30, 1889.

of the patrictiem of orld over, and con-by speech by intro-its star crators, who 'America, vis: Rev. Strathroy, Oat. He nee captured : TLEMEN - To day I mada, a home rule hat has long been Republic of yours. not far distant when under the same fig." all our Americans,) ian fig." (Loud by body.) He spoke-ome Rule" without ow birging tears to a, now convulsing all he end of the dis-sisted on an encore-eto Father McKeon this pisno he played int to an Irlah song d a number of local undience wild with

ET REPORTS.

RAIN.-Red winter, o 172; spring, 167 to , 100, to 1.05; barley, , 50 to 95; oats, 90 to s, bush., 1.00 to 1.30;

toes. bag. 25 to 30; bbages, doz, 25 to 40; to 12; butter, best olls, 31; crocks, 18; cry ched firkin, 18; dry en word, 450 to 4.75; lard, No. 1.12 to 13; raw. load, 3.00 to 4.00; maple syrup, gal.

4.00 to 6.00; mutton, y carcass, 7 to 8; lamb by qr., 10 to 11; spring, 8; veal by carcass, 6

) Chickens, pr., 60 to geese. each. 50 to 60; a, 10, 11 to 12. ch cows, 28 to 50; 11ve pigs, pr., 4.00 to 6.00;

-FLOUR-Receipts, erepoited; market Quotations-Patent pring, 575 to 640, 50; extra, 560 to 525; strong bakers, 525 to 00 to 265; etty bags, k bakers, Sales nil. d; red winter, white Corn, 521053. Peas, Barley, 45 to 85. Rys, 0 to 4.50. Cornmeal, 0 to 4.50. Cornmeal, 10 to 12. Unesses, astrong, 19 to 22; weatern, timed, 10 to 11; new

3RAIN, No. 2, 1.68; 7 to 108; red winter, Manitoba hard, 131 27. Barley, No. 1, 56 50. 3, extra, 47 to 48; 0. 2, 55 to 58. Oata extra, 455 to 460; 3; strong bakers, 5.00

E STOCK.

VE STOCK. arch 28.-Receipts of irly active demand, shade higher; good (cattle steady, with in export; export is: selected heads t. 4.40 to 425; good S5; bitchers' stock, 42.75 to 380, mostly ohers' stock, 2.50 to most of mixed stock a, sold at 2.75 to 300; b to 3.80; fat buils age and stock, 2.25 to a feeders sold at 3.25 bt feeders dull, 2.40 calves offered; ihey and higher, selling extra; small dairy S. Ocnue, 200

S-Offerings 50 cars, sheep, and were in prices; aud in some er; quality of sheep choice sheep sold choice, 4 75 to 4.90;

cars on sale, most of airly active market; 7 at 5.15, an advance orkers, 5.15 to 5.20; witer grades 5 to 10 ad; rough stock duil rson cured of Deafmedy, will send a to any Person who 77 McDougal Street,

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY APRIL 6, 1889.

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

Catholic Record. London, Sat., April 6th. 1889.

THE Federal Government of Switzer.

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VOLUME 11.

N. WILSON & CO.

land is affected with the same hatred of Catholic education, with the parsons' N. WILSON & CO.

party of Ontario. An attempt is being made by the General Government to pre 112 Dundas, - Near Talbot. vent the Catholic people of the Canton of Ticho from continuing to impart religious instruction in the schools.

HOLY WEEK BOOKS IT IS stated, but not yet confirmed, that PRICE, - 50 Cents. Lieutenant Geohegan, who interrupted the divine service in the Church of Sts. Peter PASCHAL CANDLES and Paul in Clonmel, by ordering the mil-itary to leave the church has been placed under arrest. Some fitting punishment ought to be inflicted to deter others from In the following sizes : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 pounds each. perpetrating such offences.

A CAPE Colonist writes to the London REAL PALMS FOR PALM SUNDAY. Universe stating that the colony has The average number used is 100 heads per 1000 persons. enjoyed Home Rule for twenty years and has prospered under it. He calls attention to the fact that Home Rule has not tended

to the fact that Home Kale has not tended to destroy the bonds existing between Expland and the colonies, but the denial of Home Rule caused the boss of the first colonies of E: gland in America, and turned the truest, purest, and most pro-gressive branch of the family into a nation of foes to Great Britain.

We respectfully solicit your orders for Paschal Candles and Palms, at an early date, so that they will reach you in time. A NEW sect has been established in Montreal under the name "Christian

Scientists." The principal feature in which they differ from other sects is that they undertake by their creed so far as we D. & J. SADLIER & CO'Y. 115 Church St. | 1669 Notre Dame St TORONTO. | MONTREAL. are enabled by truth to cast out error and heal the elck." This is rather ambiguoue,

heal the etck." This is rather ambiguous, but interpreting this declaration by the practice of the new brotherhood, it will be found to mean that discarding the use of medicine, they will heal the sick by prayer only. They do not see in to be of the opinion that they are bound by the precept. "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." The Glorious Resurrection and A.cension of Jesu - Christ. Short Meditations from Easter to the Ascension. By Rev. Richard F. Clarke, S. J. 20 Cts. Per. 100, net \$13 50.

The History of Confession ; or, the Dogma of Confession vindicates for thi Attacks of Hereitcs and Lufdels. From the French of Rey. Ambroise Guillois, by Rt. Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, Bishop o Burlington. 16mo., cloth, net, 75 cts Logic. By Rev. Richard F Clarke, S. J. 12mo., cloth. Being the third issue of the English Manuals of Catholic Philosophy.

of Catholic Philosophy. The First Communicant's Manual Red line edition.) This book, prepared expressly for the use of those about to make their first Communica, contains a greater and richer co-lection of prayers and devotions relating to the Adorable Baorament than any other prayer book of its size. It is embellished with numerous full-page illustrated way of the Cross. 46 pages, Thic face edition makes a most appropriate present and remembrence of the Great Day. In a variety of bindings from 90e, to \$2.25

In a variety of bindings from 90c. to \$2.25. The same book, small edition, from 50c The same to \$1.75. regime.

to 81.75. Uathol C WOrship: The Sacraments Geremonics, and Festivals of the Church explained in Questions and Auswers. From the German of Rev O. Gisler, by Rev. Richard Brennan, L. L. D.

NEW BOOKS.

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TO CONTRACTORS.

Ottawa, March 29th, 1889. SIR-The agony is over. The vote was taken last night on the disallowance of the Jesuit Bill and resulted in a sweeping majority for the Government by 188 to 13-ominous numbers. I hope this crush-ing majority may have the effect of allay-ing Protestant creftement. The disease

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

he Catholic Record.

annex as soon as they like ; we can stand it, if they can ? v.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

THE COERCIONISTS' WATERLOO. It is no matter of surprise that the adherents of a party should minimize the significance of their defeat in a particular constituency, for the practice is an every day occurrence, and some of the Tory papers endeavor to make it appear that Mr. Beaufoy's personal popularity is the Mr. Beaufoy's personal popularity is the cause of the grand victory achieved by the Gladstonian candidate at Kennington. There might be some ground for this cou-solation if the former majority against Mr. Beaufoy had been merely cancelled, but the explanation will scarcely be satts-factory when a minority of 400 has been turned into a majority of 600. The simost universal verdict is, however, that the death knell of Coercion has been sounded by this pronouncement of the sounded by this pronouncement of the metropolis. This is virtually acknowl-edged even by the London Standard which says: "No sensible Unionist will pretend to minimize the seriousness of this misfortune. All the explanations in the world will not deprive the figures of their unpleasant significance."

unpleasant significance." Before the election the Standard was still more positive as to the evil conse quences which would result to the party if they would be besten. A few days be fore the battle an editorial appeared in that Journal from which the following is an extract :

"Any apathy or remissness on the part of the Unionists which should lead to a Separatist victory of a decisive character would just now be attended with very un fortunate results. More is at issue in this contest than is usually at stake in bye-elections. Though the Kennington election is nominally a bye-election, it will be assumed to possess exactly the same significance as if it were part of a general

eignificance as if it were part of a general election ; and the electors, therefore, should allow themselves to be governed by Imperial considerations only. If Mr. Beresford Hope ('he Tory) keeps the seat, even though it be with a smaller mejor ity, the Unionit party will have every reason to be satisfied. The event will raise a strong presumption that the metropolitian constituencies in ceneral have heen it be constituencies in general have been little effected by circumstances (that is the Times forgeries on which such great expecta-tions have been built by the advocates of Home Rule. And even if a neck and neck race should end in Mr. Beresford Hope's defeat—a result we do not care to anticlpate-we should be jostified in draw-ing a similar conclusion. If no more votes are transferred from one side to the votes are transferred from one side to the other than can be accounted for by the greater local interest of the successful candidate, there will be no lesson for Unionists to take to heart, except that is victory. But a majority in favor of Mr. Beaufoy large enough to show that some solid and coherent mass of the Unionist conditional coherent mass of the Unionist to the resolutions was passed extend-solid and coherent mass of the Unionist of the people of Phila-communion, was confirmed, and from tire to solutions was passed extend-ing the sympathy of the people of Phila-communion was preached by Father more solutions was passed extend-ing the sympathy of the people of Phila-most eloquent and instructive through-

and Bishops Keane, McQuade and Wigger were present. The Daily News, in a scathing editorial, esys that the utter collapse of Attorney. Whether way. It was for this that the Government had its own partisens apthis masterpiece of erudition. The Hon. Edward Biske crossed the House at once to congratulate Sir John on his magnifi-cient effort. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was General Webster's defence is glaringly shown by the fact that, besides the Solici tor-General, Mr. Charles Hall was the only lawyer who attempted to support him in the debate in the House of Com-

mons. Ail know that there is in Ireland one law for the people and another for the police. Outrages upon person or property are most enormous crimes when com-mitted by tenants who are goaded to violence by injuries, bat policemen are allowed fail liberty, even to the extent of committing murder as in a recent case. precedent, objected to allow the prosecu tor to be represented by coursel, and the magistrates concurred, and Mr. Lynch, who appeared for the prosecutor, was refused a heating, He procounced the prosecu-tion a bogus one, and so it proved to be for the case was dismissed and the police men were put on duty again to report

for the case was disclosed and the police men were put on duty again to repeat their outrages as they see fit. Lord Salisbury declared in a speech at Watford on the 19th ult. that only a vote of want of confidence will induce the Government to resign. He also declared he would not discuss the forged letters or the much larger matters of accusation the much larger matters of accusation against the Irish leaders, which were now before an eminently competent and im-partial tribunal. The Government had no terest in the letters. The commissio had been appointed to consider far wider and more important charges There had been a deal of public embracing of Parnellite leaders, but before expressing an opinion he would wait for the judgment of the commission.

Mr. O'Mahoney, editor of the Tipperary Nationalist, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act for intimidation.

A most enthusiastic demonstration took place in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on the 19th ult, to commemorate the triumph of Mr. Parnell over his maligners. Five thousand persons were present, being all that the hall would con-tain with the utmost crowding. Governor Beaver presided, and made the opening address, which was both elequent and effective, though brief. After stating the object of the meeting, and telling of the preliminary fight which arose from the dastardly atteck made upon the character of Mr. Parnell ha continued : A most enthusiastic demonstration took of Mr. Parnell ha continued :

or Mr. rarney na continued : "Charles Stewart Parnel, you are the victor in this preliminary fight. You have fought the first skirmish encounter, and the skirmishers on the other side are in retreat. Now you are on the fighting line, with every prospect of success, and we are here to bid you God speed and wish

you victory ! "There is more than this, too. At the close of our great war the people took care of the leaders. They built homes for Meade, Grant, and Sherman, and they saw that they did not want for the neces-sarles of life. And now the people of Philadelphia come to say to Parnell, that

NO. 546

bootstand and its own partisens ap-pointed to the Commission; but unpreju-diced onlookers will judge as does the American; and the people of the United States are of one sentiment with that journal. It says: "Lord Salisbury declines to regard the case as having terminclines to regard the case as having termin-ated favorably to Mr. Parnell, and reminds an Eoglish audience that there were other charges besides those based on the letters, and that the three judges have not made their report. But the letters were the only direct evidence to prove that Mr. Parnell and his friends had any guilty knowledge of the deads of the Laviethias allowed full liberty, even to the extent of committing murder, as in a recent case. Taey are sure of being protected by all and similar groups, or had expressed any approval of them. Apart from the letters the Times proved nothing; and it has closed its case. As for what the resident magistrates, Hodder and Keegh, at Ba'lyvaughan. Mr. Burns, a berdsman, swore that he caught them in the set of cutting a tail of a cow. and when he Davey were tritter, where the set of the set

Doolan "smiler" The insgistrate in-formed them that they might be sent to prison for twelve months for their crime,

SOLEMNITY OF THE FEAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

The regulations of the Church in regard to the festivals of the year as they come around are most instructive. In Lent her around are most restructive. In Lenf her altars are satisfied of their ornsments and draped in penitential purple. Her priests are vested in the same suggestive hue, The joyous *Gloria* is omitted from her ritusl. The music is solemn, and her ritual. The music is solemn, and her children are instructed to enter into the spirit of this holy time, and prepare them-selves for the great festival of Easter, and and by calebrating this feast in a proper manner they are calebrating their own resurrection from the death of sin and its consequences. But when a festival occurs during Lent a great change takes place. Once more her altars are decorated in a lavish manner. Her priests are clothed in brilliant vestments. Her music is joy-ous. The Glora once more reverburates. ous. The Gloria once more reverberates through the vaulted arches, and our Holy Mother Church seems to forget that she is in the midst of the solemn season dedicated in a special manner to

³ season dedicated in a special manner to-fasting and penance.
⁴ The above solemnity was appropri-ately celebrated in St. Mary's Church here by a solemn High Mass, the cele-brant being Rev. D. F. Best, O. C. C., Rev. P. J. Feehan, O. C. C., Niagara falls, deacon; and Rev. M. T. Halm sub-deacon. Very Rev. V. G. Heenan and Rev. P. J. Maddigan were present in the senctuary. An interesting feature of the occasion was that the celebrant, who is one of the two sons of A. C. Best. of the occasion was that the celebrant, who is one of the two sons of A. C Best, Esq, of this city, who were lately ordained, was brought up in the parish; and at the alter where he celebrated the Holy Sacrifice on this occasion he fre-quently assisted in the humble capacity of an acloyte. Here he made his first communic uses confirmed and from

out

have been packed since the opening of the discussion and the pulpits of the various have been packed since the opening of the discussion and the pulpits of the various Protestant churches (excepting the Church of Eugland) have been working at high preseure night and day, these past two weeks. Till two o'clock this morning a dense mass of human beings occupied every available place—every inch of stand-ing room in the galleries and lobbies of the House of Commons. Those who could not get in occupied their time in wander-ing round the corridors discussing the probable issue. It was generally known that the Government would be sustained, but so intent was the mind of the public on the result that they could not be paci-fied till they saw and heard for them selves. May God grant that now that t they have heard and seen the waye of discord and religious malice may subside and that we may enter on a period of calm—a period of peace and good will among all classes and sections of this great Dominton—for it is evident that in firsts state of things is to continue, it can have but one result—the rendering of our Dominion and scattering us in fragments the or the shrine of the great Republic. I would not wish to sees such a result for

before the shrine of the great Republic. I would not wish to see such a result for many reasons, but especially for the sake of our common Christianity. We would become a prey to the sordid designs of am become a prey to the sordid designs of am-bitious citiz ns of the U. S. and we would soon be lost in the materialism and infi-delity now eating its way into the very heart of the Republic. Here the Catholic Church, which Mr. Colby, M. P., described as "the great bulwark of society," has greater freedom than she possesses in the United States and she is therefore all the more she to combat the perficiona decri

THE intensely anti-Catholic ministry of United States and she is therefore all the more able to combat the pernicions dec-trines that are spreading with a rapidity of a mighty conflagration, and which, if not staid in their onward progress by some great power, must inevitably bring ruin and devastation on the world. Signor Francezo Crispi was obliged to resign in consequence of the accumulated

deficits of seven years which have brought the treasury of Italy to the verge of bank rupicy. Under the rule of the Pope the treasury of the states of the Church was in a healthy financial position, but infiled rule has pluaged the country into an enormous debt which has been insteasing religious duty of her children in this Canevery year till it now reaches twenty million pounds sterling. It is now neces-sary to increase taxation to the amount of eight million pounds sterling annually to make both ends meet. But as Signor ada of ours to guard well her resources, to see that she is not hampered in the free exercise of her prerogatives, that she may all the better combat the evil that is threatening society.

I was not in the House when Mr. O'Brien opened the debate, but I entered shortly after he began his speech, and I was struck by the entire absence of enthu Crispi is still to be the Premier of the new Government it does not appear probable that matters will be better under the new sissm in his deliverence. It was evidently a laboured and difficult effort for him. He THE death of the Rt. Hon. John Bright a laboured and dimension for him. If and was followed by Mr. Ryker, who, if not an enthusiast from his standpoint, had at least the merit of speaking with energy and making a tolerably fair arguments tive speech in opposition to disallowance Mr. Clarke Wallace followed on the Ourse oids but the access Mrs. commonis announced to have taken place on Wednesday, 27th inst. Mr. Bright has been one among the foremost politicians of the last half century, and he wielded great influences smong the people of Eng-land. He was indeed looked upon as the Orange side, but his speech was common-place and void of soul. Then came the

land. He was indeed looked upon as the special champion of popular rights. He was born Nov. 16th, 1811, and became prominent as a politician in 1838 by his association with M.c. Obden in opposition to the Corn Laws, and cort tibuted much to the adoption of the Free Trade policy in England. His eloquence in maintain-ing his views placed him in the front rank of British orators, and he was always credited, even by his opponents, with an homesiv of purpose and integrity which near the state of the state of the state of the state of the homesiv of purpose and integrity which near the state of the state of the state of the state of the homesive of purpose and integrity which near the state of the state of the state of the state of the homesive of purpose and integrity which near the state of the state of the state of the state of the homesive of purpose and integrity which near the state of the state of the state of the state of the homesive of purpose and integrity which near the state of the homesive of purpose and integrity which the state of the state of

ing majority may have the effect of allay-ing Protestant excitement. The disease was increasing rapidly, and the spread of the virulence among many bitherto amiable people was becoming more and more apparent every day. There is nothing so calculated to arouse the pas-sions of man as religious excitement. The galleries of the House of Commons have been packed since the company of the

clent effort. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was nowhere and the bombast and fury of the past few weeks was fairly wined out. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Laurier cannot however be passed over. The hon. the leader of the Opposition made hon. the leader of the Opposition inside a masterly and passionate speech, point ing out to the "fanatics" of Oatario that they cannot blot out the French lan guage. The Jesuits can now rest quietly for some time to come. VERITAS. mons. P. S -Since the defeat of the O'Brien resolutions the fanatics are beginning to say: "There is nothing left for us but annexation to the States!" Let them

of a severe attack g MINARD'S LIN-all other remedies GEORGE TINGLEY.

duable colt so bad red I would lose it. INIMENT and it

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TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH NEXT,

for the construction of the Main Front Building of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia;

For the construction of a Farmer's Cottage at the

Asylum Farm, Mimico, and for the reconstruction of the Farm Buildings at the

Agricultural College, Guelph.

Agricultural College, Gaelph. Plans and Specifications for the above can be seen at this Department, and for the main front building at the Asylum for Idiots, Orilia. where forms of tender can be pro-gured. Each tender for the work at Orilia must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commis-sioner of Public Works, for the sum of three theusand dollars; and each tender for the work at Gnelph must be accompanied by a similar cheque for five hundred dollars, on condition of being prefited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender when called upon to do so. Where tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The bona fide to become sureties for the performance of the contract to be attached to each tender. The Department will not be bound to ac-The Department will not be bound to ac cept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. FRASER, Department of Public Works, Ont., Toronto, March 29th, 1889. 546-2w.

WANTED.

BOAT4-A BOAT BUILER, OR MAN TO fa cabinet-maker. a carriage-maker or good carpenter will do). Meady work to good man. address, M. O'GORMAN, Boat Builder, Sarnia, Ont. - 546-4w

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he made a most telling and gentlemanly speech. He spoke of the entire absence of religious bigotry in the Province of Quebec and how the Protestants felt that they had nothing whatever to complain of; how the Catholic Church is the great bulwark of society and how charity and good fellowship prevailed throughout the Province, and asserted that he, as a Pro-testant representative, but echoed the sentiments of his co religionists. Then a fighter of excitement ran honesty of purpose and integrity which gained their respect, though his resolute opposition to the wars in which England has been engaged caused him to be viewed by many as a leader of the "peace at any price" party. Mr Bright was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868 and again in 1873, 1874 and 1880. On the Home Rule question he separated from Mr. Gladstone, and thus contributed towards placing the Sallsbury Govern-ment in power. He died at the age of seventy-eight years.

The second state of the second form the second state of the second state seco

connection would be a much more serious affsir. An emphatic Conservative defeat at this moment would, undoubtedly, be a calamity. All that we are afraid of is that Kennington electors may see in the also felicitated the Liberal party toward that Kennington electors may see in the present conflict nothing but an ordinary by election, in which, by some strange kind of unwitten law, they are at libery to think more of personal than of public to think more of personal than of public considerations. We desire to impress which the fact was received that British

We offer our congratulations to Father Best and wish him many years of useful ness in his sacred calling. We also con nees in his sacred calling. We also con-gratulate his parents and family on this happy occasion; for to the good Catholic father and mother it is always a source of father and mother it is always a source of much happiness to have a son consecrated to the service of the Most High in the ranks of the holy priesthood. We under-stand Father Best will be for the present stationed at Niagara Falls as assistant to bether Eachen. I. K. Father Feehan. L. K. Hamilton, April 1st, 1889.

Since writing the above I regret to learn of the death of Rev. Father McIntosh, of of the death of Kev. Father McIntosh, of Dundas. The sad event occurred at the House of Providence, Dundas, early this morning. Father McIntosh was only ordained about a year sgo and gave promise of many years of usefulcares in his chosen culling; but He to whom he dedicated his life called him to Himself. Requiescat in pace.

KIND WORDS.

Ottawa, March 29, 1889.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find amount of subscription. I am very well pleased with the RECORD. It is edited with markwith the RECORD. It is edited with mark-ed ability, and the selections are most interesting, instructive and readable. No Catholic parent, in Ontario at least, who can afford the subscription and who de-sires to place in the hands of his children a journal eminently calculated to strengthen them in the faith and improve their morals aboutd he without the their morals, should be without the RECORD. Wishing you the fullest measure of success in your most useful and laudable undertaking.

I am, dear sir, truly yours, Jas. G. Moylan. The Publisher of the RECORD, London.

WARNER'S Safe Cure removes defective vision or sight. Why? Because it gets rid of the poisonous kidney acid circulat-ing in the blood. Impaired vision is caused by advanced kidney disease, another name for Bright's disease, which "bas no symptoms of its own." Warner's Safe Care removes the cause, when nor-mal vision returns.

1.

Tighe's eyes grew in size and shone like stars. He had seen his master deposit the envelope containing the all import-ant paper in some pocket about him, but whether in the inner breast pocket of his coat, or a recess closer to his person, he was unable to tell. With many a fervent CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XVI. SHAUN OBJECTS TO DUBLIN.

2

There was unusual excitement in Cap-tain Crawford's apartments; that officer in expostulation, entreaty, reprimand, reproach, metace, almost in a breath, and Tighe a Vohr in whines, and wails, and supplications, and ludicrous apos-trophes—the latter delivered in comical asides to imaginary listeners—could all be heard distinctly in the passage leading to the rooms, and Captain Dennier, on his way thither, paused in astonishment at the uproar which greeted him. When he entered a curious sight presented itself Tighe was on his kness, sur-rounded by hat boxes, opened valies— the contents of which were indiscrimin-ately mingled with those of a dressing-case lying inverted next_mumerous boots and shoes, a full military equip-ment, together with every possession, private and personal, of the gailant cap-tain. He seemed to be endeavoring to arrange them as commodities are placed There was unusual excitement in Cap tain. He seemed to be endeavoring to arrange them as commodities are placed in a fair, and the captain, in despair as to how his packing should ever be done in time for his hasty departure, was striding up and down the room in anger, while at the same time he was forced to be amused at the comical appear ance of his valet, and more than all, by the indirona observations of the latter. ment authorities, instead of receiving the valuable information they expected, would be in possession of his own ridicu-lous production to the Widow Moore. Still Tighe was troubled with misgivings; he wasn't sure that it was the right paper, after all; he was only depending on his own shrewd conjectures, and they might be wrong; then, also, Captain Crawford might read the document again and find. the ludicrous observations of the latter. Tighe's absurd remarks were intended to mollify the officer's temper, and to apologize for Tighe's natural awkward ness and blunders; and they were so extremely ludicrous that the captain found it impossible to be seriously indig

nert. "Sore you tould me to pack up," pur-sued Tighe, putting the box of blacking with ferocious baste into the dressing-case, and placing on top of it indiscrim-inately brushes, combs, collars and cuffs, all that he could crowd into the spaces without regard to adaptation or neatness and as his master was at the further end of the room, the performance passed unobserved. "An' in Ireland, here," ha continued, working for dear life, "we pack up be puttin' iverything in the middle o' the flure, jist to see what we've got, an' afther that i's aisier to stow that into the holes an' corner's,

He was interrupted by Captain Den. nier's entrance.

"What do you think of it?" asked Captain Crawford, coming to meet him, and pointing to Tighe, who pretended to be too busy even to lift his eyes to the be too busy even to lift his eyes to the new comer. "That's the way he is doing my packing," continued the officer, "after leaving me in a pretty lurch beside; what do you think—he positively returns to come with me to Dublin, alleging that the climate wouldn't agree with his dog!" "An' it wouldn't," spoke up Tighe from the depths of a value; "Shaun'd be dead in a wake—the air'd be too sthrong for hin."

was impatient to have the luggage on the for him."

for him." "I told you he was a specimen," laughed Capiain Crawford, though he was really annoyed at Tighe's determined refusal to accompany him; "and now I amin a pretty fix: I shall be obliged to grave, an' the tip o' yer toes turned up to the roots o' the daisies ; arrah ! have patience !" as the English servant, now am in a pretty fix : I shall be obliged to take some raw recruit who will not know the first thing about his duties, and a fine mess I shall be in." "How would this suit ?" said Captain thoroughly provoked, tried to hurry mat-ters by attempting to take one of the valises. "Do you think that I'll let the

Dennier, abruptly, as in that instant he conceived a plan for helping his friend,conceived a plan for helping his friend,his business perfectly, and will, I think, at my desire readily transfer his services to you for a while; after, when you shall have been suited, he can return to me, and I shall try to provide another place for Wide how? for Tighe here

"The very thing !" exclaimed Craw-ford ; "now bright of you to think of it ; but are you sure that you will suffer no inconvenience by Tighe's blunders ?" Tighe a Vohr ventured to look up; a

plance assured him that there was danger of the recognition he feared, and growing bold from that fact, he rose, and stood with a halt confident, half injured air before Captain Crawford : "May

Tighe, fast losing his temper. Still her finger pressed to her lips and her sorrowful shake of the head was his only answer.

was unable to tell. With many a fervent mental prayer, and with noiseless motion, that he might not disturb the now soundly sleeping officer, he seized the coat and conveyed it to the inner room. He knew that he should recog-nize the envelope from its peculiarly shaded color, and there, as if the help he had invoked had indeed been afforded bum the first thing he drew out of his "Well, may I niver, if isn't enough to "Well, may 1 niver, it is at enough to make a saint swear; here am I goin" through thick an' thin to prove me affec tiou for you, sufferin' mesel' to be dressed up till there isn't a kangaroo in Austhralia but'd be ashamed o' me for hum, the first thing he drew out of his breast pocket was the identical envelope; fortunately it was still unsealed — he could fortunately it was still unsealed—he could substitute something for its contents which he was about to pilfer. Gatfield's letter to the Widow Moore was carefully placed in an inner pocket of his own ; he brought it forth ; it occupied paper enough to swell the envelope to the size it had been with Carter's document with-in it, and disposing it in place of the article which he now abstracted, the envelope was restored to the pocket from which he had taken it, the coat re-turned to its former position, and Tighe himself bent once more to his packing, chuckling as he thought how the govern-ment suthorities, instead of receiving the valuable information they expected, company, an' this is the thratement I ecave. Moira Moynahan, you're loike the rest o' yer sex, a purty decavin' female that has no mortal aim in life female that has no mortal aim in life but to desthroy the hopes an' the hearts o' the innocent, unsuppectin' male ginder. Come, Shaun," looking rue fully at the dog, "we'll take lave o' a place where there's no welcome for us." Moira sprung after the animal, throw-ing herself on her knees beside it, and

ing nerself on her knees beside it, and clasping her arms around its neck. "Tell him, Shaun, that I can't speak to him; I'm torbidden by uncle to re-ceive any attentions from him because uncle says he drinks, and he wouldn't make me a good husband; but ob, tell him, Shaun, that I love him just

"Whew !" prolonged and shrill, came from Tighe's lips, an ejaculation by which he intended to express how clearly he now understood the matter Then he called the dog to him, and throwing himself beside it in precisely the same manner as Moira had done, he

be wrong ; then, also, Captain Crawford might read the document again, and find-ing a love epistle where he had before perused valuable information of the pro-posed *Irish Republic*, he would instantly guess the perpetrator of the theit; and Tighe fairly trembled as he imagined the consequences. It was with many an anxious, though covert, glance that he watched the officer, when the latter, hav-ing arisen from his slumber, becan hasty "An' tell her, Shaun, that me love for "An 'ten her, statun, that me nove for her'll niver die---it's burnin'ly on the in-crase ivery minute; tell her how I've her kapesake yet,"---releasing his grasp of the dog for a moment to take his ing arisen from his slumber, began hasty caubeen from the chair on which it rested, and to point triumphantly to the preparations for departure, and every resource which Tighe's natural wit and now somewhat ragged, as well as faded, bow at the side. "Tell her,"-putting resource which Tighe's natural wit and humor suggested he unintermittingly employed to divert his master from remembering the paper which had been given into his charge. But at the very moment of his departure, when Tighe was shouldering a couple of valises, and Captain Dennier's valet, now transferred to Captain Crawford, was bearing sundry small howse to a validate in writing helow bow at the side. "Tell her,"-puttin the hat down, and resuming his embrac of Shaun,-"that I manfully resisted ivery attempt to put another caubeen on me head, an tell her I'll continue to resist till her own fair fingers will give refist till her own fair ingers will give me a betther remimbrance. Tell her all that, Shaun, ao' tell her that while there's life there's hopes, an' that Father Meagher'll be brought round yet." to Captain Crawford, was bearing sundry small boxes to a vehicle in waiting below, the officer said suddenly : "By Jore ! I was forgetting : what did I do with that paper of Dennier's ?" The values on Tighe's shoulder re-

He turned the dog about so that it faced Moira, and the latter calling him, he wailed leisurely 'o het, his head down, and his tail between his legs, as if his canine diguity was suffering from the quired re adjusting just then—it became becessary to remove them from their undignified task which he wa compeller rform.

position, and to shake and smooth them but, after which the locks had to be long and carefully tried, all of which maneu "Tell him, Shaun," answered Moira, squeezing the dog very tight, "that we were expecting and expecting him to come with news of Mr. O'Donoghue, and that when he didn't come, and Father Meagher found out they had taken Mr. O'Donoghue to prison, the young ladies got wild with grief ; they would see him somehow, or failing that, they'd comfort themelyees by looking at his prison : vering elicited no very gentle expres-sions from Captain Dennier's valet, who "Be aisy, man," said Tighe a Vohr, "Fair an's mooth in a day niver lost yit, an's mooth in a day niver lost yit, an' there'll be toime when you're in yer themselves by looking at his prison; so this very morning Miss McCarthy and Miss O'Donoghue started with uncle for Tralee."

Tighe jumped erect, forgetting in his surprise at the news that it was to Shaun he must speak ; he addressed himself lirectly to Moira.

captain run the risk o' having his thraps

envelope, reading the superscription-which, had Tighe been able to read, would

have satisfied his doubts at once-and

CHAPTER XVII.

TIGHE A VOHE'S MOUTH.PIECE.

* A sort of ague.

spilled out on the sthreet afore his eyes, an' nayther me nor Shaun there to help him ?" "Thin I must be off instantly, an' thry to overtake thim; it's little use I'm afeerd their journey will be-the masther is too sthrictly guarded. I've And Tighe, in his assumed indignation, stood upright, and ventured to give a broad look at Captain Crawford. way to him, an' I haven't laid eyes on him yet. I have only been able to foind out whereabouts in the jail he is; but place accdement if the set of the se That gentleman had been searching his pockets in anxious and impatient his pockets in an knows and impatient haste; but now, simultaneously with Tigbe's look, he drew the envelope forth. Tigbe shook so violently that he had to cover his agitation by exclaiming: "Faith I think it's a magram* I'm getbut, plaze goodness—" he was approach-ing Moira and talking eagerly to her, while she bowed her face on the dog, and spoke from the depths of his hairy neck Captain Crawford was turning over the

"Ob, Shaun, why don't he speak to you, and not be trying to lead me into temptation this way? he knows I mustn't say a word to him."

why have it out at once, but don't be actin' in that outlandish fashion." She dropped her apron; to Tighe's re-newed surprise not a trace of a tear was to be seen; then she put her finger on her lip and shook her head in a most woe begone way. "What u the matther?" broke out Tighe, fast losing his temper. some subject of the turf with loud ani mation. Suddenly one of the latter said : "I tell you, Garfield is in sorry plght," The name made Tighe pause in his apparently simless saunter. "He should't have been so d----d

quick," was the response from one of the sporting men. "He wouldn't listen to a friend's hint, or he might have been saved his money and his honor." his money and his honor." "Well, he hasn't lost them yet," said

"No; but they are as good as lost; the horse that he bet on has become disabled, and the rider that he engaged has been bought up on the other side." "But he can enter new stakes." "Too late; there ien't a horse in the

county fit to use beside those already in the lists, and as for a rider, where would he look for one now ?" "How much has he bet?" "A hundred or so, himself; but many of his friends are on his book."

"Steep for Garfield !" "Yes; he wouldn't have entered so strongly but that handsome widow's brother was to the fore, and I fancy Gar.

field wanted to display a little." "What! the Widow Moore's sporting brother, Jack ?"

"Yes the same ; and a scape grace he "Never a better ; and he is going to ride Jime Lane's brown mare; as they were made, they were matched, for a greater pair of heltering, skaltering vaga-bonds never existed than himself and the disider matched.

the divil of a mare." "And was it against him that Garfield "Yes ; it has got abroad some way that

this poor fool of a quartermaster is dead in love with the dashing widow, though she only spoke to him once, and that just at their introduction ; and though Just at their introduction; and though by reason of having so many richer beaux she has been giving him freezing looks and the like, it doesn't seem to have had any effect on the poor fellow. He's been haunting her like a shadow; in-truding himself everywhere that he could do so without gross impropriety. Her brother, Jack, always ready for sport, whether fair, or foul, got an ink-ling of all this, and also how the English man was one of a class who think an Irish girl's affections are to be had for the asking, and at the meeting for the course the other day-when the stakes

were entered, and the horses namedjust for sport, and the horses named— just for sport, and to show the soldiers a trifle of Irish smartness, when Rody Crane's filly was put up Jack, who had already got the ear of Garfield in view of

this very thing, suggested that he, Gar-field, should enter the filly, and that he, Jack, would furnish the best rider in all the county. Garfield accepted, though one of his friends tried to whisper him into refusing, and immediately the pools were made. Garfield bet as I told you, were made. Garfield bet as I told you, to find himself in a day or two a sadly-duped man. The rider, Joe Canty, who is really the best jockey in the county, was bought up by the other side, just as deceiving Jack Moore knew he would be, and Rody Crane's filly was discovered to have taken the spavin. The bet is in such a way that if Garfield cannot enter another horse he and his friends will lose their money—a loss which I believe his purse is ill able to sustain at the present moment—and he will be laughed at by Jack Moore and all that roystering

set; and I fancy that it is the anticipa-tion of the latter which chafes him the most." Tighe had heard sufficient. It would

give him abundant thought for his next interval of leisure, and he had a dimidea that he should be able to turn it all to some important advantage. He moved on to the bar, determining to hazard an inquiry which should elicit some information of his friends. His garb, pro claiming him to be the servant of a mili.

look of comical bewilderment, as his eyes wandered from Tighe's curly brown head down to his topped boots, and slowly back again, made Tighe smile, though he affected to hang his head in "What is the meaning of this?"

the clergyman at last, recovering from his surprise, and advancing to his visitor. 'Jist this, yer riverince,''_and Tighe, bowing, handed him Captain Dennier's The priest's face lit with a smile of

The pricet's face lit with a smile of satisfaction as he read, and he exclaimed when he had finished : "Ah ! he will see me, and he desires me to appoint the hour of my coming. He is truly the gentleman." He turned to Tighe : "Pray tell me how you have come to be Captain Dennier's messenger."

Tighe made sundry manœuvres be-fore he answered ; walking the whole round of the room—which contained only the priest and himself—to be sure only the priest and himself—to be sure that there were no evendroppers, placing his hand over his mouth to shut in the sound of his voice, and rolling his eyes about, to be certain that no one could enter unperceived. Then he whispered to the clergyman a brief account of the events which had brought him to his present practice.

"And you have in your possession now the paper containing information that Mortimer Carter gave to Captain Den-nier ?" said the astonished and delighted priest.

"I have, yer riverince, an' glad enough "I nave, yer riverince, an' g'ad enough I am to surrinder it into yer kapin,'_"" drawing forth the document. "Sure I got lave o' absence, as the soldiers say an' I wint all the way to Dhrommacohol to give it to you, an' to tell the result o' all me trials to see the masther. You wor from home, an' Moira wouldn't spake to me." "Wouldn't speak to you !"-utiered

"Wollda't speak to you!"--utered in a tone of hearty surprise. "Why not?" "I think yer riverince knows the ray son-the ordher kem from yersel." And Tighe looked down in well-affected shy D888.

ness. The priest seemed puzzled for an instant; then it flashed upon him—the injunction he had given his niece regarding Tighe a Voir; but he had not intended to impose such an absolute silence as Tighe reported. He was pleased, however, with that obsdience, and dimended that considered and disposed on that account, as well as on account of Tighe's own faithful efforts in behalf of the prisoner, to treat him with more than usual favor. He shook Tighe a Vohr's hand : "You

have done an inestimable service to our poor boy, as well as to the other poor fellows; none of us shall forget it for you; and now the young ladies must see you, and hear this; it will gladden their end heart the bins (it will gladden their sad hearts. I shall ring for them."

He did so, and they came in arm in arm, both paler than they had ever looked to Tighe before, and both showing in every lineament of their fair faces such painful evidence of a wearing grief that almost broke the faithful feilow's heart to so it. heart to see it. They brightened when they saw him; somehow his very presence inspired hope, and though like the priest they were surprised at his garb, their greeting was none the less warm and celighted. Again and sgain they wrung his hands, asking eagerly a dozen questions, and looking as if they could cry for very joy when they heard of his shccess in obtaining the paper. How long the scene, with its pleasant and painful circum stances, might have continued not one of the little party could tell, but it was in-terrupted by the entrance of some of the guests of the hotel. heart to see it. They brightened when guests of the hotel.

The clergyman said in a low tone: "I was advised by a friend to see Captain Dennisr when we came up here, and told that the captain was a perfect gentleman and, moreover, was the intimate friend of and, moreover, was the intimate friend of the governor of the jail; as such, should he be disposed, he could ald us to an interview with Carrolt. Accordingly, I sought the officer on our arrival this morning, but he was not in the barracks at the time, and I left a note for him, stating that I had called on important business and would tary officer, was rather a passport, prolike to see him : he answers like the gencuring at least not uncivil attention tiemen that he is reported to be in a very courteous strain, placing himself at my service, and desiring to know when I can from those with whom he came in con tact. But the buxom girl at the bar, though she answered blandly enough all repeat my visit." Tighe shook his head omniously : "I'm Tighe's apparently careless questions, Tighe's apparently careless questions, imparted no satisfactory information, and Tighe departed, to venture on the same enterprise in the other hotels of the town. His efforts were as little suc Tighe shock his bead omniously : "I'm afeered it'll be very hard to see the young masther; from all I can larn on ivery side he's under wonderful sthrict guard, an' not one at all that's suspected o' cessful, and puzzled, and provoked with himself, attributing his failure to his own friendly intentions 'll be allowed nixt or near him; they say that order kem from himself, attributing his failure to his own "want of gumption," a phrase by which he expressed his deficiency in under-standing, he was obliged at last to turn his steps to his master's quarters. "Just in time," said Captain Dennier, stumbling upon Tighe in front of the barracks, and speaking with a kindlier tone than the latter felt he 'had any right to expect, having overstayed his limited leave of absence. "I have been in search of some one to take this note the highest quarters. But"-and Tight lowered his voice still more, and directed lowered his voice still more, and directed an earnest glance at Nors, whose atten-tion was so eager that she was listening with parted lips and bated breath-"the captain is a bosom frind o' the gov ernor o' the juil, ap' it would be aisy enough for him to spake in yer favor, an' cat the intherview that way."

Written for CATHOLICS

BY THE REV. AN

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LL.

REPLY TO CHINIQUY.

To the Editor of the Transcript : SIR-I learn from the last issue of your ably edited paper that the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy he cores more visited Glencoe for the purpose of killing Romanism and taking up a collection. I do not know the amount realized by the collection, but the hour of colors to press. up to the hour of going to press, I know that Romanian is still alive.

APRIL 6, 1889.

that Romanian is still alive. I will be very much surprised if the intelligent people of Giencoe swallow the vile calumnies of this wandering preacher, who has been a disturbing element in this fair Canada of ours for many a long day. For years and years Mr. Chiniquy has gone about the parishes of Quebec, belying the Catholic Church and distorting her doctrines. The mem-bers of that Church heard him time and grath, but they did him no harm. They bers of that Church heard him time and sgain, but they did him no harm. They had him in their power thousands of times, but they let him live on ; yea, and if any mob ever attacked him, the probability is that they were his own friends who made a sham attack for the purpose of eliciting sympathy and advertising him. The very fact that Mr. Chiniquy has spent years among the Catholics of Quebec is a mani-fest evidence of the tolerant, forgutate fest evidence of the tolerant, forgiving spirit of that Province. They certainly live up to the precept of Carist who says, The up to the precept of Christ who says, "Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you; bless them that curse you, and pray for them that persecute and caluminate you." (Matt. v. 44) This is an enlightened rgs. It is an age of steamboats, telephones and flying rall-way trains. It is also an age of hard facts when more hold essentian rull not be

-when mere bold assortion will not be taken for proof for sweeping charges against any Church. Now, what proof does Mr. Chiniquy give for his lying statements against the Catholic Church? No proof at all, except his own bold asser-

tion. He says, "I have no comity against those who have so often tried to take my life. Now, I defy Mr. Chulquy to give us the name and residence of any Catho-lic who ever tried to take his life. In the manufine I hard back the insiduation as a meantime I hurl back the insinuation as a foul calumny. Farthermore, I defy Mr. Chiniquy to prove that there is any con-tradiction between the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the doctrines of the Bible. Again, I dofy Mr. Chiniquy to prove that it is impossible for Carist our Saviour to be really present under the appearance of bread in many different places at the same time. Mr. Chiniquy's name is in thousands of places at the same time, and so, too, there is nothing to pre-vent our glorified Saviour from being pres-vent our glorified Saviour from being pres-ent in thousands of different Catholic tabernales at the same time. I will omit, in this letter, the Bible proofs for this Real Presence, Purgatory. Blessed Virgin, Holy Water, etc. These proofs for are on record, and they have never been

answered. Mr. Chiniquy's dream is so slily that

Mr. Chiniquy's dream is so silly that I consider it unworthy of notice. Dreams are not arguments, and Mr. Chiniquy should never plu his faith to them, be-cause the Biblesays, "You shall not divine, nor observe dreams." (Lev. xix. 26) In one part of his discourse he spoke gainst "graven images," and soon after-wards he spoke in tayor of "graven im-ages." In fact, he wanted to get all the "graven images" the collection box would hold. Coppers and five-cent pieces would not do; no, he wanted larger "graven images," called dollars. I don't blame you, Mr. Chiniquy, for no Caurch can be run in this country without "graven images." Get all you can, dear boy, but be consistent. be consistent. Then he sheds more tears and says,

"Boo hoc-hoo! I was attacked by mobs Headed by priests thirsting for my life." This accusation is a falsehood, and once more I call upon Mr. Chiniquy for the priests' names and residences. Until that proof is given, I will hold him up to the public gaze as a calumniator. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago never

told anyone that it is one of the teachings of the Catholic Church to kill Protestanta. I challenge Mr. Coiniquy to produced that affidavit, and I will allow him to get all the assistance he can from his 35,000 (sic) nverts (?). Truly the prophecy of the Bible is being fulfilled (II Peter, it. 1, 2, 3): "There shall be among you lying teachers, who shall bring in sects of perdition....and many (35,000) shall follow their flotousnesses. Through whom (Mr. Chiniquy) the way of truth (the Caurch) shall be the way of truth (the Caurch) shall be evil spoken of. And through covetous-ness they shall with feigned words make merchandise of you ('not coppers, but dollars') and their perdition slumbereth not." Poor Chiniquy ! I hope you will soon see the error of your ways, and be converted to God by returning to the one true fold, from which you strayed away long years ago. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I remain, yours sincerely, ALBERT MCKEON. St:athroy, March 11th, 1889. APRIL 6,

air before capital crawford; "May I spake a word to yer honor?" "Considering that you have been speaking to me all the afternoon with-out soliciting permission, I do not see what is to hinder you now," was the without disturbing the contents, he scaled the envelope and put it carefully back in his breast pocket. Tighe's magram suddenly disappeared, and extraorainary strength and energy returned to him; he felt as if he could have carried the barracks on his back, laughing reply. "Well, thin, Captain Crawford, afther

sarvin' you as faithful as mesel' an' Shaun done, I az you if it's fair or bonorable to give me a caracter to ke that i If I blundered, why didn't you kape me blunderia' to yersel,' for it was out o' pure good nature that I blundered. It's a thrue sayin' that there's little grati tude in the world." He turned away as able to give me a charactner loike that by Shaun, saw the officer finally depart. if he were too much hurt to say more.

It would hardly have been in human pature not to have laughed at Tighe a Voir then—bis appearance, his manner, the tone in which he had spoken, were all so irresistibly droll; and even Cap-tain Denuier, little inclined as he felt to Rat-tat-tat! It was a knock so Notatian and so prolonged, and made with such a peculiar tatico on the door, that Moira Moynahan paused in her work of sweeping the kitchen floor in no little mirth, joined in his friend's spontaneous burst of merriment. The latter said, as soon as his laughter ceased sufficiently to consternation ; then, chiding herself for her cowardice, she went, broom in hand, to admit the applicant. Tighe a Vohr with Shaun at his heels stood before her, but he looked so unlike himself in his

allow him voice : "It will not do you any harm, Tighe ; you will find your new master a very lenient one."

servant dress that even while she gave a litile scream of delight, her look ex pressed surprise, and some alarm, at his Tighe had resumed his packing. Both officers walked to a recess formed by one of the windows, and Osptain Dennier changed appearance. "Don't moind ; l'll explain it all to yer began detailing in a very low voice the commission entrusted to him by Lord Heathcote, and which he was to transfer sathisfaction," he said, with an air of apology and a rueful look at himself, as to Captain Crawford for final delivery in he entered the house, Shaun closely fol-lowing him. "But first tell me how you are,"—extending his hand, and looking as if he would like to accompany his in-quiry by a more endearing token of his regard. The proffered member was refused, and Moira, drawing back from him, put her apron to her face, and began to rock to Captain Grawlord for final delivery in Dublin. Though Tighe strained his organs of hearing, he could only distin-guish unconnected words; he fancied he heard the name of Carter, and directly he saw Captain Dennier pass to the hand of his friend an envelope out of which the latter took a carefully folded paper. He and Moirs, drawing back from him, put her apron to her face, and began to rock her body to and fro like one in violent grief. Tighe seemed speechless with astonishment; he rolled his eyes, coratched his head, looked at Shaun (who appeared to be as puzzled as his master), and at last, as if he must take latter took a carefully folded paper. He opened and perused it, then replaced it in its cover. Tighe, with his wonted abarpness, made a shrewd and lucky guess as to what might be the contents of the document, "On, all ye howly saints that's mintioned ivery day in the calendar," he mentally prayed, "help me now-help me to get hould o' that namer!" master), and at last, as if he must take some desperate measure, he approached Moira and attempted to pull the apron from her face. She only held it the closer, and seemed to be crying the paper !"

The conference of the captains ended. Dennier left the apartment to send his own valet to facilitate Tighe's awkward packing, and Crawford, divesting himself of his coat and boots, threw himself upon to his coat and boots, threw himself upon the bed for a brief slumber preparatory to his sudden and unwished for journey.

stopped short, impatient and without disturbing the contents, he annoyed.

"It's aisy seein' yer uncle was niver in love, Moira, or he'd not be subjectin' to show of the subject in the subject in the whistled to Shaun. "Tell her, Shaun, that I have a docymint here that ould Morty Carther intinded to bethray the masther wid, as well as into a more more which in the subject of the subject in the subject of the subj any carried the barracks on his back, so relieved and so buoyant were his spirits; and it was with the very hearti-est of adieus, not, however, without a dash of pathetic humor, that he, attended

intinded to bethray the masther wid, as well as iver so many more o' the boys, an' as she has the book larnin', she'll read it for you, Shaun, an' l'il listen." He put the paper in the dog's mouth, and signalled him to take it to Moira. Encircling the animal with her arm, she held the paper before him, and read with little difficulty all the criminating evi dence which it contained, her cheek flushing and her bosom swelling, as she realized the dreadful consequences which possession of that paper by the English possession of that paper by the English government would bring to the devoted

fellows whose names it contained. "Tatther an' ages, but that'd be a clincher for the ould scoundrel, Morty

nutual protestations of undying love, all told to the dog, and by embraces of the latter, from which the puzzled animal, who had never before been the object of such ardent attention, was evidently glad to be from Out to the term to be free. Out on the road, he recov-ered his spirits, frisking by Tighe's side, and barking with delight at the very birds which soared far above him. "Whist! for an unmannerly dog !" re-burds entered the house, Shaun closely fol-

"Whist i for an unmannerly dog !" re-buked Tighe; "it's heavy-hearted you ought to be, an' not carryin' on in that loight fashion, whin the masther's shut up widin four bare walls an' debarred

reprimand was given more as a vent to Tighe's own troubled feelings than as a positive injunction which must be obeyed and he continued his sportive movements

and he continued his sportive movements till an obliging carman gave his master and himself a lengthy lift to Tralee. Tighe's first anxiety was to find his friends who had started that morning from Dhrommacohol. He judged that they would sojourn at some hotel in the town, and to one of the best of these he hastened. The bar was surrounded by a group of idlers, amid the latter a good sprinkling of redocats. All seemed to be on fraternal terms, from the well to-do farmer, fluch with the success of a recent sale, hobnobbing over a social glass with "In the name o' common sinse, Moira, what is the rayson o' all this? if it's mad wid me you are for stayin' away so long,

Father Meagher was not prepared to meet Tighe a Vohr, and still less pre-pared to see him in his present dress. His start of astonishment, and then his

get the intherview that way." The priest's face brightened. "Well," he replied, "I shall answer Captain Danin search of some one to take this note for me," drawing an embossed, neatly nier's note immediately, and perhaps some thicg hopefal will come of my seeing him. directed envelope from his pocket; "run down with it now to Blenner's and give it to the Reverend Mr. Meagher, and He turned to leave the parlor ; Tighe and Nora began a low, earnest conversa tion but Clare followed him. "Father,"____ stopping him in the corridor—"state in wait for an answer." Tighe's whole face underwent so sudden and marked a change, intense pleasure showing in every lineament, your answer that you will be accom pleasure showing in every lineament, that if he had not pretended to be very panied by Nora and myself."

panied by Nora and myself." The clergyman stared sghast, "I mean it, father; my heart misgives me since Tighe spoke of Osrroll's strict guard, and should it be in Captain Donnier's that if he had not pretended to be very busy placing the note safely away, the officer must have remarked him. He knew the Reverend Mr. Meagher meant none other than Father Meagher, and Blenner's was one of the very hotels which had figured in his own fruitless search. It required but little time to reach again the bar, Shaun accompany-ing him, at which he had so recently stood, and it was with a very important air, arising from the consciousness of and should it be in Capitain Dennier's power to procure for us an interview with my brother, his fine of sense honor"—there was a dash of sarca:m in her volce— "might make him refuse; but perhaps when Nora and myself unite in petition-ing him, perhaps, when he sees us both so deeply sunk in grief, even he, high princi-pled as he is,—" sgain the sarcasm which she could not control was in her voice— "may not think it dishonorable to afford some consolation to two breaking hearts." The tender-heart of priest, surprised and pained at her proposition, and embar air, arising from the consciousness of the legitimacy of his errand, that he delivered himself this time of no covert question, but an open inquiry for the worthy priest. His question being accompanied by the remark that he bore The tender-bearted priest, surprised and pained at her proposition, and embar-rassed also at the thought of bringing ladies within the preclucts of the barracks, yet could not find it in his heart to refuse her; he turned away, his eilence yielding the assent she craved. In a few minutes Tighe had the answer, and having called for Shaun, whose fre-quent bark had attosted his impatience for his master's return, he was hastening back a note from Captain Dennier, of her Msjesty's — Regiment, won for him immediate and respectful attention. He was shown to the parlor to wait for the reverand gentleman, while Shaun, to his own disappointment and that of his master, was detained below.

his master's return, he was hastening back to the soldiers' quarters. TO BE CONTINUED.

A NEW DANGER IN FOOD.

Physicians have discovered a serious danger to the public health in a new form of baking powder, large quantiles of which have been put upon the market under different names. Alum baking powders have been so unanimously con-demned as unbesithful that careful housedemned as unhealthful that careful house-keepers will no longer buy them know-ingly. The bitter taste which they leave in the food becoming recognized by con-sumers the deception practiced in selling them for pure cream of tartar powders could be no longer maintained. To overcome this bitter taste the manufacturers are now using a min To overcome this bitter taste the manufacturers are now using a mix-ture of alum and phosphatic acid. This still enables the production of a powder at a cost of five or six cents a pound which, sold at from twenty to forty, yields a large profit. Chemical teste, however, show that the phosphate and alum of the baking powder, are, by the heat of baking, partially resolved into phosphate of alumina, a sait declared by chemists to be poisonous, and which, bing readily soluble in the gastric juices, is dangerous to be taken in food. Great care should be exercised in using new articles of food. In baking powders it is safer to use the "Royal" only, an article that may years' experience has proved most efficient, and which has been efficielly demonstrated pure and wholesome. demonstrated pure and wholesome.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved,

If correct, e ition of to literary re longed to the It is to be reg ing to impart his memory. Charles X., w Mary's church the senior pr he showed m Mr. Smith, e mine of those appeared, m work ably pro bet its bes Menzies, Esq life on the Bishop Gilli tended tour funeral, which the pomp Church who Bishops Ky present, to clergy from The Guild appearing in church to t convent, whe added much services. M populace n priests ; and heard about being in the amounted t police office the Guild m uniform ; an ingly. Bish ably absent having had zies' testam partly executive garet's convision and a subsmall lande the commun Gillis he app and willed u and house of zies had spe

and, along ture. The

Carther !" ejaculated Tighe. The interview was ended at last by

rom a soight o' thim he loves !" But Shaun seemed to know that the

6, 1889,

HINIQUY. script :

script: a last issue of your ist the Rev. Mr. re visited Glencoe ing Romanism and I do not know the collection, but g to press, I know dive. h surprised if the euco availor the

encoe swallow the andering preacher, and error preacher, irbing element in ours for many a s and years Mr. bout the parishes e Catholic Church trines. The mem-ard him time and n up have. There n no harm. They thousands of times, a ; yea, and if any the probability is friends who made urpose of eliciting ing him. The very y has spent years Quebec is a mani-toierant, forgiving b. They certainly of Christ who says, do good to them do good to them an that curse you, hat persecute and tt. v. 44)

tt. v. 44) lrgs. It is an age les and flying rail. n age of hard facts ertion will not be sweeping charges Now, what proof ve for his lying Catholic Church? his own bold asser.

to enmity against in tried to take my Chiniquy to give nce of any Catho-ke his life. In the he insiduation as a rmore, I defy Mc. t there is any condoctrines of the e doctrines of the Mr. Chiniquy to ble for Carist our present under the plesent under the in many different e. Mr. Chiniquy's places at the same is nothing to preur from being pres different Catholic me time. I will argatory, Blessed etc. These proofs have never been

m is so silly that of notice. Dreams nd Mr. Chiniquy faith to them, ou shall not divine. (Lev. xix. 26)

"scourse he spoke "and soon after or of "graven im-vanted to get all be collection box ad five cent pieces dollars. uy, for no Caurch y without "graven an, dear boy, but e tears and says,

attacked by mobs ling for my life." leehood, and once Chiniquy for the ences. Until that old him up to the iato

ator. of Chicago never ac of the teachings to kill Protestants. y to produced that ow him to get all om his 35,000 (sic)

its abode at the Sobtish capital. A magnificent funeral car was provided, a procession formed, and all that was mortal of the great bishop conveyed to the convent, there to wait transference to the seat of his Canadian diocese. It is to be regretted that he left no writ ing to impart instruction and perpetuate his memory. The ex king of France, Charles X., who attended regularly at St Mary's church, where Mr. Badenoch was his memory. The exking of France, Charles X., who attended regularly at St Mary's church, where Mr. Badenoch was the senior priest, was heard to say that he showed much feeling in his sermons. Mr. Smith, editor of the Catholic Maga zine of those times, and the first tuat appeared, must not be forgotten. His work ably promoted the cause of letters well as that of religion. The mission Dat its best benefactor when John Menzies, Esq, of Pitfodels, departed this life on the 11th of October 1843 Bishop Gillis returned from an in-tended tour to Germany in time for the funeral, which was conducted with all the pomp becoming a triend of the olergy irom various parts of Soctlad. The Guild brethren, in full costume, appearing in procession from St. Mary's church to the chapel of St. Margaret's convent, where the interment took place, added much to the solemnity of the services. Meanwhile, some of the populace mistook the brethren for priests; and certain murmurings were heard about so many "Romish" priests being in the city. This may not have amounted to much. Neverthelees, the church to the chapel of St. Margaret's convent, where the interment took place, added much to the solemnity of the services. Meanwhile, some of the populace mistook the brethren for priests; and certain murmurings were heard about so many "Romish" priests being in the city. This may not have amounted to much. Nevertheless, the police officers thought it advisable that Society of St. Vincent of Paul. This brotherhood that follows so closely in the footsteps of its sainted patron, al-though it originated in Paris so late as 1833, in a short time had branches all over France, and somewhat later, in every country where there are Catholics. At Edinburgh there are three confer police officers thought it advisable that the Guild men should not return in their uniform; and counselled them accordingly. Bishop Carruthers was unavoid ably absent, being from home and not having had notice in time. Mr. Menhaving had notice in time. Mr. Men-zies' testamentary settlements had been partly executed in 1834 To St. Mar-garet's convent he bequeathed a con-siderable sum of money together with a small landed estate, for the benefit of Gills he appointed his residuary legatee, and willed to him, besides, the property and house of Greenhill, where Mr. Men-ture, The library also he left to the ences

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Fritten for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

APRIL 6, 1889.

BY THE BEV. ANEAS M'DONELL DAWSON. LL. D., F. B. S.

were left to each of the three Vicars Apostolic for building new churches in the Highland portions of the Western district, and for erecting a new church at Aberdeen. In addition there were ANDREW CARBUTHERS AND HIS TIME. Conversions were not as yet very frequent in Scotland. That they were not district, and for erecting a new church at Aberdeen. In addition there were several bequests to individuals; so that almost the whole of Mr. Menzies' pro perty was devised for ecclesisstical and charitable purposes in Scotland. Soon after the appointment and con-secration of Dr. Gillis as coadjutor Bishop Carruthers had good reason to congratulate himself on the diplomatic ability and success of the newly ap-pointed bishop in obtaining additional funds for the use of the mission. Hitherto the society for the Propagation of the Faith, which originated at Lyons in 1822 and had one of its directing councils at Paris, had confined its bene-factions to missions outside of Europe. When Bishop Eillis applied for some aid to the struggling missions of Scotland the reply was given that the society could not deviate from the purpose for which it was founded, even in favor of the poorest European mission. The bishop was not to be defeated. Avail-ing himself of his acquaintance in France, and finding himself sus tained in his views by several religious and indivential persone, he set about establishing another charitable society for giving assistance in European missionary countries, on the same plan as that of the institution already in ex-istence. In this endeavor he was eminently successful. The devout Cath-olics, who at first favoured his views, and mpossible, however, circumstances occa. sionally showed. Towards the close of Bishop Carruthers' career, in the year 1850, Viscount Fielding came to Edin. burgh in order to be received into the Church, together with Lady Fielding. They applied to the coadjutor bishop, before whom they made their abjuration. This had scarcely been done when the Viscount's father, the Earl of Denbigh, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Baylee, arrived, in the hope of being able to prevent his son and daughter in law from taking what he considered a false step. To his great mortification, however, it was too late. As if to make however, it was too late. As if to make amends he and his clerical friend sought and obtained an interview with Bishop Gillis, at which Mr. Baylee raised a discussion on several tenets of the Cath oluc Church. The conversation, or con-troversy, lasted three hours; but led to no result. Soon after, Mr. Baylee pub-lished a very unfait account of the interlished a very unfair account of the inter-view in the morning *Herald* Bishop Gillis was obliged, in consequence, to in sert in the same paper a counter state-ment for his own vindication. An un ment for his own vinication. An entry profitable newspaper correspondence was the result. But it was not of long continuance. It lasted, however, long enough to show how little justice was to be expected from the public press of the time. The unfairness of the Herald's istence. In this endeavor he was eminently successful. The devout Cath-olics, who at first favoured his views, and olics, who at first favoured his views, and lent him their countenance, continuing to sustain him, the new institution, called *larve du Catholicisme en Europe* (the work of Catholicity in Europe), was established at Paris. The prospects of this under taking were in a short time so good that the time. The unfairness of the Herald's report imposed on Bishop Gills the necessity of publishing a pamphlet, in which he gave in detail the facts and arguments that had been brought for ward. This work, although it had ne effect on the opinions and prejudices of Mr. Baylee and his right honorable patron, was calculated, along with the coadjutor's other learned writings, to win for him, apart from his episcopal character, a high place among men of letters. the first society became alarmed for its prosperity. Its councils, dreading the influence of the rival institution, laid the whole case before the Holy See. It was there decided that there should be only

letters. Another able writer of the time among Catholics was the Reverend JAMES STOT-HERT, a graduate of Cambridge and a convert to the Catholic faith. Of Mr. Stothert's ability as a writer and lecture we need no better proof than the elegant lectures which he delivered at Edin burge, and which gave so much delight who heard them. William Turnbull, a member of

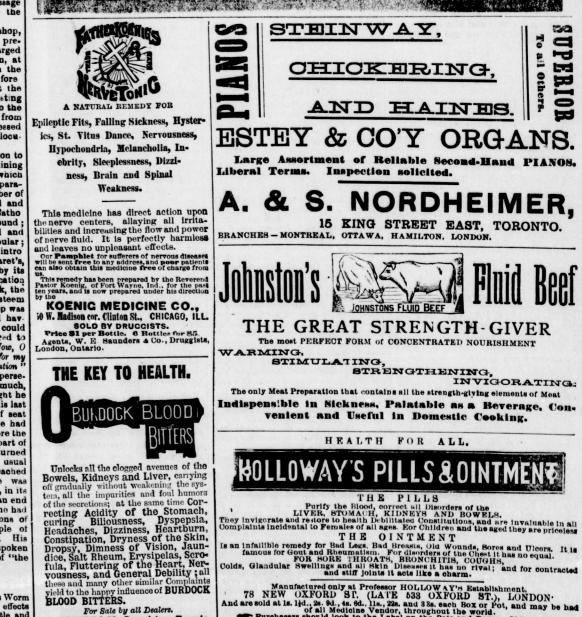
the Edinburgh bar, was well known in the Edinburgh bar, was well known in those times as a man of letters and a scalous antiquary. He was for some time secretary to the Society of Anti quaries of Scotland; and was succeeded it that office by Principal Sir Daniel Wilson, now at Toronto. Mr. Turnbull, like Mr. Stothert, was a convert to the Cstholic religion. Dr. Kemp, of the medical profession, was also a convert, and did honor to his profession by the elegance of his writings. Another conelegance of his writings. Another con-vert, Sir William Drummond Stewart, was one of the first who travelled through and explored the Rocky Mountains of America, and was well known throughout those wild regions as "the hospitable Scotchman." What he wrote about his travels entitles him to hon orable mention among literary men. His nice appreciation of the fine arts was well shown in the tasteful decora-

orable mention among literary men. His nice appreciation of the fine arts and mass well shown in the tasteful decora-tions and whole style of the elegant chapel which, at a cost of £16,000, he erected near his family mansion, Murthly castle. James Browne, LL. D., who so well illustrated portions of Scottish history, and who was also a convert to the Cath olic faith, fills, and is well entitled to fill, a high place among the literary char-acters of the time. The brothers, Alex-ander and George Miller, of the Britha-fell at Waterloo, are well entitled to foll a bigo, and sonsof Colonel Miller, who foll at Waterloo, are well entitled to foll a big place among the distinguished converts of the period. If correct, elegant and judicious com-position of sermons can give any claim to literary reputation it eminently be-longed to the Rev. Alexander Badenoot, it is to be regretted that he left no writ ing to impart instruction and perpetuate his moral of the Rev. Alexander Badenoot, it is to be regretted that he left no writ ing to impart instruction and perpetuate his moral of the great table and been seen as its abde at the Scottish capital chardy converts. The funeral car was provided, and all that was moral of the great table convert. It here to wait transference to the Rev. Alexander Badenoot, and all that was in the to the Rev. Alexander Badenoot, and all that was in the to the Rev. Alexander Badenoot, and all that was in the to the Rev. Alexander Badenoot, and solut there to wait transference in the othe regretted that he left no writ ing to impart instruction and perpetuate his moral of the great bishop conveyed to it was a source of great consolation to the in bashop to the great provide to the Bay. Alexander Badenoot, it was a source of great consolation to the in bashop to hear a few words from the in bishop, the aged prelate addressed to them a short but very feeling alloca-tion.

bishop during his life, appointing that it should afterwards belong to the future college of the eastern district. The testator directed, moreover, that the debts of the two churches of Edinburgh should be paid out of his funds Legacies should be paid out of his funds Legacies are left to each of the three Vices. Bishop Carruthers, at his advanced sge, could ill dispense, even temporarily, with the presence at Edinburgh and aid of his coadjutor. It was, nevertheless, resolved that the letters should proceed resolved that the letters should proceed to Ratisbon in Bavaria, as representa-tive of the Vicars Apostolic of Scotland, in order to obtain if possible, that on the decease of the last Scotch Benedic-tine, Prior Deasson (Dawson), the mon-astery of St. James should be secularized and converted into a seminary for the Scotch missions. Such a demand was not unreasonable, as all the properties connected with the monastery, had been gifted to it by Scotchmen, noblemen and connected with the monastery, had been gifted to it by Scotchmen, noblemen and others interested in the cause of Scotch education. The bishop had taken care to provide himself with letters of intro duction from the ex-royal family of France. He succeeded, moreover, in interesting in favor of his view the Bishop of Ratisbon and the surviving Religious. He then repaired to Munich and obtained an audience of the king, who received him with favor, entertained his avplication, and referred him for a who received him with favor, entertained his application, and referred him for a final answer to his minister for ecclesi-astical affairs. It appears to have been no easy matter for this minister to manu-facture a reply. For it was not given till after a delay of four months, when everything asked for was refused, and a threat heid out, at the same time, that if the monastery ware not supplied with if the monastery were not supplied with subjects, Scotch Benedictines, within six months, it would be delivered to six months, it would be delivered to Barvarian members of the same order. The bishop replied to this extraordinary state paper, which was wholly founded on erroneous assumptions, in a memorial which was called "Beclamations," and which set forth the claims and rights of the Scotch mission to the whole pro perty proving beyond question, that it was the intention of the founders and benefactors to promote the cause of the benefactors to promote the cause of the Catholic religion in Scotland, and not to Catholic religion in Scotland, and not to benefit the Barvarians. He pointed out, moreover, how unjust it would be to alienate the seminary from the Scotch mission, declaring it to be nothing less than an act of spoliation. The Bavarian ministry were proof sgainst argument. Meanwhile Bishop Gillis submitted the memorial to Lord Palmerston, at the time Foreign Secretary, and requested him to use his influence with the court of Barvaria in order to obtain more reason. one society, as the interests of two rival societies might often clash and injure each other. It would tend more to pro each other. It would tend more to pro-mote the general good, that the missions of all countries, whether European or other, should in future, receive aid in proportion to the necessities of each mis-sion and the means at command of the society for granting aid. It was, no doubt, cause of regret that a good work with such excellent prospects, should be abandoned Meanwhile, it had produced its fruit. The council of the original, or rather, the united society entertained him to use his influence with the court of Barvaria in order to obtain more reason able terms. The British minister pro-mised to give his aid and suggested that the memorial should be presented to him in a more condensed form. This was done; and the Govern-ment, through their envoy at at Munich, Mr. Milbank, made a repre-sentation to the Bavarian ministry. This sation was not without its effect. The rather, the united society entertained favorably the case of the Scotch missions sentation to the Bavarian ministry. This action was not without its effect. The avorably the case of the Scotth missions and ever since they have shared abund-antly in its distributions. The influence of the coadjutor was still further employed in obtaining that all that remained of the library of the Scotth college should be transferred to Blairs. action was not without its effect. The threatened measure was suspended, and the matter in question was referred for final decision to the Holy See. There even, the niggardly spirit of the Bavarian ministry so far prevailed that only $\pounds 10,000$ was allowed to Scotland in lieu of all the numerical bactoria by Scitch college should be transferred to Blars. In May, 1839, he returned to Scotland. A singularly distinguished son of Scot-land, where were spent the earlier years of his ecclesiastical career, justly claims honorable mention here. Urged by his sacerdotal zeal the Honorable and Right Rev. Alexander McDonell of Kingston had traversed the Atlantic Ocean and revisited to scenes of his earlier labora of all the properties bestowed by Scotch men on the monastery of St. James o men on the monastery of St. James of Ratisbon. It was a condition of this decision that the sum mentioned should be applied in aid of additions to the Scotch college at Rome. The negotia-tions lasted eight months, the two or three last of which the bishop spent at Bruges. In March, 1849, he returned to E finburgh. The contificate of Bishop Carnuthers

revisited to scenes of his earlier labors in order to obtain some assistance for his recently established diocese in Can-ada. It was not, however, the will of the Great Master that he should con The pontificate of Bishop Carruther The pontificate of Bishop Carruthers was further illustrated by the sojourn for some years, at Edinburgh of the ex-king, Charles X., and the exided royal family of France. All kind and proper attentions were shown them by the bishop, his coadjutor, the Rev. Alexander Badenoch, and the other priests of the time. A special pew was fitted up for them in St. Mary's church, where they regularly attended, and a private passage





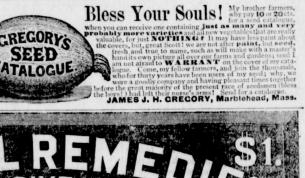


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3



MEDICINE The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris. Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedy Co. at great expense secured the prescriptions of these hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from \$25 to \$100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way their PRE-PARED SPECIFICS ARE OFFEKED AT THE PRICE OF THE QUACK PATENT MEDICINES THAT FLOOD THE MARKET AND ABSURDLY CLAIM TO CURE EVERY ILL FROM A SINGLE BOTTLE. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. THE HOSPITAL REMEDIES MAKE NO UNREASONABLE CLAIMS. The specific for CATARRH cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for BRONCHITIS, CONSUMP-TION and LUNG TROUBLES. RHEUMATISM is cured by No. 3, while troubles of DIGESTION, STOMACH, LIVER and KIDNEYS have their own cure. To these is added a specific for FEVER AND AQUE, one for FEMALE WEAKNESS-a GENERAL TONIC and BLOOD MAKER that makes blood and GIVES FORM AND FULNESS, and an incomparable remedy for NERVOUS DEBLITY.



f the Bible is being 1, 2, 3): "There ing teachers, who ardition.... and low their riotous-n (Mr. Chiniquy) Caurch) shall be through covetous-gned words make gned words make 'not coppers, but dition slumbereth I hope you will our ways, and be urning to the one you strayed away nking you, Mr. JUREET MCK mow LBERT MCKEON. , 1889.

R IN FOOD.

covered a serious alth in a new form ge quantities of ge quantities of upon the market s. Alum baking unanimously con-that careful housebuy them know-which they leave ecognized by con-racticed in selling of tartar powde ger maintained. w using a mix-phosphatic acid. production of a ve Or eix cents a from twenty to profit. Chemical profit. Chemical at the phosphate g powder, are, by ially resolved into a salt declared by e, and which, being s, and which, bing gastric julces, is a in food. Great ed in using new king powders it is ("'only, an article thence has proved has been efficially wholesome wholesome.

e pain. Holloway's e trouble. Try it of pain is saved.

It was a source of great consolation to It was a source of great consolation to the venerable bishop in his declining years to observe the progress which religion had made during his compara-tively short pontificate. The number of churches and clergy had increased and was still increasing; the cause of Catho lic education was daily gaining ground; Catholics from being a disliked and dreaded sect, were become popular; religious societies had begun to be intro duced; the community of St. Margaret's, with its two houses, had cained by its with its two houses, had gained by its successful pains in the work of education and its charitable care of the sick, the and its charitable care of the sick, the affection of the Catholics and the esteem of the general public. The bishop was now eighty-three years of age, and hav-ing lived to witness all that he could expect or hope for, he was prepared to say, like the saintly Simeon, "Now, O Lord, dismiss Thy servant in peace for my eyes have seen the advance of Thy salvation" He was still active, however, and perse-vered in visiting the missions : insomuch. vered in visiting the missions; insomuch, thas it was remarked that he thought he could never do enough of duty. His last visit was to Dunfermline, the chief seat of the Fifeshire missions, which he had caused to be founded. He was there the

to his career, but not until after he had participated in all the concolations of religion and set a bright example of Christian fortitude and patience. His death was generally homened and anothen

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Catholic Record. Lo den, Sat. April 6th, 1889.

CIRCULAR LETTER

OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE. ST. PETER'S PALACE, LONDON,

declared :

March 27th, 1889. Rev. and Dear Fathers,

On the 28th of December, 1887, our Holy Father Leo XIII. addressed a Brief to the Bishops of the Church, requiring of them to establish in their dioceses an annual collection, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the proper care and maintenance of the "Holy Places" in the Holy Land. These "Holy Places" are the scenes hallowed by the labors, the teachings, the sufferings and death of Christ. and should, therefore, be endeared to the hearts of all true Christians. They are in the care and under the guardianship of the Franciscan Fathers, who reverently and lovingly keep watch and ward over them, who are charged with the care of the churches raised above them or near them, and who give a hearty and generous hospitality to all pilgrims that go thither to adore our Saviour in the land in which He was born and in which He Jabored and suffered and died for the redemption and salvation of mankind.

Our Catholic forefathers organized the Crusades and went in hundreds of thousands to the Holy Land to rescue the Holy Sepulchre and the other "Holy Places" from Mahometan profanation and to save them as precious possessions for the Church and her children Shall not we at the invitation of the Vicar of Christ, give alms in proportion to our means, by the aid of which those footprints of our Lord, those holy places made sacred forever by the presence and the life and death of the World's Redeemer, may be saved from profanation, may be kept in becoming decency and honor, and may be preserved for the loving veneration of God's people. The Psalmist said : "He loved the beauty of God's house and the place wherein His glory dwelleth." Let us love the places of the humiliations and sufferings and the death of Christ - the places purpled by the precious blood that redeemed the world, that purchased us with a great price and won for us the glorious privileges of being sons of God and co-heirs with Christ The Holy Father wishes the collection to be taken up on Good Friday in each year. In conformity with the injunc tion of the Holy See, we ordain that there shall be a collection taken up in all the churches of the diocese on next Good Friday, for the purpose above mentioned. The proceeds of this collection shall be sent, with as little delay as possible, to the Chancellor of the Diocese, to be by him transmitted to the Franciscan Father who is Commissary, in Canada, for this work

s ard.

Wishing you, dear Rev. Father, and our faithful people, of whom, with us, you share the pastoral care, God's abundant graces and blessings, I am, your sincere and faithful ser

want in Christ. † JOHN WALSH.

Bishop of London.

P. S. - A Theological Conference will be held in London on Wednesday, the 22nd of May next, for the priests of the Eastern Section of the deallowing the present Act, protect

Orarge party did not venture to make their attack with that virulence which might be anticipated from the numerous calumnies which have been reproduced by the Toronto Meil, the Moutreal Wit-mess and by other journals which have undertaken to arouse the Protestant feeling of the Dominion against a harm-less and inoffensive, though highly efficient, body of Oatholic priests. Mr. O'Brien's speech was, of all, the bitterest against Jecuits, but even he declared: arswered Mr. McCarthy's legal argument. The treaty by which Canada was ceded to England did not give authority either to King or Parliament to seizs private prop-erty, and such were the ertates of the Jesuits. Some speaker, had asserted that by the terms of Capitulation, the Jesuit by the terms of Capitanton, the Scatt property became the property of the Crown. This the Minister of Justice denied in toto. The reference of the Estates Act to the Pope, he explained, to be equivalent to the Government saying to the Jesuits and Cardinal Tachereau, "I declared : "I am not the man who could real with-cut emotion of the hardships and trials and sufferings which were endured by the Jesuit missionaries in their attempts to Carlstianize the Indians. It is hard for will not pay a dollar of the money until your greatest superior on earth give me his deed." In this there was surely no acknowledgment of temporal sovereignty over Canada. Absolute freedom of wor-Caristianize the Indians. It is hard for us, in these days of luxury, to realize what these hardships were, hard for us to realize the sufferings which those men went through, sufferings which too often met their only reward in a crown of mar-tyricm, and which could only have been endured from the highest and noblest sense of duty." ship was conceded to the Catholics of Canada, and though Mr. McCarthy con-Canada, and though Mr. McCastay con-tended that the penal laws were especially almed against the Pope's spiritual power, such laws, for that very reason, could not apply to Carada, in the face of the com-plete religious toleration granted by treaty, insemuch as the Pope's spiritual jurksoiction is an essential part of the Catholic religion. He said, however, that Jesuits had been procerbed in the British realm because their efforts had been directed to the over-Datholic religion. Mr. McNeil followed about the same

Mr. MCNell followed about the same line of argument as preceding speakers against the Act. He insisted especially on the dangerous doctrines which Jesuits are supposed to teach. The Hon. David Mills was the first

their efforts had been directed to the over-throw of the Protestant succession, and that similarly on account of political intrigues they had been expelled from Spain, Naples, and France, and finally suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773. He argued that in the Province of Quebec similar intrigues may be ex-pected from them. He contended that their estates in Quebec, having been con-ficated by the Grown, they had no claim, either legal or moral, that they should be restored to them. In regard to the provision in the Que-bec Jesuita' Estates Act which left tha division of the \$400,000 to the Pope, he sa'd that it was a violation of the Act of The Hon. David Mills was the lift speaker on Thursday. He said that on a subject like this when min become agitated they throw reason to the winds. It is the duty of the Opposition to alay their excitement. He declared it to be absurd and unjust to mix up with the present data the detribute to mix up with the present debate the dectributes tanght by Jesuits hundreds of years ago. The pre-sent question relating to property is a matter which belongs exclusively to Quebec, and it is the business of Quebec s'd that it was a violation of the Act of Supremacy, which he maintained to be in full force in Canada. Qiebec, and it is the husiness of Qiebec to settle it. The statutes of Elizabeth, assuming the Pope's authority are not in force in Canada, nor indeed have they been introduced into any Bitish colony. Mr. Charlton spoke for Col. O'Brien's resolutions, followed by Mr. Mulock on the other side. Mr. Scriver maintained that the Quebec Protestants are not all in farm of the Erites Act. As the bitwelf He stated that he was fully aware that when the vote were taken it would result in a defeat for his motior, but he was confident that the voice of the country is with him in demanding disailowance of the Act. Mr. Rykert next addressed the House favor of the Estates Act. As he himself was against the Act it was evident that this was true; but as he was alone it was equally evident that the Protestants who has a discontented with the Act are but He stated that he is an Orangeman, yet he is certain that even if Ontario were

he is certain that even if Untarlo were canvassed, a majority of the people of the Province would be found to be opposed to Col. O'Brien's propositions. He is himself in favor of civil and religious liberty, which is a first principle of O:angelam, and on that principle he be-lieves the Government to be in the right in refuging to diallow the Act of the are discontented with the Act are but a smell fraction of the Protestants of Que-Mr. Sutherland, of East Oxford, was next speaker for disallowsnee, and Mr. McMullen followed egsinet the resolution.

in refusing to disallow this Act of the Quebec Legislature. He will not join in The Hon. Mr. Laurter spoke on behalf of the Opposition. He maintained the Reform pinciple of Provincial autonomy. He said that the English Government had the crusade against his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens; and he is confident that his constituents will support him in this treated liberally the Catholic religious communities, but an exception was made in the case of the Jesuits, as their estates were selzed. He thought the reason for this was the greed of Lord Amherst, who The object of those who are in favor of The object of those who are in isvor of disallowance is over the heads of the Jesuits to attack the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Rykert then showed that the Protestant minority of Quebec have no desire to have the act disallowed, no wish desired to become the owner of their prop-erty. At all events the Church had never resigned her claim to the property, and it survives at least as a moral claim. Mr. Mercler acted truly a statesman's part in to enter upon a cruzde regainst the Catholic msjority there. He then, by re-viewing the history of the Jesults, showed that far from deserving the reproaches that have been heaped upon them, they have been a useful b. dy of men who have done inverse used by their set for all settling this long-standing dispute in a manner fair to all. Mr. Laurier ably vindicated the character of the Jesuits from the unjust assaults made on it, but he was purposely brief on this subject, as he did not consider the House the proper place either for assailing or defending that done immense good by their zeal for edu-cation and missionary work. It was not for him to enter upon a lengthy defence of the Jesuite, but he would not join in pure bcdy of men whose attainments are both many and noble. Sir John Macdonald replied to certain

Mr. Rykert made an able and truly liberal speech, full of quotations from high Protestant authorities tending to prove his position, and though the anti-Catho-Straks which Mr. Laurier made on the Government, and stated that at a former period he had incurred obloquy poured on him for years, because he had advo-cated the cause of the French race and his lic new-papers have endeavored to belittle it, he deserves the thanks of the public for refusing to join the noisy crowd who have Catholic friends. He had been in a minor-ity on that account almost the whole time in his own Province, from 1854 to 1866. He stated that at that late hour he would be that in the state that is the state of the s raised a seneless no-Popery cry, appar-ently for the express purpose of exciting religious discord in the country. His speech was to the point, and his arguments were unanswerable. not enter upon a lengthy discussion on the Act of Supremacy and the penal legisla-tion of Eugland, but those laws, which Mr. McCarthy relied on to support his view, are obsolate even in England. The Jesuits he defended from the absurd charges which Mr. Barron spcke next, going over the Stale charges that were brought against the Jeautis over one hundred years ago in Europe, and which culminated in their suppression. He argued that because some Governments in Europe had legislated were brought sgainst them by several speakers. The good that they have done

in education is recognized in Canada and in England. At all events the seventy-one

A MEMORABLE THURSDAY. The great debate on the disallowance of the Quebec Jesuits' Estates Act began in the Canadian House of Commons on Tuesday, the 26th ult., and continued for three days continuously, ending on Thursday, the 28th ult. The Government nobly stood by the principle of Provincial auto nomy, and just as nobly every Province of

the Dominion sustained them, only thirteen malcontents in a house of 201 mem hers voting for the disallowance of the Act. The matter was brought before the House by Colonel W. E. O'Brien, member for Muskoka, in the form of an amend ment on the question of supply. Thus it was equivalent to a motion of non con. fidence in the Government, and never since the Dominion was established was the Government sustained on a vote of the Government sustained on a vote of non-confidence by so overwhelming a ma-jority. The figures were : yeas, 13 ; nays, 188. Of the baker's dozen, eight were Con-servatives and five R-formers, the numbers being as nearly as possible proportioned to the total number composing each party in the House. The Government majority was, therefore, 175 With the exception of Mr. Scriver, a Quebec Protestant, mem ber for Huntingdon, the minority con-sisted entirely of Ontario members, the members of the other Provinces, Catholic and Protestant, Unservative and Reform, voting with one accord egainst Mr. voting with one accord sgainst Mr. O'Brien's resolution. The resolution was as follows :

as follows: "That the Speaker do not now leave the cheir, but that it be resolved that an humble address be presented to his Excel-lency the Governor General setting forth : 1st. That this House r gards the power of disallowing Acts of the Legislative Assem-biles of the Provinces vested in his Ercellency in Council as a prerogative essential to the national existence of the Dominion. 2nd. That this great power, while it should never be wantonly exercised, should be fearlessly used for the protection of the rights of a minority, for the preservation of the fundamental prinpreservation of the fundamental prin-ciples of the constitution, and for safe guarding the general interests of the people. 3rd. That in the opinion of this House the passage of the Act by the Legis-lature of the Province of Quebec entitled, 'An Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates,' is beyond the power of thes Legislature, 'fault, and one that Legislature; instly, because it endows from the public funds a religious organiza-tion, thereby violating the unwritten but undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of Church and State, and of the absolute equality of all de-nominations before the law; secondly, because it receptizes the usurpation of because it rec(gaiz)s the usurpation of a right by a foreign authority, namely, His Holinces the Pope of Rome, to claim that his consent was necessary to empower the Pro-vincial Legislature to dispose of a portion of the public domain, and also because the Act is made to depend upon the will, and the appropriation thereby made is which the appropriation thereby made is subject to the control of the same authority ; and to the control of the same authority; and thirdly, because the endowment of the Society of Jesus, an alice and secret and politico-religious body, the expulsion of which from every Christian community wherein it has had a footing has been rendered necessary by its intolerant and mischievous intermeddling with the func-tions of civil government, is fraught with darger to the civil and religious liberties of the people of Canda: and this House of the people of Canada ; and this House therefore prays that His Excellency will be

It will be noticed that the resolution objects to the Act on three grounds : first, that it violates the equality of denominant tions before the law, by endowing a reli glous organization out of the public funds; secondly, that it rec gnizes the claim of the Pope, that his consent was necessary to dispose of a portion of the public domain, and thirdly because the Jesuits constitute an allen, secret, politico-religious, intolerent society, which mis-chievously has intermeddled with the functions of civil governments. After all we have written before on

these various matters it is almost unneces.

according to population ? Viewed in this way, it can scarcely be said that any special restitution is made at all for the confiscation of the Jesuits' estates, only that the Church authorities are content to regard the settlement in this light. But even if we are to look at it even if we are to look at in this way, it is no endowment But even if we are to look at it in this way, it is no endowment of a religious organization out of public furds. It is money appropriated for the cancellation of a just debt; and the money cannot be said to be public money as long as the just claim of the Jesuits and the Church was unpaid. The Gov-ernment claimed it as public property, it is true, but the equitable claim of the Church could not be destroyed by such seizure. seizure.

The second o'jection to the Act, that it recognizes the Pope as author'zed to dis-pose of the public domain of Canada, has already been frequently answered. It was answered by Mr. Mercler when the bill was before the Legislature, and later by Mr. Largeller. Sir John Macdonald in his speech expressed regret that the name of the Pope was expressed in the Act, as this invited and even coaxed opposition. Perhaps it would have been preferable to have omitted the name of the Holy Father in the Act, if it could have been done, but that Mr. Mercier had no inten-tion to offend the Protestant minority by its introduction is evident from the is derived uction is evident from the con-siderate manner in which he informed them of his object in introducing it at all. It was that the settlement should be a final one, and that none of the parties concerned might afterwards contend that the Act was only a partial settlement. The Pope is not

asked to interfere as a Sovereigh, but as the recognized Superior of one of the parties to the agreement. The Pope is a foreigner. True. But the Hon. David Mills aptly remarked that in the dealings of the Government with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, the names of Pacific Railway syndicate, the names of foreigners were mentioned. They were not named in the Act, but they would have been named if the correspondence had been inserted in the Act as in the present case. He explained that in this Act the Pope is not named as a foreign potentate, but as "the foreign party who claimed the property." He added: "The claim was a claim of legal rights, but Mr. Mereder said, "No; you have no legal right, but I admit your moral right." At ell events Mr. Mereder's explanations to the Protestant members of the Legislatures showed that he had no wish to excite showed that he had no wish to excite religious discord, and the explanations reigicus discord, and the explanations were so satisfactory that not one of the twelve Protestants in the Legislature voted against the bill. Where such a moral right exists it is certainly within the competence of an independent Legis-lature to recuguize it, and disailowance of whe bill mould have been a large store such a bill would have been a long step taken towards the destruction of Canadian Confederation. Even as it is, the persistent bigotry with which French-Canadians are assatled makes it very doubtful whether Confederation will not burst in the near future under the constant strain to which it is being subjected. The vote of Thurs day night, however, holds out a strong hope that the efforts of the factions "new party" to break up the Dominion will be futile. One thing is certain, that they will banish neither the French-Canadian race nor the Catholic religion. The third objection to the Act we need

not review here. We have from time to time refuted in detail the many cslumnies which are embodied in Mr. O'Brien's resolution, by showing that the Jesuit order was respected by all whose good opinion was worth having, at those dark periods when their enemies subjected them to such severe trials and uttered them to such severe trials and uttered against them such gross calumnies. Sir John Macdonald answered these charges nobly though briefly. He said : "Let us look at this as a matter of common sense, What harm have they done in twenty seven years here if their principles are so void of morality? If their morality was a doubtful and their applicance in transit so doubtful and their ambition so intense. they would have shown some evidence of it in that time. They have, however, gone on in their quiet and humble way doing their duty. Talking of their doc-trines, I have nothing to say of them, but whatever they are, they are such as to with the approbation of the heads that the words of the resolution itself of their Church, or they would be informed of it in that authoritative way prove that the whole disallowance move ment is the offspring of religious fanatic which the head of the Church can exercise over the bodies in the Catholic religion." It is gratifying to remark that the vote proves that the tidal wave of bigotry has had no effect whatever upon the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoby, and British Columbia. The whole influence of the Globe and Mail, the Orange lodges and the Evangelical Alliance was not able to gain a single vote in these Provinces, and though Ontario has been moved as far as these influences could be exerted, only one of the dozen Protestants of Quebec could be induced to cast his vote in favor of the habitant scalping policy. The following was the division list on the motion :

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son Len., Wood Brock., Wood West. Wright, Yeo-188 West, Wood West, The members absent when the vote west aten were Sir Adams Archibald. Baird, Barer, Chapleau, Costigan. De St. Georges, Feofrico, Jamiescon, Largeller, Mont. Laurie, Lavergue Lister, Pope-in all 13. Hon. Alex. Mackenzle was present for the first time this scssion at a nicht sitting and ie was cheered from both sides as he signi-ied his vote. Hon. Edward Elake voted for the first ime this session.

Ine tols session. By arrangement between Catholic mem-ers none of them had taken any part in the isbate with the exception of the Minister of ustice and the leader of Opposition.

ANOTHER GLANCE AT THE DEBATE.

The Jesuit debate was one of the most mportant and most absorbing that ever eccupied the attention of the public or exercised the oratorical powers of the people's representatives. The citizens of young and growing nation like Canada have no reason to be ashamed of the men chosen to represent her in council, and to voice her wishes or aspirations in eloquent and appropriate language. Certainly the orators who took part in the detate on the subject, of not interfering with, or of disallowing the Jesuits' Estate Bill passed in the Quebec Legis. lature about s'x months sgo, are men of to common order, and would do honor to any assemblage of law makers in this or any other

country. The powerfal arguments country. The powerful arguments of those members who favored the Jesuit Fathers, and who did not condemn the Quebec Legislature for consulting with the Pope in the distribution of the montes granted, the knowledge of constitutional granted, the knowledge of constructions law displayed by each orator who spoke sgsinst bigotry, and for truth and justice, and the mass of historical facts arrayed so clearly and so elequently by each speaker, carried the whole House of Commons, so that when a division was called 188 members stood up for fair-play and commembers stood up for fair-play and com-mon justice being done to the much-abused, much-persecuted, and ever-mal-igned Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Only thirteen were found sufficiently prejudiced and sufficiently brazen-faced to record their votes against justice being done the Fathers. Not for the purpose of exciting ill will egainst those gentlemen, nor with a view to ergender prejudice sgainst them, but for the information and enlightemment of posterity, do we publish their names. They are Barron, Bell, Charlton, Cock-burn, Denison, McDoneld (Huron), D'Alton McCarthy, MoNeil, O'Brlen, Scriver, Sutherland, Wallace, and Tyr-whitt. No better proof could be written or record formulated of the general liber-ality of Canadiana than this extraordinary ality of Canadians than this extraordinary vote, in which Protestant and Catholic, Orange, and Frerch Canadian, Tories and Liberals, united to do jus-tice to a religious body of men, who, it the to a religious body of men, who, it must be acknowledged, while benefitting humanity by their missionary labora abroad, and by their scientific and literary successes at home, are the most sturdy champious of Catholicity, and the most zealous, as they are the most able, difend-ers of the doctrines of the Church and of her claims to spiritual suprement.

ers of the doctrines of the Church and of her claims to spiritual supremacy. O. Rykert first rose in defence of the attitude assumed by Sir John Macdonald in refusing to disailow the bill. Mr. Rykert made a very able, lucid and inde-pendent speech, in which he claimed that although an Orangeman he is not recreant to the constitution of the Order, one of to the constitution of the Order, one of whose first principles he declared to be that every member of it should be always prepared to stand up in favor of civil and religious liberty. He was not prepared to join in any crusade sgainst his Roman Catholic fellow citizens. Day after day we see the public press of Ontario firing the public mind, stirring up religious animosity and strife in every portion of the community; it has originated with a the community ; it has originated with a certain class of ministers in this country who are determined, whatever the conse quences may be, to drive Pope and Popery out of the country. Is it to be said that now, after twenty one years of our existence, that we are to be found fighting against the large Koman Ustholic body of this country, and throwing a stone in the way of the progress of Confederation ? Mr. Rykert then spoke of the many claims the Jesuit Fathers had on the gratlude of this country for their missionary work in the past, and how, after being suppressed by Pope Clement, they were restored in 1814 by a Papal Bull, in which it was stated the whole Catholic world unanimously domanded the restoration of the Section of unanimously demanded the restoration of the Seciety of Jesus. Mr. Rykert ridi-culed the objection to the Pope's interfer-ence, and asked if there was any objection raised to the Pope's interfering in the Irish movement when His Hollness disap-proved of the Plan of Campa'gn. The Government, instructed by Lord Carnar-von, was not competent to disallow a New Brunewick School Bill. Neither had the Government in Ottawa any authority to interfere with Quebec Province, or dis-allow any Act its Legislature would pass in favor of the Jesuits, or of any other religious order. Mr. Rykert finished a two hours' speech, amid the applause of the whole House, and placed the Cathollos By the series of the series the series of the series series which series the series the series the series the series the series of the series series which series the series the series of the series series which series the s

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Diocese ; and for those of Essex and Kent, it will be held at Windsor, on Tuesday, the 28th of May. All the clergy are expected and required to assist at this Conference, and to prepare conscientiously the matter of The subject matter to be treated at

the Conference is as follows :

IN DOGMATIC THEOLOGY. - Trac tatus de Revelationis Christiana Apologia. By Hurter or Schouppe. IN MORAL THEOLOGY .- De Stati bus Particularibus. By Gury or Konings.

† JOHN WALSH. Bishop of London.

THE JESUIT DEBATE IN PAR-LIAMENT.

The debate on Col. O'Brien's anti Jesuit resolutions was opened in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, the 26.h ult. The excitement was intense, in view of the great efforts which had been made by the Orange lodges and the Ministerial Associations to arouse a strong feeling of public it dignation against the order which has been one of the most efficient instruments used by the Church in prosecuting

the work of Catholic education, and in Christianizing savage nations. The gal-laries were unusually crowied long before the hour when it was expected that Col. O'Brien would make his onslaught which was to result in carrying out the design which the parsons of Ontario declared they had in view—"to drive the Jesuits out of the country."

pelled from various countries in Europe their principles must be still bad, and they The consciousness of an overwhelming ought not to be incorporated in Canada. On the legal question Mr. McCartby made an able dissertation ; but it required only a a few words from Sir John Masdonald and the Minister of Justice to show that impending defeat is not calculated to give confidence to the Parliamentary party which feels it, and Messrs. O'Brien and M.Carthy, the Orange leaders, did not lock like men who expected victory. Indeed, from the beginning it was well understood that the attack would be fruitless, though it was supposed that the forlorn hope would muster more strength than it setu-ally exhibited. Even the leaders of the

against them then, that the society must work for evil in Canada at the present day, and that the Dominion should, by any power they exert can be only by moral suasion. He had met bis elequent friend Dr. Potts of Toronto, and had told him he would match him against any folbenighted people of Quebec against themselves. Mr. Clarke Wallace spent considerable time in trying to prove that the Oranga-

ower of Ignatius Loyola in the Dominion, time in trying to prove that the Oranga-men are very unanimous in opposition to the Jesuita. It was scarcely requisite to do this. However, even if this be the case, Mr. Wallace's speech would only show that the Orangemen are no longer the dicand he believed he could pick out seventy other Protestant ministers to match the other seventy. There is no need for so much mortal terror of the order as seems

much mortal serior of the order as seems to exist in Outario. Sir John Macdonald's and Sir John Thompson's answers to Mr. McCarthy and Col. O'Brien were most complete and satisfactory. It is acknowledged even by the Mail that during the course of the debate many who intended to vote for the resolution were changed in soutiment, and one by one abandoned the acuse of the tators of a Dominion policy. Mr. Wal-lace also went over the well-worn ground of the dargerous influences which the Jesuits are likely to exert unless they be Security are likely to exert unless they be crushed out of the country. Mr. Colby, speaking in the name of the Protestants of Quebec, declared that the solid sentiment of the people of Quebec is in favor of upholding that legislation which the great majority in that Province

baker's dozen. The Globe says the cause is not yet lost. Only Mr. O'Brien's resolution has been consider it to be their right and duty to pass within the lines of the constitution. The Protestants of Quebec do not consider

themselves aggrieved by this Act, and he considers that the Government do right to voted down, but agitation may yet win disallowance. The Mail also expresses confidence that the cause will win in the allow it to come into force. Protestant and Catholics live in harmony in Quebec, repecting each others sensibilities and working for the common good. This state of sfights ought not to be disturbed. end-in fact must win, even though Con-federation be shattered to atom; in the struggle.

AT LAST Monday evening's meeting of The Hon. Peter Mitchell also spoke in favor of sllowance. He considered it wrong for Protestants in Ontario to dicthe city council Ald. Taylor said : "The city of St. Thomas had no difficulty with tate to Catholics and Protestants of Que-bec how these should dispose of the public fur ds of their own Province. On the second day Mr. Dalton McCarthy dealt with the legal aspect of the question. He echoed in part the charges which have been repeated by the press and pulpit sgainst the Jesuits, but he took mainly the stand that the Act is opposed to the Act of Supremacy and perail laws which are yet unrepealed in part at least. He insisted also that because Jesuits were ex-pelled from various countries in Europe tate to Catholics and Protestants of One its poor, because they were all sent to one home. He likened London to an old cow with all the calves around the coun. try hanging around her." The city of St. Thomas is blessed with about fifteen poor people altogether. Only three of whom belong to the Catholic faith. With the exception of a paralytic, these are allowed to attend their own church every Sunday. They have their own grievances, however. No Catholic lady is allowed on the committee of management, and the Sisters of Charity, who teach school, are not permitted to visit the poor Catholics upless during the hours and days when it is well known they are otherwise and elsewhere employed. Ald. Taylor must have had some experience with cows and calves when he can formulate such apt, apropos, and how income the such apt, apropos,

and bovire comparisons.

ism. The speakers in Parliament did not dare to reiterate one tenth of the bare-faced calumnies which have been repeated in the press and in the pulpit against one of the most efficient and highly respected religious orders of the Catholic Church, some of them were repro-l with so much assurance as to duced

show the spirit of the whole thirg. It is the same arrogance which actuates the Mail and the Toronto parsons to assume an ascendancy over the rest of the Dominion, but especially over Quebec, because it is a Catholic and French-speak. one by one abandoned the cause of the agitators till the final result was declared to be, against the resolution, 188; for it, a log Province ; not so much, however, because it is French, as because it is Cath olic. The attempt has been very properly olic. The attempt has been very properly rebuked by the representatives of the people, almost with unanimity, and it is creditable to the people of the Dominion that they have treated with contempt and

scorn the efforts of an intolerant faction t reate civil and religious disc

country, to atir up race against race and creed against creed. The victory of Thurs-day night marks a new era in the political history of the Dominion. It is a guar autee that the day is gone by when at the back of any one man, or of any combin-ation of men the country will be frenzied with the spirit of religious rancor as we we are told that the Estates Act "endows from public funds a religious organization," thus "violating the absolute equality of all denominations before the It would seem that the fanatics

cannot frame any objection to the Act without supporting it by an untruth, for even if we concede the first part of the statement, and edmit that public funds are dealt with, it is not true that the distribution of monies violates religious equality. Precisely not to give any ground for this statement \$60,000 are gratuitously appropriated to Protestant education. The assailants of the Act have gone so far as to represent this provision as a brite to the minority to reconcile them to the objectionable features. Would

ord in the

it not be more fair to say that it trans-forms the Act into an appropriation of money for educational purposes in fair proportion to the different denominations

YEAS. Barron, Bell. Charlton, Cockburn, Depison McDonald Huron, McCarthy, McNelli O'Brien, Scriver, Sutherland, Wallace Tyrwhitt-13.

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treal, can y that the Fa or anything the constitut published in five years, on one pa objectional licy how I think that that two when we a subjects. theological touching u whether i Province Quebec Sir John and eloque demolished able and fo speaker, D The Ho Bill, and tunity it p people of tutional r which gre totally ign holding th ting forw violation were raki years ago now enjoy all those terian wor views judy The Press power to and it wou of disallo applied in Muls del manlike, scholarly Hament. of congra magnifice testant ge merits, th Jesuit Fa blased his works. Sir John

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Brock., Wood West., t when the vote was ms archibald. Baird, Ugan. De St. Georges, Largeller, Mont., ter, Pope-in all 13. Is was present for the at a night sitting and at a night sitting and both sides as he signie voted for the first

ween Catholic mem-taken any part in the tion of the Minister of of Opposition.

NCE AT THE ATE.

was one of the most absorbing that ever on of the public or rical powers of the ves. The citizens of g nation like Canada ashamed of the men er in council, and to aspirations in eloate language. Cerho took part in the et, of not interfering owing the Jesuits' in the Quebec Legis. months sgo, are nmon order, and to any assemin this or any other erfal arguments favored the Jesuit lid not condemn the for consulting with ibution of the montes dge of constitutional th orator who spoke for truth and justice, orical facts arrayed so tily by each speaker, ouse of Commons, so on was called 188 or fair play and comdone to the much-uted, and ever-mal. uted, and ever-mal-ne Society of Jeaus. 9 found sufficiently brazen-red their votes g done the Fathers. e of exciting ill will ann, nor with a view ce sgainst them, but and enlightenment publish their names. Sell, Charlton, Cock-vicDonald (Huron), McNeil, O'Brien, McDonald (Huron), McNeil, O'Brien, Wallace, and Tyr-oof could be written of the general liber-an this extraordinary testant and Catholic. testant and Catholic, ch Canadian, Tories ted to do jus-ody of men, who, it ed, while benefitting r misdonary labors scientific and literary are the most sturdy light most burdy

licity, and the most he most able, defend-of the Church and of

al supremacy. se in defence of the Sir John Macdonald able, lucid and inde-bich he claimed that an he is not recreant of the Order, one of es he declared to be of it should be always in favor of civil and e was not prepared to e sgainst his Roman sus. Day after day ress of Ontario firing tirring up religious in every portion of has originated with a sters in this country , whatever the conse-rive Pope and Popery Is it to be said that to be found fighting nan Catholic body of rowing a stone in the s of Confederation ? spoke of the many there had on the gratfor their missionary and how, after being Clement, they were Papal Bull, in which whole Catholic world ded the restoration of o the Pope's interfer-'s interfering in the m His Holiness disap-of Campa'gn. The teted by Lord Carnar-petent to disallow a not Bill. Neither had ool Bill. Neither had Ditawa any authority bebc Province, or dis-eglelature would pass uits, or of any other r. Rykert finished a amid the applause of d placed the Ostholica amid the applause of d placed the Catholics he represents, under bigations. hompson, in reply to thy, delivered one of the most scholarly anlike speeches ever adian House of Com-ned that England, in the arms of the Disla ch arms on the Pla into possession of all arrisons and supply the French king; in all the royal treasures all the royal treasures ut no more. The did not gain by right to drive any ite body of men, from their private posses-f England was power-of nations to lay his movable or inmov-at in the country, and erwise it would have on the law of nations, bught disgrace on the e terms of Capitula-eligious communities, g the others, and all preserve their mov-y and revenue of the other estates which

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they possessed in the colony, of what mature scover they be, and the said estates shell be preserved in their priv-ileges, rights, honors, and exemptions." It was wrong, therefore to say that the Jeenits were deprived of their properties. The king of Exgland had no such author ity, the law of nations did not give him power to touch one road of land belong-ing to the Jeenits. We are told, con-tinued Sir John, Thempson, that in the trenty it was stated that the Roman Cath-olic subjects of Quebec were allowed freedom of worship only so far as the "Act of Supremacy" permitted. But were that Act to be enforced not only the Jeenits, or other priests, but no man in on this all absorbing topic will appear in pamphlet form, that all may enjoy the rich treat and valuable information con fined to the more fo: tunate readers of the daily press. Sir John A. Macdonald said one would suppose from the speeches we heard that this is a new invasion of the Jesuits, that

they come bere like the hordes of Goths and Vandals. So long as thirty-seven years ago a Jesuit College was established in Montreal. I voted for that, Mr. Speaker, and I never bad cause to regret it. That institution has gove on in its work of usefulness. We do not hear one complaint of its teachings, of any disloyal complaint of its teachings, of any disloyal doctrines, or doctrines that have brought censure on the head of the college or on its Church. Look at England. Are the people of England afraid of the Jesuit body making insidious attempts to attack the supremacy of the Crown ? Are they afraid the queen's crown will tremble on her head ? The grandest college in Encland is conducted by the Lesuits Jesuits, or other priests, but no man in Canada could exercise the duties of his religion. The Act of Supremacy was never intended for the colonies, and, therefore, should not be spuealed to as an argument sgainst the Jesuits. When the last Jesuit Father died the lands on her head? The grandest colver with vertices on her head? The grandest colvege in England is conducted by the Jesuits. Why, all the English Catholics, from the Dake of Norfolk down, have been edu-cated there. At d no body of men is so loyal as the English Catholics, headed by the Duke of Norfolk. There are 300 escheated to the Crown, but should in resulty have escheated to the Church, and become the possession of the Head of the Church. The Catholic Church always claimed ownership of these Jesuits estates, channed ownership of these Jeulis estates, because they were donated by private in dividuals, or by the king of France, for educational and religious purposes; and when an attempt was made by the Government to sell those lands no one could be found to purchase them as no attigates title acted. Jesuit priests in England and 180 in Ire-land. They have charge of several colwhen an attempt was made by the Government to sell those lands no one could be found to purchase them, as no satisfactory title could in the statutes of Elizabeth are allowed to drop quietly out. No one thinks of the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth and the Provincial Legislature, and the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth as a function of the Provincial Legislature, and the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth as a function of the Provincial Legislature, and the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth as a function of the Provincial Legislature, and the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth as a function of the provincial Legislature, and the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth as a function of the the statutes of the the statutes of the provincial Legislature, and the Onekee Corsument has meanimouth as a function for the substate of the statutes of the the statutes of the the statutes of the the statutes of the statutes of the the statutes of the statut the Quekec Government has unanimously Mass offered up for the soul of the late decided to fully estisfy the moral claim which the Church has ever set up to at Jesuit Father who cflicisted to the Quebec Government has unanimously decided to fully satisfy the moral claim which the Church has ever set up to at least part ownership of those extate. And have I any right to exercise a superior and over-rubing judgment for this Pro-vic eq? Is that the theory upon which our constitution is to be worked cut? I say, therefore, that the advice which has been given to His Excellency the Gov-ernor General is that "the Legislature of the Province of Quebec is the supreme au-thority to decide, and had a perfect right to decide without veto or control of anthority here, even though we thought they decided erroneousiy." It is objected in the preamble to the Bill. In the history of disallowance, and in the history of disallowance, and in the history of disallowance to anybody. Sir John Thompson here drew an admirable picture of himself telling the Govener General he should advice His Excelleney to dia-Sir John Macdonaid—As the Hon. member for West Durham says they were heartly sahamed of it. I hope and believe when this matter is fully under-stood in Ontario, the country will see that

of himself telling the Governor General he should advise His Excellency to dis-allow the Act, because of some articles allow the Act, because of some articles reflecting on the Jeauts, which appeard in the London Quarterly Review. His Excellency might ask me a periment question that should have been put to Mr. D'Alton McCarthy this even ing: 'Mr. Minister of Justice, who is the author?" My answer would be, 1 resily do not know, but, Your Excel-lency, I am quite sure that nothing would be published in the Quarterly Review which would not stand criticism. (Cheere). I am afraid His Excellency Review which would not trans entretsminer (Cheers). I am afraid His Excellency would not be satisfied, and might put me another puzzling question: "Mr. Minister of Justice, are you aware that

de another puzzung questaurs that here able and cloquent, though anony-cous publications in the Quarterly Key is until the standers have been on the seader and time gain until the sinders have been on the seader and time gain until the sinders have been on the seader and time gain until the sinders have been on the seader are been anowered in or old helpeles women were former? The Jake here with the historian Parkmer with the first pleas in the first pleas in a English publication called the frontiers on the black cose out on the frontiers on the second in a sentence of one Grit. He used to say : five years, and if I cannot lay my hand on one passage of those rules that is Grit. don't like them air Jesuits." on one passage of those rules that is objectionable on the ground of public policy how could I advise disallowance? I think that the House will sgree with me ter.) I can only repeat that the Gov ernment would have performed an act of tyranny if they had disallowed the Act, and no Government could be formed in Canada for the disallowance of that two principles must be observed when we are touching on those delicate such a measure. Were such possible what would be the consequence ? Agita-One is the matter regarding the subjects. One is the matter regarding the theological question; the other matters touching upon the freedom of the people, whether in the humblest and smallest Province or in the great Province of tion, a quarrel, religious feuds and fac tions. Our credit would be ruined abroad. Annual observances would be destroyed at home. I cannot suffi-Our credit would be ruined Quebec. (Cheets) Str John Thompson's closely reasoned and eloquentspeech of three hours atterly demolished the siry castle built up by the destroyed at nome. I cannot sum-ciently picture in my faint language the feeling I have of the misery, the wretch-edness that would be heaped upon Canada if this question, after being agitated as it has been agitated, culable and forensic harangue of the previous epeaker, D'Alton McCartby, Q. C. The Hou. David Mills defended the ainates in the disallowance of the Bill, and said he was glad of the oppor-tunity it gave the members to educate the minates in the distance of the measure. (Loud and prolonged cheers). Never do we suppose in the history of the Jesuit Fathers were such eloquent tributes paid to their meritorious works, people of Canada on questions of consti-tutional right, and of historical facts, of tutional right, and of historical facts, of which great numbers throughout were totally ignorant. Under pretense of up-holding the Constitution they were put-ting forward a motion asking for the violation of the Constitution, and they were raking up facts and issues of 300 years ago to condemn Jesuit Fathers who now enjoy the respect and confidence of all those who know them. No Presby-terian would now care to have his political views judged by the standard of John Knox The President of the United States had no power to interfere with State Legislation, and it would be a great abuse of the power or such well merited encomiums passed or such well merted electricities passed on their mission, their motives and their labors by men holding the high posi-tions of Hon. D. Mills, Sir J. Taompson and Sir John Macdonald as were listened to with breathless attention in Canada's Commons on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. No doubt the debate itself, and the glorious result of debate itself, and the glorious result of the debate, was a death blow to the big otry excited by the furious articles of the Toronto Mail and the frothings of Dr. Wild and Goldwin Smith. The leslon was a severe one, and we hope they will have sense enough, as the whole power to interfere with State Legislation, and it would be a great abuse of the power of disallowance in Canada if it were applied in this particular case. Hon. Mr. Mula delivered one of the most statescountry will have sense enough, to profit by it. manlike, the most liberal-minded and THE London, England, Protestant scholarly discourses ever made in any Par-liament. We cannot withhold our meed Alliance presented to Lord Knutsford of congratulation and of gratitude for this their memorial asking the Government to of congratulation and of gratting for the magnificent tribute of genus and ripe scholarship offered by a conscientious Pro-testant gentleman of high position to the merits, the sacrifices and the glories of the disallow the Quebec Jesuits' Estates Act. restant gentieman of high position to the merits, the sacrifices and the glories of the Jesuit Fathers, as recorded in every un-biased history of their teachings and their works. We hope Mr. Mills' as well as Hon. Sir John Thompson's eloquent speeches

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A RETALIATION ACT.

whelmingly defeated by the vote taken in the House of Commons on hat Thursday evening. Of all the Provinces that make up this grand Dominion only two voted against the Act of the Quebec Legislature on the Jesuit's Estates Bill. Ontarlo gave twelve votes and Quebec one, that of Mr. twelve votes and Quebec one, that of Mr. Scriver. It is very remarkable that the representatives of all the other Provinces voted with the Government. British Columble, the North-West Territories, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island all voted one solid vote for justice and fair-pley to the Jesuits Fathers, and for freedom to make laws for Quebec. It has been decreed then and decided by a unanimous vote in the House of Coma unanimous vote in the House of Com-this thirg once for all by sending bigots mons that henceforth the Province of and builtes back into their native element. Quebec is free to make laws without sub-mitting them to Goldwin Smith or to the Toronto Mail for approval. It has also Toronto Mail for approval. It has also been promulgated that Messre. Mercier A MASTERPIECE OF AUDAand Co. when about to legislate for the well-beirg of their Province shall not be compelled to first ask leave of Dr. Wild, Dr. Hunter and of all the other ignorant the debate in the Commons of Canada on fanatics who are imposing on the credul. the Jesuits' Estates Act, states that Sir John ity of their audiences and striving to raise Thompson's speech was "in part a master-

been off set by a vote given in our city council here last Monday evening. It was decided to make a retallatory attack on five old women. Fortunately the five old women have friends to fall back on, and

women have friends to fall book on, and can defy the bigoted assaults of the Big Men and stalwart braves who, on last Monday evening, issued forth in all their war-paint to pource upon the feeble old ladies in their wigwam at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lond. But, for the time being, bigotry is lord in the London Council and its Mayor hath said : Vengeance is mine. If I cannot scalp a Vengeance is mine. If I cannot scalp a live Jesuit I shall flourish my tomabawk in the pale faces of five old women at Mount Hope Ophan Asylum, And, therefore, it is decreed that those five old helpless creatures, who were a charge to us in olden times, and for whom lately us in olden times, and for whom lately we have been paying weekly ninety six cents per head shall leave their cherished home with the Sisters of Coarity, shall leave their nice chapel, and their Catholic devotions, and shall be compelled in future to live on the husks of Protes-tant tracts and salvation psalm singing. In all seriousness we ask our readers de these men new governing our muni-I would match him physically and spiritu-ally sgainst any follower of Ignatica Loyola in the whole Dominion. (Laughter). The Jecuits claimed that In all seriousness we ask our leaders do these men now governing cur muni-cipal institutions represent the feelings and the honest convictions of the major-ity of the rate payers of London. Those on their restoration they should get back their estates valued at \$2,000,000.

ment-till it should suit the occasion to The bigots of this Province were over-whelmingly defeated by the vote taken in

CITY.

The Toronto Globe, in commenting on civil war in Ontario. This has been piece of reasoning, in part a masterpiece all decided in Ottawa and the of cashistry, and on the whole a master all decided in Ottawa and the of casuistry, and on the whole a master Toronto Globe, the Mail and our hitherto respectable Free Press may just as well commence now to enter on the path of peace, and bury the hatchet of religious warfare and interne-cine intolerence which they have been waging now too long. Retallation has commenced in London. The vote given in Ottawa on the 28 h March has already here off set by a vote given in our eity s powerfal influence in determining an intelligent audience to embrace truth and sanction justice. Osculatry is a powerful weapon in the hards of one who knows how to use it with discretion and at the proper moment. Only those who never act consistently and are afraid of being held down to principle make any objection to the use of casuistry, which Webster's diction. ary informs us, is the "science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do." It was the solid reasoning, forcible arguments, and his penetratirg subtlity of discrimination, or casuistry, if you will, that rendered the speech of Hon. J. Thompson the towering peech of this ever memorable session, and that places him in the very foremost rank of Canada's parliamentary orators.

The Globe accuses his speech of "audacity." Boldness or confidence in one's position is the necessary result of honest conviction ; and while limited, as in the case of Hon. J. Thompson, to self defence from outside and uncalled for interference,

THE MAIL ON HISTORY.

Referring to the detate on the Jesuits' Estates Act the Mail calls Mr. Rykert to man in praise of the Jesuits, and says that Mr. Rykert was not fair, whereas he did not quote another pressage from Parkman in which this historian speaks ill of the same order. The substance of what Park-man eays may be summed up in the con-cluding words of the passage which the Mail flaunts before the eyes of its readers : "No religious order has ever united in it-self so much to be admired, and so much to be detested." Parkman, like many other Protestant historians, has been biased against the Jesuit order by the almost against the Jesuit order by the almost irresistible flood of calumny which has been directed against them. The passage in full as quoted by the Mail is itself suf-ficient evidence that Pak kman speaks from

prejudice. It is as follows: "The Jecuit was, and is, everywhere— in the school room, in the library, in the cabinets of princes and ministers, in the now suffice. A disquisition on the Society of Jesus would be without end. No re-ligious order has ever united in itself so much to be admired, and so much to be detested."

"The Jesuit is everywhere." For what purpose? Does not the historian himself say that he is everywhere to teach religion, as a Christian prist, and science, as a man of learning? Is it likely that he would thus escrifice himse'f in "the buts of asyages, in the tropics, in the frezen North, in India, China, Japan and Africa" if he had not the hope of the Christian's re-ward? And if he labors with such an end in view, is he likely to be so sunken in

in view, is he likely to be so sunken in iniquity as his enemies represent 7 It is true that some faratics, whose principles eimed at the destruction of society, have sometimes exhibited an acton-ishing zeal in the propagation of their principles, even at the tisk of life; but the character of the Jesuit, even as this historian has painted it, is not that of a famatic, such as are the Anarchists of Americs, or as were the Anarchists of Germany in the sixteenth century. Germany in the sixteenth century.

The Jesuits are acknowledged, even by the bistorian in question, to be issued in aclence, and skilful in Caristian theology. We know besides, from their daily life that they meditate deeply every day on the saving truths of religion, and on their duties as Christiaus. Is it possible, then,

cording to the historian i Examine the passage which is the Mail's bugaboo, and see in what consists their terrible crime. see in what consists their terrible crime. It is that they "lure, persuade, or compel souls into the fold of Rome." The com-pulsion part is an invention of the enemies of the Jesuits. All who know their real history know that it is a fabri-cation, but we will acknowled a that ther their real history know that it is a fabri-cation, but we will acknowledge that they have been guilty of 'luring and persuad ing" souls to accept the true faith. St. Paul did the same, and he declares that to gein couls to God he became "all things to all men." We do not suppose it will be eaid that St. Paul did wicked things in order to gain Paul did wicked things in order to gain the wicked, but he accommodated himself to the various circumstances in which he found himself in various countries. Per-haps the Jesuits have done the same. But it is not long since the Mail and other Canadian journalists poured forth their laudations on the devoted Salvationists who went to Indian, resolved to adopt Hindoo manners in order to gain that berighted Pagan nation to Christianity. Way should this be praiseworhty in Salvationiste, but worthy of execration in Jeenits?

to practice hypocrisy in furthering the interests of religion

The evident antipathy of Parkman to the Jesuits makes his testimony to the excellence of their work and their spirit of self-sacrifice the more valuable, as it is evidently a relactant tributs which the

that Loid Macaulay also pays a tribute to their zeal in the cause of religion, and their indefatigable labor as missionarles, and states that they published whole libraries on all conceivable subjects. Lord Macsulay, too, endeavore to lessen the force of his favorable words by in the school room, in the Horsey, in the cabinets of princes and ministers, in the forcen buts of savages, in the tropics, in the frozen north, in India, in China, in Japan, in Africa, in America; now as a Caristian prices, now as a coldier, a mathematician, an astrologer, a Brahmin, a Mandario, and astrologer, a Brahmin, a Mandario, and strologer, a Brahmin, a Mandario, and strologer, a Brahmin, a Mandario, and the fold of Rome. Of this vast mont, took out his revenge by reviling the Catholic Church, and especially the Jesuits, to whose clear-sightchness in mechanism for guiding and govering the it was chief if due, at least in Paolo's estimation, that he was not promoted to a mation, that he was not promoted to a mation. souls into the fold of home. Govering the mechanism for guiding and govering the minds of men, this mighty enginery for subduing the earth to the dominion of an idea, this harmony of contradictions, this moral Proteus, the faintest sketch must moral Proteus, the faintest sketch must the Jesuits' work, attest facts which are patent to all who have even cursarily noted the operations of the order, but in attributing to them immoral teachings they base their accusations on unreliable authorities who are animated by thespirit of hate and spicen.

THE FREE PRESS.

Our contemporary seems bent on keeping up the religious excitement of the past few weeks and shows a decided unwillingness to lay down the tomahawk, and smoke once more the calumet of peace. When quoting some of the remarks with which Father Teefy prefaced his charity sermon last Sanday evening in Toronto, why was the very best part of It left out ? Here is what Father Teefy said, and what every minister who makes any pretence of preaching the gospel of peace should say. We copy from the

Globe : "Certain people who professed not only Christianity, but who were leaders of Christianity, might wish to continue the fight; but on the part of the Citholics of the archdicees of Toronto he would say the saving truths of religion, and on then, duties as Christians. Is it possible, then, that they should be as their enemies paint them, fore to all morality lBut of what are they guilty, really, ac-cording to the historian i Examine the cording to the historian i Examine the cording to the Mail's bugaboo, and throughout the Province of Ontario. Those who wish to continue this fight should make no mistake. Long after they hid smished Confedertion to pieces, long after Annexation had ceased to be expected, long after Imperial Federation had ceased to be a dream, the Catholic Church would send forth its Jeaults, its Ferencients its Resilience with the same Franciscune, its Basilicane, with the same doctrine, the same zeal and the same vigor with which she is sending them forth to day, when such unkind things are said of them."

The Free Press, in its comments, has nothing to say of Father Teefy's allusion to Imperial Federation, but would make believe that the rev. gentleman hinted at But there is a difference between the the possibility of annexation, a trick all too unworthy of the journal with a character for respectability such as the Lon. don Free Press did once enjoy. In the same article another instance of bigotry is seen in its comments on Mr. Oolby's word "nauseous" in connection with the introduction of the Pope's name in the preamble to the Jesuits' Estates Act. Why did not the Free Press refer its readers to these pacifi: and honest expressions of Mr. Colby, who certainly is as good a spesiman of a Protestant gentleman as the writer of the Free Press can even pretend to be? In the course of his speech on the Jesuits' Estates Bill Mr. Colby said : He could speak from experience, and he would tell the House and the country that the Protestants and Catholics of Quebec Province live together happily, respecting each other's rights and sensibilities, working together for what they believe to be the common good of all. (Cheers). The Protestants of Quebec acknowledge this as a fact, that there never was a minority treated in any country with more justice. with more liberality, with more generwith more liberality, with more gener-osity than the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec. They have always had control of their own school matters, just as much as if they had the entire legislation to themselves. They have not been conscious of being in the minority, not at all, not under any circumstances that I have known of. (Loud cheers.) torian Parkman's statement that Jesuits are accustomed to pass themselves as t astrologers, Brabmins, Mandarins, are equally false with the calumnies of the Mail. Harmless disguises they have worn, where a price was put upon their heads, as in Eng'and, not so very long since. that I have known of. (Loud cheers.) These words should have been re-ported by the Free Press for the benefit tod to go and do likewise with the Catholic minority of Ontario. Quite a where it was a capital offenee to or in fact for

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of one good old honest to say : "Mr. Speaker, I

(Laugh.

terday, Bishop Walsh made the following remarks: 'My dear friends, it is not remarks: Any dear intends, it is not often that I am called upon to speak to you concerning our relations to the city, but something appeared in the papers yesterday that I think requires a word or two of explanation. It is stated that we two of explanation. It is stated that we have been getting an annuity or yearly donation from the city. Now, the facts of the case are as follows: In, I think, '82, when Mr. Becher was mayor, there were five old women in the hospital being kept at the expense of the city. It was suggested that they be taken up to Mount Hope and attended by the States which was done. These Women have up to Mount Hope and attended by the Sisters, which was gone. These women have been kept clothed, fed and provided with a comfortable home, their spiritual wants attended to; in fact, their last few steps towards the grave have been made as comfortable as they possibly could be, and all the Sisters got for this is the muni-ficent sum of SI per week each. Surely and all the Sisters got for this is the multi-ficent sum of \$1 per week each. Surely no man will asy there is much profit in that. On the contrary, I can say there was a direct loss. Now it is pro-posed to drag these poor old women away and put them in some Protestant institution. I am not sure if it has any. institution. I am not sure if it has any-thing else to recommend it, but this I am sure of: These old women are not am sure of: These old women are not going to be dragged away from Mount Hope. They are there now, and there they will remain, and be supported, if need be, by the charity of our own people. This is the history of the whole matter, and there I leave it for the present.' The correspondent goes on the present.' The correspondent goes on the present.' The correspondent goes on to say 'certain persons succeeded last January in raising what was known as the 'Pro-testant wave' and for the time being distinguished themselves by causing no little ili feeling between Catholics and Protesill feeling between Catholics and Frotes-tants, which very many thoughtful people on both sides regretted, but even those who regretted it most thought it would soon blow over. It had done its errand

were burling availemas realist the un(ffending Jesuits, and working up their audiences into hatred and aread, bordering on madness, of the followers of St. Ignatue, there was not a single coun-ter-meeting held or a voice raised in the

ter-meeting held or a voice raised in the Province of Quebec. Was it not the extreme of audacity for the Evangelical Alliance to hold its segressive assembly in Montreal, the heart of French-Cantdian Catholicity, and there plot, plan and devise the annihilation of the Catholicity that gave them shelter and protection ? But in all soberness let us abe our Protestart readers of whom we isk our Protestant readers, of whom we ask our Protectant readers, of whom we can boast many and respectable ones, what would happen were the case re-versed? Let us suppose one hun-dred or more priests from the Lower Province assembled in Toronto, and there, in conjunction with some Basilian and Jesuit Fathers, heads of colleges like Dr. McVicar, and secular clergy-men from all parts of Ontario, holding connell in some public hall, and consulting with each other as to the most effective measures to be taken for the destruction of Protestantism, would there not be a general uprising, and a universal shout of indignation at the "audacity of this Popleh plot?" Would not all Variation moniform, and avaning dail. this Poplsh plot?" Would not all Toronto's morning and evening dail-ies be smoking not with incendiary articles on Papal Aggression, Assump-tion of Rome, Protestantism in Danger, tion of Rome, Protestantism in Danger, Wild ton of Rome, Professionantian in Danger, etc. ? And wou'd not Rev. Dr. Wild be found some dark evening at the head of a mob, flourishing his "shilela" and urging on his Orange followers to riot and mandation. We are very certain such an

urging on his Orange followers to riot and vandailsm. We are very certain such an assemblage would not be long lived, and those who composed it would be con-demned, even by their own adherents, as guilty of the most unpardonable imprud ence in exposing themselves uselessly to outrage, and the city to lawlessness. Yet this is what the preachers expose them selves to in Montreal, who assemble there periodically with the avowed purpose of periodically with the avowed purpose of devising means for the annihilation of the

cases. The Jesnits simed at making their converts consistent Catholics, instead of making them contributors to enrich General Booth, or instead of bringing them over to one of the many forms of nydra headed Protestantism. Perhaps there might be some excuse for them in the fact that as scholars and logicians—for a learned order they are acknowledged to be—they could not persuade themselves that all the forms of Protestantism, from the Data the persuade the Bringler the forms of Protestantism, from the Rationalism of Germany to the Ritualism of England, are equally true. Yet our adversaries might concede that they were more likely to gain souls to Christ by teaching a consistent Christian doctrine, than if they taught that a prayerless Christianity such as the Mail advocated last amount and a prayeril Christianity. last summer, and a prayerful Christlanity, such as the now ministerial allies of the Mail inculcated, are equally pleasing to God. The Jesuits have been, undoubtedly,

The Jesuits have been, undoutedly, successful missionaries in China, Japan, America, and Africa; and this is the very sore point with their calumniators. It is for this that all the efforts of Infidels and evildoers in Europe were aimed at the destruction of the order, and it is for this destruction of the order, and the forthand that they are hated by bigots in Ontario. We are gratified to find that the calum-inies which have been heaped upon them by the Mail and its reverend to workers in the cause of falsehood have scarcely found an echo in the halls of the Dominfound an echo in the halls of the Domin-ion Common. This speaks well for the intelligence of our Canadian Legislators, even for these who are most hostile to the Qaebec Act. It shows that they are at least above being influenced by calumy, though they may yield to the popular clamor which those misrepresentations ex

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CHATHAM.

IN CHAIHAM. Planet, March 20. Last Sunday St. Joseph's Church was filled with a very large congregation, met to honor the memory of the great Saint Patrick. The stained glass windows (all donations of St. Joseph's parishioners, three of them, together with St. Patrick's altar being from those of the Irish race) representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus over the main altar, Saint Augustine, Saint Bonaventure, Saint Ignatius, Saint Francis and St. Patrick, were much admired as were also two other windows not showing figures, but filled with em blematic devises in stained glass. That blematic devises in stained glass. That devoted to St. Patrick is a specially fine devoted to St. Fatrick is a specially noe work of art, made, in common with the others, by Messrs. Fredericks & Staffin, of Windsor-the Saint, mitred and with crosser in his left hand, and is in an attitude of dignified triumph, while he points with his right to the ground covered with conquered and subject reptiles, and seems to say "the earth is now the Lord's and evil things cease to points." This window, showing also the poison." This window, showing also the sharrock, surmounts S¹. Patrick's altar, on which were placed some exceedingly beautiful and life lke artificial flowers of large size, imported directly from New York, together with brilliant and costly git wreaths. The window showed the legend St. Patrick, and the inscription "In memory of the deceased parents of Michael Kennedy," (the window cost \$150 and was the gift of Mr. M Kennedy.) The altar panels were veined in green marble and gold, and there was a cross surmounted with shamrock and with an eight pointed star in the centre, also the inscription, "An Irish gift." High Mass was celebrated at this altar by Rev. Father William, O. S. F. Mass was played very effectively by Mtss Mamie Concan, under the able direction of Mr. J. W. Marentette while a special feature con-Father William, O. S. F, was an able resume of the labors and fruits of St. Patrick's life. We do not wish to do the discourse injustice by condensation, and therefore shall give it in fully in a future issue. We could not help thinking, during the service, how gratifying it must have been to Rev. Fathers William and Michael when they looked round the splendid church and thought of the progress made as the result of their work, since their arrival in Chatham nearly twelve years ago. Planet, March 22nd.

Planet, March 22nd. It was the nature of every earthly power to fade away. Where were now the glories of Greece, the triumphs of ancient Rome, or the victories of Alex ander? All vanished, because formed in while and soft esters. Nate of with ambition and self esteem. Not so with the works of the saints, whom God had made victorious over time, and as im-mortal as the soul of man over these mortal as the soul of man over these temporal changes had no power. Four teen centuries had passed away and the memory of St. Patrick was yet green-green as the emblematic shamrock. Where was there an Itish family in the world which did not think of St. Patrick to day? His intervension was in least to-day? His intercession was implored, that men might, by obeying the spiritual precepts of this glorious spostle, enter at last into eternal life. Diverse opinions were held as to the

saint's nativity, but the most probable belief was that he first saw the light in the year of our Lord, 372, in Brittany, a province of Gaul. It appeared from his "confessions," that at the age of filteen, he committed a fault for which he subsequently performed penance. When sixteen he was captured by pirates and dragged into captivity. A second time he was captured, and made many converts among the pagans. How glad he must have been to embrace his father and mother again. Was he content there to remain? No. A vision came to him, saying "come holy youth, and dwell in our midst." He felt consumed by a desire to go to Erin and to enter the priesthood. By the aid of rich relatives he was educated, and learned Greek and Latin and other languages needful for his holy profession. He was priested, visited various places in France and Italy and was consecrated bishop by the Pope in the year 432. He He admirably insinuated the great mystery of the Incarnation, by preach-ing Jesus through Mary, calling Him the "Virgin's Son," and Mary herself he preached, with all her privileges, as "Mary Mother." The devotion to Mary sank deep into the heart of the nation, and this devotion was a protecting shield over Ireland in the days of her battles for the faith. or the faith. for the faith. His sermons on God, Jesus and Mary, dispersed the darkness of infidelity, and by his ardent zeal and piety, he made truth and virtue triumph over error and

Introventiality. It is recorded of him that he founded more than 300 churches, ordained nearly 3 000 priests, consecrated a great number of bishops, and established 700 religious of bishops, and established 700 religious houses, wherein thousands of the faith-ful devoted themselves entirely to the divine service, and aspired to the sum-mit of Caristian perfection, by a regular observance of the three evangelical coun-sels, incomuch that this island was deservedly styled the "Island of Saints," when St Bouriet Science is destroyed. when St. Patrick finished his glorious career in the bundred and twentisth year of his sge, and in the four hundred and

of his sge, and in the four hundred and ninety-third year of our Lord. Thus ends the history of the life of St. Patrick, which, from the time of his landing in Ireland, up to his death, resembles more the triumphant progress of a king than the difficult labor of a missionstr missionary. He found Erin universally pagan. He

left her universally Christian.

She is the only nation which never cost her apostle an hour of sorrow, a single tear, a drop of blood. Thus St. Patrick could well rejoice when leaving his beloved Ireland to enter into the

bis beloved Ireiand to enter into the heavenly Jerusalem. Everywhere he had sowed the good seed of the faith and his labors earned for him an unfailing crown of glory in Heaven. But not only this : from heav-enly heights, he beholds to day the rich fruits of his labors and the seed which he planted Like the children in the primitive

Church who were confirmed in infancy, immediately after baptism, Ireland was called upon as soon as converted, to become at once the mother of saints, the seminary of learning, the great teacher of the world, a nursury of piety, and its illustrious men derived the streams of eloquence and virtue from their great apostle, St. Patrick. They imbibed his spirit and the self same holy Catholic religion planted by St. Patrick, was by them cultivated and transmitted from generation to generation, whole and entire, unchanged aud uncorrupted, as it was in the days of its primitive purity. They prepared for their mission in the ame spirit in which St. Patrick prepared petore he went to Rome to be sent to

To fructify their work they prayed for

To fructify their work they prayed for Heaven's benediction. They continually thought of God. They gazed from their monasteries, on the tall mountains, on whose misty tops the royal eagle found his throne, and praised the omnipotence of Him, who robed them in such majestic grandeur. The placid lakes glistening in the sum-mer sunshine, reminded them of the heavenly Jerusalem, whose streets are heavenly Jerusalem, whose streets are paved with the purest gold; and when the storm winds rose and tempest shricked, and when the face of heaven ware block and the the during the store of the store shrinked, and when the face of usaven grew black, and the thousand torrents rushed from the mountain tops in furious array, jumping from crag to crag and the foaming and seething in the lakes below and when the lightning flut. below, and when the lighting flut-tered from bill to bill, with sublime but awful glare, and the booming thund-ers belowed forth from mountain to mountain in echoes interminable, the lonely monks, though leading spotless lonely monks, though leading spotless lives, yet trembling for their sins, be-thought themselves of the day of doom, and fancied they heard above the storm clouds the trumpet of the archangel, and the denouncing voice of Him who maketh the clouds His chariots, and which they the store the minds if waketh upon the wings of the winds.' Great schemes are matured in solitude So it was with Christianity. Our divine Savior spent thirty years in the solicitude of Nazareth, before He came forth to preach the wonders of the gospel, so it was with St. Patrick and his faitaful followers. The monastic institute, like the ark amidst the waters of the

of their fidelity were needed. In their attachment to their holy faith, they are not influenced by any worldly motives, for all the inducements of the world, and spoliation and marytrdom, could ever make them ashamed of it. What a ever make them sahamed of it. What a powerful element in the Irish character is their faith ! This is the strongest tie which bind men together. Children have generally the faith of their parents, and the sons and the daughters of St. Patrick have imbibed it through his teachings, which they never can forget at home or abroad. The diamond if crushed and ground to powder, will shine as bright as ever; thus the faith of the children of Erin will glitter in spite of all hardships and suf-ferings. They seem to be like the Jews, the chosen people of God, in the Old Testa-ment. They were cosmopolitan except their faith, the only bond which held them together. erings,

As long as Ireland clings to the cross there are hopes.

"Erin, O Erin, thy sun is but rising, while others have set. The noonday of freedom shall beam round thee yet."

The world may see no valor in this and may call it fanaticism, but Ireland will adhere to that faith, which it embraced fourteen centuries ago, and it will bloom on its soil like her own green fields, with equal freshness in rain and storms, as in the pleasant sunshine of peace and prosperity. Irishmen are not content,

prosperity. Irishmen are not content, nowever, to cherish their faith at home. To what clime or region of the world will you turn and not find an Irish priest, that indomitable propagandist of Catho-licity ? Plant an Irish family anywhere and you plant with it the seed o Catho and you plant with it the seed o Catho licity. But why do I dwell on the Irishand you plant with it the seed of Cano-licity. But why do I dwell on the Irish-man's stachment to his faith ? Because you cannot conceive an Irishman without it, and because it is his greatest strength It, and because it is his greatest strength and his most reliable hope for the future. Such unflinching devotion may be tested by long and bitter trials. But, in good season, a just God will reward with priceless blessings a fidelity to Him unparalleled in the history of the

human race. A second element which enters into

the character of a solid people is love of their own country, i. e, the love of the objects that first strike the eye of the child the soil that bears his cradle and the tombs of his ancestors, everything that they are wont to express by the one word "Fatherland." The true Irish man cherishes love for his birthplace.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead, who never to himself bath said. This is my own, my native land ?"

This is my own, my native land ?" The Irishman has special reasons for loving his country. First, there is the physical aspect of the land. The "Emer-aid Isle," so called from the brightness aid Isle," so called from the brightness of green which covers its fields. Then each spot has a history—the history of 1,000, perhaps 2,000 years. Here is the rounded tower, whose origin and object are lost in the twilight of table. Here is the ruin of a once famous castle, wrapped in its mantle of ivy, like some warrior taking his cast with his martiel is the taking his rest, with his martial cloak around him Here is the ruin of some great monastery or church, tottering with age, and telling of the time when Bel ceased to be the god of the Celt. The love of Ireiand beats warm in the breasts of the exile, for "absence makes the heart grow fonder." The exile of Erin still hears in fancy the blackbird, the linnet, and lark. He sees the smiling faces of the neighbors, who have flocked to hear the flute, the fiddle and the bag-pipe. He thinks of Donnybrook and the huntamen as they flash through the air in pursuit of Reynard.

Buti ere I will not continue to speak

But here I will not continue to speak of the Irishman's native land. The daw will come when Ireland will be victorious over her enemies. The cable has recently brought the glorious news of the downfall of lies and slanders, and every Irishman felt the right to re poice. Liberty would soon be on the top, thanks to the "grand old man," and Par-nell. Before we next celebrate this anniverary, I pray that the cross entwined with the shamrock may be raised aloft in a liberated Ireland. I ask the exile to be attached to his adopted home and to be a good, loyal citizen here, where Providence will never for sake him. Here let him, as well as in sake him. Here let him, as well as in Erin, on St. Patrick's day, put his sham

rendered by J. A. Cline. The artistic per-formances of the Flanagan family were, all things considered, the most enter-taining portion of the programme. They rendered their parts most admirably and were most heartily received. Youthful Miss Ida, with force, percision and effect sang "I'm Single Still" and The Post-man's Welcome." Miss C A. Flanagan sang fielely "Jessie's Dream." Mr. Lou E. Flanagan did splendidly in the comic role, pleasingly rendering "Mick the Irish Boy," "Gay old Mick" and an original parody containing several good local hits. Miss Jennie Cargill sustained the wrapt attention of the house whilst re-citing in her usually clever style a heavy selection. Rev. Father Kealy eloquently and vividly pictured the influence of individual and national recollections, reviewed the life and labors of St. Patreviewed the life and labors of St. Pat-rick, the struggles and achievements of the Catholic Church, the patriolism, generosity and ability of the Irish race-their brilliancy of intellect, strength of will and subjugstion of passion and attachment to their passion and attachment to their Church and native land, O'Connet Grattan Curran, Emmet, McGee an Parnell were instanced. The nobl efforts of Parnell and the Grand Old Man and their followers to obtain the bless ings of Home Rule for Ireland were

pictured in eloquent earnest and hope-ful language. Then followed an eloquent peroration urging liberty, enlightenment religious toleration, respect for national feelings and the manifestation of a feelings and the manifestation of a brotherly spirit amongst Catholics, Pro-testants and all mankind. On the plat-form were Rev. Fathers McGee, Costello, Messrs H. Davis, T. Holmes, P. Fisher, M. Brennan and Armstrong. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer on motion of Messrs. Davis and M. Bren-nan. Mr. P. B. Flanagan presided with fact and acceptance. tact and acceptance. IN ST. CATHARINES.

St. Nicholas Hall was filled to the doors on Monday evening. The audience, representing all classes of our citizens, met together to enjoy a musical treat and to listen to a most interesting lec ture on the music and poetry of Ireland ents, and one thoroughly familiar with his subject. Sheriff Dawson filled the position of chairman in an agreeable referred to the evening's lecture, to the condition of Ireland, and the efforts which condition of Ireland, and the efforts which are being made by noble leaders in behalf of her people, and to the hopeful signs which promise a better state of things in the future than has ever existed in the past. He was applauded several times during the course of his remarks, and upon taking his seat after having introduced the first number of the pro gramme, a piano duett, by Misses Morey and Ferguson. It consisted of a medley of Irish airs, familiar to all, and was and Fergueon. It consisted of a medley of Irish airs, familiar to all, and was received with hearty applause. A quar tette followed, sung by Musses Morey and Maloney, and Mesers. Early and Begy. It was loudly applauded, as was also Mr. Early's solo, which followed. Mr. Bal-four sang a patriotic song, which was en thusiastically encored. Mrs. McDonagh, of Nisgars Falls, who sang in sweet voice, "Killarney," was encored, responding in a charming manner with a song that captured the hearts of her audience. Prof. Balfour, of Nisgars Falls, delighted the audience with his song of the "Vil-lage Blacksmith." The lecture, delivered by Very Rev. J. C. Feehan. Superior of the Carmelite

C. Feehan, Superior of the Carmelite Order at Niagara Falls, was an intel-lectual feast, spread in an attractive and inviting manner for the delectation o those present. Of Ireland as the "Island of Song," too much, he thought, could not be said. Her emblem, the harp, proclaimed her a land of music; and in ancient times no profession was so honored as that of the bard, who held the place of distinction basic binse and the place of distinction beside kings and potentates, and was a recognized leader in society of noble art. So valued were his talents that the richest presents were bestowed upon him; the barony of Roscobbel was given to a bard for sing-ing a beautiful song. The music of Ire-land, said the lecturer, is the product of her genue and here, is the product of her genius and her misery. The very nature of the land stimulates the heart to express itself in music. Just as the forest leaves whis streams ripple and the mountain streams ripple and the birds trill their notes of melody, so it is as natural to the Irish people to speak their language in notes of music. When sorrow tunes the notes of music. When sorrow tunes the harp the effect is sad and mournful, but when there is joy and happiness among the people their poetry and music is full of loveliness and gaiety. The patriotism and the tender sentiment that has expression in the melodies of the Irish people are not found in the street songs of other countries. Every spot in the Emerald Isle has its own interesting associations written in the poet's song and handed down to the future generations.

dress on "Irishmen's Devotion to Faith and Fatherland." He spoke three quar-ters of an hour and was listened to through out with breathless attention. His refer-ence bo Daniel O'Connel, Father Matthew and Charles Stewart Parnell elicited a hearty burst of subservery barrell hearty burst of applause. After the lec-ture Mr. Moloney. Donro's popular Reeve, and Mr. Wm. Moher, one of Douro's most esteemed citizens, moved and seconded a vote of thanks, which was and seconded a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried amid the greatest enthusiasm by the very large and highly respectable sudience. Senator Sullivan, Kingeton, asys that in a thorough knowl-edge of his profession Dr McGrath has no superior in Central Outario. Those who had the pleasuse of hearing him on Sunday will say that Dr. McGrath as a popular orator has no superior in the County of Peterborough. The following is a report of his able discourse : THE LOYALTY OF THE RIGH TO THE

THE LOYALTY OF THE IRISH TO THE FAITH AND FATHERLAND. REV. FATHER, LADIES AND GENTLE-

Rev. FATHER, LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN-In undertaking to address you upon this occasion, which is the first times I had the bonor and pleasure, I chose, with the suggestion of your worthy pastor, the above subject, thinking if the most appro-priste and that it would interest the majority of those present. I feel it my first duty to say a few words of him in whose honor we assembled to-together to-day and assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, who first brought to Irelat d the true faith, and to whom, after God, Irishmen owe their highes; dignity and title-children of God and His Church. Fifteen hundrid years ago St. Patrick came to Ireland bearing with him the light of faith, ard often as it has been trampled under foot by unjust laws been trampled under foot by unjust laws and unscrupulous invaders never has it ceased to exist. The broad Atlantic Ocean lies between us and the home of our fore-fathers, but we have brought with us the traditions of that land, the teaching and traditions of that land, the teaching and faith of St. Patrick—the same faith which the Catholic Church teaches to-day and has ever taught and will teach to the end of time. If we wish that his bleeing should follow us here to the land of the tranger we must accept his teaching and conform our lives to it as did our fore

fathers. That the mission of St. Patrick to Ireland That the mission of St. Patrick to Ireland was fruitful there is no one to deny. Go where you will, on sea and on land, his name is honored to-dsy. All the world over, in every country and among almost every people, the praise of faithful Irish hearts ascends in his honor. And in Erin, the near old land of St. Patrick, every champed acoust to have found a tracent shamrock seems to have found a tongu to day, while the hills and the valleys re-echo the praise of their patron saint. St. Patrick made forever a sacred emblem of the shamrock, illustrating in the triplet leaf the shamrock, illustrating in the triplet leaf "The unity of the Trinity and the Trinity in Unity." In St. Patrick, the man of prayer, the Irish recognized the servant and measenger of God, and the Irish are the only nation on the face of the earth to day that accepted the faith without the shedding of blood. To the uttermost parts of the earth the sons of St. Patrick have carried the cross of faith, and founded churches without number, on the thrones of which reign the successors of St. Pater. Never since or before were the Irish as prosperous or happy as during the period Church continuing to be as formerly, a scandal. prosperous or happy as during the period which elapsed after their conversion to Christianity, and perhaps the history of the world does not exhibit a more strik ing and glorious eight than Ireland for the three hundred years following her con-version to the faith. When we gaze with astonishment at the sight of the whole Irish nation converted by St. Patrick then we see in the hands of God and through His saints what has been done through the faith. Even now, here and there through the land, we find treasured as memorials of those happy times croziers and challces, Celtic crosses and Celtic harps, all of which go to show the high degree of perfection in Christianity and civilization which the Irish mind attained centuries sgo.

Allow me now to point out to you the religious character of the Irish peasant, the persecutions he suffered and the temptations he withstood for the faith, the sactifices which he made and the triumphs which he gained by his loyalty to the divine word of God. In many a parish was it to be seen on a Sabbath day service going on in one of the state churches, con-taining its stationed minister, who thought himself fortunate had he balf a dozen

intensifies to an inexpressible degree the love every Irishman has for the "Emerald

It was the hand of the stranger that brought destruction to the "life of Saints," but the Irish forgot not the faith of their ancestors. The first enemies who came to destroy her nationality and faith were the Danes, at the beginning of the ninth century. For 300 years the Irish nobly defended their aitars and their homes and defended their altars and their homes and finally defeated and expelled the fierce invaders. We now come to a second period of Ireland's sufferings. It is a period during which the Irish had to sacrifice everything they postessed, and though tempted in every way they would not deny their parental and haptismal faith. The English, having destroyed Irish nationality and eatified their thirst for blood by the destruction of thousands of Ireland's bravest sous, now sought to assign the soult of those who survived to eternal ruin. It is a dark page of the bis. assign the sould or those who survived to eternal ruin. It is a dark page of the his-tory of Ireland and we will pass over it quickly. Though the Catholics, on account of their religion, suffered much from the time of the conquest to the Emancipation Act of 1829, yet will it suffice for us only to relate a few of the acts and means taken by the English Government to stamp out of Ireland the Roman Cath. lic religion during the last two or three centuries. These acts, the most unpar-ralled, inbuman and unjustifiable which history affords, were in flagrant violation of the Treaty of Limerick. These laws were known as the Penal Statutes Penal Laws and give us but a slight idea of the policy which Protestant England pursued towards Catholic Ireland for centuries. They forbade the training and education of all Roman Catholic chiland education of all Roman Catholic chil-dren abroad. The Roman Catholic popu-lation were disarmed. No Roman Catho-lic could become a lawyer or serve on a grand jary. No Roman Catholic could wote at the elections without taking the catha and by an Act passed in the first vote at the elections without taking the oaths, and by an Act passed in the first year of George IL's reisn every Roman Catholic was absolutely disfranchised both at parliamentary and municipal elections. Then followed an Act to expel all Roman Catholic ecclesiastics from Ireland and to prevent the entry of any fresh ones into Roman Catholic became a Protestant he Inherited the whole of the father's estate, inherited the whole of the father's estate, and the spostate son was authorized to drive his grey-headed father from the paternal roof if he refused to turn Protestant in his old age. The priests were offered pensions should they turn Protestant, and though it was deemed by the laws as an evidence of guilt to be a priest, still we find the more persecuted they were, to their holy religion the more devoted and firmer they became. The English offered the faithful Irish the same as did the pagena of ancient Rome offer English offered the faithful Irish the same as did the pagans of ancient Rome offer the early martyrs—deny the faith and you shall have plenty. Then did the Irish testify the power of God's grace, the sanc-tity and truth of the Catholic Church even in this nineteenth century. Out of the struggle we find the Roman Catholic Church coming forth, its lustre shining like a diamond in the dark, and the State Church continuing to be as formerly.

Nothing could more evidently show the stachment of the Irish for the faith than stachment of the Irish for the faith than the remarkable manner in which their voluntary offerings covered the face of the country with churches dedicated to the uses of their faith. Often the contribu-tions came in a liberal measure from Irish-men settled in far-off countries who were net settled in 1st-on countries who were not likely ever again to see their native fields. So many were the holy, learned and indefatigable missionaries whom Ire-iand sent abroad that she received the elesions there in the the the set of the glorious title of the "Island of Sainta." Among them was St Columkill, who arrested not his course till the green hills arrested not his course till the green hills of Erin became invisible in the distance, and went to Scotland in 565 A. D. and at his death left the whole country Catholic. In the same century St. Aldan carried the the treasures of Ireland's faith and plety into Eugland. St. Columban like Abra-ham of old, left his native Ireland during the seventh century and traversed Switz-erland and Italy preaching and converting the inhabitants of these countries. To praise Iriah missionaries of the middle ages is unneeded, for the generous self-devotion s unneeded, for the generous self devotion of these holy adventurers thus traversing alone the land of the infidel and stranger well declared in the feeling of gratitude with which after ages have clung to their name, and which forms one of the most pleasing reflections which history affords. This shows the zeal, love and loyalty of the Irish for the faith in the early days of Christianity, which, I am proud to say, still con-tinues and will continue till the end of times and will continue till the end of time, for unchanged and unchangeable as is the Irish faith just as much so are the Irish towards it. The Irish race of to day is the same as the race two or three hundred years ago. We have their blood, we have their names, we have their faith, we have their traditions, we have their love. Where to day is the Catholic faith that was once the grown of England? Where was once the crown of England ? Where to day is the glorious faith that once to day is the glorlous faith that once reigned supreme in Prussis and Northern Germany? Where to-day is the Cathoffe faith that was once so dearly loved and so excellently practiced in Sweeden and Norway? It is among the traditions of the past: But where to-day is the faith that fifteen hundred years ago St. Patrick preached in Ireland? It is in the minds and in the hearts of the Irish peeple wherever they are the world over. It is there to day as pure as it was when the message came from the lips of Ireland's apostle. After three hundred years of Penal laws Englaud has tried in vain to rob Ireland of her Catholic faith by every means of bloodshed, persecution and conmeans of bloodshed, persecution and con-fiscation, but the English could not dis-possess the faithful lrish of that which they had not the grace of God to possess. There is one race among races, one nation

APRIL 6,

one will deny ; rathe verdant slopes and his life threatened become an inhabitan rarely does he do so t the saying of the be applied to all Ir "The patriot's boas

His first, best countr Though scattered the inhabitable glo does the Irishman praise, and in terms native land, and ne songs in her praise of her unrivalled asked why did the asked why did the land so much, even would say it was extreme privations tions arising from of their righteous in of liberty being of heme they couch home they sought is across the seas, w landlordism, no sta oppression. In a perish or leave th dust of their forei poverty that com native country, an advantages. The majority of

leave Ireland settl the United States, lous cities, and beca factor in America forgot to use thei Ireland and to kee land drawn to 1 Even descendants for Ireland that if sincere. They ev thized with her in for ber usurped r liberty and never : or was their mate ever more necess American Irisb. generously for the tives in the fath they universally bute to a fund i brave Isish leader has proved free malignant charges The destinies of of God, and when

first liberty, the fi and religion, God for His people, an gone days was Di in Ireland as the land as the "Irish

"Great champion was he, To Erin's fees defis A lamb when str A strong unyieldin

He was a man most tender hes stores of varied h lost to bim becau man and a Catho self, his time bis self, his time bis the glory of Go God's Church, an His people. He of his countrym ticn, thus gaini installment of lit turies, To Irish more familiar, represents mores and what name more fond mem

Daniel O'Connel I wish also to of the great state I refer to Father Temperance. A to uplift and rain the morality of h of drink beffled every turn. The to temperance, a embraced the Father Mathew from misery and happiness. It l every one, rich banished trou of homes. An then it is capab are thousands o

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kings and princes of the country. Preaching to them on the mystery of the country. Trinity he picked a sharrock off the green sod, and by this symbol of unity in trinity and trinity in unity, at once realistic and convincions the conversion realistic and convincing, he converted them and administered the sacrament of holy baptism. He always placed his confidence in God and not pompous oratory. He combined eloquence with piety, and by these means had the happiness of onverting thousands of all classes to the true religion.

He appeared with undaunted courage at the general assembly of the kings and states of Ireland, which was held every year at Tars, the residence of the chief king who was styled the chief monarch of the whole nation. Here our saint met a great number of the druids or heathen iests and converted many of them. The daughter of King Laeghaire, when

near a brook, found St Patrick there with a "synod of clerics with white garments and their books before them.

The maidens were amazed at what they deemed a heavenly aspiration, and one, more courageous than the rest, began to question the saint, "Whence have you come? Are you the gods of the earth or phantasms?" St. Patrick was not slow to reply to their eager ques-tioning. He told them of the one true God more powerful than all, more than all, and then having instructed them as fully as might be in the Church's creed, he baptized them. They asked to see the face of Christ

so great was their fervor that nothing less than the beatific vision could satisfy them. But St. Patrick told them that they must pass through the dark portals of death before they entered the gates of life, and that they must also "receive the sacrifice, if they would see their Lord." They answered "Give us the sacrifice that we may behold the Son, our spouse," and the moment after receiving the Sac rament of Love, they passed from earth to heave

One of the great features of St. Pat. rick's mission was devotion to Mary, the Mother of Gcd.

leluge, because the de ository of learn. ing and piety, whence came forth the apostles of the Emerald Isle of the West and of many other nations. When St. Patrick had been gathered

When St. Patrick had been gathered to the dust, the religion which he planted, continued and flourished in the land. Schools were everywhere erected land. Schools were everywhere erected and in many instances these schools took the demensions of colleges and many attained the magnificent proportions of universities. The monastic schools of Kildare, Tuam, Armagh, Deery and Lis-more, might well compete with the most distinguished academies of Athens or Rome in their hey-day of power, and could boast of a cultivation and refine-ment for which the proverbial elegance of ancient Corinth might seek, but would

ment for which the proverbial elegance of ancient Corinth might seek, but would seek in vain, to supply a parallel. From all parts of Europe flocked the youthful representatives of all that was left of de sire for culture, while Gaul and Saxon met on equal footing. The Irishman met on equal footing. The Irishman was polished and hospitable by instinct and habit. Their smiling faces showed the happy hearts within, and amid the sounds of bagpipes, flute and violin, St. Patrick's songs resounded. The appril Patrick's songs resounded. The spirit of chivalry was rife and Irishmen went to other parts of Europe to teach the holy doctrines of St. Patrick. In this country and in the United

States to-day there was a glorious array of Irish priests and bishops holding the torch of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and teaching the same truths uttered by the

saint whose memory was bonored to day, who loved Ireland and whom the Irish revered. As in the life of Patrick and his successors, so now foremost among the qualities of the Irish character, is the steadlast attachment "through ages of bondage" to the Christian faith. I have no desire here or elsewhere, or on any occasion like the present, to depreciate any other creed by extolling our own. All I demand of my hearers is that tribute of admiration for the Irish, which they deserve for their faithful adhesion to a religion in which they sincerely believe, for which their ances-tors bled, and for which they would bleed themselves to-day, if such a test

rock in his cap and sing to himself the magic tunes of St. Patrick's day in the morning.

· IN WINGHAM.

Appropriate services in commemora tion of the anniversary of St. Patrick were held in Sacred Heart of Jesus church on Sunday morning by Rev. Father Costello. The service of Mass Father Costello. The service of Mass being over, the rev. gentleman, in choice and chaste language and deliberate and emphatic style reviewed the gifts, graces and achievements of St. Patrick and the obstacles that Catholicity had to contend against. He said that St. Pat rick was born in France, near Boulogne. When a youth he was taken captive and carried to Ireland where for five or six years, he was employed as a slave herd years, he was employed as a slave herd ing sheep in the county of Antrim When a young man he was delivered from slavery and returned to his parents. He remained in his native land some years, but Ireland was dearer to him and he longed to go back and tell the in-habitants of Christ's wondrous love. Against the entreaties of friends, believ-ing it to be God's will, he returned, where he remained until his death in A. D. 465 At the morning Mass and the evening Vespers plentiful and pleasing music was rendered by the choir com posed of Mr. P. B. Flansgan and members of his family.

THE CONCERT.

In all essential features the St. Patrick's annual concert on Tuesday even ing was a grand success. There was a well filled hall and a varied and lengthy programme. The Clinton Quartette Club, composed of Messrs. W. Harland, W. J. Kay, Miss E. Walker, Mr. R B. Foster and Miss Carrie Guite Foster and Miss Carrie Gibbings, accom panist, appeared in varied selections and won greater and deserved applause and won greater and deserved applause in each appearance. Apart from these the only outsiders who took part in the musical programme were Miss Duffy, of St. Augustne, and Miss Coyle, of Ash field, whose readiton of their respective selections elicited hearty applause. That beautiful song "Killarpey" was effectively

The lecture was given an added interest by the recitation of poems appropriate to the remarks and the singing, by Miss Sheehan, of selections chosen by the lecturer. Among whese were "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Hall's" "Shan-don Bells" and the "Exile of "Erin."

After the lecture followed the secon part of the programme. Miss Caldwell of Ottawa, who possesses a clear musical voice, sang "The Flower of Kildare," and was encored in the most vigorous manner. A very hearty applause was given Manner. McDonsch for her song "Buy my Flowers," an encore being demanded by her delighted audience. She gave in response a pretty little song that won for her another round of applause. Miss Sheehan, whose rich voice was much ad-mired, sang a choice selection, which was received with an expression of enthusiasm. Mr. C. Cairns, in the comic song, brought down a storm of applause. "A Good down a storm of applause. "A Good Night" song from the quartette brought he entertainment to a close. Ex-Mayor Cuff rose to move a vote of thanks to lecturer of the evening, who responded in an appropriate manner, after which the national authem was sang and the audi-ence dispersed—St. Catharines Star, March 19th.

IN DOURO.

listeners, while near at hand, and probably in sight, arose a mere hovel, inside of which the ever faithful priest offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, while both inside and out did the prayers of thousands of the faithful ascend to the honor and glory of Christ and Him crucified. Now, thanks to Divine assistance, the hovel in most places has given away to handsome churches and in others to stately cathe-drais. But often the poor Irish were not allowed to worship in any public place and had long to is hid in caves while the followers of the State Church worshipped, unmolested and protected, in temples, The Irish pessant remained through cen-

turles of persecution devotedly faithful to the Catholic Church. Nothing could wean or win him from it. The lrish populaor win him from it. The frien popula-tion of Ireland were made apparently for the Catholic faith. We find in a Celtic Irishman that half his thoughts, half his life, belong to a world other than the natural world around him. The super natural becomes almost the natural to him. The super functions of the Life him. The very superstitions of the Irish peasant take a devotional form and are peasant take a devotional form and are never degrading but elevating. His plety is not merely sincere; it is even practical, It sustains him against many hard trials and enables him to bear in cheerful patience a life-long trouble. He praises God for everything, not as an act of mere devotional formality, but as by instinct, the praise naturally ridner to be lime. the praise naturally rising to his lips. At all times in Ireland are found old men and old women who seem to the observer to have lived lives of nothing but priva-tion and suffering who are heard to mur mur with their latest breath that the Lord was always good to them. Assuredly, my dear friends, this natural genuine piety does nowhere exist as abundant as in the folds of the Irish Catholic Church. Centuries of cruel, futile attempt to force another religion on the Irish, in the name of their English conquerors, had made them regard any effort to change their faith even by argument as the attempt of and old women who seem to the observer to have lived lives of nothing but priva-tion and suffering who are heard to mur of their English conquerors, had made them regard any effort to change their faith even by argument as the attempt of

IN DOURO. Sunday was a great day for Ireland in St. Joseph's, Douro. After Mass Dr. McGrath, a rising young phys-iclan of Peterborough, delivered an ad-

every man must love his native land. Next to the readiness with which he stands

to day who took Mathew and hol no doubt but th among this cong are living testin perance has don and for Ireland we comprehend so much good for but truthfully c that Father M raise the moral his fellow.coup man has ever d would be inco mention the l Oharles Stewart fully, under sl abuse, carried fo the Irish cause hour he never valor of the pat the statesman, land's destinies hour of her hi century closes t that have been crowned with an of Home Rule above the Legi pated Ireland. Old Man," Hor achieved the ol be has put fort freedom, when side over an In gratitude of mi se as a sweet Let us all hop distant when built and an Ir College Green legislature is pr then will there ing of union be Ireland and Er a brighter and It is said that almost "hoped was the horizon and never in co St. Patrick's di more thankful In conclusion

for the kind at and I would a your love for o PRIL 6, 1889.

inexpressible degree the man has for the "Emerald

and of the stranger that tion to the "Isle of Saints," tion to the "Isle of Saints," rgot not the faith of their first enemies who came ationality and faith were e beginning of the ninth 300 years the Irish nobly sitars and their homes and d and expelled the fiarce new come to a second a and expelled the fierce now come to a second l'saufferings. It is a period the Irish had to sacrifice y poseesed, and though ity way they would not mutal and haptismal faith. having destroyed Irish satisfied their thirst for-struction of thousands of struction of thousands of struction of thousands of at sons, now sought to of those who survived to this a dark page of the his-and we will pass over it has the Catholics, on account , suffered much from the uset to the Emancipation to the difference of the source yet will it suffice for the a few of the acts and the English Government the English Government Ireland the Roman Cath. Ing the last two or three ese acts, the most unpar-and unjustifiable which were in Hagrant violation f Limerick. These laws the Penal Statutes or deter us but a but d give us but a slight olicy which Protestant d towards Catholic Ireland They forbade the training f all Roman Catholic chilhe Roman Catholic chil-he Roman Catholic popu-rmed. No Roman Catho-a lawyer or serve on a fo Roman Catholic could ctions without taking the those without taking the n Act passed in the first IL's reign every Roman olutely disfranchised bath y and municipal elections, an Act to expel all Roman stics from Ireland and to y of any fresh one into it is from trenand and to ry of any fresh ones into If the eldest son of a became a Protestant he hole of the father's estate, the son was authorized to headed father from the if he refused to turn his old age. The priests meions should they turn though it was deemed by vidence of guilt to be a find the more persecuted eir holy religion the more rmer they became. The the faithful Irish the same as of ancient Rome offer s deny the faith and you s. deny the faith and you ity. Then did the Irish r of God's grace, the sanc-f the Catholic Church even th century. Out of the nd the Roman Catholic forth, its lustre shining in the dark, and the State ing to be as formerly, a

more evidently show the he Irish for the faith than manner in which their age covered the face of the churches dedicated to the th. Often the contribu-liberal measure from Irishar.off countries who were ar-off countries who were again to see their native r were the holy, learned e missionaries whom Ire-ad that she received the the "Island of Saints," was St Columkill, who course till the green hills invisible in the distance, tland in 565 A. D. and at e whole country Catholic s whole country Catholic. tury St. Aldan carried the Ireland's faith and piety St. Columban, like Abra-his native Ireland during ury and traversed Switz-preaching and converting of these countries. To constitute of the middle ages the generous self devotion venturers thus traversing f the infidel and stranger

APRIL 6, 1889.

one will deny; rather would he tread on its Patrick, and in thanksgiving for the faith he gave you, in memory of all your fathers suffered for that faith, to ever one will deby ; raif er wold de tread on its verdant alopes and green mountains with his life threatened by starvation than become an inhabitant of another land, and rarely does he do so till forced to. Well may the saying of the Irish poet, Goldsmith, be applied to all Irishmen : be.

"The patriot's boast we find where'er we His first, best country ever is at home."

Though scattered all over the surface of

Though scattered all over the surface of the inhabitable globe, ever and always does the Irishman speak with words of praise, and in terms of endearment of his native land, and never does he tire to sing songs in her praise and extol the beauty of her unrivalled scenery. It may be saked why did the hish, if they loved Ire-land so much, ever leave it. In reply I would say it was caused by centuries of extreme privations, by famine and evic-tions arising from the unholy conficeation of their righteous inheritance. Their love of liberty being oft times disappointed at home they rought for that "sweet liberty" across the seas, where there existed no Isndlordism, no state Church, with all its oppression. In a word, they had either to perish or leave the soil which holds the dust of their forefathers. Generally it is being of their forefathers. Generally it is poverty that compells him to quit his native country, and poverty has many dis advantages. The mejority of the Irish forced to

leave Ireland settled in different parts of the United States, especially in its popu-ious cities, and became and are still a strong factor in American politics. They never forgot to use their influence in behalf of Ireland and to keep the attention of England drawn to Ireland's many needs. Even descendants of Irishmen had a love for Ireland that if it was romantic yet was sincere. They ever and always sympa-thized with her in her continual struggle for her usurped rights and restoration of liberty and never more so than at present, or was their matries and moral support ever more necessary. Always did the American Irish, in their obsity, give generously for the support of their rela-tives in the fatherland and at present they universally and voluntarily contribute to a fund for the defence of the brave Isish leaders whom an alien court has proved free from the criminal and malignant charges preferred sgainst them.

The destinies of nations are in the hands of God, and when a nation is to regain its first liberty, the free exercise of its faith and religion, God ever provides a leader for His people, and such a leader in by-gone days was Daniel O'Connell, idolized in Ireland as the "Liberator" and in Erg land as the "Irish Agitator."

"Great champion of his country's rights was he, To Erin's fees defiant; A lamb when stroked, but in the conflict

A strong unyielding giant."

He was a man of generous spirit, of a most tender heart, enriched with the stores of varied learning. Yet all seemed lest to bim because he was born an Irish-man and a Catholic. He devoted him-self, his time his talents, his power, to the glery of God, to the liberation of God's Church, and to the emancipation of His people. He procured for millions of his countrymen Catholic emancipa-tion, thus gaining for them the first installment of liberty they had for cen-turies. To Irishmen there is no name more familiar, more venerated, that represents more acknowledged greatness; and what name do all Irishmen with more fond memory recall than that of Daniel O'Connell? He was a man of generous spirit, of a Daniel O'Connell?

I wish also to mention a contemporary of the great statesman Daniel O'Connell, of the great statesman Daniel O conneil, I refer to Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance. A man he was who tried to uplift and raise to a higher standard the morality of his people, but the curse of dink biflied and defeated him at of diffic time and objected in at every turn. The good Father resorted to temperance, and countless members embraced the cause, and by joining Father Mathew many were the charges from misery and want to comfort and happiness. It bettered the condition of

cherish the name of St. Patrick in joy-ful remembrance, and guard the taith he has given you as a sacred inheritance, and let us be all that Irishmen ought to IN PICTON.

IN PICTON. One of the largest crowds that ever filled St. Gregory's church assembled there on Sunday, 17th March. Special services were held in honor of Ireland's patron saint. People from all parts of the mis-sion came to join in celebrating the feast of St. Patrick, and as Father McDonagh announced the previous Sunday he wished as many as could post bly approach Holy Communion to do so, as there was no way more worthily to celebrate the great festi-val. In accordance with his request more worthily to celebrate the great fasti-vsl. In accordance with his request fully three-fourths of the large con-gregation received Holy Communion. No doubt many a communion was offered up with the intention and the hope that the dawn of liberty might smile o'er the land that grows green before another anniverary of the 17th rolls around. A more edifying sight could not have been witnessed than such a large crowd approaching the altar rails, with sham rocks in their coats and dresses. It served to show that the faith implanted by St. Patrick some fourteen hundred years

Patrick some fourteen hundred year Patrick some fourteen hundred years ago was not dying out, and that St. Pat-rick's prayer was heard that her faith might never fail. It was also a proof of widening and deepening and roll-ing onward like a mighty river in the history of that nation, which he won over from a debasing heathenism to the singular destiny not only of witnessing singular destiny, not only of witnessing with unflinching fidelity to the truth, but to be the standard bearer of the faith in the nineteenth century among all nations.

Peter's Grand Mass was sung by the full choir, and rendered in a manner worthy of the occasion. After Mass the evening. The concert on Monday evening was a

most unqualified success. The hall was crowded to the doors and starding room was hardly to be obtained. The splen-didly rendered programme was well worthy of the large audience. Every workly of the large autorites. Livery performer was a star and every number a gem. The Citizens' Band played beautiful Irish selections. Prof Ketcham sang "Old Turnkey" in fine voice and was encored. Miss Gillette's recitations were a pro-

minent feature of the evening, and proved her an artiste of superior ability. To say that the audience were delighted and enthusiastic in their appreciation of

and enthusiastic in their appreciation of her efforts is to put it in a very muld way; they were simply wild, and the well menited recalls seemed to burst unani-mously and spontaneously and vocifer-ously from every one in the house. Miss Carrie Baniff made a pleasing impres-sion. Her sweet rich voice found many adminer and sho was encoured every sion. Her sweet fich voice found many admirers and she was encored every time. Her last selection, a lovely Scotch dity, was probably the favorite and was exquisitely rendered. Mr. J. Redmond, jr., a favorite veteran of the foot lights, was as neual welcomed with satisfaction and did binnedic full instinct in saveral was as usual welcomed with satisfaction and did himself full justice in several selections with encores. Miss Porte, as usual, captured the hearts of her audience at once. Her recitations were well sc-lected and charmed both the ear and the

lectid and charmed both the ear and the eye. The humor of her first selection fairly convulsed the audience and, al-though requiring a wide range of histri onic action, was faultlessly delivered. The encore was no less satifactory. Mrs. Ketcham and Mrs. Edmund Roblin gave a beautifully rendered duet and Mrs. Ketcham shon encered in a solo which Ketcham also sppcared in a solo which was encored. Mr. James Burke's solo was warmly encored and he sang in ex-cellent voice. Miss Vankoughnet sang a beautifully rendered solo and encore. Mr, Tom Horrigan made a most success-ful debut as an elocutionist. His soul-stirring selection "The Life boat" was happiness. It bettered the condition of every one, rich and poor alike, and beniabed troubles from thousands of homes. And, my drar friends, what temperance was espable of doing then it is capable of doing now. There are thousands of men living in Ireland to day who took the pledge from Father Mathew and hold by it still, and I have no doubt but that there may be some are thousands of men living in Vieler to day who took the pledge from Father Mathew and hold by it still, and I have no dcubt but that there may be some followed by rapturous applause. Mr. Mackie's comic songs were well received among this congregation, and these men are living testimonies to the good tem-perance has done and can do for Ireland and much applauded. and for Ireland's cause. Scarcely can we comprehend how one man could do Father Hogan, of Napanee, was pres-ent with our pastor and Father McDonagh. The committee in charge of the concert was composed of Messis. J. Redmond, J. Burke, and FitzHourigan. so much good for his fellow countrymen; but truthfully can it be said to his honor that Father Mathew did more to up-raise the moral and social condition of Redmond, J. Burke, and FitzHourigan. It is very gratifying to the Catholics of Picton to know that while the anti-senit crueade is raging throughout Ontario, not a word has been heard from a layman or minister of our fair county, crying down the great, noble and self sectificing men of the Society of Jesus. They are the great educators of our country, and have done more for civilization than all the other sects combined. They are men whose names are a shining light to our Church. If bigots would read the early history of France, or indeed, or almost every other country, they would find nearly all the great scientific dis-coverers were men who received their his fellow countrymen than any one man has ever done. I feel my lecture would be incomplete if I failed to mention the hero of our own times, Charles Stewart Parnell. He has faith fully, under showers of calumny and abuse, carried forward to certain victory the Irish cause. In Ireland's darkes the Irish cause. In Ireland's derkest hour he never wavered, and, with the valor of the patriot and the wisdom of the statesman, he has safely guided Ire-land's destinies through the last dark hour of her history. Long before this century closes the hopes and aspirations, that have been so long deferred, will be crowned with success when the banner of Home Rule shall proudly wave from above the Legislative Halls of emanci-neted lreland. Then shall that "Grand coverers were men who received their training at the hands of the Jesuits. In the face of all this fanatics will assert the face of all this fanatics will assert that they are a menace to the pros-perity of a country. Thacks to our late respected pastor, Father Brennan, the good work of cementing a bond of friendship between Catholics and Pro-testants was accomplished during his pastorate. When he came he found bigotry rampant on all sides, but he soon broke down the barriers, and made the Catholic religion respected by all. To-day no county in Canada is less free from religious strife, as all bear in mind the words of Christ, "Love your neighbor as yourself." Father McDouagh old Man," Hon. W. E. Gladstone, see achieved the object of the noble efforts achieved the object of the noble choras he has put forth in the cause of human freedom, when C. S. Parnell shall pre-side over an Irish Parliament, and the gratitude of millions of Irish hearts shall ise as a sweet incerse to bless his name Let us all hope that the day is not far distant when Tara's Halls may be rebuilt and an Irish Parliament return to College Green and when such domestic neighbor as yourself." Father McDonagh is also pursuing the same laudable course. legislature is procured then and not till then will there be a true and genial feelthen will there be a true and geman lea-ing of union between the two countries, Ireland and Ergland, and then will dawn a brighter and a better future for both. It is said that curs is a race that has "Respect your Church and yourself and people will respect you," is the motto he places before his people. It is said that curs is a race that has almost "hoped against hope," yet never was the horizon brighter than at present, and never in centuries has there been a St. Patrick's day for which we should be more thankful. In conclusion I beg leave to thank you for the kind attention you have given me and I would sek you all, as a mark of ycur love for old heland, in honor of St. It is said that curs is a race that has Ulcerated Stomach. Ulcerated Stomach. Ulcerated Stomach. Ulcerated Stomach. Medi cal aid having failed, I was told to try Burdock Blood Bitters, of which 7 bottle and I would sek you all, as a mark of ycur love for old heland, in honor of St. It is said that curs is a race that has to be having failed, I was told to try B. B. for being alive and well to day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ont. It is said that curs is a race that has to be having failed, I was told to try author's hypothesis." Next came the "Some thankful. B. B. for being alive and well to day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ont. It is said that curs is a race that has to be having failed, I was told to try author's hypothesis." Next came the "Some thankful. B. B. B. for being alive and well to day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ont. It is said that the set of God and support idolatry; The same to curs the state that is the support idolatry; The same to curs the state that is the support idolatry; The same to curs the state the support idolatry is the sufformation of the same to curs the sufformation of the same to curs the same to curs the sufformation of the same to curs the sufformation of the same to curs the same

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE JESUITS.

SIX LETTERS IN THEIR DEFENCE. LETTER III.

Since the publication of my last letter I have met with the following Protestant testimony in favour of the Jesuits, which I deem too important to be withheld from the public, and which I will accord. ingly introduce previously to entering upon an examination of the charge of Regicide, as promised in my last.

In a letter addressed in the year 1825 by M Kern, Professor in the University of Gottingen, to Doctor Tzschirner, in answer to certain strictures published by the latter against the Jesuits, the writer

the latter sgainst the Jesuits, the writer thus speaks: "But who are at this day the enemies of the Jesuits? they are of two classes; those who do not know them, and Athe. ists and Revolutionary Philosophers. But every right minded man should admire that which is the object of the hatred of such characters; for we may be assured that then, either religin, or be assured that then, either religion, or justice, or subordination, is at stake justice, or subordination, is at stake. The re-establishment of this celebrated order, so far from causing any dis quietude, should, on the contrary, be regarded as a happy omen in our times. In its organization and its tendency is to be found the most powerful safeguard sgainst the assaults of the doctrines of impiety and insubordination; and this is constantly allowed, even by Protesantis themealter. themselves. John de Muller goes so far ss to say that "it constitutes a common bulwark of defence for all lawful author ity." The Jesuits attack evil in its very root by educating youth in the fear of God, and in obedience. It is true they will not teach Protestantism, but, bave we a right to require that Catholics should teach other doctrines than those t their own Church ? Have we seen, in times past, doctrines issuing from the colleges of the Jesuits similar to those of our modern schools? Have they Father McDonagh delivered a very powerful, instructive sermon. Grand Vespers and Benediction were sung in pie and all its mourful consequences, ss is done in the present day in our Pro-testant universities ? Hostility to kingly suthority has been imputed to them, but of this charge they have been wholly acquitted by Henry IV, King of France, and at a later period under Louis XV., by an sssembly of Bishops convened by suthority of that Monarch. Experience proves to us what rapid progress revolu-tionary doctrines have made since the suppression of the Jesuits; the English writer, Dallas, declares that everywhere on the Continent the colleges of the Jesuits are replaced by Philosophical Universities, in which faith and reason have ceased to be united in education. Reason, with all its errors, is preferred as being that which is most noble in man. Faith has been abandoned, and man. Faith has been shandoned, and impiously derided as superstitious. In 1773 Clement XIV, suppressed the order of St. Ignstius. In 1793 a King of France was beheaded, and temples were opened to defined Reason. During two centuries the *elite* of the French Noblesse were educated by the Jesuits, in their college of Clemont, at Paris, in a love of religion, of science, and of a love of religion, of science, and of country. In a brief space, after the dis missal of these skilful masters, the same college cast upon society a Robespierre, a Camille Deemculins, a Tallien, a Noel, a Camille Deemoulins, a Tallien, a Noel, a Freron, a Chenier, with a host of others similarly corrupt. Can it, then, atter all this, be a matter of astonish-ment that the Pope and Catholic Princes should recall men whose services are so much required, and whose high worth has been acknowledged by the great Leibnits—by Frederick II.—and of whom Bacon has said : "To discover the best mode of education, the surest way is to consult the schools of the Jeauits." The learned and impartial Grouins. in The learned and impartial Grotius, in his work "Annales de reb, Belg." page 194, renders the following high tribute to the

Jesuits: "Mores inculpati, boræ artes, møgna

Kings that trample on their subjects privileges, may be deposed by the states of their kingdom, who, indeed, are bound in duty to do so." He also speaks hon-owably of ancient tyrannicides, and remarks that, "as Kings derive their pre-eminence from the will of the people, they may be considered as feudal vassals of their subject, so that they may forfeit their Crown by felony against them." Hottomsn and Languet were both PRO Hottoman and Languet were both PRO TESTANTS, and it was not long ere their bold theory was adapted and *enlarged* by many of their brethren of that Faith. The treatise produced in Scotland by George Buchanan, a scholar, a Protes tant, and the subject of a very limited Monarchy, entitled "De Jure Repni apud Scalas" unrages most conclusively the Scotos," proves most conclusively the Scotos," proves most conclusively the Regicidal tone which almost immediately spread over the Protestant mind or Europe. This work is in the form of a dialogue, elegantly written, and de-signed "first to show the origin of

Royal Government from popular elec-tion ; then the right of putting tyranni tion ; then the right of putting tyranni-cal Kings to death, according to scrip-ture, and the conditional allegiance due to the Crown of Scotland, as proved by the Coronation oath, which implies that it is received in trust from the people." The following is a specimen of Buchanan's reasoning, which goes very materially further then Hottoman or Languet had presumed to do. Languet had presumed to do.

"Is there then," says one of the interlocutors, "a mutual compact between the King and the people? Thus it seems. Does not he who first violates the com-Does not he who first violates the com-pact, and does anything sgainst his own stipulations, break his agreement? He does. If, then, the bond which attached the King to the people is broken, all rights to be derived from the people are forfelted. And he who was mutually bound becomes as free as before the agree-ment? He has the same rights and the ment? He has the same rights and the same freedom as before. But if a King should do things tending to the dissolution of human society, for the preservation of which he has been made, what name shall we give him? We should call him a tyrwe give bim? We should call him a tyr-ant. But a tyrant not only possesses no just authority over his people, but is their enemy? He is surely their enemy. Is there not just cause of war scainst an enemy who has inflicted heavy and intol-erable injuries upon us? There is. What is the nature of a war against the enemy of all mankind, that is, a tyrant? None can be more just. Is it not iswfal in a war justly commenced, not only for the whole people but for any single person to kill an enemy? It must be confessed. What, then, shall we say of a tyrant, a public enemy, with whom all good men are in eternal warfare? May not say one of all mankind inflict on him every penalty of mankind inflict on him every penalty of war? I observe that all nations have been of that opinion; for Theba is extelled for baving killed her husband, and Timoleon for his brother's, and Cassius for his son's death.

Another work appeared at this time. written by Poynet, Bisbop of Wincester, under Edward VI., professing to be an answer to seven questions respecting kingly authority, the sixth of what ques-tions is: 'Is it lawful to depose an evil governor and kill a tyrent?' Hallam tells us that this question with all the others there detuned uncertained to others "are determined upon principles adverse to kingly power, and that the author contends in the sixth chapter, that the manifold and continued examples the manifold and continued examples that have been, from time to time, of the deposing of kings, and killing of tyrants, do most certainly confirm it to be most true, just and consonant to God's judg-ment." This work first appeared in 1558, ment." This work first appeared in 1558, and was reprinted in 1642 "to serve," says Stryle, "the turn of those times." The doc-trine of Regicide thus broached and ex. tended by Protestants, was, of course, warmly opposed by the equally unreason-able advocates of the preposterous doc-trine of the "Right Divine," and it wasdur, ing this fierce contest that the book from which you have so triumphantly quoted, "De Rege et Regis Institutione," by the Jesuit M visca, appeared, in which the views of the Reformers were certaily esponsed : but, generally in so guarded, and indeed, metaphysical a manner, that Philip III., the then absolute monarch of Spain, actu-ally permitted the work to be dedicated

provinciaux qui auront eu la connoissar ce d'aucune des susdites choses, et n'auront corrige les delinquans, n'auront pourvu a corrige les delinquans, n'auront pourvu a tels inconveniens, et procure l'exacte ob servation de ce decret, non-seulement encourent les susdites peines, ains meme zoient prives de leurs charges et officrs ; a ce que chacun esche quel est le jugement de la Compagnie en tel cas; et que la faute d'un particulier ne redonde a tous les autres, et les rende suspects ; juci que devant tout homme de bon jugement, il est notoire que la faute d'un membre ne doit pas etre attribuee a tout le corps. ne doit pas etre attribuee a tout le corps En outre, nous voulons que tous ces pro-vinciaux nous rendent compte de la re vinciaix hous rendent compts de la re ception du present decret et qu'ils le fasecat savoir et anuoncer par toutes leurs provinces, puis inserer es archives de chaque maison et college, sin que la memoire et observation en demeure in-violable a perpetuite. CLAUDE AQUAVIVA." A Rome le 6 diultet 1610

A Rome, le 6 juillet 1610.

A Rome, le 6 juillet 1610, Notwithstanding this disclaimer—clear and uncompromising as language could render it—there were still to be found Protestants who would impugn the in-tegrity of the Jesuits in globo; but, these accurers were of a class, at all times too numerons in the world—who, like the fiendish Richard of Shakespeare, could not "entertain fair, well spoken days," and were therefore, ever ready with their and were therefore, over ready with their "inductions dangerous,"---"their drunken prophecies, libels, and dreams," to set parties "in deadly hate, the one against the other;" of such I ropeat were they, and whose doubts it has been to consult the Protestant authorities of their day the Protestant authorities of that day, Hessius, Greeter, and Keller, each of whom declared himself scandalized by such brezen injustice. After this true historical exposition of

the extent in which the Jesuits were concerned in the doctrine of Regicide, I will cerned in the doctrine of Registde, I will not enter upon the question of the acts acribed to their sgency, which I might easily indeed controvert from the abund-ant material within my reach. Every one whose reading has extended beyond apocryphal bistory knows well the share which the Jesuits had in the murder of Henry IV, in the St. Bartholomew Massacre, and the Eaglish Ganpowder Plot, which was in reality about as much as that of a certain person in the Moon. I cannot, however, dismits the subject I cannot, however, dismiss the subject without particular reference to two events without particular reference to two events touched upon in your notable chapter, and the allusion to which, appears to me to barray a degree of blind zeal in your crusade against the Jesuits. I mean the Interior of the Sicilian Veepers, and the Irish insurrection of '98. The editor of a contemporary paper, the Messenger, has shown that the former occurred just 200 years before the establishment of the order of Jesuits; and until I read your paper of the 9.h instant, I could not have believed you ignorant of the facts, that the Irich insurrection was originated by the Presbyterians of the North of Ireland, was fomented by PITT, and was, in its practical parts, chiefly conducted by Pro testants of various denominations. In order, however, that you might be eatla-fied upon the latter point, I would respectfully recommend to your perusal tae "Historic Memoirs of Ireland" by that highly respected author, Sir Jonah Bar rington; a work to be found in the Mercantile Library of the city. In my next the question of "Thirst of Worldly Gain" will be examined.

> Montreal, February 19, 1843. TO BE CONTINUED.

PARALLEL LINES.

Every student knows that in close rea soning parallel lines of thought are laid down and deductions educed. We have drawn the above visible lines simply to bring them prominently before your eye and to ask what they represent

A doctor realized to the third start property of you. A railroad man to whom we showed them said, "To me those four lines re-present a double track railway." A doctor replied to the same interroga

Nerviline. What is it ?

7

Nerviline is a combination of the most owerful pain relieving substances known. Nerviline is not a nostrum, but a prepara-tion which has received from members of the medical profession, clergymen, the press, and others most enthusiastic endorpress, and others most entrustastic endor-sation. If suffering from pain of any kind, external or local, give Nerviline a trial. Nerviline cures toothache, cramps, neural-gis, and almost instantly. Trial bottles 10 cents, large bottles 25 cents, at druggists and dealers everywhere.

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HORMEDS EVERYWHERE, HOSPITAL REMEDIES, To meet a demand for a line of reliable fremedies of unquestionable merit, the Hos-pital Remedy Company obtained the pre-seriptions of the celebrated hospitals are by the most billing to medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions, elab-orate and place on the market are remedies in use and endorsed by such eminent medi-cal surborities, was a bold and brilliant pleeo featerprise, and worly of the suc-ers which has sticaded it. Shoals of quark remedies crowd the market, each absurdly elaining to care every ill from one bottle, the public will turn with relief from such platonize, not a remedy, but a list of reme-dies, each of which is a specific for a size of having been originated (not by the old woman or the beastly India, as the quark advertisements read), but by educated whose patrons have to pay from \$25 to \$500 to command their services. This is the predest departine know to modern medi-cient, who are physicians and special-ies departine know a to modern med-diolar each, are eight in number, and cover the following aliments: No. 1. Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, No. 2. Diseases of the Kings, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis and Con-No. 4. Dyspecial, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney, No. 5. Fever and Ague, Durby Ague, Neuralgia, No. 6. Female Weakness, Leurorthos, Irregularities, No. 7. System Tonic and bevelopment of Form and Figure, No. 8. goldan remedy for Norvor bobility. Wo send a circular describing the above dis-cus and bevelopment of Form and Figure, No. 8. goldan remedy to Norvor bobility. Wo send a circular describing the above dis-sense and treatment on receipt of stamp, The round the sent bas of any druggist. If you druggist does not keep them remut prise so us and we will ship direct. Address all tetrs to Hospital Remedy Company, 200 West King St., Torono, Canada.

In his VEGETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitsted Conman. For Delicate and Debilitated Con-stitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

The Blood is the Life,

And on its purity largely depends the general health. No one is free from dan-ger, and nine-tenths of humanity actually do suffer from one form or other of impure blood. No one remedy has such a wide range of curative power as has Burdock Blood Bitters—that best of all blood puri-fiers and tonics.

nts the Lungs in a healthy state.] THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP. ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED When other Remedies and Physicians hav failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHVSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NUISES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM OBSERVER.

n the feeling of gratitude ages have clung to their forms one of the most ons which bistory affords. sal, love and loyalty of the In the early days of Chrisam proud to say, still con-continue till the end of

continue till the end of ged and unchangeable as is at as much so are the Irish as Irish race of to day is ace two or three hundred have their faith, we have we have their love. is the Catholic faith that wn of Eogland ? Where clorious faith that once in Frussia and Norther pare to-day is the Catholic ces so dearly loved and so ticed in Sweeden and among the traditions of where to-day is the faith where to-day is the faith where to-day is the faith ired years ago St. Patrick und? It is in the minds its of the Irish peeple are the world over. It are the world over. It pure as it was when the om the lips of Ireland's three hundred years of and has tried in vain to or Catholic faith by every ed, persecution and con-e English could not dis-iful Irish of that which grace of God to possess, among races, one nation that received, fifteen hun-hat high grace from God ather to day, as they often give up property, liberty ling in the world rather to deny that faith. That is the Irish, and for cen-emained to Ireland but

er falth. ke up the loyalty of the therland. Next to God t love his native land. ness with which he stands sacred altar should be his gh patriotism to keep his from the ruthless in vader. loves his native land no

"Of irreproachable manner-cultivat-icg useful arts; they exercise a great suthority over the people, because of the sanctity of their lives. They rule with wisdom, they obey with fidelity. Their order, although the youngest, al-ready surpasses the most ancient in celebrity, and it is even for this they are odious to others " odious to others "

The charge against the Jesuits of holding as a "doctrine," that the murder of kings in certain cases is lawful, put forth by you as the copyist of other and earlier accusers, is one well calculated to excite particular attention. It is, above all other crimes, imputed to that order, one, which, if established against t, would render it not only obnoxious to proscription by all monarchical governments, but deserving of absolute exclu sion from all trust and confidence in civilized life.

Happily, however, for the Jesuits, as well as for mankind at large, we are liv-ing in an age in which the mere ad-vancement of a charge is not sufficient to ensure it public credence. ENQUIRY, Sir, is the order of the day; and to the just rigour of that ordeal must be subjected even statements stamped with your authority, all "Sir Oracle" though you are. Upon enquiring, then, into the history of the hateful doctrine of Regicide, we find that about the middle of the sixteenth century, certain writers, prompted, as we are told, by "the con-stant progress towards absolute mon-archy which was then observable in the principal binadoms of Eurone" antered principal kingdoms of Europe," entered into very free discussion on the nature of governments, and on the abuse of kingly power. First in order of publica-tion on these questions was the "Franco Gallia" of Francis Hottoman, one of the most eminent lawyers of the age. The most eminent lawyers of the sige, The composite, soit en particular, the particular of the provest of the people in Governments, and especially their right of electing the Kings of the first two a quique ce soit, et sous queleonque pre-races." A competent reviewer has said of

in his chapter on "Political Philosophy," say: "The whole work, even in its reprehensible exaggerations, breathes a spirit of liberty and regard to the common good." "Nor does Mariana," continues this discret reviewer, "though a Jesuit, lay any stress on the papal power to de-pose princes, which I believe he has never once intimated through the whole volume. It is absolutely on noitical principles

once intimated through the whole volume. It is absolutely on political principles that he reasons, unless we except that he considers impiety as one of the vices which constitute a tyrant." Hallam, however, conceives it proper to quote some etrong passages from Mariana, but with that justice which so pre eminently distinguishes his work, he immediately addautions. adds: "This language, whatever indigna tion it might excite against Mariana and his order, is merely what we have seen in Buchauan." Comparatively unexcep-tionable, however, as were the views of

Mariana for the age in which they were published, still did the brethren of his order condemn them as anti Christian. Alceady had the Holy Catholic Caurch by the gen eral Council of Constance, unequivocally and in toto condemned such yiews, and it was not for the Jesuits, who were her divinely chosen champions, to tolerate them: nor ddt they. Promptly was cen-sure called for, and as promptly was that censure pronounced by the General of the Order, Aquaviva, whose solemn decree I will here give in full length, as I find it in

win here give in fuit length, as i had to in the original French. "Nous enjoignons," dit il, "par ce pres-ent decret, en virtu de la sainte obeiss-ance, sous peine d'excommunication et inhabilite a tous offices, et de suspension a divinis, et autres peines arbitraires a nous reservees, qu'aucun religieux de notre compsgnie, soit en public, soit en particu-lier, listant ou donnant avis, et besucoup

tory. The lines are to me arteries and veins lying along side each other in the human body."

As every intelligent man or woman knows the blood of every living person flows with almost railroad speed through the statement of the stateme the arteries, forced by that wonderful eugine, the beart. From the arteries it is side tracked through the capillaries and wornout tissues, and elettrians and set of blood goes through the kidneys for purification no less than 2500 times every twenty four hours. If the kidneys be diveased the impurities of the blood containing the wornout tissues, and deleterious acid are out down out or exceted as nature in wornout Disais, and deletenous acid are not drawn out or exerted as nature in-tended, but continually pass and repass through every fiber of the system, carry-ing death and decay with every pulsation. Unless remedied the heart becomes weak ened, the lungs trying to do double work break down, the liver becomes congested, the stomach refuses to digest food and the result is a general break down. Why ?

Because the kidneys, the sewers of the system, are foul and stopped up, and the entire blood becomes nothing more nor

less than sewage. Now is it not criminal, nay, suicidal, to allow such a state of things to continue when a simple remedy is within your reach, known for a certainty to do as reach, known for a certainty to do as represented, which will open the closed pipes of the kidneys, allow the effecte mat ter to escape, relieve the over-worked heart, lungs and liver, cause a healthy appetite, put the bloom of health in your check, the dove of hope in your breast and the light of life in your eye? Do not allow prejudice to blind you to hear interest but to dow precuse

your best interests, but to day procure Warner's sife cure and be put on the straight road to rude health and correct

Our parallel and closing lines to you are, take our advice and your experience will justify you in thanking us for bringing under your notice a remedy without a parallel.

A Frightened Mother.

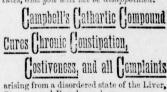
"My little girl, 4 years old, frightened me one night by a croupy cough, but I gave her a dose of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which relieved her at once, and she slept well all night. I have since used it in several cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable." Mrs. Eva Bradley, Virden, Man.

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Note. — This favorite medicine is put up in ovel bottles holding three ounces each, with the name bloven in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Camp-bell, in red ink across the face of the label, Beware of imitations, refuse all substi-tutes, and you will not be disappointed.



Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.

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Branch No. 4, London, s on the 2nd and 4th Thursda, month, at 8 o'clock, at their Picck, Richmond street. Ma a President; Wm. Corcoran,

C. M. B. A.

Rev. P. McGuire is working up a Branch of the C. M. B. A. in Bracebridge, Ont. It will be organized by Rev. Father Bloem, P. P. of North Bay. Deputy Quillinan, of Niagars Falls, will organize a Branch in Welland, Out., in the course of a counde of weeks.

in the course of a couple of weeks. Rev. Father Corcoran, of La Sallette, is determined to have a Branch in his **parish** before long. At the last Covention Grand Secre-tary Brown stated that there would pro-bable he 150 branches in his invisiditor.

bably be 150 branches in his jurisdiction by the time of the convention of 1890. Present appearances indicate such will

Reunion of Montreal Branches.

On Sunday evening, March 24th, St. Mary's Branch. No. 54, C. M. B. A., in-vited the members of the various city Branches to a reunion in St. Mary's Church on the occasion of the closing of the men's spiritual retreat. Fully 350 members assembled at the beautiful new vited the members of the various city Branches to a reunion in St. Mary's Church on the occasion of the closing of the men's splritual retreat. Fully 350 members assembled at the besutiful new hall of Branch 26, where Brauch 54 met the Brothers and escorted them to the church, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Loane, S. J. The Rev. Father read the prospec tus from the pulpit, and commented very pages, and advised all who could do so to join the association. The Rev. Father Salmon, the respect and beloved parts at St. Mary's, who is also the Spiritfavorably on the contents of its different pages, and advised all who could do so to join the association. The Rev. Father Salmon, the respected and beloved pastor at St. Mary's, who is also the Spirit-ual Director of Branch 54, assended the pulpit, and after thacking the Rev. Fathers O'Losne and Kiely (who have concluded a most successful mission in the parthe) for their multime goal and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolu thome be forwarded to the family of our respected brother and published in our official organs. Yours truly, THEMAS T. MOORE, Sec. concluded a most accessing mission in the parish) for their un thring zeal and devotedness to the interests of his people, he delivered an eloquent sermon on the labors of the noble pioneers of Christianity and civilzation in the New World—the Spiritual Adviser-Rev F X Cloutier President-Charles D Hebert First Vice President-Marie E Gervais Second Vice Pres-I T F X Berlingnette Recording Sec-Philippe E Panneton Assistant Sec-Joseph A Sanvagean Financial Sec-Louis P Normand Treasurer-Charles P Gelinas Marehal-Janvier A Aime Lautier Guard-Telesphore Lymburner Trustees, Honore Zepherim Lord, Marie E Gervais, Joseph U Carignan, Navigeus, Mailhot, and Rev. D. Howde. Meetings will be held on the first and third Fridays in each month. Jesuit Fathers-and pointed out how insig nificant the howling fanatics are who now nificant the howling fanatics are who now cry out sgainst the members of that noble order receiving a small pittance of the large amount that they might both morally and legally lay claim to. He them welcomed the members of the C. M. B. A. to his church, and spoke in glowing terms of the good work that is being accomplished by the association. He pointed out the grandeur of men being united for one common interest, and also the effect it had in mak interest, and also the check it had in maxing men economical and industrious, and the ease of mind it gave to the member at the hour of death to know that those he held most sacred to him would not be

he held most sacred to him would not be depending upon cold charity after he was called to his rest. The Rev. gentlemen, accompanied by Presidents and Deputies of the various Branches then formed in procession and proceeded to the Mission Cross to bless a beautiful "Silver heart" placed there as a gift to the church by the members of Branch 54 A grand evening for the sesociation was brought to a close by the Benediction of the most Blessed Sacra Benediction of the most Blessed Sacra ment. The church was beautifully decor ated, as only those who have seen St

ated, as only those who have seen S. Mary's can properly understand. Seate of honor were provided for Deputies Finn, Tansey, and Duclos, also for Presidents Kane, 26; Beandry, 83; Grace, 84; Coffey, 74; Howison, 87; O'Rielly, 41; McCabe, 50; and H. Butler of Branch 54. MONTREAL BOX.

A large number of the leading citizens of Stratford met at the Commercial Hotel on Friday evening, March 22nd, for the purpose of presenting an address and handsome gold watch to Dr. Hanavan, surgeon of the D School of Infantry, London, Oat, who, for the last twenty two years, had been one of Stratford's most respected cluizens. The following address was read by Mayor Butler :

To M. J. Hanavan, M. D.,

sake of Him who, on this da/, becomes their divine spouse. Immediately after the reception follow-ed the more solemn ceremony of profes-sion, when Sister Lewcadia (in the world, Miss Maggie Hughes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.) and Sister Christina (Miss Phylis Wilson, of British Columbia, both pupils of Lor-etto, in Guelph) bo nd themselves irre-vocably by pronouncing their final vows DEAR DOCTOR -Your former fellowcitizens of Stratford beg hereby to give expression to the friendly feelings they entertain towards you and to the respect with which your long sojourn here has

DEATH OF MR JOHN MACEACHEN.

spected so long. In moving fron Strat-ford there is one great consolation, that I am not parting from old friends, but will, owing to the short distance that separates us, be able to meet frequently and renew old friendships. I shall take it as a per-sonal slight for any of my Stratford friends to visit London without calling on me, where I hope to be able, in a slight degree at least, to show my appreciation of your many kind acts to me. I thank you for your kind reference to Mrs. Hanavan, and I assure you abe, too, will join in welcoming any of you who can make it convenient to visit London, ad that your presence will be like a ray of sunshine lighting up our new home. I shall also promise you that if ever your hearths and homes are threatened by a foreign foe, I will be the first to march with "D" Company to protect the Classic City. Once more allow me to express my sincere thanks. At the conclusion of the presentation, D. Hanavan entertained his friends by an oyster supper at the Commercial Hotel.

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Barrie, 27th March, 1889.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record, London :

Officers of Branch No. 101, Three

Rivers, P. Q.

LORETTO ABBEY, TORONTO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Thursday, the 21st nst., was a day long

Spiritual Adviser-Rev F X Cloutier

be it further

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REFORTS. London, April 4-GRAIN.-Red winter, 1.67 to 1.72; white, 1.67 to 1.72; spring, 1.67 to 1.72; corn, 85 to 90; rye, 100, to 1.65; barley, mait, 1.00; barley, feed, 80 to 95; cats, 80 to 55; peas, 90 to 93; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.80; buckwheat central, 100. VEGETABLES-Potatoes bag, 21 to 30, onions, bag, 45 to 65; cabbages, doz, 25 to 40; turnips, bag, 25 to 30 PRO DUCE - Eggs, 10; butter, best roll 25 to 27; large rolls, 21; crocks, 18; tub dairy, 20; store packed drkin, 18; dry wood, 425 to to 59; ereen wood, 450 to 475; soft wood, 250 to 350; lard, No. 1.12 to 13; hard, No. 2, 11 to 124; straw, load, 3.00 to 400; hay, ton, 9 00 to 10 25.

12: straw, 1024, 3.00 to 4.00; in 24, ton, 9.00 to 10 25. MEATS.-Beef, by q^{*}, 5.00 to 6.50; mutton, by q^{*}, 8 to 9; mutton by carcases, 7 to 8; larmb by carcases, 9 to 14; lamb by q^{*}, 10 to 11; spring, q^{*}, 150; veal by q^{*}, 7 to 8; veal by carcases, 6 to 7; pork, per cwt., 6.00 to 6 25. FOUL TWY - (dressed) Unickens, pr., 60 to 75; ducks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese 10, 6 to 9; turkeys, 10, 11 to 12. LIVE STOCK. - Milch cows, 28 to 50; live hoge, cwt, 500 to 550; plgs, pr., 4 40 to 600; fat beeves, 2.50 to 4.50.

Int Deeves, 2.50 to 4.50. "Early Fit, 4 we to 6 00; Montreal, April 4.—FLOUR—Receipts, 500 bbls, sailes, none reported; market quiet but steady at unchanged rates. Grain and morning:—Wheat, 425,568 bushels; corn, 35.-227 bushels; peas, 10,438 bushels; corn, 35.-bushels; barley, 51,637 bushels; flour, 101,63 bbls; oatmeal, 898 bbls.

Dolls; Ostmeski, 898 bols. Toronto, April 4. -GRAIN, No. 2, 1.65 to 1.07; spring wheat, No. 2, 1.07 to 1.08; reg winter, No. 2, 1.09 to 1.10; No. 1, Manitoba hard, 130 to 1.3; No. 2, 1.28 to 1.28 Barley, No. 1, 55 to 56; No. 2 51 to 52; No. 3, extra, 47 to 48; No. 3, 43 to 45. Peasa, No. 2, 55 to 58. Oata, No. 2, 32 to 35. Fiour, extra, 4.55 to 46; straid, ht roller, 4.80 to 490; strong bakers, 5.00 to 5.9.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Thursday, the 21st nst., was a day leng to e remembered by these who were so fortunate as to be present at this grand old institution, and to witcless the so emn and imposing cere onies which took place therein. At 9 o'clock Sister Mary Irene (in the world, Miss Stafford, niece of the late well-known Father Stafford, of Lindsa.) and Sister Mary Mercedes (Miss Curtain, of Renfrew) received t e white vell at the hands of the Adminis-trator of the Diocese, Rev. Father R one . For those who have never witnessed while verifies the hands of the Adminis-trator of the Diocese, Rev. Father R one . For those who have never witnessed this impressive ceremony, it is impossible to conceive the solemnity and grandeur of the occasion. The young ladies, arrayed in all the splendor which this world can afford, adorned in satin and jeweis, enter the chapel, which is beauti-fully decorated with lights and heavy with the perfume of flowers, only to leave it again to re-enter, clad in the sombre habiliments of a nun, an action indicative of their desire to renounce the world, with all its pomps and vanities, for the sake of Him who, on this da/, becomes their divine spouse.

BUFFALD LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo. N. Y., April 4 - CATTLE-There was an active cemand for cattle early, bat no bing of good quality on hand, and reduce limited. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Off-rings 25 cars, shoul evenis divided between space and SHEEP AND LAMBS-Off-rings 25 cars, arout evenis divided between anteep and lambs. Those of sheep consisted of fonce stock; demand setive and prices 10e to 30o higher than yesterday; most of the sales made were at 475 to 5.16 for prime stock; clipped sheep made their appearance, and quoted at 375 to 4.00. Lambs in active de-mand; prices 10e to 20 higher than yester-day, with most sales at 6.50 to 6 85. Π° GB- Thirty loss received on sale; offer-ings liberal and demand fairly active; every-thing sold by mon; prices a shale lower; mediums, 5 10; Yorkers, 5.15; pigs and 'ight m.xed, 5.10 to 5.20. BORN. In this city on March 20th, the wife Jas. McAuley, of a son



Meditations fro By Rev. Richa Per. The History Dogme of Con Attacks of H the French of Rt. Rev. Loui Burlington. 1 Logic. By R. 12mo., cloth. Being the third of Catholic Ph of Catholie FD **The First C** (Red line edil expressly for make their fl greater and r and devolon Sacrament th its size. It is full-page liku picces, and an 476 pages. Th happropriate p the Great Day



398 CLARENCE STREET.

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1 Section States

APRIL 6, 1889.

Their regret at parting with you is ren-dered less poignant by the knowledge that you will be only a single hour's travel

that you will be only a slogle hour's travel from them, and that they will often have the opportunity in the future to s:e your kindly face, hear your friendly voice and greet you with a hearty hand-grasp. On your own account they can feel some satisfaction at the prospect of happi neas before you in your new field of action, but they nevertheless miss you more than it would be becoming to express. They present you with this watch as a memento of the many pleasant moments they have spent with you, ard their earn-est prayer is that you may long be spared to wear it and that yourself and your estimable spouse and children may always be surrounded by friends as devoted and sincere as those you leave behind you in Stratford.

Signed on behalf of many by H. T. Butler, Mayor; Thos. Hender-son, D. J. O'Connor, Thos. F Quirk, Wm. Hepburn, J. M. Moran and C. Stock. Stratford, March 22ud, 1889

After the presentation of the address. Dr. Hanavan replied as follows :

MR BUTLER AND DEAR FRIENDS OF MR BUTLER AND DEAR FRIENDS OF STRATFORD-I assure you that amidst the joy and pleasure of this evening the one and only thing I regret is my total in ability to convey to you in words the deep feeling of gratitude with which I am animated and which I am unable to properly express. However, I know you will be now, as in the past, to my faults a little blind, and to my virtues very kind. I assure you, my dear filends. wery kind. I assure you, my dear friends, that however much I prize this beautiful and valuable gift with which you have just presented me, its presentation was quite unnecessary to convince me of your very kind regards towards me and your sincere wishes for my future weifare. (urine bearing tube-); and to prevent the Daring my long residence in Stratford of about twenty two years I have ever and

etto, in Guelph) bo nd themselves irre-vocably by pronouncing their final vows and receiving the black veil and other emblems of their new station from the Rev. Father Rooney.

Rev. Father Roomey. The sermon of profession was preached by the Rev. Father Plante, of Guelph, who was present by special invitation, and who delivered a touching and elo-quent discourse, reminding the novices of the seriousness of the step which they were about to take, and giving them much wise council. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kiernan, while Rev. Father Hand officiated as deacon, and Rev. Father Kennedy, of London, as sub-deacon. There are at present over three hundred pupils at the Abbey. This institution, from an educational standpoint, is un-equalled. The best masters in the city are engaged to teach the higher branches of art. Nor is physical development neg-lected, Capt. Clark, of Guelph, being present every week to give instructions in calisthenic exercise. To attempt a description of the beauty of this grand eld phore wealt to mather

in calisthenic exercise. To attempt a description of the beauty of this grand old place would be useless. The interior of the house itself, with its chapel of surpassing beauty, its lofty parlors, its vast study-halls, art galleries, and its not least interesting feature, the dormitories, with their rows of snowy beds — to say nothing of the grounds, stretching out on either side, the con-servatories, etc.—would require the pen of a Cicero to do it justice. M. R. Rockwood.

Rockwood.

R. A. GUNN, M. D. Dean and Professor of Surgery, of the United States Medical College; Elitor of "M. disal Tribune," Author of "Gunn's New and Improved Hand book of Hygtene and Domestic Medicine," referring to Warner's Sta Cure, said: "I find that in Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albu men; to soothe and heal inflamed mem branes, and wash out epithelial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi (urine bearing tube-); and to prevent the

about twesty two years I have ever and always received nothing but kindness at your hands, and if it were not that I was anxious to rest a litle from the toils of an active practice, largely in the country, I would have been well satisfied to remain the remainder of my days in the classic city of Stratford and to mingle with the friends I had known and re.



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