educational affairs of any portion of the people of this Province." archy." In Prussia Catholic colleges How differently the benighted Catholic were closed and the professors, for the

most part Jesuits, were banished the country. Several of the latter wore government of Qaebec acts when it ands over to the Protestant Bishops and on the breast decorations bestowed by ministers the education of the Protestant Emperor William for distinguished children of that Province! We onote from the report of Rev. Elson I. Rexford. valor on the field of battle. No priest or Bishop was per-Secretary of the Council of Public Instrucmitted by law to enter a school or

"The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction is com-posed of ten members (usually Protest give any direction whatever to school teachers, or make any reference in their churches to those hateful and tyrannical ant ministers and Bishops) appointed by the government, five members aplaws. Several Bishops and many priests inted by the committee itself, and one were cast into prison, and subsequently member elected by the Protestant teachers of the Province. Tais comexiled from their native land, The result was an abundant crop of young teachers of the Fronce. Tais com-mittee is empowered to make regulations for Protestant schools, for Boards of examiners, school inspectors, text-books, etc., and has alone power to grant diplomas valid for teaching in Protestant schools." Infidels, Socialists and dynamiters who threatened the upheaval of society and the ruin of the nation. Bismarck saw the danger, when almost too late, and went to Canossa. The young Emperor If this law, custom and practice which William has dismissed the Iron Chancelprevail in Lower Canada do not hand over lor, and is now making giant efforts to to the Protestant Church the entire educa. ando the mischief wrought by the Kultur. tion of its own children, facts have no kampf, and has repealed the Falk laws. meaning. Yet Mr. Meredith and his But Mr. Meredith and his followers know friends say that "no man who was not a better. They are determined on giving traitor to his country could hand over Canada a trial of the Kulturkampf. They directly to the Church the education of make solemn engagements on public plat any portion of the people of this Proforms that, if returned to Parliament, they vinca," The Catholics have always done will pass the resolutions introduced by it in Quebec, the Protestants do it. and Mr. Meredith at the close of the session neither can be considered traitors to their country. Oaly Mr. Meredith, Mr. Creighmonths' hoist vis :

ton and the Orange fanatics who oppress On a motion to go into supply it was Moved by Mr. Meredith, and seconded by Mr. Wood, that all the words in the Catholics and insult and stone Bishops may be ranked as men loyal to their counmotion after the word "that" be struck out, and the following substituted : try. Are the conscientious Catholics or

out, and the following substituted : This House doth declare that the rights guaranteed by the British North America Act to the supporters of Sep-arate or dissentient schools are civil rights appertaining to them as citizens, and that the assumption that any Church organization or body, or the bishops, priests or ministers thereof, are entitled to control the ratemarer in the arrows the sound, patriotic Protestants of Oatarlo to be thus trifled with ? If any weight ford. a Protestant minister of good stand ing, writing in his official capacity as Sec. retary of the Protestant Committee of Public Lastruction, Mr. Meredith and his to control the ratepayer in the exercise and enjoyment of such, his individual right, or to command obedience to its or bigoted followers ought to hang their heads for very shame, and say "forgive us, we didn't know any better ; we had no eir direction by him or by the trusteen idea that you Catholics were so liberally of any such school in the exercise by them of such rights, or the performance by them of the duties delegated to the Unfortunately Mr. W. Meredith is unby the State, is wholly unwarranted and dangerous to the State, and ought to be willing to be educated or to be tolerant. resisted.

Two months ago, while the Parliament-This resolution was introduced on the ast night of the session. about 3:30 a.

Catholic Government of Q sebec for attend. ing to the work and seeing after the interests of Protestant Separate schools in Quebec. Mr. Meredith declares that the man who would advocate such toleration in Ontario would be nothing less than "a traitor to his country." All the supporters of Mr. Meredith must follow in the wake of their chieftain upon this point of the Kulturkampf, and allow no priestly inter-

ference in school matters, Mr. H. E. Clarke, on last Wednesday, in Toronto, shouted at a public meeting, that the Catholic priests and Bishops are throttling Oatario and equeezing its very life out, and sang aloud " Tae Churchman's hand is at thy threat, Ostarlo, Ostarlo," "for so surely," said he, "Is Mr. Mowat sustained so surely will this Province have the chains wound closer and closer around her and come more and more under the Deminion of the Roman Catholic Church." In fact, from Dalton McCarthy down to Mr. James L. Hughes, the only objection to Oatholic education made by the Tories is that they are more or less controlled by the hierarchy.

The same Mr. H. E. Clarke stated "The State must be supreme in educational matters. Especially when we see gentlemen like Archbishops Cleary and Duhamel and others of the hier. archy insist and arrogantly claim to themselves that the Separate schools are theirs, and that they are to manage the schools just as they please."

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, at a meeting in Newmarket, referred to Archbishop Cleary's interference in school matters and quoted from a late pastoral addressed to his clergy, and asked would the people of Oatario allow this ? (Great applause.) At the same meeting Mr. O. C. Robinson, the Tory candidate said : "He was in favor of the total abolition of the Separate schools and that his decisions were based on the utterances other. of the Roman Catholic hierarchy." In

fact the only objection he had to Catholic education was the position taken in their management by priests and Bishops.

We think his duty must be plain to every lover of fair play and toleration in this mixed community of ours. It must be plain to every patriotic citizen, be he Catholic, Jew or Protestant, bound strictly in conscience to exercise the privilege of the franchise on Thursday, the 5th in Toronto, and which got the six June, and by his vote help to extinguish forever the fisme of civil discord now threatening to consume the last vestige of religious toleration and civil liberty in this beautiful Province of Oatario. Let all men who wish to see every citizen of Canada "eit down in peace under his own vine and fig tree" rise up in rightcons indignation and crush the hydra. headed monster of bigotry that has already gained unenviable notoriety for Ontario in other lands. What is to become of Canada, what are likely to be her foture destinice, if incane Orangelem and reckless fanaticism are to be the pillars of her greatness ? An ed fice built on such questionable, not to ray rotten, foundations must inevitably fall, and great and irretrievable shall be the ruin thereof. We have every reason to hope that the stamp. Mr. Clancy has not the

great common sense of the people of same respect that Mr. Ross has for the

mittee of Public Instruction, in fact to act with open arms as Protestant ministers, as Deputy Minister of Protestant educs- The weeds thrown out of the Pope's tion and to receive a large salary from the garden are regarded as precions plants when put into Protestant soil. We shall probably next hear of the ex-priest lecturlog sgalnat Popery, from which he has had so miraculous an escape, after the fashion of the "escaped nun," Edith O'Gorman. Martin has been well advertised for this business.

CATHOLIC CANDIDATES.

We are told that two of the Tory can lidates, Mr. Sol. White, of Windsor, and Mr. Clancy, of Kent, are Catholics, and therefore shou'd be elected by the Catho. lic vote. All we have to say in this matte is that there are such people in the world as bass-wood Catholies. Mr. J. J. Hawkins, of Brantford, is a Catholic, but while in Parliament he spoke and voted in favor of Orange ascendancy, and there ended his public career. Honest men, Jew or Gentile, are preferable to Catholics of that stamp. In Ireland no such distinctions are made. At the last general elections such Catholics as the O'Connor Don, Col. Colthurst and many others who are not at

all bass wood Catholics, but plous, practical, God-fearing men, were left at home because on the Home Rale question they did not fill the bill. Abraham, a Jew, was elected by the Catholic city of Lim. erick, and a sound Presbyterian from Enniskillen, Mr. Jordan, represents the Catholics of the County Clare. It is absolutely sickening to be told in the newspapers and at meetings that such a man is a Catholic. Is he an honest man ? ride into power by raising racial and Is he a true citizen ? Caa his word be religious issues. depended on ? Is he a Catholic only in name? Is he prepared to take sides with the men who call his co-religionists "the common enemy ?" These questions and a few others might very reasonably be put to Mr. Sol. White and Mr. Clancy, of Wallaceburg, before any Catholic can safely register his vote for one or the

Mr. Clancy's opinion as to the teach-ing qualification is expressed thus : "With regard to the question of teachers in Separate schools, taken up by the bill of the member for North Grey, I have to say that the position taken by the Minister of Education greatly surprised, and would surprise, the people through out the Province. I can quite under-stand that when the Separate School Act was passed there might have been great difficulty in procuring teachers in the country, but I am one of those who country, but I am one of those who take the ground that while the teachers of religious orders set a good ex-ample, exercise a special influence, and take a special care in the children of the schools and feel a more than ordinary interest in their advancement, they ary interest in their advancement, they should have the same qualifications as the teachers in the Public schools. It is a sound principle not only in the teaching protession, but in every other profession, that there should be the highest test of efficiency before enter-ing into work. That test was applied in law and medicine and every other pro-fession, and I ask hon, gentlemen oppo-site whether the Roman Catholic young man or woman should not keep pace with their neighbors in this respect."

What greatly surprised Mr. Clancy was that the Minister of Education did not consider it necessary that our nuns should be marched down to the Normal School and made to stand an examination before men who would perhaps be modeled after the James L. Hughes Ontario will save the country now as it Sisters of St. Joseph or the Loretto And what are the principles of the nuns. Mr. Clancy may be, as he says, "one of those who take the Equal Righters? They may be summed up in the sentiment which is meant to ground that while the nuns are good be understood by all readers, and which and pious they should have the same is contained in the preamble to the qualifications as the teachers in Public address which was recently issued to schools and that Catholic young men the electors of Ontario expressly for and women should keep pace with their neighbors." Who denies all this. Mr. Olancy ? Are not the ladies of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of St. Joseph just as well qualified as the young people just issuing from the forcing houses and cramming establishments of the Public and High

ers where in the Public schools they have

No doubt Mr. Clancy will be thunderstruck when he hears all this, and it would be only serving him right to let him stay

THE NO-POPERY PLATFORM.

aencies some Catholics are endeavoring to influence Catholic electors especially to support the Conservative candidates, under the false pretence that Mr. Meredith and his party entertain no hostile feeling egainst the Catholic body. The Clatholic voters should be on their guard against the false representations of these DATLIABDE

To sealst the candidate of the pretended Equal Rights party, Mr. Meredith drove from Port E'gin, twenty-six miles, to Kincardine. There he was received by a number of the members of the Conservative Association, and an address was presented to him, in which occurs the following passage :

"While as a party we have decided not to bring into the field a Liberal Concervative candidate for the representation of Centre Bruce, we feel that in supporting Mr. Shaw, Q C., the nominee of the Equal Rights Association, and of many others who cannot longer assist in maintaining in power the Mowat Government, we throw our influence and assistance in favor of a gentleman who has the true interests of the Province at heart, and whose platform accords in the main with that advocated by yourself."

Did Me. Meredith repudiate this identification of his platform with that of the Equal Righters ? Not at all. He "thanked the Conservatives and Reform. ers of Kincardine for the stand they had taken during this election. His was a platform of which the Conservative party could well be proud, and one upon which the Reformers of the country could stand. (Cheers.) He asked the Conservatives and Reformers of Centre Bruce to stand shoulder to shoulder and elect Mr. Shaw, the Opposition candidate, to represent them in the new Legislature." So says the Empire's report of the proceedings.

Mr. Meredith, then, accepted the statement of the Conservative delegation which waited on him, that his policy and that of the Equal Righters is the same. Yet, at a meeting held a few evenings ago at Lumbeth, in favor of Mr. Tooley's candidature, Mr. Elliot, barrister, of London, declared that Mr. Meredith was unjustly accused of raising racial and religious cries.

schools ? pose a he dare to their chi publicly pursue t forget th Catholics against w Ontario . mind the attack of ham upon tion of Pr reason th that they to educat language It griev Catholics, friendship their eye tillty to t OFOUS AS attack up Not as against (Toronto that fiery reproach. It was st the election "It is Roman (not be in to ray ag subjects, selves top right to b applause These Clarke w vative C. want a el dith wer prejudice have all words al pudiatir was he fr approved still held him in t were ide Why sho the Cath having s true the ported M power ; Presbyte had vote would n from the Clarke's in the Pa of hatre this spirl for supp appealed in 1886. madeto o: Presi nominat would 1 nominat sgainst 1 that in disloyal Catholic didates, Eset B:t North 1 refuse t Mr. Me themsel and hier

payers w

MAY 31, 1890.

four ; in cities we have but four teachers where the Public schools have eight. "Your children have beaten ours," said a Public school teacher one day after an entrance examination. "I have but one class, the high 4th, in which I have nothing else to do than prepare for the examination. Your teacher has charge of two classes, the low 4th and the high 4th, and her work is divided, and yet out of seven you

passed five, and out of fifty I only passed wenty-three."

at home after the 5th of June.

We have learned that in certain constit-

No one who has followed Mr. Meredith's preches inside and outside of the Legisla. tive Chamber, and his votes on all the masures introduced by his lieutenants in that body, doubts the anti-Catholic spirit with which he is animated, but if any doubt remained, his course in Centre Bruce ought to be enough to convince the most incredulous that he hopes to

governing the country by the late Archbishop Lynch. The Ross bible was then trotted out. This was a selection made by fifty Protestant ministers elegant and instructive passages of Holy Scripture and, with a change only of one word, accepted by the late lamented Archbishop of Toronto. Cart. loads of campaign literature headed "The Lynch Mowat Combination" and a "Mati. lated Bible" were fling down at every district school-bouse and country tavern in the Province. The frantic appeals of Messrs. Meredith, Dalton McCarthy and Banting did not avail, however, to secure a majority for the party of bigotry. The Mowat Government was sustained by larger majority than ever before. Most probably the Protestant horse would have died a natural death had not the Jesuits' Estate Act agitation been stirred tion up a year ago last February. Although the Province of Ontarlo was in nowlee concerned in this matter, although its interests were not, to the extent of one dollar, affected by the provisions of the Jesuits' Estate Act, yet the agitation grew apace; pulpit and platform, town hall and lecture-room, were made to ring with the cry of Jesuit intolerance and the aggressions of Rome. The Queen was appealed to and petitioned to override the express wishes of the people as formulated by large majorities in the Parliaments of Quebec and Ottawa. In her Mejesty's name, Lord Stanley set his gubernatorial foot right down upon the uncalled for and insane sgitation of the fanatics. But the bigotry of the country was stirred to its lowest depths, and Mr. Meredith's party kept on adding fuel to the flame. The Mail was incessant and atroclous in its crusade against French-Oanadians, their tithe system, their cures (priests) and their schools. The dual language sgitation was

s were being held in Toronto, we quoted copiously from the report of Rev. Mr. Rexford, and drew, what appeared to us, and we fancy to all our readers, a very striking contrast between Mercier's liberality and Meredith's intolerant bigotry. Bat to what purpose? When the rumor spread through the country, and was hailed with joy in many quarters, that Mr. W. Meredith was backing down from his lofty perch of Orange ascendancy, and shaking off his truculent subserviency to the Equal Rights party, we too felt s thrill of joy and exultation at so unexpected a conversion. But Mr. Meredith's speech in the Pavilion at Toronto destroyed the two flattering illusion, and gave the lie direct to the too pleasing rumor spread abroad by his friends, in the delusive hope of saving his political honor and restoring his battered reputa-

disposed, so tolerent and so fair."

Not only has Mr. Meredith resumed the obnoxious course of utter condemnation of Catholie education and vile vitunera tion of the Catholic hierarchy, but his abettors and followers see no other way to victory or success at the polls on election day than by re echoing the no Popery cry. Thus we have the Mayor of Toronto. Mr. Clarke, Tory candidate, who owes his position as Mayor to the Catholic vote. saving publicly in Toronto when asked what about Separate schools :

"I regret their existence, as I believe them to be inimical to the best interests of all classes, and I hope to see the day when they shall cease to exist."

If the Mayor of Montreal or Quebec spoke thus of the Protestant dissentient chools of Lower Canada whata furore il would create in this Province.

On the same occasion and at the same meeting Mr. H. E. Clarke, another candidate, said :

Plans of Trian high an I is and

"I stand here to night by the Mereschools. The dual language soltation was dith platform : the 1st plank, equal allows a Protestant minister, Rev. Elson treat. It is just the old story prests was dith platform : the 1st plank, equal allows a Protestant minister, Rev. Elson treat. It is just the old story prests was dith platform : the 1st plank, equal allows a Protestant minister, Rev. Elson treat. It is just the old story prests was dith platform : the 1st plank, equal allows a Protestant minister, Rev. Elson treat. It is just the old story prests was dith platform : the 1st plank, equal Region of the Come prove faithless to their duties are received in many places we have but two teach- schools the taxes of the Catholic rate-

It was intended to embarrass the government, as it would be utterly impossible to discuss so grave a question at that late hour. The meaning of the resolution is that the interference of priests, Bishops or ministers in school sffairs "is wholly unwarranted and dangerous to the State, and ought to be resisted." Such language as this was used by the Jacobias in the French Revolution, when it was resolved to cut the heads off the opposite party. The next move of Mr. Meredith will be to make it a penal offense and punishable with fines and imprisonment for any parson, priest or Bishop to meddle in chool matters, seeing that such meddling "is wholly unwarranted, dangerous to the state, and ought to be resisted."

For this threat of penal law against Bishops, priests and parsons, Mr. Clancy voted with all the other bigots, Creighton, Craig, Meredith, etc.

In his London Opera House speech, as already stated. Mr. Meredith declared that "no man, who was not a traitor to his country, would hand over to the Church the control of the education of any portion of the people of this Province," Hon. Mr. Mercier allows the Protestant Church in Quebec to regulate its own schools, to appoint its own teachers, and its own Protestant Government Inspectors, of whom there are eight all told. No doubt this is why Mr. Mowat and Mr. Mercier are such friends, and why both were held up to contempt on the occasion of the famous London Opera House speech, when Mr. Meredith said "It was largely owing to Mr. Mowat that Mr. Mercier ssomed into existence." But this Mr. Mercier allows the Protestant

Church to control the education of the Protestant children of that Province. He French Protestant congregation in Monallows a Protestant minister, Rev. Elson | treal. It is just the old story -priests who

did four years ago, and that every lover of freedom and good government, every man having a vote in the country who "loveth justice and bateth iniquity " will be early at polls on the 5th June to vote down Orange accondancy and uphold a government that is willing to grant justice to all.

EX-PRIEST MARTIN.

As we expected, the pretended plot concerning which the no Popery papers the Mail, Empire, Montreal Witness London Fres Press, etc., made such a noise has been thoroughly exploded. Instead of a conspiracy of Catholic Bishops and priests to evade the laws, such as these branches of knowledge superficially papers pretended to be in existence, it is treated and sun over in the High now seen that ex-priest Martin's sudden schools, and nothing properly inculcated departure from Montreal was entirely his own ast. He had a transitory fit of penitence for his wrong-doing. He has returned, and he states that he had gone to the Trapplet monastery at Tracadie, N. S. He sava :

"He had gone there of his own a "He had gone there of his own accord and also said he had been very kindly treated there by the Superior, who is a Belgian. During his stay there he pretty much followed the same kind of a life as the other monks, but had the freedom of the grounds at all hours. He was furthe grounds at all hours. He was fur-nished with books of meditation on the lives of caints, and was often spoken to by the Superior on his past life and ex-horted to reform. During recreation time Mr. Martin was allowed to go out shooting and fishing. As time went on Mr. Martin informed the monks that his recreation from wife and family men Mr. Martin informed the monks that his separation from wife and family was breaking his heart, and expressed a desire to return home. They exhorted him to stand by his early faith, but the ties of love were stronger than Church, and he was allowed to take his own course."

The reporter who interviewed him states that he will probably be given charge of a

the present campaign. Though the sentiment is concealed under a mass of verbiage, about a connection between Ohurch and State which has existence only in the brains of Mr. Dalton Mc-Carthy and the other concocters of the address, every one knows that its meaning is that the Catholic Church is to be schools? We hear it on all sides, and subjected to persecution in Ontario, and, read it in every newspaper, that there if possible, throughout the Dominion, are too many objects of study, too many under the pretext that she is enjoying special privileges not granted to Protestants. Catholics are to be deprived of the right to educate their children in or solidly learnt, Our nuns and accordance with their religious convic-Obristian Brothers take more time tions, and Catholic priests, especially in mastering difficulties and are more Jesuits, are to be driven out of the conscientious in imparting knowledge, country for no other reason than that and therefore must be at least as well they are zealous in the discharge of their qualified to teach as those who have duties ; and to effect all this the Cathopassed through the High schools. Mr he body are maligned at every so called Clancy may stand surprised, in fact par-Equal Rights and Orange Lodge meet. alvzed, to hear all this, especially when ing. Catholics are to be excluded from it comes from a Protestant gentleall offices under the Government, and man like Minister Ross. The results Protestants are to be incited to persecute of the entrance examination all over the them in all their social relations. province prove that Mr. Clancy aimply

This is in reality the platform on which underrates the nuns and Christian Broth ers, of whose qualifications he proves him. Mr. Meredith stands when he allies himself most grossly and unpardonably ignorself with the Equal Righters. Have not the organs of that party, and Mr. Mere. ant. The results were, as seen in the Blue Books of the year 1889. 58 per dith's organs actually grumbled that, out of the hundreds of teachers employed by the cent. from Separate schools passed the entrance examinations, and 59 per Education Department for the Normal cent, from Public schools passed, thus and Model schools, there are a couple showing only 1 per cent. in favor of of Catholics? Have they not com. the Pablic schools. This is really a won- plained that priests are sometimes derful result, if we take into account the elected by the people as school disadvantages that must be met and over. trustees ? Have they not endeavored come in Catholic Separate schools. Thus, by foul means to soize for the Public A B.

Smith for havi has con 8378 : "I Baptist who vi Smith r a few re subject "that if sins be would Baptist discove If he t and has Taere a the wor Mr. P. ever ho pressed as to en denied tell hi unless sins ? convict Cathol why n gation people 88 W88

in the dals a natura that si is the Mr. Po fesses As ope hypoc domes MAY 31, 1890.

forget that Mr. Meredith has declared Catholics to be the common enemy against whom the Protestant majority of Ontario should combine. Let us bear in mind that he supported the fanatical attack of the ex M. P. F. for East Durham upon the French-Canadian population of Prescott and Russell, for no other reason than that they are Catholics, and that they are making a laudable effort to educate their children in their own

language as well as in English. It grieves us that there are to be found Catholics, so blinded by their personal friendships and attachments, as to shut their eyes to Mr. Meredith's bitter hostility to the Catholic Church, and so traitorous as to support him in his virulent attack upon their religion.

Not satisfied with his own utterances against Catholics, at the meeting in the Toronto Pavilion, Mr. Meredith allowed that fiery zealot, Mr. H. E. Clarke, to reproach the Mowat Government because it was supported by many Catholics at the elections of 1886. Mr. Clarke said :

"It is a fact that were it not for the Roman Catholic vote, Mr. Mowat would not be in power. He had not one word to ray against his Roman Catholic fellow subjects, but if they chose to band them selves together. Protestants have the same right to band themselves together. (Loud applause.)

These are the words of the same Mr. Clarke who stated at the Lindsay Conservative Convention that his party do not want a single Catholic vote. If Mr. Meredith were not appealing to Protestant prejudice egainst Popery, he should not have allowed Mr. Clarke to utter such words at his own meeting, without repudiatirg them on the spot. But so far was he from doing this, that he positively approved of them by his statement that he still held the views before expressed by him in the London Opera House, which were identical with those of Mr. Clarke. Why should Mr. Clarke have singled out the Catholics as worthy of reprobation for having supported Mr. Mowat ? It may be true that if Oatbolics had not supported Mr. Mowat he would not be in power; but it is equally true that if Presbyterians, if Methodiste, if Baptists had voted against him in a body, he also would not be in power. It is evident from the applause which followed Mr. Clarke's words that the assembly present in the Pavilion was animated with a spirit of hatred against Catholics, and it is to this spirit that Mr. Meredith is appealing for support in the present contest. He appealed to the same anti Catbolic spirit in 1886. Certainly if an attempt were made to excite hostility against Methodists. or Presbyterians, or Baptists, these denominations would resent it, and it would be very unjust for other denominations to band themselves together against them for such a reason. We trust that in these constituencles where some disloyal Catholics are endeavoring to gain Catholic support for Mr. Meredith's candidates, as in East Simcoe, West Kent, East Bruce, North Euex, West Hastings, North Middlesex, etc, the Catholics will refuse to be hocd-winked, and will resent Mr. Meredith's wanton insults against Roman Catholic religion in this Province North LANARK. ves and the Oatholic pri

payers who desire to support Catholic of. Therefore is the theory and practice schools ? Is it not their intention to im- of auricular confession the only true and pose a heavy penalty on Catholics who sure way to obtain pardon for sin. dare to give a religious education to Especially would this be the sure and their children ? And Mr. Meredith has safe way if Mr. Porter had been duly publicly proclaimed that he intends to ordained a priest of God and had the breathe over him at his ordination say. ing : "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them." But there is a good tial Government assistance given in this deal of inconsistency in men of Mr. way. Porter's stamp, who on occasion let out the truth, and for some perhaps un. ians, and quietly enjoyed by them, we find worthy object, introduce men like Justin Fulton to befoul the pulpit in maligning ten acres in Eldon, a plot in Artemeela, the time bonored and soul saving institution of sacramental confession.

> CHURCH AND STATE IN ONTARIO.

"Complete separation of Church and State." This is the war-cry under cover of which Mr. Meredith, the bogus Equal Righters, the Orange Lodges, the Anglican Synods, Ministerial Associations, the Presbyteries, and Conferences of various Protestant bodies are making their attack on Catholic Schools, and on the Govern. ment and people of Quebec. It is in

vain we tell them that we ask nothing for Catholic schools except the money of Catholics. We do not ask the State to give religious education to our chil. dren ; we only ask that Catholics shall be free to give such education to their own children, and that while doing so they

just, and in all fairness there should be tion on Victoria Square, Toronto, a town no opposition to it. And as regards the plot of seven acres in Warwick, and Province of Quebec, we have only to say that it is the business of the people of that Province to settle their own affairs, and to decide for themselves whether they shall support the Church by voluntary contribution, or by levying upon themselves a tax which can be legally collected. The Province of Quebec does not tax Protestants for the support of the Catholic Church. Protestants, either in Quebec or Ontario, have no right to complain if the Catholic people of that Province prefer to impose upon them. solves the tithe system.

But it behooves not Satan to reprove sin. Juvenal says : "We may parden the white man who makes sport of the black, but who can endure to hear with. out indignation the Gracchi reviling rebels or Varres abusing rogues ?"

The skirts of Ontario Protestants should be very clean of all connection between Church and State ; Ontario Protestants should be very free of receiving Government aid for Church purposes, before abusing the Lower Canadian Cath olics for taxing themselves for the support of the Church. Are they so? Mr. Meredith, in his Toronto Pavilion of Quebec tell those of Ontario

that the Baptist Home Missionary Society SAYS : should vacate Reserve A at Port Arthur "I thought that this battle of Church and State had been fought and settled, and that it had long sgo been determined what the bounds were of the State's juris. diction, and where the bounds of religious jurisdiction were ; and I thought that in this Province of Ontario there had been

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

to Catholic School Boards, and 138 to Public School Beards in the Province. It is interesting also to notice what denominations among Protestants have been specially favored in this way. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptiets and pursue this same policy. Let us not representatives of the Apostolic college Congregationalists have denounced very loudly all connection between Church and State ; yet they have not refused substan-

> Among the grants given to Presbyter two grants, being over two acres in Brant, nearly two acres in Wilberforce, two acres in Priceville, a town plot of ten acres in Sudbury, ten acres in

Medonte, five in Oco, two grants in Paisley, being, respectively, ten and two acres, nearly four in Warwick, ten in Nottawasaga, two in Fordwich, three and a half in Eugenia, over two acres at Port Arthur, one at Stisted,

nearly an acre in the town of Trenton one acre at Matawathcan, one in Proudfoot, ten in McKim, two lots in Huron, besides numerous others which we need not enumerate. The Methodists have fared equally well, In Minden they obtained a two acre plot on 9th May, 1889, and they hold, besides, four acres on St. Joseph's Island, ten in Monteagle, five in Mon-

teith, one in Macaulay, one in Stephen. son, one in Wilberforce. one in Glenelg, two and a half in Fordwich, two and shall be free from the burden of educating half in Thornbury, one and a half in those of other people. The demand is Sirewsbury, one acre in a valuable posi-

other valuable properties. The other denominations we have named have also received similar grants. The Anglican Bishop of Huron has received extensive grants, and also the Bishop of Algoms. These right rev. gentlemen were peculiarly fiery in their depunciations of the Quebec Government for restoring \$400,000 to the Catholic Church for educational purposes, and to cancel a just claim for property which had been confiscated long ago.

In Mount Forest alone, the following properties are held by free grant to dif. ferent Protestant Churches : The Presbyterians have seven acres in different plots on Fergus street, the Wesleyan Methodists have an acre on the same street, four acres on Main street,

half an acre on Egremont street and five eights of an acre in another plot on Main street. The Province of Quebec has never attempted to interfere with the disposition of Oatario public lands since Confederation. If Ontario has the right to meddle with Quebec in such matters, why should not the people

speech, answers this sflirmatively. He

granted in 1886, the Baptists of Lunark the property given to them in 1885. that the Mattawan Presbyterians and the Wilberforce Methodiats should vacate the premises of which they got an ab-olute separation of Church and State from one end of the Province to the possession in the summer of 1889? Mr. Meredith's cry that the Catholic Church of Ontario is subsidized by Gov. other. But it seems to me, sir, that we did away with the connection between ernment is merely dust thrown into the eyes of his Orange followers.

NORTH LANARK.

Mowat supporter should and must be a Caldwell; supporter from the fact that it is the policy of the Mowat Government, not that of Mr. Caldwell, which is on trial. No intelligent Catholic will have any difficulty in deciding how Dr. Pres-ton would vote upon the very amend-ment supported by Mr. Caldwell, for the very central plack of the Meredith plat-form is the total abolition of Separate achools. The broad question which ridden by their clergymen, I would like

to know what is abuse so far as true man-hood is concerned. If any man takes that platform it is simply a platform of

schools. The broad question which should determine as to how the Oatholics of North Lanark should vote is not Mr. Caldwell's attitude on the Separate School Amendments, but rather the policy-the platform of the two parties policy-the platform of the two parties now appealing for support to the elec-torate of Ontario. The Mowat Govern-ment has stood by the Catholics of this Province in the very teeth of opposition prejudice and is disposed to do justice to the Catholics of Ontario; though it must be con-fessed that according to their num-bers, the Catholics of this Province have not yet received their just share of patronage. The Meredith Creighton patronage. The Meredith Creighton Hughes combination contemplate robbing the Catholics of this Province of their dearest and most cherished rights. In such a crisis it is to be hoped that every Catholic of North Lanark, than none more sterling can be found in this Province, will give a hearty sup-port to Mr. W. C. Caldwell, the Governought not to be raised in connection with political questions. Proceeding, he said he ment candidate for North Lanark. A CATHOLIC. would not go into this question of French A CLEVER SPEECH. kick them every morning before breakfast for having brought out their complaints At a public meeting held in Toronto on the 21st, Mr. Tait, the Liberal candi date, delivered the following very pungent address on the questions of the day :

"Ex Ald. Talt, the second of the Reform candidates, was given a rousing reception as he stepped to the front. He congratulated the audience on the large number of ladies that were in the building, and he congratulated himself on the fact that his prother candidate had made a fairly long brother candidate had made a fairly long speech, and that Hon. S. H. Blake was to follow bin. Therefore they would not ex-pect a long speech from him. He had driven twenty five miles the day before along the shore of Lake Huron. and had listened to the sound of his own vices for the Catholic majority and Protestant four hours—(langhter)—so that he had strained it and it was not in good order. The andience knew that Liberals were characterized by liberty of online the catholic minority in Ontario. If the Protestants of Oatario characterized by liberty of opinion-(applause)-ro he took the liberty of disenting from one of the assumptions of his friend and fellow-candidate, Ald. Mc. rriend and fellow.candidate, Ald. Mc. Dougall, who had just spoken. Mr. Mc-Dougall hed assumed that there were R formers who were foolish enough to ally themselves with the so-called Equal Rights movement. He did not believe there were any. (Applause). A voice in the audience—Ycu will find

out on June 5. Mr. Tait replied suavely to the unknown, who had a voice like a foghorn and had several times previously made it heard : "If I were in the country instead of in the city I should think that some of the farmers had neglected to tie up their calves," a remark that hit the occ their caives," a remark that hit the occa-sion so aptly and so thoroughly that the sudience went into a fit of laughter, which lasted for several minutes, and was renewed as Mr. Tait commenced cain to mask the provider of the several minutes. again to speak. The gentleman with the voice was, however, silent henceforth. Now, continued Mr. Tait, I ask you to support Mr. McDougall and myself-1 about from every Protestant that BY THE WALLS OF DERRY they would fight first. (Prolonged ap-plause) He would not respect Protest-ants if under these circumstances they did always place Mr. McDougail before my-self when I am asking for votes_I ask you to support us as your candidates, not because we are good, fair subjects, but because we believe in the record of not act in this way, and he would say further that he would not respect the further that he would not respect the Roman Catholics of this Province if they the Mowat Government in the past. (Applause) I am exceedingly pleased that we know that we are not called upon on this occasion to any great ext-tent to defend the record of the Mowat Government because that is not attacked to any great extent. So far as its finan-cial record is concerned, we are saved all trouble in that respect. The Mail, an Opposition newspaper, had said on two occasions that the Government of the Hon. Oliver Mowat in handling the finances had been economical and clean —(cheers)—and that no charge could be that we are saved all souble in that respect. The Mail, an Opposition newspaper, had said on two occasions that the Government of the Hon. Oliver Mowat in handling the finances had been economical and clean —(cheers)—and that no charge could be the Mowat Government in the past. (Applause) I am exceedingly pleased

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FALSE PRETENCES.

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The following rungent letter from a clear-headed, honest Protestant, Mr. Thos. speaking sgainst other people. (Cheers). B. Scott, appeared in the London Advertiser But tell me one single thing Mr. Mere-dith has said he will do to alter the

But tell me one single thing Mr. Merci dith has asid he will do to alter the present state of things. HE HAS NEVER SAID he would abolish the Separate schools. Some other people may do it who do not realize the effect of their words. But Mr. Moredith knows that 1/—and this is only an outrageous supposition—(chere)—if he was ever able to get there, and if any of the strong Equal Righters were to call upon him and were to say: "What are you going to do about it ? When are you going to withdraw the legislation that is to sweep away the pestilential Separate echools ?" he would asy, "I don't intend to do it." And if they should asy, "Were you not going to meet and check the hierarchy? Didn't you say you would turn and eay, "Point to sny passage in any exerch or letter of mine to Archibishop for what he asys is mitchlevou, his speech contains no suggested remedy n for what he asys is mitchlevou, his speeches rouse feelings ob bitterness be-cause of how men worship, feelings which ooght not to be raised in connection with political questions. Proceeding, he said he cause of how men worship, feelings which opolitical questions. Proceeding, he said he political questions. Proceeding, he said he political questions. Proceeding, he said he cause of how men worship, feelings which on the to be raised in connection with political questions. Proceeding, he said he go to the more divided Methodist and Catholic Churches with an appeal to unite together, and unite with the Presbyterians to crush the English schools, but he declared his option that Church as a common enemy ? Would the Conservatives felt like hiring a man to that be either Christian or statesmanlike ? "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." I wonder Meredith and his party on this question so soon. Had they spring the question just before an election some people might have been induced to believe them, but there had been time to ment as that of "Unite, unite against the ment as that of "Unite, unite against the show how upressonable were the claims they made and how complete the record common enemy," expressed by a man looking to the Premiership of Ontario, is simply monstrous. Howling over the of the Government. There were two ways in which, if they were determined, the simply monstrous. Howling over the French language in the schools, shouting "danger to the State" because a crucifix was found in one of their schools. Would it Separate schools could be abolished. One was to follow what the Mail had said and "emash confederation into its original have been surprising had a Presbyterian estechism or an English Church prayer fragments" and allow the majority to do as they pleased. Were they going to go into that kind of smashing? Or the book been captured in a school house used for Protestant worship on Sunday ? Would it have been echoed and re-echoed by press other way might be taken. There were four parties to the bargain, and platform, and shall I say pulpit-(I am ashamed as a Protestant)-but I must say pulpit, too. Yes, there was found a crucifix What is a crucifix ? You agita-tors claiming to be Christians, answer me were to come to a unanimous conclusion this. You know it is a figure of Christ upon this matter and were to go to Eng-land for power to make the change, the English statesmen would say in the most upon the cross. Is that not the hope of Protestaut and Catholic? What danger to the State if the children should ask, "What meaneth this?" Would an explanpolite terms, "Gentlemen, you are a most intelligent and estimable people, but you ation be dangerous to the children ? ation be dangerous to the children (The danger of the State rests at the door of Meredith and his supporters. Another complaint is that Mr. Mowat refused to give the ballot to the Separate schools. No supporter of "Separate schools" has asked for it. Mr. Meredith are only one fourth part in this compact ; bring your brothers along and let us know what they have to say about it." But, he said, let us suppose another thing here just now. Let us suppose for a mo

ment that five or six dozen of these has asked it to be male compulsory, not having a petition from a single supporter of Separate schools: Should Mr. Mowat grant it because Meredith asks for it? ardent Protestants who want to smash up the schools at any expense were transferred down to Quebec to live there. Suppose the Roman Catholic majority were to go to them and tell them that their (the Protestants') children were not being properly trained, that their teachers The party is now trying to make capital out of the "Equal Rights" cry. That has now got bolled down to complete separa-tion of Church and State. Is the Meredith party propared to accept that? Young were not properly trained, that they were under the control of the clergy and that they (the Roman Catholics) were going men can yet remember when that party men can yet remember when that party lay snugly in the lap of the State, gorging themselves at its expense till choaked off by the Liberal party, and though now scarcely out of their wallowing condition for the sake of office they suddenly blos-som out into exponents of equal rights. Give them office and their natural affinity for dit will scon, land them argin in the to right their grievances and improve their condition. If such a proposition were made there would be heard a united

for dirt will soon land them again in the mire. THOS. B. SCOTT. Vanneck, Oat.

CATHOLIC PATENT INSIDES.

"The Oatholic editorial convention at Cincinnati last week discussed the use of patent plate matter, but with what result we are not informed. The best Catholic papers avoid the use of such Catable papers avoid the use of such matter and properly so, too; for it a paper is to be "edited," the editor must select his matter in his Catholic sanctum and not have it showed into his columns from the feature of a bitseric intermediate Catholic subscribers are willing the municipality and compel Catholics to collect their own taxes. He would ask any Conservative irate. pirate. Catholic subscribers are writing to pay \$2 or \$2 50 per year for a good Catholic paper, but they feel cheated in paying \$1 a year for a pagan patent in-side with Catholic veneering."—Milwauor Equal Righter present if they would be party to such a thing-that Roman Cath-olics should have to assist in paying the ing-that Roman Cath kee Catholic Oitizen assessors and then collect their own rates This castigation is severe, but, we

and hierarchy.

A BAPTIST MINISTER ON CONFESSION.

Smith, who is under sentence of death for having murdered his wife in this city, has confessed his guilt. The Advertices ssys : "Rev. W. B. Porter, of Talbot street Baptist Church, was the first minister who visited him after his conviction. Smith received him cheerfully, and after a few remarks Mr. Porter introdued the subject of futurity, and expressed a view "that if the prisoner did not confees his sins he would not receive pardon." It would be interesting to know in what Baptist work on theology Mr. Porter discovered this truly Catholic doctrine. If he believes in it, why not preach it, and have it practiced in his own church ? There are other sinners besides Smith in the world. Probably there are sinners in Mr. Porter's congregation. Does he ever hold to the same language that im. pressed so deeply the condemned man as to extort a confession from him who denied his guilt before ? Does he ever tell his people not to hope for pardon unless they are willing to confess their sins? If dropping into the ear of the convicted man one mere doctrine of Catholic teaching effected his conversion, why not try it on the ears of his congre. gation ? We do not say that Mr. Porter's people ought to make open confession, as was done lately in a Baptist Church in the United States, when great scandals and the breaking up of families naturally resulted. What we suggest is that sinners should confess in private, as different character from that which they is the custom in the Catholic Church, for Mr. Porter holds that "unless a man con-

Popery campaign. fesses his sins he cannot obtain pardon," The return shows 177 grants to variou Protestant Churches, and 29 to the Oatho-As open, public confession would lead to hypocrisy, to lying and soandal and lie Church in Ontario. For the erection domestic infelicity, it must not be thought of school houses we find five grants made

Octario." While Mr. Meredith made this assertion Multiple Mr. Meredith made this assertion A plain and incumbent duty restr A plain and incumbent duty restr he was perfectly aware that large grants of land have been constantly upon every Catholic in connection with given to the various denominations of the Province for church sites or denom. It the context of the Province, for church sites or denom. is in every instance and under every cir cumstance to support the Reform can inational cemeteries. A few such grants have been made to Oatholics, but the didate and thereby vote confidence in the Mowat Administration, which has pro tected the rights of the Catholic minorgreat bulk of them have been given to different Protestant sects. Are we ity of Ontario against the fanatical attacks going too far, then, if we say that Mr. of Mr. Meredith and his followers. Let Meredith purposely misrepresented the no local, personal or minor question shut truth in order to excite the bigotry out from the mind of every Catholic this plain duty. There may be constituencies where the Catholics feel justly dis-pleased with some certain vote or action of the Reform candidate, but the of the audience he was addressing ? That he deliberately made this false assertion, in order that he might ride into power by means of the hatred he could excite against Oatholics ?

Ostholics of Ontario should remembe that every Reform candidate is a pledged supporter of the Mowat Administration, and that each ballot cast for the purpose Oa the 5th of February, 1890, Mr. Mer of punishing a Reform candidate edith's lieutenant, Mr. Creighton, of the delinquency is cast against the Mowat Government and against the Hon. C. F. Toronto Empire, obtained an order of the Legislative Assembly for a seturn of free Fraser, who has so nobly championed in this Province the Oatholic cause. It is true that in North Lanark the Catholics grants of land made since Ist July, 1857. to persons and corporations, and as we feel justly aggrieved at Mr. Caldwell's recent vote on the Separate School can readily guess Mr. Creighton's object in moving for this return, we may rest assured that Mr. Meredith did not over. Amendmenta, but in view of the fact that Mr. Caldwell in his candidacy has the hearty sup-port of every member of the Mowat Government and that there is no reason to doubt but that Mr. Caldwell, if elected, look the fact that the return was presented to the House on the 19th March. Mr. Creighton undoubtedly intended to get information which would enable will support the Government, it becomes the plain duty of the Catholics of North him to show what Mr. Meredith asserted Lanark in this instance to put aside, for the moment, any personal feeling and in the Pavilion, that Catholics were pampered with large free grants of land, the moment, any personal feeling and give a hearty and generous support to Mr. Caldwell. The Catholics should remem ber, too, that when the question of French schoole came up in the Legislative A sam-bly Mr. Caldwell supported the policy of the Government, and that however wrong his vote on the Separate School Amendments may have been to elect while Protestants were left out in the cold. The fact that, as yet, neither Mr. Greighton nor Mr. Meredith has made use of this return to adorn their speeches, or the columns of the Empire, hows that it gives information of quite a could successfully use during their no-

ould b brought against them on that score. (Cheers.) That saved a good deal of trouble. Nor was it necessary to go over a large number of the acts of the Legislature of Ontario under the leadership of Mr Mowat. That legislation displayed Another thing their opponents would abolish was the payment of the salaries of the Separate school In-spectors by the Government. He atnderful wisdom and constant desire to give equal rights to all classes of the community. (Cheers.) An evening news-paper had said that he (Mr. Tait) had left the Reform party and gone over to the the Reform party and gone over to the Equal Rights party. There was method in the madness of that evening newspaper. (Laughter) It wanted to help its pet candidate (Mr. E. F. Clarke), and it thought it could help him by saying that Mr. Tait had gone over to the bigots. It was an appeal to a certain class of electors in this city. He would be sahamed to one of the speakers address the meeting one of the speakers address the meeting on that question. He brought his voice down to that religious whisper in which a man speaks when he is awfully in earnest, and he breathed out, "Gentle-men, would you believe that the Gov ernment of the Hon. Mr. Mowat have become so lost to decency that they pay only half the salary of the Public School Inspectors, while they pay the whole salary of Separate School Inspectors?" This enormous statement was probably In this city. He would be assumed to stand on any platform and say that he did not believe in equal rights to every man, of every creed and of every country. (Oheers) And the reason he had sup-ported Mr. Mowat's Government in the or his

This enormous statement was probably believed by some of the audience. Now he would call their attention to the fac past, and the reason he was standing upon that platform to support it, was that he believed that Government had fully and constantly manifested a desire to give everyone equal rights. (Cheers) Equa give rights was a fine term. But he feared that the equal rights advocated by some that the equal rights advocated by some gentlemen were of a very peculiar kind. It reminded him of the old Scotchman's definition, "Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is any other doxy you like." (Cheers and laughter.) Their idea was to get all the rights and privileges they could for them-seives, and not to recogn'z, the rights or refulices of anybody else. (Applaque.) their share in the general expense, their opponents said this was not equal rights.

POPE LEO'S FELLOW-STUDENT. privileges of anybody else. (Applause.) One of the candidates in Toronto had said that he accepted Mr. Meredith's platform. More than sixty years ago two youths were fellow students in Rome, was Irish, the other Italian. What was that platform ? It was a plat form of abuse against a class of his fellow close of their studies both were ordained

bly Mr. Caldwell supported the policy of the Government, and that however wrong his vote on the Separate School Amendments may have been, to elect his opponent Dr. Preston would be but to put in power the Meredith party, whose purpose, plan and policy is sub-versive of all Catholic rights and privi-leges in Ontario. Were the present in North Lanark a mere been, to elect the source of all Catholic rights and privi-leges in North Lanark a mere been, to elect in North Lanark a mere been, to elect whose purpose, plan and policy is sub-versive of all Catholic rights and privi-leges in North Lanark a mere been, to elect the source of all Catholic rights and privi-leges in North Lanark a mere been, to elect the source of all Catholic rights and privi-leges in North Lanark a mere been, to elect the source of all Catholic rights and privi-contest in North Lanark a mere been, to elect the source of all Catholic rights and privi-ter the source of the sourc to the priesthood, and each went forth to duty; one to Ireland, the other to his native province in Italy. The Irish-man named Meehan remained an humble curate to the day of his death : the Italian named Peeci, is still living and is now the head of the Universal to put in power the altereditin party, whose purpose, plan and policy is sub-versive of all Catholic rights and privi-leges in Ontario. Were the present contest in North Lanark a mere bye-election there might be some justi-fication in the Catholics opposing Mr. Caldwell, but in the present crisis every of his death : humble curate to the day of his death : humble curate to the day of his death : humble curate to the day of his death : humble curate to the day of his death : humble curate to the day of his death : the Italian named Pecci, is still living and is now the head of the Universal Ohurch. The Irish curate was the Rev. C. P. Meehan, whose death we recorded of the bistory of the Canderation of Kilkenny and own conduct, that their doings are ever.

must say, richly deserved. It no doubt has special reference to a very pretentious New York paper published by a tended a Conservative meeting, and while he occupied a back seat he heard patent medicine man.

REASON AND RELIGION.

Religion is fast becoming an unknown force in quarters whence a better state of things mi, ht be looked for. Some so-colled preschers are among the worst. One Dr. Townsend, Unitarian, lately exclaimed :

"Orthodoxy is surely disintegration. Religion cannot be built on a book. It must have a new basis-knowledge. When men shall utterly trust his reason,

be would call their attention to the fact that there were about fi'ty Public School Inspectors, and about the average of their salaries would be \$1,200 or \$1,300 were a few men in Algoma and Parry Sound, making an additional \$3,000 Did not Roman Oatholics pay their share of this expense ? Their share was about \$12, 000, and because the Government paid the salaries of these men, after they had borne their salaries of these men, after they had borne their salaries of these men, after they had borne their salaries of these men, after they had borne their salaries of these men, after they had borne their salaries of these men, after they had borne their salaries of these men, after they had borne

following words : "The only road open for us to be Chris-"The only road open for us to be Chris-tians, consistent with reason, with moral rectitude, and with a proper respect for our-selves, is to become Catholic. For the ex-positions of Christian doctrines by the-Catholic Church are consonant with the dictates of reason, in harmony with our moral feelings, and favorable to the high-est conceptions of the dignity of human nature." nature."

One

At the

It was following out the dictates of this eager desire for the truth, guided by an enlightened reason, that brought into the Catholic fold Brownson, Hecker, Ives, the two Huntingtons, Fathers Hewitt and Walworth, and scores of others. The doors of our Church are always open to such .- Pittsburg Catholic.

Scotland has 173 Catholics schools, at-tended by 37,376 children.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Good . bye. F. L. STANTON.

There's a kind o' chilly feelin' in the blowin' o' the breas, And a sense of saddess stealig' through the treas o' the treas; And a mist seems fallin' dreary on the mountaics towerin' bigh. And I jeel my checks grow thery as I bid you all good-bye !

6

"Good-bye," the winds are sayin'; "good-by." the trees complain, As they bend low down an' whisper with their green leaves wet with rain ; "Good-bye," the roses murmur, an' the bendin lilles sign As if they all felt sorry I have come to say good-bye.

I reckon all have said it some time or other

And easy like, with eyes cast down, that dared not look aloft For the trars that trembled in them—for the lips that chocked the sigh, When it came aswellip' from the heart an' made it beat good bye!

I didn't thick 'twas hard to say; but standin' here alone. With the plesant past behind me and future dim unknown. g commin' yonder in the dark-the tear

A giomnic' yonder in the unit the came to my syste. And I'm wee ping like a woman as I bid you all good by c.

The work I ve done is with you; may be none things went wrong. Like a note that mars the music in the sweet flow of a song; But brethren-when you think of me, I only ask you would Say as the Master said of one: "He hath gone what he could."

And when you sit together in the time as

yet to be, By your love incircled firesides in the val-love have a past come before you, and with something like a sign. Just say: 'We sint forgethim since the cay he said 'Good-bye'!'

-Atlanta Constitution.

verop the intellectual facilities of his child; he is neglecting to store its mind and memory with the principles of science, he is, therefore, neglecting to supply an ele-ment, without which there is no educa-

But how about number three ? Num

ber three is a man that we often meet with. He is an indifferent Catholic. He

tion

BLESSED JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE.

Quebec Daily Telegraph, May 7th. We publish to day a full report of the eloquent sermon preached at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday morning last by Rev.

with, the is an indifferent Candid. The is more interested in business and in poli-tics than in the affairs of eternity. He is not what the world would call a bad man, but there is an absence of good in him. Al-though he gives his children no shockingly Father White, C. SS R, on the occasion of the festival of Biessed John Baptist De La Salle, which is as follows : though he gives his children he successfully bad example, he does not encourage them to virtue by any good example. But one pleasing trait in number three is the in-terest he takes in his children. He sees that his children are clothed comfortably "Bring up your children in the discipline and correction of the Lord." (Ephes.

vi, 4) My dearly belowed Brethren, on the 19.h of February, 1888, our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, in virtue of the Apostolic authority, and with the advice of the Car that his chulter are coined comfortably and even elegantly. He provides nour-ishing food for them in abundance. He watches with interest their progress in learning. He is anxious to have his chil-dren write a good hand and spell cor-rectly; he wishes them to be intelligible and pleasing reaches; a shore all he wishes dinals of the Sacred Congregation, solemn-ly canonized several servants of God. On the same occasion the Holy Father decreed and pleasing readers ; above all, he wishes

the same occasion the Holy Father decreed that the honors of beatification be paid to several others. Among the latter, that is, among those servants of God whom Christ's vicar declared blessed, there is one whose name should be held in special benediction in this parish, and whose life declares a truth which all, but especially Christian secrets was thoroughly underthem to be advanced in mathmatics. Now, number three fancies that there is too much religion taught in Catholic schools. Every minute given to cateschools. Every minute given to cate-chiem is a minute taken from something, in his eyes, more important ; he therefore sends his children to a school in which the declarge a truth which and but optimity Christian parents, must thoroughly under-stand and constantly act upon. The name of which I speak is the thrice blessed name, Join Baptist De La Salle The truth associated with that name, and which you must thoroughly understand and reduce to practice is this: It is important to give

children a Christian education. I said the name of Blessed De Ly Salle should be held in benediction in St. Patber three is not educating his children. Eiucation, as I told you, comprehends a three fold development: the develop rick's parish. In this parish, dear brethren, there is a body of men who have left home ment of the physical, the development of the intellectual and the devolopment of the moral faculties of the child. and father and mother, who have re nounced the worldly honors and riches Nowadays the term education is fre quently used in its narrowest and most and pleasures, that most men eagerly seek after, and have chosen to wear themselves out in conferring on the boys of this parish an education which will fit them for their imperfect meaning, as implying merely a cultivation of the intellectual faculties.

duties in this life and lead them to the Men, even, who write articles and books on education, take no higher view of the subject. Hence the vague and incorrect bliss of the life to come. The good men of whom I speak are well known to you. They belong to that phalanz of Christian herose-known to the world as the Christian Brothers. The Chris-tion Brothers, or, to be accurate, the Institute of the Rethers of the Christian Schools owe idea which the people have of education. Mind, dear brethren, instruction is not

world as the Christian Brothers. The Christian Brothers, or, to be accurate, the Institute without being educated. Mind, dear brethren, instruction is not education. A man may be instructed without being educated. But it is impossible for a man to be educated without being educated. Number three's children are receiving instruction. They are being instructed. Number three's children are receiving instruction. They are not being educated. The word education comes from the latin word educate to the body as they are familiarly called, do good, and the acknowledged that the Brothers, as they are familiarly called, do good, and the acknowledged that the scale without is also universal, that the good done by them, is in calculable; that is known to God alone. But all the good done by the Brothers redounds to the bonor and glory of the the scale and the scale and glory of the scale and the scale and glory of the the scale and the scale and glory of the the scale and the scal

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made up of three letters m, and a, and n, so, three letters, I might call them, three ele-ments, three ingredients, go to make up education. The letter m, by itself does not make the word man, neither do n and a, not make the word man, hether downad a, make that word, but you must have all three letters together, m, and a, and m So it is, dear friends, with education. A man that gives food and clothing to his man that gives food and clothing to his child, but neglects to send him to school and church, and who otherwise neglects to instil into his mind principles of zeience and religion, is not educating his child. By merely providing food and clothing for his child, he is developing the child's physical feculties; he is doing only one-third of his duty, while he is leaving two-thirds of his duty undone. He is neglect-ing to give him learning, and he is neglect-ing to make him virtuous Another man does something more. This man is ap-parently, perhaps really, a plous man. He provides healthy food and warm parently, perhaps really, a plous man. He provides healthy food and warm clothing for his child. He, moreover, sees that his child assists at Mass on Sunday and holidays of obligation. At home, he speaks to the shild of God and of its duties, he gives the child a good example. But this man fails to send his child to school, his child is growing up ignorant, he is not learning to read, nor cipher, nor to sign his neme. Is this man educating his child 7 No. To educate his child he must do three things, but he is child he must do three things, but he is child to grow up strong and healthy, and he is in-stilling into its heart principles of morals and religion, but he is neglecting to de welop the intellectual faculties of his child ; he is neglecting to store its mind and school masters, by these very deeds proved to the world and to posterity that they sadly lacked education, that few moral principles, or false ones, had been instilled

In the subsen less deplorable ; she has been less an object of commiseration than her proud sister across the water. The Itsh learned that one must do unto others as the would have them do unto bim; they learned that it was not lawful to steal; that a man, be he king or pearant, can have but one wife; that what God her thing as a "Church established by law," the fitsh learned that there is no such a thing of the persecutors of the Itish. Hence, in the eyes of earnest and thinking men, and according to the inspired word of God, the condition of schoolless Ireland

man, and according to the inspired word of God, the condition of schoolless Ireland and in the name of the fathers have present and in the name of the fathers and mother G. diess Eugland. "Better," says the Holy Ghoet, "is a man that hath less wis-feast. Oontinue in the footsteps of your The been better than that of Popeless and G.diess England. "Better," says the Holy Ghoet, "is a man that hat less wis-dom and wanteth understanding, with the fear of G.d, than he that aboundeth in understanding and transgresseth the law of the Most High" (Eccles. xix, 21) What I have just said, dear brothren, is not intended as a thrust at Eugland. My purpose has been to illustrate the mean ing of education, and to bring cut the element to which the most importance must be attached ; namely, the regulation of the heart and its effections. Man of

numb.r three's stamp attach most im-portance to the cultivation of the intel-lect, and neglect the moral training.

Catholic educators bestow as great care on the cultivation of the inte others do, and the success with which they cultivate the intellects of their pupils, at all times, equals and not unfrequently out measures the success of other educaname of God is scarcely mentioned : in which there is neither prayer, nor crucifix, nor image of a saint to raise his child's mind to heaven. Is such a man educat-ing his children ? Many, perhaps most, at tors. The educational reports of more than one country prove the truth of this assertion.

the present day, would answer yes Bat their answer wou'd be incorrect. Nam-Bat Oatholic directors of youth do not confine all their labor to the cultivation of the child's intellect. They endeavor to do two things: they endeavor to make their pupils scholars and at the same time

true, edifying Christians. Hence Catho lic teachers, while giving knowledge to their pupils, give them also the principles iciples which will moderate and direct its use, and prevent it from being applied to the worst of purposes. They, therefore, speak to the child, of God, of the incarnation of to the child, of God, of the incarnation of Jesus Christ, the value of the soul, the enormity of sin, the rewards and pun-ishment of the other world. In Catholic schools, the very surroundings speak re-index to the child. The scueifr, on the site and new directions. is ment of the other world. If Calabile schools, the very surroundings speak re-ligion to the child. The crucifir on the wall and the pictures of the saints raise the child's mind to heaven. The habit, the religions dress, of the Brother or Sister ligion to the child. The crucifix on the wall and the pictures of the saints raise the child's mind to heaven. The habit, the religious dress, of the Brother or Sister that teaches the child, preaches it a silent that teaches the child, preaches the silent that teaches the the silent teaches the teaches the silent teaches the teaches teaches the teaches the teaches teaches the teaches t

the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence; to reach heaven you must keep God's commandments, but don't be satisfied with "The strength of the Church to-day in while you are in this world. Whenever holy scripture speaks of chil-dren, it attaches much immediate speaks of chil-dren, it attaches much immediate speaks of chil-dren, it attaches much immediate speaks of chil-dren trattaches much immediate speaks of childemocracy. The days of princes and of feudal lords are gone; monarchs hold their thrones to execute the will of the dren, it attaches most importance to the moral element of their training. The Holy Ghost, as you remember, tells us that the God fearing man who can neither read nor write is better off than the people. Woe to religion where this fact is not understood. He who holds the masses, reigns. The masses are held by their intellect and their heart. No power sinner, though he ba a sage, a prodigy of learning. Hence St. Paul, speaking to fathers, tells them to "bring up their chil dren in the discipline and correction of the Lord." In the thirteenth chapter of the book of Ecclesiasticus, several laws controls them save that which touches their own free souls. We have a dreadful lesson to learn from certain European countries, in which, from weight of tradi-tion, the Church clings to thrones and are laid down regarding the training of children, but they all regard the moral classes, and loses her grasp upon the people. Let us not make this mistake. training, and emphasize its importance One of the most terrible woes mentioned people. Let us not make this mistake. We have here no princes, no hereditary classes. Still there is the danger that there be in religion a favored aristocracy, upon whom we lavish so much care that none remain for others. The time has come for 'salvation armies' to penetrate in holy scripture is the one uttered by our Saviour against the unfortunate wretch that injures the child's education, that scan dalizes it, that by word or by example puts a false principle into its heart. "Woe the wildest thicket of thorns and beiers, and bring God's word to the ear of the to the world because of scandals. He that shall scandalize one of these little ones that believe in Me it were better for him and bring Gids word to the ear of the most vile, the most ignorant and the most godless. Saving those who insist on being saved, as we are satisfied in doing, is not the mission of the Uhurch-"Com-pel them to coms in"—the command of that a mill stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea. (S:. Matthew, xviii., the Master. This is not the religion we need to day-to sing lovely anthems in cathedral stalls, and wear copes of broid. St. Chrysostom compares the human heart to a field. The field brings forth fruit according to the seed that has been ered gold, while no multitude throng nave or siele, and the world outside is sown in it. If good seed has been sown good fruit, wheat, corn, oats, will appear in due time. If bad seed has been sown or made its way into the field, bad fruit, and a crop of weeds may be looked for. dying of spiritual and moral starvation. eek out men; speak to them not in stilted phrase or seventeenth century ermon style, but in burning words that go to their hearts as well as their minde."

that is unable to read and write is unfit for most avocations in life. The mostim-portant element of aducation is the culti-wation of the heart, the regulation of the affections and, sad to say, most men, and most Catholics too, are uneducated, because this element has been withheld from them. For some centuries part, dear brethren, two calebrated peoples have been uneducated. The Irish have been uneducated, and, strange as it may sound, the English have been uneducated. Our Irish forefathers and fathers, eyen have withheld from them; they couldn't sign their name. This was not the case with the English. As rule they were scholars, they could, at least, read and write. But read what history tells you of the deeded to the English nation during the past three centuries; keep clearly before your mind the three elements that make up educa-tion and you will be forced to admit the the people that hunted down the priest hood of I reland and silenced the Irist hood masters, by these very deeds proved to the world and to posterity that they

help on the work of education De La Salle gave up all his worldly possessions; he renounced a rich benefice and many principles, or false ones, had been instilled into their hearts. Paople, the world, plties the past con-dition of Ireland, and truly her condition has been sad and heart-sickening, but I can assure you when we look up in things he life of Blessed Da La Salle, to under-in the light of faith, the condition of Ire-land has been less deplorable; she has been less an object of commiseration than her proud elerse condition that her the solution of the solution

holy Father. True, your calling is a laborious one, it is opposed to flash and blood; at times you must feel discouraged, but, at such times call on your Father to ald you. Imitate Him. Like Him, keep before your minds the importance of Chris-tian education. Think of the reward awaiting you in heaven ; where "they that have instructed many into jastice will shine as stars for all eternity." Amen.

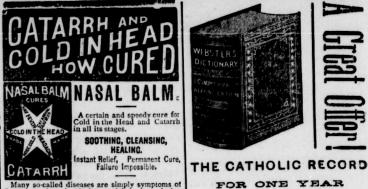
NEVER VENTURE, NEVER GAIN.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WRITES OF THE PRESENT AGE.

Cardinal G.bbons, in a recent article writes : "The watchwords of the sge are reason

"The watchwords of the sgo are reason, education, liberty, the material improve ment of the masses. Nor are these watch-words empty sounds. They represent solid realities, for which the age deserves praise. Despite its defects and mistakes, love my age. I love its aspirations and its resolves. I revel in its feasts of valor, its discoveries. I thank it for its many beneficians to my fullowmen, to the benefactions to my fellow men, to the people rather than princes and rulers I seek no backward voyage across the sea of time. I will even press for ward. "In our American parlance, let us go

shead. What if we do at times blunder If we never venture, we shall never gain. The conservatism which is resolved to be



Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial dealness, lesing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nusea, general feeling of debility, tc. If you are roubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you are Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring to bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned to time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by ild druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and 81.00) by addressing ENGEDR 2.00

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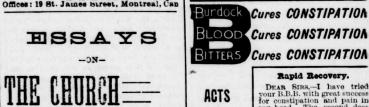
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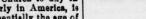
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Yen

versal, that the good done by them, is in calculable; that is known to God alone. But all the good done by the Brothers is dounds to the honor and glory of the founder. The number of Christian Brothers is large, it is very large, they number some fourteen thousand; nevertheless, the parishes in Christendom blessel by their the source is to reader fourteen thousand; nevertheless, the parishes in Christendom blessel by their the source is to reader the source is the source is to reader the source is the source is the source is the source is the work end in the source is the parishes in Christendom blessel by their labors are the exception. In order that every parish in Christendom might have a

ethics; and if number three wishes to educate his children and not merely in. struct them, I would advise him to con-sult one or both of the lexicographers I unity of the Brothers, their number would have to be multiplied and remulti just mentioned and learn well what they plied. Now, dear brethren, our parish is one of the exceptions, one of the comparatell him of the meaning of education he understands what Worcester or ossesses a community of ster tells him about education, and still wishes his children to have an education, the sons of the Blessed Da La Salle. Our parish, therefore, more than most parishes in Christendom, shares in the great benefit De La Salle left in the Church ; therefore, he will have to change his life; he will have by word and example to instil prin-ciples of religion into their heart, he will have to withdraw his children from the godless, heretical school and send them to a school in which there is a religious De La Salle left in the Church ; therefore, our parish, more than others, should bless his name. To day, May 4 h, is the day appointed by the Holy Father, as the feast of the newly beatified. Tais day, there-fore, is a day on which we should, more than at other times, honor his memory. St. Argustine says that "to honor the saints and not to imitate them is to basely insuit them". Surely it is so with our atmosphere ; in which books and teacher and surroundings will remind those chil dren that they have not here a lasting city; that it profits not a man if he gain the whole world, if he enjoys pleasure and bacomes rich and honored, and in the saints and not to imitate them is to observe insult them." Surely it is so with our Blessed De La Salle; he will not regard any honor we pay him unless we hold, both in theory and in practice, the truth which his life so emphatically declares, namely: "It is important, it is of the streast importance, to give children a end lose his own soul

Number three would perhaps tell me that his children attend church every Sun that his children attend church every Sun-day. Very good. Bat one dose of relig-ion on Sunday is not going to make his children virtuous. To suffer a child to devote six days in the week to worldly science, and to depend on Sunday for a religious training, would be like reserving the salt which should sesson its food dur-ing the week and civing it all in one dose utmost importance, to give children a Christian education." To day, therefore, we shall earnestly consider this truth, and ereby please, if not honor, God's blessed

Were Blessed Do La Salle, with the ing the week and giving it all in one dose on Sunday. Now, dear brethren, if there is a num

Were Bleesed D3 La Sale, with the permission of God, to descend from his bright throne in heaven, and address you from this pulpit, I feel confident that he would put before you the importance of Caristian education. During life this was uppermost in his mind; it inspired his many and laboutous undertakings, it may the aphiest of his sermons and pulvate ber three among you I hope he has under-stood me. If he wishes to educate his children he must continue to nourish and cloths them, he must continue to interest himself in their acquisition of knowledge, was the subject of his sermons and private He is great in heaven bebut he must take care in future to train cause his works corresponded with his words and conviction. "He instructed their heart ; he must do all in his power

to make them grow up virtuous. Dear Brethren, I have just given you the true idea of education. I have given you the idea of education which was Blessed De La Salle's idea. Now, a few words concerning the importance of edu-

cause his works corresponded with his words and conviction. "He instructed many linc justice," he shall, therefore, according to God's promise, "shine as a star for all eternity." (Dan. Xil., 3.) But, dear brethren, what do mean by Christian education? When can we say of a man that he is giving his child a Christian education? E lucation is "the bardenact of the physical the intellect. As regards the importance of cation. two of the elements of education it is not than education is the behavior is the recessary for me to epeak. Every one how the moral faculties of an individ Education, therefore, is made up of elements. The little word man is one is ready to admit, too, that a man development of the physical, the intellectual and the moral faculties of an individ

the elements.

As the fruit springs from the seed, so actions spring from prioriples. Good actions spring from good principles and bad ac tions from bad, false principles, just as the wheat comes from the good seed, and the Saveges expect to imbibe bravery by drinking the blood of their brave enemies. A more enlightened method of vitalizing weeds from the bad seed. he blood is by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilis, Spring is the time for planting the field. It braces up the nerves and gives strength

In summer the heat of the sun is too nd fortitude to endure the trials of life. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.--C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any

In summer the heat of the sun is too great, the earth then becomes so hard and dry that the seed will not take root. Calidhood and early youth are the time when principles take root in the heart. Later in life the heat of the passions pre-vent principles, at least good principles from taking root. As childhood and youth are the time to impart learning, so it is likewise the time to instill principles of virtue. The life of our Blessed De La selling more of Parmelee's Fulls than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmellee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these with heavened her." of virtue. The life of our Blessed De La Salle declares, as I have told you, and that emphatically, the importance of education, but especially its moral element. Blessed Da Li Salle was born of rich Pills have cured her."

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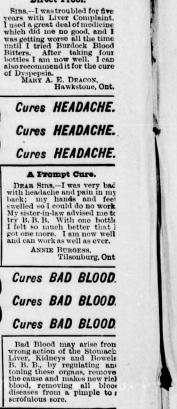
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MAY 31, 1890.

Trust in Me.

Ringing through the past comes down the Teling us "God helps who helps himself." But the mocking present ever answers By repeating like a question, "helps him-self."

When the days unfold their heavy burdens; When the nights with shadows close around; With deep pitfalls gape, the mountain sum-

Are the goals, to which our feet are bound ; When some blinding lightning-flash of sor-

Dreaches us in flooding rain of tears; And the shuddering, fearful heart is trem

With the dread of coming days and years

When no human voice avails to quiet The tempest in the spirit's surging deeps, And we're faining with life's longing and its struggle, O'er the at gry waves a silence creeps.

Then from out the stillness, with a sweet

Like the music of some far-off melody. Cures a message to the failing, maimed and helpices ! "I have chosen this, thy burden; trust in Me !

Step by step I ever led thee onward. Strongest held thee when the way was hard. hard, Bore thy burdens when they grew too heavy, Through all perils still thy safety guard. Help thyself! Dear child, how proud thy weakness; This thy greatest help, implicit trust in Me.

Me. Rest in that, and rise o'er life triumphant. To the glory I have still in store for thee !"

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review.

'Ye men of Gallee, why stand ve gez-ing up to heaven? This Jesus Who is taken up from you into heaven shall so come as ye have seen Him going into beaven. (Acts. chap 1, v. 11) Our Lord remained forty days on the

earth after His Resurrection. Then He secended into heaven from the Mount of secended into beaven from the Mount of Olives in the presence of His Apostles. He arcse in the air higher and higher, until He disappeared out of their eight As they stood grzing wistfully into heaven, suddenly two men in bright cloth irg stood before them and spoke the words of the text: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing into heaven? This Jeeus Who is taken up from you into heaven shall so come as ye have seen Him going into heaven.

career here was over. The Gospel tells us they returned re-joicing with great joy to the city of Jeru-

What was it that made them rejoice? What was it that made them rejoice f It was the lively hope which the sight of the Ascension of our Lord excited in them. Their thoughts were occupied with the idea of their own entrance into with the idea of their own entrance into heaven ard eternal happiness with God. All the sufferings of their Lord and Master, His soory and death on the cross, were over, and now nothing but an im-mense, indescribable happiness remained mense, indescribable happiness remained for ever and ever. They knew well that great trials remained for them in this life, that they must bear witness, as He did, in hunger and thirst and fatigue and torments, and probably a violent death; but all this they did not care for or think of It was all a mere trifle and unworthy of. It was all a mere trifle and unworthy of consideration in comparison with the

of. It was all a little with the the second consideration in comparison with the the element reward they should surely re-ceive. It was this glorious hope that the the the second reward they all fears and anxie with the the the the second is the festival of the the second and arrives at heaven. Faith, Hope and Charity. Faith is the four dation and root of the others. They grow out of faith as the tree grows from its root. Firmly schering to the truths of the Catholic faith, we hope for the reward of element life, and love God, the infulie Goodness and our last end, for whom we were created.

Many people seem to forget that char-acter grows--that it is not something to put on ready made with womanhood or mauhood; but day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business -- prompt, reliable, conecientious, yet clear headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed those admirsble qualities ? When he was a boy. Let us see how a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make Many people seem to forget that char.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

works, plays, stadies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make The boy that is too late at breakfast, late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then ex cuses himself by taying, "I forgot; I did not think !" will never be a reliable man; and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, kind man-a gentleman. TRUE HAPPINESS.

Many young persons are ever thinking over new ways to add to their pleasures. over new ways to add to their pleasures. They always look for more "fun" more joy. Once there was a wealthy and powerial king, full of care and very un happy. He heard of a man famed for his wisdom and plety, and found him in a cave on the borders of the wildernese. "Holy man," said the kirg, "I came to learn how I may be happy." Without making a reply the wise man led the king over a rough path, till he brought him in front of a high rock, on the top of which an eagle had built her nest. "Why has the eagle her nest yonder ?" "Dubtlers," answered the king, "that it may be out of danger." "Then imitate the bird," said the wise man ; "build thy home in heaven, and thou shalt have peace and

heaven, and thou shalt have peace and happiness."

THE PIQUANT STORY. Don't listen to it, girls. It may be very amusing, it may cause you to laugh, but when you remember it afterwards a blush when you remember it arterwards a blush will certainly come, not only over your face, but in your heart. Listening to storke the wording of which and the meaning of which are not nice, is the first into heaven. They understood that they should see Him no more on the earth, that His your mother. I don't believe it would 'and this test, and, unless it would, don't

A king had grown tried of the many trials of skill and strength he saw, and said he: "I will have test of good deeds, and see if that will sat people to thinking and see if that will set people to thinking in the right way." So a certain day was set for the trial, and the one that won the prize was to choose what he liked best. One by one the people were let in the king's palace to tell him what good thing they had done. Lest of all came a little girl, with her mother. "Well, little daughter," said the king, "what good deeds can you claim ?" "I had no time to do good deeds, for my mother is so busy that I have to feed the chickens, pick up chips, sweep the porch, set the table and play I have to feed the chickens, pick up chips, sweep the porch, set the table and play with the baby to keep him still; I wanted to try for the prize, but I had no time." The king told the little girl that the prize was hers, and she could have what she wanted. She chose a wayon for the baby to ride in. How many boys and girls are doing the good deeds that this little girl did?

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

temper will always invariably get the best of it. Why do the utterances of a judge have so much weight with a jury? Be-cause he keeps his temper. The lawyers may be ever so vehement, pathetic or angry, but the judge must be calm and cool, or he is not fit to be a judge. Boys and girls are men and woman in ministure, and youth is the time to form the habits of after life. "Think twice before you speak once" is an excellent rule for your guidance. To keep your temper you cannot afford to speak hastily. If for no other reason, you should keep your temper on the score of good health. Choleric people are rarely long-lived. People have been known to die in a fit of anger, while no one ever heard of a death caused by being too placid. Nothing will preserve good looks to old age like a good temper. The irritable, quarrelsome person is always wrinkled and distorted in visage as well as mind, and the only way to avoid these terrors of old age is to keep your temper.---*Golden Days*.

A MANLY CATHOLIC.

MR NICHOLAS MURPHY, Q. C., OF TORONTO, DELIVERS A STIRR-ING ADDRESS. From the Irish Canadian.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to It gives me a great deal of pressure to renew my acquaintance with the electors of the County of Peel. Twenty-five years ago I spoke in this place in favor of the Hon. John Hillyard Ozneron.

favor of the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron. I was a good C.n ervative then; I am a good Concervative now, although I oppose Mr. J. L. Hughes; and the reason why I oppose him is not a personal one. I have the highest respect for Mr. Hughes per-sonally, for his ability; I know he has been Inspector of schools in Toronto for some time; and I know there is no more there up heavecter in the Daminion of

admire time; and r and the Dominion of thorough inspector in the Dominion of Canada. But, gentlemen, I do not admire the platform of Mr. Hughes; and, gentlemen, Mr. Gordon, who ad-dressed you so elequently in the interest of Mr. Hughes, and who was so entirely E-glish in his statements to you to night, has forgotten one thing—and that is, that Canada and Canadians have had something

A TEST OF G JOD DEEDS.

Canada and Canadians have had something to say in building up this fair country of ours; that Canadians have surmounted many difficulties, and have borne them-selves nobly as well as Englishmen. The celebrated defence of Kars was con-ducted by a Canadian, Sir William Fan-wick Williams, known as the hero of Kars. (Cheers). And Mr. Gordon has also forgot-ten to tell you that Irishmen have had something to say: that in the time of ten to tell you that irishmen have had something to say; that in the time of danger they have given a good account of themselves; and their loyal support at the polls should not be ignored or forgotten by the great Conservative party, which they have so often helped to victory. (Cheers.) Now Mr. Gordon has spoken of three Counties in the eastern part of this Province, and he has accused the Hon. Mr. Mowat of pandering to the French language for the paltry consideration of the votes of three members. His words were, as I remember them..."I charge them to deny it, that in three Countles in the Eastern part of Ontario the language of the Counties is not the English lan-

question before coming to a decision, and, as a rule, it saves hours and perhaps days of after vexation. The man who loses his temper is not always in the wrong, but to the onlooker he always appears to be wrong. When two persons engage in an argu-ment or debate the one who keeps his temper will always invariably get the best of it. her to put down the rebellion there; the name of Chatcauguay, where French-Canadians bore themselves bravely, as Frenchmen can, will ever live in Canadian history. Rebellion could not live among a brave and a loyal people. No cry of race or creed then ; no cry of the language of a "comparatively allen people" then ; the only crv. union for the common weak (Chaers). Yes and there was a time, too. (Cheers) Yes, and there was a time, too, at Prescott, when the smoke of battle rose over the waters of the St. Lawrence, when the invaders came from the other side of the water. Then there was no talk of ereed; no talk of alten people alten to England, no; there was no faltering, no lip loyalty then on the part of the expa-triate Scotch Roman Catholics; Glengary

words; she told the daring invader that she we have horally in action, not in empty words; she told the daring invader that she preferred to live under the old ils with whose history we are so much identi-fied. The McDonalds railied under the fied. The McDonalds rallied under the old standard; St. Andrew was to the front, as of old, and gal-lently the McDonalds strove to drive the invaders back. Opposed by greatly superior numbars, they were grad-ually being driven back, fighting shoulder to shoulder; no dream of retrest, but a stubborn stand for home and country, yielding only to superior force and but by inches at a time. They were almost over-powered, and the day was almost lost, when a Priest-a McDonald, worthy of the old G'encoe stock he came from-with a crucifix in his hand sprang to the front,

the old G'encoestock he came from—with a crucifix in his hand sprang to the front, and gave the slogan cry—"Come on, McDoralds, show yourselves worthy of your name, or your mothers will spit upon yon." Need I say that the tovaders had speedily to retreat before the McDon-alds, led by their loyal and patriot pastor ? (Loud cheers.) These are some of the records of Catholic loyal'y. But it is that we are loyal to a foreign potentate. The Pope has no more to do with my that we are loyal to a foreign potentate. The Pope has no more to do with my loyality, or with any Catholic's loyalty, than I have to do with what is going on in Italy in civil matters. The Pope, if referred to, would tell me it was my duty to be loyal to the Orown, to be true to the country that sheltered me, to obey its laws; and there is nothing to do whatever between loyalty to Groat to do whatever between loyalty to Great Britian and loyalty to the British Crown and the Catholic Caurch, excepting that the Catholic Church incucates loyalty. (Cheers.) Then, when that is the case, why have we to differ at all? Why do I, a Concervative, come upon this platform and, although a Conservative, say I cannot support the clever candidate you have? Simply be-cause I am a Conservative; and I tell you this, gentlemen, the chances of Mr. Mere-dith and Mr. Mowat do not amount to a hill of beans in the face of the dangers that are coming. I quite agree with Mr. Gordon that the time is one that is fraught with dauger, and you can almost hear the muffl:d rattle of the drums commencing to sound for a terrific European war. In that time Great Britan will be found taking her part as a nation, as the fore most amongst the nations; she will be drawn into the war; and the time will come when our French fellow country-men will be asked to don their uniforms and turn out in defence of the British Crown. (Obeers.) Will their "en avant" be less welcome then than that of our French allies in the Crimes, when under Bosquest they turned the tide of battle and capped the heights of the Aima ? (Cheers) Why should we try to disturb them in their rights, as British subjects; why should we interfere with thic tongue, with their language, in any way whatever ? They have got to manage their own effairs in Qiebec; we must manage ours here; and we will allow French children to be educated — yes, educated in the English language to them by the medium of their mother tongue. welcome then than that of our be less to rive for the prize, but here prizes and she could have what she was here, and she could have what she guage, but the French language, where faw, doing the good deeds that this little girl did? MAKE FRIENDS AT HOME. Many boys and girls are very anxious to make friends among strangers while no pains are taken to make friends of those at home. Father, mother, brothers, and insulted with impunity; no courtesy nor respect is paid them; they are expected , to "make up" at a moment's notice, no

dice. (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, my time is pretty near up; and I will just asy but a few words more. We all have asy but a few words into: we all have a home around which the effections of the heart centre. It matters not whether it is the grand mansion on the bill, where the successful merchant rests after the the successful merchant rests after the battle in the busy commercial mart; or whether it is the log house in the back woods, where the hardy pio-meer, the buckbone of our country, is hewing out an estate for himself and his children—that spot is home; and we all love that home; we wish that home to be surrounded and protected by the laws we make ourselves. Let us be careful whom we send to frame or improve these whom we send to frame or improve these laws; let us send men to our legislative

ALAS BURS W

laws; let us send men to our legislative halls to do justly and act well their part-to see that the sons of Ireland, of Scot-land and of France are protected in all their rights as British subjects, as Cana dians, and let the question of creed or race be regelated to those who wish to perpetuate strife; let us acquit ourselves as men and as fellow Canadians. Here in Canada we are of the rame as men and as fellow Canadians. Here in Canada we are of the rame blood; the same blood courses through the veins of fair women and brave men, Canadians all. Let us make a home, a true home, for those fair women that we will be proud of. Do away with all this question of gread and rame then we will will be proud of. D5 away with all this question of creed and race; then we will have a Canada, our home, worthy of the nation from which she sprang, worthy of those who came here to hew out a home for their descendantr—where the Rse, the Thistle, the Shaurock, and the Fleur-de-lis will form a garland worthy of our common country, and make a name for this Canada of ours in the history of the the world. (Prolonged and enthusiastic

cheers) IN CATHOLIC SPAIN.

Catholic Spain still keeps up her traditions of Holy Week. When the clock strikes ten on the morning of Maundy Taureday, all carriage, cart, and tramway traffic ceases, even in Madrid, and the cupital becomes a silent city until the clock strikes ten on Holy Saturday and the bells of the churches "return from Rome," as the popular saying has it, to announce the *Gloria* at High Mass. All classes and conditions are seen going about Thursday. At the doors of churches ladies of the aristocracy and the middleclarges stand with plates and velvet bage to collect alms for the poor and for charit. able institutions. "The uglier sex," as Spaniards call them, are bound to go and Spaniards call them, are bound to go and show themselves generous at these charit-able appeals, if they wish to be treated well at five o'clock tess and receptions for the rest of the year. The full lengt has cast such a gloom over Madrid society this winter, and s) many people are in mourning, that Lenten sermons and religious ceremonies have been of late far more crowded than drawing rooms.

The robbery of churches is still kept up

the robbery of churches is still kept up by the Italian Government. The most recent which has been perpetrated is that of the grand old Cathedral of Monza, which contains the renowned iron crown used in the coronation of thirty-four kings of Lombardy. It was built in the fourteenth contrave on the alte of a former kings of Lombardy. It was built in the fourteenth century on the site of a former church founded by Queen Theodolinds, and is a fine specimen of the Lombard Gothic architecture. In a casket set in the high alter crucifix is the iron crown of Lombardy. This is a hoop of gold studded with juwels, and is lined with a strip of iron, said to have been beaten out of a nail from the True Cross of Christ, brought from the Holy Land by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine. It was last used at the crowning of Charles V., of Napoleon in 1805, and of Ferdinand I. in 1838. The iron crown was taken by in 1838. The iron crown was taken by the Austrians in 1859, but when peace was declared in 1866 the treasure was restored. The church also possesses scores of costly and sacred relics.

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Catarrh

7

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

the better ; delay is dangerous. "I was troubled with catarth for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physi-cians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and com-pletely restored my health."-Jesse M. Beggs, Holman's Mills, N. C. " When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was rec-

bletely restored my heinth. - Jesse al. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.
When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh. I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little bencift, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate discase is through the blood.". - Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st. Lowell, Mass.

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hich Hope is a supernatural virtue by

Hope is a supernatural virtue by which, with a sure trust, we expect from Gcd the reward of eternal life, and all the means now necessary to obtain it. This virtue is the gift of God, planted in the soul at baptism. Now, when a seed is planted in the ground it comes up and it must be cared for, nortuned, manured. must be cared for, nurtured, manured, cultivated so as to grow. So the virtue of hope must be cultivated by us. must exercise it and strengthen it until it becomes a powerful principle within us, ready for all occasions. This is exactly what many Christians do

This is exactly what many Christians do not seem to understand. They look on the dark side of religion. They think it a virtue to be always melancholy and sad and discouraged. They seem to think God a hard master, exacting of them more than they are able to perform. They delight in dwelling on the threaten-ing grainst singers and exaggerate their They delight in dwelling on the inresten-ing sgainst sinners and exaggerate their own isults, instead of remembering the words of our Saviour, "Take My yoke upon you, for My yoke is easy and My burden is light, and you shall find rest for your souls." bitter harvest.

your souls." These dark and gloomy thoughts on

the part of any a bristian who is sincerely desirous of serving God are from the devil and not from God. We should not give them any place in our hearts. We must drive them out. It is the part of a must drive them out. It is the part of a ('hristian to rejoice, as St. Paul esyr, eddressing Christians: "Rejoice, and again I say, rejoice." With Job we must say, "though He slay me yet will I trust Him." In the Mass the priest eays, "Sursam Corda;" lift up your hearts; and the people say, "Habemus ad Dominum." "We have lifted them up to the Lord." Home is the sucher of the soul, as the

follow. "For the

spology of any kind being offered or even thought of. thought of. Brothers and sisters have become life-long enemies from small beginnings. Bitter quarrels have resulted from some unpreneditated, but nevertheless cruel injustice. Relatives imagine themselves privileged to criticize as no stranger would dare to do. Now this is all wrong. Besthers and siters should speak words

Brothers and sisters should speak word of praise and encoursgement. Leave others to do the disagreeble-it will be done, never fear. Be as courteous at home as you are abroad. Respect your home and family as you wish to be repected. Don't eave all your smiles for trangers, and all your frowns for your

in English. Love your brothers and sisters, remembering always that love begets love; you will never regret the kindness you have shown, while your thoughtlessness and ndifference to your own may reap

TRAIN YOUR TEMPER IN YOUTH.

TRAIN YOUR TEMPER IN YOUTH. The cool man is the strong man, the popular man and the great man. We always associate coolness with bravery and we can not imagine a truly cour-ageous man in a high state of excitement, roaring out what he is going to do. There may be persons who are boasters and fighters at the same time but the com-bination is certainly rare. any Catholic church in any land and hear the same service in the same language as he heard it when, with his wife and family, in his own free Canada, he attended his willage church or catbedral to worship his God. (Cheers.) The child at the mother's knee (uo matter what that mother's natural tongue might be) will have to learn his prayers in English; and if the mother does not speak English, the child is to be brought up a heathen. That is the natural outcome of the platform bination is certainly rars. Perhaps you remember reading about the French soldier who jocularly spoke of

united and a loyal people, even if French children are allowed to talk their mother tongue, and acquire English through that medium. (Cheers) And we do not want The gallant Captain has made what he no doubt considers a grave charge against the present Government of Oatarlo-that they have actually dared to allow the they have actually dared to allow the children in three counties in Ewstern Oatario to be tanght partly in French, the language of what he terms a compara-tively allen people. And I believe there are some counties in Eastern Ontario where French is actually spoken in schools. Now, gentlemen, if we Canadians wish to educate our children, is it necessary that these children should be debarred from acquiring any knowledge whatever until it is filtered through the English tongue 7 (Cheere.) The next thing we will have is. medium. (Cheers) and wold with which was any firebrands amongst us either, such as Mr. Hughes, whether he appears in the garb of a echool inspector or wearing clerical cloth; we not want them to create dissension and strife as they are now using dissention and strife as they are now using their best endeavors to inaugurate in this Province. No, our object is to have a united Canadian people. (Loud cheera.) There was on one occasion a poet, who wrote—and he wrots many good things and I cannot better illustrate what I am trying to convey to you than by reciting a few of his verses : (Cheers.) The next thing we will have is, that the priest will have to say the Mass

Your glass may be purple, and mine may be in Eaglish. A voice—That would be better. Mr. Murphy—You might understand it better then, and appreciate it more, and perhaps be better able to appreciate your Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. But blue But, while they are filled from the same bright bowl he fool that would quarrel for difference of The fool the erves not the comfort they shed o'er

Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. But the universal language of the world among nations will not be changed in the Catho-lic ritual; for the Canadian Catholic, should he travel the world over, can go to any Catholic church in any land and hear the soul. Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side In the cause of mankind, if our creeds

shall I give up the friend I have valued and

results."

this. (Cheers.) Now, with regard to this lan guage that is so objectionable to Mr. Hughes and others in sympathy with him -this French language gentlemen, it was the language that brought civilization and Christianity among the red men here; among the red men of the north shore of labeling and the start and the shore of the shore of the Samedor. it was the words that lan We have life difficult s of the storm scale args, "Sursam the french soldier who jocularly spoke of the base were of send cast by a cannon-ball the shower of send the south as the shower of send cast by a cannon ball the shower of send the south as the storm send at the storm and the fair well as the storm send the storm and the fair well as the storm send the storm and the fair well as the storm send the storm and the fair well as the difficult s of the storm send the storm and the fair mort rue cannot the storm and the store of the set and as the walk of an salt the difficult s of the storm send the store of the storm send the store of the sto

For croup, colds, quinsy, etc., t drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result.

also, when immediate relief will result. Mr. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fitteen months with a disease of my car similar to ulcers, causing entire desf-ness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr., Thomas Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine. Well Adapted.

Well Adapted.

The effective action on the glandular system and the blood, and the general regulating tonic and purifying action of B. B. B., especially adapt it for the bilious, nervous, costive or scrotfalous. From 3 to 6 bottles will cure all blood diseases, from common pimple to the worst scrofulous

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried
If ne kneel not before the same altar with me
From the heretic girl of my soul should I
To seek somewhere else a more orthodox
No-perich the hearts and the laws that would try
Truth, valor, or love by a standard like
Main and the standard like
Main and the laws that the same altar the same altar would try
Truth, valor, or love by a standard like

Everyone Should Try

To secure good health. The great speci-fic for all diseases arising from disor-dered stomach, such as overflow of bile, sick headache, loss of appetite, nausea, pue, sick neasache, 1088 of appette, nausea, palpitation, in ligestion, constipation and all blood diseases, is Bardock Blood Bitters, Hundreds of people owe their health to B. B, B,, nature's regulator and tonic.

THE RED COLOR of the blood is caused by the Iron it contains. Supply the iron when lacking by using Minard's Beef, Iron and

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use Got a bottle at once and cure your corns

"MANY MEN, MANY MINDS," but all men and all minds agree as to the merits of Burdock Pills, small and sugar-coated. STUBBORN CHILDREN readily take Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It pleases the child and destroys the worms.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

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Brotesstanal,

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Branch No. 4. London, on the ind and ith Thursday of month, at 8 o'clock, at their half Block, Richmond street. P. F. President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A.

The amount of Reserve Fund in the pra-ission of the Grand Council of Canada at its date is \$8,982 09

The membership in Canada is now 5,300

New Branches.

The movement recently made to organize a Branch of the Catholic Mutual Bendit Association in this city, Haitiax has been most successful. Charter members wate selected, and District Deputy C. P. Tanesy, of Montreal, who arrived here Saturday, has organized a Branch to be known as "St. Mary's Branch, No. 132. C. M. B. A.," and installed the following officers:

Installed the following officers: Rpiritual A ~viser, Rev E F Murphy President James Spearman First Vice President, John C O'Mullin Second Vice-Fresident, John E Burns Treasurer, John F Devine Becretary, Jas R Crage Finsensi Secretary, John F Dillon Marshal, John Fiemming Guard, Patrick Tompkins Board of Tastees, Daniel Carroll (cheir-man). P Tompkins. Thos P Mulcahy, J J iopeweil and J W Power Medical Examiner, Dr Wm A P Ternan. Dennity Tangay, who has made outle a

Deputy Tansey, who has made quite a number of friends here, is delighted with Halifax and the hospitality extended to him. He has formed Branches in Bahurst, N. B., 53,6ns7, C. B., and left this morning for 8L. John, where he organizes two Brrenches to night. He will probably sizo organize a Branch at Truro, and several others in New Brunawick.

others in New Brunswick. On Tussiay evening, May 20th, Mr. T. P. Tanney, of Montreal, organized Branch 133 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton, St John, B. The officers chosen were: President, P J O'Keeffe First Vice-President, F J McPeake, Becond Vice-President, F J McPeake, Becond the Recording, W E Scully Assistant Rec Rec, Chas H O'Brien Financial Becretary, Jas Donohoe Trassaurer, T Donovan Marchais Jas L Driscoll Marchais Jas L Driscoll Guard, Thos E Tracey, Guard, Thos McKenna, Daniel Nonnan, Jas O'Brien, Jas Mathews and John A Coyle, The Second Branch, No, 134, of the C. M. B.

Tratees, Thos McKelma, Jabie Actorie, Jas O'Brien, Jas Mathews and John A Coyle, The second Branci, No. 134, of the C. M. B. A. in Bt. John wis organized on Wednes-day evening, May 21st, when officers were elected as follows: President, John L Carleton First Vice-President, John Connor Recording Sectessy, Junothy O'Brien Assistant Secretary, Junothy O'Brien Assistant Secretary, Yum L Hogan Treasurer, Patrick Tole Trimacial eccretary, Hugh O'Connor Marshal, Thomas Kickham Guard, John Kelly Trustees, R J Waish, John J O'Hearn, M Ryan, M Tole and Joss Barry John L Carlion was elected Representa-tive in the Grand Council, which meets in Montral in September, and Huen R. J. Ritchie Alternate, Mr. Thatey was assisted in the Installation of Chenes by President O'Kteffe, of Brazet JS John West. O'Kteffe, of Brazet JS, John West.

Resolutions of Condolence.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record, London; DEAR SIR-Will you kindly give the necompanying resolution of condolence in-section in the columns of your valuable paper:

sertion in the columns of your valuable paper: At a regular meeting of Branch 121, of the C. M. B. A. held in their hall, Sudbury, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, it was moved by Brother P. S. Frawley, seconded by Brother Payette and unanimously passed: "That, whereas it has pleased God. In His infinite wisdom, to lay the heavy hand of sfliction on the family of our respected Brothers. Anthony and M. McCormick, Resolved, That the members of Branch 121, of the C. M. B. A., do hereby tender to the families of Brothers Anthony and M. Mc Cormick their deep and heartielt sympathy in this their hour of sfliction; and be it further

further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the families of Brothers Anthony and M. McCormick and inserted in the CATH. OLIC EECORD. M. J. POWELL, Rec. Sec.

And an ACCORD. M. J. POWELL, Rec. Sec. Richmond Que., May 16th, 1800. Moved by Brother C. N. Desaulniers, and seconded by Recording Becretary H. Pear-son, and resolved that it is with feelings of deep sortow Franch 102, of the C. M. B. A., hear of the benon once, who during her life-tury fallen upon wife, fond mother and a kind friendet ampathy for our worthy Chan-cellor and frant being wife for a filletion. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the being family as an expression of sympatry and conductor, that it be recorded in the minute book of this mest-ing and sent our be CAMPADIER. Beo.

Quebec, May 19th, 189). At the regular meeting of our Branch, held on Friday evening. May 19th, the foi-lowing resolutions were passed : Moved by Brother Kirwin, and seconded

no party. Certainly this does not look like a revolt of any magnitude in the Liberal or Home Rule ranks. People should be careful about forming opinions based upon the acrobatic feats of the cable manipulator. — Boston Republic.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

DEAR SIR—Permit me through the columns of your widely circulated jour-nal to make a few observations on the present state of political affairs, and on the relation which the Catholic electors the relation which the Catholic electors of this Province bear to that position. Not many years ago it is safe to remark the Catholics of this Province formed a very powerful factor in determining the very powerful factor in determining the successes which graced many contests in which the Conservative candidates, even when they were Orangemen, were elected for both the House of Commons at Ottawa and the Legislature at Toronto In those days the election campaigns, though somewhat disreputable on ac-count of the unrestricted bribery which prevailed ware generally conducted count of the unrestricted bribery which prevailed were generally conducted without any nefarious attempts having being made on the part of either party to promulgate those race and religious ories, which now appear to be the beacon lights upon which the demoralized and despondent Tory party of Ontario have fixed their despairing gase, and which appear to give them a momentary, even though it be an illusory, hope of regain ing power, just as when reduced to exing power, just as when reduced to ex-tremities even a floating straw, will, it is said, be snatched at by a drowning man. The first notes of this discordant man. The first notes of this discordant war cry were sounded on the eve of the last general election when the "Ross Bible," "Separate School Amend. ments," and other "shibboleths" of a congenial nature were endeavored to be conjured into dreadful Bogies to fighten area come aformers who

frighten away some reformers who were inguten away some reformers who were supposed to possess very strong and extreme religious views, from their alle giance to that party. The ignominious and well deserved failure which was the result of that nefarious attempt to stir up religious prejudice in a mixed, and otherwise harmonious community, al righteous men then hoped would teach the leaders and promoters of that anti Christian crusade the expediency, if not the propriety, of never again attempting the propriety, of never band action program to spatch a victory by resorting to such contemplible and odious tactics. Finding that the Government of Ontario was unimpeachable and un-assailable and had established for itself a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the electors of this Province, the Tory leader, wincing under the merited castigation he received for his London speech, and goaded on by the Hamilton Spectator and other Tory jour nals who actually clamored for his decapitation as a party leader, cast all other considerations to the wind and like a losing gambler, staked his all in a last and desperate effort to regain lost ground and retrieve a fallen fortune by making the most frantic efforts to arouse the spirit of bigstry and intoleranc among the religious majority of this Province against the Catholic minority. That I do not over-rate his position in

the least can be readily judged by his London and Toronto speeches, and the violent and virulent attacks he made on the rights and the interests of the Cath-olics of this Province towards the close of the last session of Parliament. That his acts were deliberate and premedi tated, and intended to be used for elec tion purposes is proven clearly by the "Principles" openly put forward by the Tory candidates in the various constitu-nates of the Desurates. encies of the Province. Here is a fair sample, in the shape of a few extracts from the published address of the Tory candidate for West Wellington : "I believe the first loyalty of a Cana-dian should be to the Q teen and not to

the Pope.' do not believe in Separate schools.

"Because they were established for the hierarchy and not for the best interests of the Roman Catholic people."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

possession of which they have since given us such ample proof? How, I ask, did they act during the debates and the divisions of the last session ? With characteristic Tory instinct and base in-gratitude they voted on every occasion in antagonism to our rights, and were found in every division in which Catho-lic interests were at stake enrolled under the piebald banner of their leader, striking a blow at us whenever and wherever they could. With brazen effrontery they went even to the extent of endeavoring to foist Protestants, like J. L. Hughes, instead of Catholica of endeworing to lotter fortesants, inco J. L. Hughes, instead of Catholica into the position of inspectors of our Catholic schools. They at-tacked and by imputation endeswored to stigmatize with the brand of inferiority our religious and other Oatholic teach-ers, as well as the standard of our schools, notwithstanding that the Minis schools, notwithstanding that the Minis-ter of Education, who so ably defended them, proved by statistics that the pupils taught in those schools could hold their own sgainst those of any other schools in the Pro-vince, Such has been their action in comunities with their collesues devoid conjunction with their colleagues, devoid as it is of any common honesty, and much more so of any semblance of gati-tude, and such has been the unsavory record which the Tory members of Grey have established for themselves for al time to come. And if there is one Catholic elector in any riding of that county, no matter whether he is of German, Scotch, Irish or any other nationality, who will condone such a gross outrage, or who will endeavor to palliste the magnitude of such grave in suits and offences, by either voting for any of those pronounced and recorded enemies of our faith, or by inducing others to do so, then I say that if there be such a one, and I earnestly hope in the interests of humanity and for the the interests of humanity and for the credit of our manhood there will not, he may well hang his head during the re-mainder of his natural life with feelings both of degradation and of ahame. Respectfully yours,

M. C. O'DONNELL.

Guelph, May 26th, 1890. THE HURON BIGOTS.

Mr. Holmes, the imported lawyer from Toronto and Equal Righter, is the Con-servative candidate for South Huron. In one of his public meetings there he said he did "not want a single Catholic vote." He and Mr. Musgrove, the Convote," He and Mr. Mugrove, the Una-servative candidate (and Equal Righter) for East Huron, attended the Equal Rights meeting recently and made speeches suitable to the ideas of that Association. W. R. Davis, the Consersative candidate for South Perth, while riding the Protestant horse most vigor cusly, is endeavoring to make Catholic believe that he is their true friend. He claims that he is only opposing the hierarchy of the Church of Rome. He must think that Catholics are easily must thick that Catholics are easily hoodwinked. Mr. Riberts, a merchant of Dungannon, is the Conservative candidate for West Huron. He says he "stands on Maredith's plat-form with both feet." The committee appointed by the Equal Rights Associas tion submitted six questions to him for his consideration. The first way, if elected, would he assist towards the abolition of the Separate schedle in abolition of the Separate schools in abolition of the Separate concols in Ontario? To this question, and others which have also reference to the Separ-ate school system, Mr. Roberts, says the Goderich Star, a Conservative paper, gave "a distinct 'yes' as his reply." Not only one of the foremost Catholic Con-coversitions, but the most catholic Conservatives, but the most active and in-fluential Catholic Conservative in Huron, will not only vote against Meredith candidates, but will do his utmost for their overthrow in the present contest. He says he is and always intends to be a Conservative, but he takes this stand in the present political contest to teach,

if it is in his power, the leaders of any that an agitation such as never repeat itself. We political party that an agitation such as now exists will never repeat itself. We append the questions which were sub-mitted to Mr. R berts and his ready reply thereto, as they appeared in the Goderich Star. It is strange that there are a few Catholics here and there who do not seem to realize that they are Catholics or belong to the Catholic Church : 1. In the event of any action being taken in the Legislative Assembly toward the abolition by constitutional means of Separate Schools in Outario, would you, if elected, irrespective of party, support such action and vote for any motion in the line of such action ? 2 During the existence of the Sep-arate School System in Ostario would you, if elected, support and vote for any motion or motions and acts in the line thereof introduced into the Assembly? (*) For the introduction and use in the Separate schools under departmental regulations of the same books as are from time to time in use in the Pablic schools of the Province for the purpose of secu lar instruction. (b) For the inspection of the Separate chools by the Public School Inspectors (c) That the qualifications of all teach ers to be engaged in the Separate schools now existing and those hereafter established shall be the same as that fo the time being required of teachers in the Public schools.

FROM THE JAIL TO PARLIAMENT.

Professor Harrison is now a member of Parliament, representing the middle division of Tippersry. He is an Ulster man, and a graduate of Oxford. He succeeds Mr. Msyne, whose resignation was noted in these columns some time ago,

Mr. Harrison owes his election to an ncident connected with the evictions on the Olphert estate in Donegal over a year ago, which illustrated his own man year sgo, which illustrated his own man liness and humanity, as well as the boorish brutality of the hirelings of Mr. Balfour. The unfortunate tenants of Captain Olphert were turned out by hundreds to die in the ditches from bunger and exposure. Professor Har-rison supplied some provisions to relieve the most pressing cases. Under the existing regime in Ireland

it is an offence to assist evicted tenants. And for his humane efforts to save life and his refusal to desist when ordered to do so by the government agents, he was arrested and convicted by a magis trate. He was sent to jsil, and was comwas arrested and convicted by a magina trate. He was sent to jail, and was com-pelled to serve out a stated sentence because he was engaged in thwarting the government in its crusade of extermina-Ireland has honored him for his charity

and for his dignified protest against the Tory brutalities which are nicknamed administration of justice in the riflicted isle. To paraphrase a theological aphorism, the blood of martyrs in the aphorism, the blood of mariyrs in the present agitation is the seed of the home rule cause. Every act of tyranny practiced by the government against the tenantry brings out new converts and new leaders and advocates. Professor Harrison is a brilliant scholar and a fine debater. He will be a valuable acquisi-tion to the partismentary parts. tion to the parliamentary party. Par neli may thank Balfour and his police men for making a staunch Home Ruler of this distinguished Uister man.-Boston Republic

CARDINAL MANNING ON CAPITAL

AND LABOR.

In a recent striking paper on "The Rights and Dignity of Lubors" Cardinal Manning claims between labor and capital, pre eminence of right for labor. The mercantile marine of Great Britain, he says, is 6 900,000 tons to 6 600 000 tons spoke in feeling terms of their late pastor representing the mercantile marine of all the other powers combined. "At the bis amiability, his zeal and the efficient work he performed in St. Augustine. The root of this enormous development of wealth is—not capital, not skill, but labor, the origin of all the nation's greatmemory of Father O Connor will long live in St. Augustine. Over three hun-dred persons received Holy Communion. abor, the origin of all the nation's great-ness. Labor, and not money alone, is the true capital of the country. I am not going to be Communistic, and I have no will to be revolutionary," says the Car-dinal; but, quoting with approbation Adam Smith's declaration that the pro party which every man has in his comp Many people came from Blyth, Wing ham and Ashfield to honor his memory The rev. pastor, Father McGae, has reason to feel proud of his parishioners, who ever have proved themselves kind and grateful to God's minister for their work men. Father McGae thanked the people perty which every man has in his own labor is the original foundation of all other property—he claims for labor, first the right of property. Then, as capital which is in money, receives its life from the light or the second second second second for their gratitude in remembering their late pastor so kindly, and assured them it edified himself and the strange priests and the living power and skill of the laborer, he claims for labor all the rights of cap ital. If labor and capital cannot ride side by side, they ought to walk hand in

Further he claims for labor the right of liberty. "A laborer," he says, "has a right to determine for whom he will work and where he will work. I do not mean in any capricious and extortionste way. He must be, first and last, the judge and the controller of his own life, and he must pay the penalty if he abuses that freedom. This carries with it also the right to say whether he can subsist upon certain wages. Tais is undeniable. He may set too high a price upon his

labor, but then he will pay the penalty. No man can appraise it for him." To this he adds, as "a sound and legitimate social law, the right of organization. "I can conceive nothing organization. "I can conceive nothing more entirely in accordance with natural right and with the higher jarlsprudence, than that those who have one common interest should unite together for the promotion of that interest."

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. St. Thomas, Oat., May 23 d, 1890.

To the Secretaries of Branches in the Province of Ontario : GENTLEMEN-A letter has been

warded to me from the Secretary of the Irish National Lesgue of America, dated at Lincoln, Neb, May 3:d, in which I am requested to notify the Secretary Treas-urers of the various branches in this Pro-

urers of the various branches in this Pro-vince that they ought to transmit to the Mational Treasurer, Rev. C. O'Reilly, Datroit, the moneys now in their hands. Mr. John P. Satton, Secretary of the Lesgue, cays: "The retention of funds by branches is mainly caused by the laudable ambition of each branch to make large remittances; but the prompt forwarding of all funds according as they are collected. of all funds according as they are collected, no matter how small the amount, will enable the National Treasurer to give

more constant and efficient aid to friends in Ireland." Small sums coming in from many quarters every day make up in the aggregate

ters every day make up in the aggregate very large amounts, which are held by Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly until the cable rings up, "A large remittance required." Forthwith \$10,000 or \$20,000, as the supply in hand may admit, is at once drafted to the National Secretary in Dablin, Mr. T. Harrington, M. P.; and tenauts are relieved and landlords are participle. Two weaks area \$5000 panic stricken. Two weeks ago \$8,000 came in in one week from different parts of the continent to the office of Rev. Dr. D'Reilly and \$12,000 were drafted to Dablin

The Secretarles of every branch will have the kindness to bring this matter to the attention of the President of the branch at its next meeting, and have a motion passed authorizing the immediate transmission of funds in hand to the R.v. Secretary in Datroit. (Signed) WM. FLANNERY, P. P.

THE LATE FATHER O'CONNOR.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD On last Wednesday High Mass was cele-brated at St. Augustine for the repose of the soul of Father O'Counor, founder of the united parish of St. Augustine, Biyth and Wingham, the celebrant being Father Aylward, of St. Thomas, with Father Loiz, as deacon and Father Cor coran, of Teeswater, as sub-deacon. The earmon was preached by "tather West a Is especially suitable for sermon was preached by Father West, a class-mate of Father O'Connor's. He

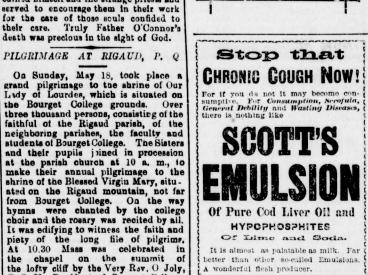
INFANTS In Hot Weather.

IT REQUIRES

ONLY WATER To make ready for use, and is very effective in the prevention of

Cholera Infantum.

Try it this Summer.



MAY 31, 1890

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS .- Having used MINARD'S LINI-MENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best al'ayer of neuralgic pain I have ever used.

B. TITUS, Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

Beston Earth

SURPRISE

THE WORK

SURPRISE

EVERY. S Can save half the hard waring-out boll of wash day and be fresh and strong. Can have

St. Croix Soap M'Pg. Co. SOAP

Bend us 25 SURPRISE wrapper and get one of our beautiful engravings.

Washday

That, whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the mother of Geo. H Shipman;

 Got to remove by death the inclusion decomposition of the second s country."

Joint BRYSON, Rec. Scc. Nisgara, Oat., May 6 h. 1890. At the regular meeting of Erauch No. 114, C. M. B. A., heid in their rooms, Nisgara-on-the-Lake, on Jueaday evening. May 6th, 1860, It was a sconded by Brother Edward Patterson, and unanimously Holonan, and manimously Recolved, that whereas Aimighty God in Resolved, that whereas Aimighty God in President and one of the charter memoers or bits Brench, and while hombly bowing to His wisser, and one of the charter memoers of the the will, we desire to place on record and beits will, we desire to place on record and beit in their memory in the bereaved relatives our send beit in their memory of this resolution be forwarded to his relatives, and inserted in the CATHO-10 RECORD and *Irish Canadian*, and spread on the minutes of our Brance. T. M. FILANAHAN, President, JOSEFH HEALY, Rec.-Sec.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

Manifestly there is need of a censor ship over the cable dispatches which come from England touching British politics. That well informed American editors will allow either the stupid blunders or the malicious perversions which fills this class of correspondence into their columns is as strange as it is humilisting.

The latest feat of the cableman was to give the impression to the American public that certain Liberal papers in London had severely attacked Mr. Glad. for comparing the atrocities in ad, under Baltourian coercion, to Ireland, under the brutalities inflicted upon Russian political prisoners. The dispatch started with the declaration that "several of the Liberal papers condemn Mr. Gladstone's comparison of the atrocities perpetrated by Russian officials npon exiles in a with the Michelstown, Ire., affair."

Now, the first Liberal paper quoted is

"Because they perpetuate an im proper union of Courch and State." "I believe in 'Equal Rights' as the only safe constitutional basis for our

"I believe the people of every section should have the right to use the Bible in

school, etc." school, etc." The insults to the Catholic body which are openly and covertly conveyed in the sbove and similar addresses, publicly printed, and distributed by the Tory printed, and distributed by

condidates too plainly reveal the cloven foot, for any one, whatever may be his creed, to attempt to deny the evil and diabolical spirit of the owner. That the Catholics of the county of Wellington will, to a man, resent at the polls the insults they have received and the injuries which are actually boasted of as being in store for them should the Tory party succeed in obtaining the reins of Government, goes without saying. For, although many of them have been life-

long Conservatives, yet knowing them as well as I do in all the three ridings of the county, I can safely pledge the high opinion I have always entertained of their spirit whenever thus wantonly assailed, for the very safe presumption that not a single Catholic in any part of this banner county will be found pos-sessed of the faming spirit of the spaniel

this banner county will be found pos-sessed of the fawning spirit of the spaniel to such a degree as to mark a ballot for any of the Tory candidater. Oh! that Is could proudly hope for the honor and the credit of our highsouled and patriotic race, that the same may be truly said of every Catholic, not oaly in the neighboring county of Grey, but also of those in every county and city in the whole Province of Ontario.

And speaking of the county of Grey 1 may say that I am aware that many Catholics in that county have also hitherto, voted on the Conservative nitherto, voted on the ticket, and that their votes have contributed materially to the election of Tory candidates in days gone by. How have they been repaid for such favors ? How did the Tory members of Grey act, even those of them who were indebted not only to the Catholics who belonged to their party but even to many Catho lics who belonged to the reform party for their support, which they received

Now, the first internal paper quoted is in the support, which they preserved which are a support, which is the paulic support, mugwump sheet attached to disgrace to any public man, but of the attable on Holy Thursday.

(d) That the law affecting the election of Separate school trustees be made to conform with that now governing the election of trusters in Public schools i To each of these questions Mc. Roberts has given a distinct "yes" as his reply.

In reply to a deputation of workingmen, who desired to hear his views or the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, His Eminence Cardinal

Manning said recently that "for twenty. tive years he had ministered in his present position amongst all classes, but more especially amongst the very poor, and he would say that nothing would be more fatal to the well-being of the industrial classes than the change sought to be brought about by the Deceased Wife's Eister Bill. The contemplated alteration would, in his opinion, be hostile to true religion, public policy, and the social and domestic happiness of the the same. working classes."

laborer. Briefly, but with terrible pre-cision, he pictures the working children, "full timers" at twelve years of age ; the mother, as well as the father, working by hard necessity, like beasts of burden, un-fitted and disabled for her duties to her children; and the abodes of the poor in London, where sometimes several amilies live in one room-a corner apiece "These things," he warns governors and capitalists, "cannot go on; these things ought not tog oon. The accumulation of wealth in the land, the piling up of wealth like mountains in the possession of classes or of individuals cannot go on

if these moral conditions of our people are not healed. No commonwealth can rest on such foundations."

In all the harvest of honors which Cardinal Manning's long and fruitful life is reaping he wins no title worthier of the Ohristian bishop and patriot than that of the outspoken friend of the working poor.

OUT-DOOR PREACHING.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: A new de-parture in the services of the Roman Catholic Church in the metropolitan has been taken in connection with a mission recently held at St. George's Roman Catholic cathedral, Southwark, by the clergy of that church. The new departure consist of the holding of services in the lanes and byways of the thickly populated die-tricts around Lundon Bridge and the Bisbough, this being considered by the Bisbops and clergy as a very effective way of reaching the masses. Presching upon this point at the cathedral, Rev. Father Trales sa'd the new departure might, perwomen whose lives are a series of self-denial. Miss Drexel se ms very happy haps, be considered by some as wanting in good taste and reverence, and that it was In her cloistered home. merely an imitation of the methods of a nodern sect ; but he reminded his hearers that Oar Lord Himself practiced this method of reaching the hearts of the people, and enjoined His disciples to do

Anniversary service was chanted in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, for the repose of the soul of William Dowling, on Tues-day, 20 h May. R I, P.

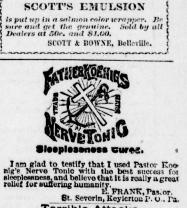
the chapel on the summit of the lofty cliff by the Very Rav. O Joly, C. S. V, President of Bourget College. In conclusion, he pleads eloquently for legal regulation of the hours of labor in the interest of the domestic life of the black hundred feet below the chapel the plous growd heard Mass, being able to see pious crowd heard Mass, being able the altar and celebrant through the folddelivered by the Very Rev. C. Ducharne, C. S. V., Assistant Provincial of the Olerles of St. Viator, who have the direction of Bourget College. During the Holy Sacrifice the college choir rendered four appropriate canti After the consecration to the cles, Blessed Virgin Mary, the procession procceeded to the parish church in the same order as it went up to the shrine. The nilgrimage terminated by the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

VIDI, MISS DREXEL'S CONVENT LIFE.

Miss Kate Drexel, who has gone into a convent with her income of \$300,000, and who intends to devote her life and fortune to the welfare of the Indians and Africans of America, is a petite young woman, as mild as a dove, with a will as iron like as Bismarck's. Her entrance to the cloister revealed no hardship or privation with which she was not already familiar. Prior to her taking the vell of the novice she had lived in a small room fitted up like a cell. The walls were bare, the floor had no carpet, the heat had been turned off and the register closed ; only cold water and coarse scap and towels were provided in the bathroom adjulning, and the facilities for making a toilet were a comb and brush, nail file and a whisk Even the mirror was excluded with the other luxuries to which the young lady had been habituated from childhood. For a bed she had an iron couch furnished with a thin mattress and an insufficiency of covering, in imitation of these holy

A native convert to Unristianity in Equatorial Africa recently asked a mis-sionary the following question : "Which is more contrary to Corist's commandments, to go about naked, according to the custom of our ancestors, or to go in debt for garments which make us hot and unhappy i" The answer of the mis-sionary is not given, but probably it was in the line of a wise compromise-if

compromises are ever wise:



Terrible Attacks.

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan., '89

ALANO3A, Col., Jan., '89. My wife was troubled with nervousness about one year before she took Paator Koenig's Nervo-took, and at that time had very severe attacks of speam, convulsions, and pains in different parts of the body, when in this state her lover is we would sot violently and set sometimes, bite hes to stop entirely, get a wild fook in her eyes and to stop entirely, get a wild fook in her eyes and to stop entirely, get a wild fook in her eyes and to stop entirely, get a wild fook in her eyes and to stop entirely, get a wild fook in her eyes and to stop entirely of all these torments which word ut 3 bottles of the Nerve Tonic whish word wild cramp and be so for 3 hours. She work dut 3 bottles of the Nerve Tonic which where here entirely of all these torments which used effect. D. S. MoGILLIS.

billet diget.
 D. S. McGILLIS.
 Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.
 This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Konig. of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the MCENIC MEDICINE CO.,
 West Maissa, ec. Clinto Bt., CHICAGO, ILL, SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
 Price §1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Acousts, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London. Ontario

HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC. We especially recommend its perusal to our Protestaut friends, whom we know to be sincere, but in eiror, as was ourself at one time, -- Western Catholic News, Chicago. The work may be had by addressing Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

A CATHOLIC of good habits and fair education wanted in several sections of the United States and Can-ada. Permanent em-ployment and gool pay to industria sper-son. References. BuxZIGER ERCOTHERS, 36 and 35 Barclay street, New York. 598 Sw