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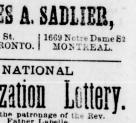
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the patronage of the Rev. Father Labelle. In 1884, under the Act of Quebec Dap 36, for the benefit of the Nocieties of Colonization of Province of Quebec. he 15th monthly drawing will take place on ay, Aug. 15, '88, at 2 p.m. ALUE . 850,000, PRINCIPAL LOT : Estate worth . 85,000. \$5,000. LIST OF PRIZES. tate worth \$ 2,000 1,000 5,000 6,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 5,000 tates..... re Sets..... atches..... Vatches.... ets....

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Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. A PEEP INTO THE JOURNAL OF A

DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.

Among the meny noble institutions of Catholic charity which grace Montreal none is more deserving of support and gratitude than the convent in St. Denis street, where a band of the Sisters of Pro-vidence instruct deaf and dumb girls. It use an public a recently to permit

vidence instruct deat and dumb girs. It was my privilege recently to peruse a journal kept by one of the young inmates of that institution, and I have selected from its delicately-written pages various extracts which cannet, I believe, fail to be of interest to the readers of the RECORD In the first pages the home life of a little

of interest to the readers of the RECORD In the first pages the home life of a little girl in a happy domestic circle's faithfully described—and very touchingly does Miss A dwell upon her love of her father and her kindred. But she then knew no

Such were her ideas in early childhood. About ten years later, when the child had developed into the cultivated woman, she writes as follows of a trip to Ottawa : "On the 5th August at five p. m. I em-barked on the train bound for Ottawa. The weather was delightful. Nature was robed in unusual beauty which she seemed to have doored for up pleasure.

to have donned for my pleasure. "The trees in the orchards groaned under

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. AUGUST 11 1888.

saw in those beaming eyes the love and pity he felt for us poor unfortunate chil-dren. I remembered how much he had done to help our cherished foundress in the nether make the destination of the destination of the second seco

Oa the 19 h : "War! War!! To arms!! This is "War! War! To arms!! This is "War! War! To arms!! This is the cry we hear throughout our hitherto peaceful streets. The Indians and Half breeds are in rebellon because the Gov-ernment has not granted their just de mands. The poor people have been de-ceived by the government, and their lands taken from them and given to Eoglish and Scotch emigrants. The government has sent out troops to quell the rebellion. I pluy poor Mr Rich, who is the leader and who has incited the Indians. "The papers announce the massare of three Oblate Fathers and two lay brothers by the Indians. Prayers are being offered in all the Catholic churches for the cessa-tion of the war. I hope that peace will scon be proclaimed." From the first page to the last entry the thick volume is an unbroken collection of the delicately expressed thoughts of a

that it might be realized." In 1873 Miss A. was chosen to accom-pany one of the Sisters on a journey to the United States. It was her first glimpse of the great world, and she enjoyed it keenly, as her journal shows: "Accordingly, on the 17th August, Sister M. and I went on our promised tour; my curious eyes could not iet an ol ject worth notifien pass unobserved, and full ex-

contous eyes could not let an of jac worth nothing pass unobserved, and full ex-planations were given me by my guide. I travelled along the lovely lake to which Champlain gave his name, the scenery of which is perfectly ravishing. "The Adirondack mountains on the west and the Graen mountains on the west of the delicately-expressed thoughts of a pure and beautiful soul. What a satisfaction must daily inter-

and the Green mountains on the east over-shadow its placid waters. As I travelled course with such a character be to those course with such a character be to those who formed it, who by patience and tact brought to maturity the r.flecting powers of the little soul who so quaintiy ex-presses its childish views about the sky and the stars. The contemplation of a good work well done is its own reward; still, one is apt to which for an encompleterial and it scores along the Connecticut river the White mountains came in view; Mount Washing-

tou raised its lofty peak above them all. "On the Vermont side Mansfield moun-tain and Camel's Hump towered aloft. Every State through which I passed was dotted, with rivers, lakes and mountains, bible mounts and the second mountains. wish for one more substantial, and it seems hard that the Institution for the educa-tion of female deaf mutes in Montreal which render the scenery most highly pictureque. It is so different from the monotonous appearance of the level land in Canada that it was like a new world to should be so poor. A very large propor-tion of the inmates are paupers; of these

described—and very touchingly does Miss A dwell upon her love of her father ard her kindred. But she then knew no larguage savesigne of her own invention, with which she strove to express her thought she strove to express her "No queen on her throne felt more happ than I on my dear papa's knee. Whan I saw the table maid take the beliv off the side board I would put my index finger to my papa's lips to announce tea. He understood my silent language and was ure to repay me with a smills and hiss. "After tea he would take me out to many lamps, that people who lived up the blue situ gave them heat. I fancled that the szure sky wess a sile carpet, buil could not think excily wrat the clouds were. Sometimes I thought they were emoke from the big store. I often saked that the szure sky wess a sile carpet, buil I would be so poor. A very large proper store that gave them heat. I fancled bial. He need to laugh at my foily, buil i would be so poor. A very large proper store that far exceed the manner in which paper is manuf amps, that people who lived up in the blue sky used to give them light, just as we use ges. The sun I thought was a troe this gave. I often saked that the szure sky wess a sile carpet, buil I would be so poor. A very large proper store that gave them heat. I fancled bior, Montreal. "I cannot decret Meat Meat and in the Hotel is aftely placed in the function of all those thing on of religion, before I came to the sub were. Sometimes I thought they were store that gave. I often saked that the szure sky wes a sile carpet, buil I would become petiah and cry. I had ma balaging the had net vithe share where were going to Hail, He need to laugh at my foily, but I would become petiah and cry. I had abolaging to Stater M's, brother, I rowed thing in the kind saw true. Such were her ideas in early childhood. About ten years later, when the child bad developed hito the cultiveted woman, she

Later Miss A writes: "A few days after my arrival from Ottawa I received a letter from Father in Rome, He went to see the Holy Father Leo XIII., and presented to him some specimens of embroidery, executed by myself and some of the other pupils. Some of the articles bore the secutcheon and the Papal insigna in embossed work. Market Miss A writes: crowded at all the services on last Sun-day. At early mass fully 500 received Holy Communion and during the entre day vied with each other to gain the great Plenary Indulgences of the Porzium-cola, known in Italy as "Del Perdono." to the previous Sunday the congregation had been instructed as to the history, the privilege and the condition of this celecrowded at all the services on last Sun-day. At early mass fully 500 received Holy Communion and during the entre and the Papel insignia in embossed work.

brated indulgence, During October, 1221, St. Francis

There in the order is not be observed and a product of my presented. The browsing at their will addresses richly illuming task from the Paraling rain and molecular of the source of th

BISHOP JOHN S. FOLEY. LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION. Baltimore Mirror. On Widnesday morning his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons received efficial notifica. tion of the appointment of Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., of this dity, to the See of Detroit. We hasten to extend our felicita tions to the beloved pastor of St. Marin's for the well-merited distinction conferred upon him by the Holy Father, and con-tratulate the Catholics of the Diocese of Detriot upon their acquisition as spiritual head of the see of a plous and zealous priest and learned and cultivated Chris-tian gentleman. The loss of Dr. Foley to this archdiocese, in which he was reared Baltimore Mirror this architecture, in which he was reared and with whose interests he has always been closely identified, will be keenly feit by the Catholtes of Maryland. Bat our loss is Detroit's gain. Dr. Foley belongs to an old and illustrious Catholic family.

After five years the service at St Peter's, Archbishop Spalding commissioned the young priest to establish a new congrega-tion in the western section of the city. In this undertaking he was eminently suc-

linahone under the Coercion Act for assisting to plough the land of Mr. Cormack for tenants who have adopted the Plan of Campaign. Such are the "crimes the Chercion Act creates for Ireland. Tramps may receive assistance from the charitably disposed, but not so suffering Irish tenants. Eighty Chamberlainite members with. drew from the Birmingham Liberal Assoclation on the 16th July. The resigna-tions were accepted amid great cheering. The President announced with much satis faction that the association is now clear of dissentients of the Unionist stamp. The new members of Parliament for Ayr and Spalding, who rescued these constituencies from the Coercionists, will deliver public addresses on the political situation, in Mr. Bright's and Mr. Matcircumstances to wear with credit the thew's divisions. insignia of his new dignity. His deep learning, wide experience, and knowledge of men amply fit him for the exacting duties of the exalted station to which he In reply to a correspondent, who asks the Freeman's Journal how to get a place on the Irish police force, and what are the qualifications, the *Journal* says: "The Protestant Q. C. if he wishes, could easily has been elevated. In extending in the name of the Catho-lic laity of the archdiocese the warmest congratulations to the bishop-elect on be active and strong-unscrupulous in carrying out orders-ready to swear to anything; and if you had some education this any picture to coaston, we cannot re-press the feeling of regret which the loss of this zealous priest and geniai gentle-man is sure to awaken in most Catholic hearts in this vicinity. The Catholics of the D note that the second second second second second the D note that the second secon and were willing to practice a little short-hand, it would come useful for promotion. In fact, if you are willing to sell yourself. body and soul, you are fit for the police, and likely to get promotion. Being studious is of no advantage, but it is neces the Detroit Diocese are singularly fortu sary to be willing to say or do anything to please the powers that be." A respectable man of Drangan, named Mr. Phelan, was sent to jail for two weeks for committing the Coercion created crime They tell a story in Dublin about Balfour and an eminent Bishop who has fought hard for the unfortunate people of his country. The two men met for the first time at dinner, and in the course of the tell Me. Deleva sold. not want the pipe, but merely wished to accommodate a policeman who wished to gain promotion by getting up a prosecuthe talk Mr. Balfour said: "But after all, I fancy that the news-papers make more noise than the masses.

NO. 512

spread of information on the grievances of Ireland. In reference to the verdict of the Cor-oners Jury on Mr. Mandeville's death, Mr. Balfour says that the censure on the prison officials is not born out by the facts, nor is his confidence in Dr. Barr shaken. It is expected that the matter will be the subject of a debate in Parliament. A large number of men gathered and housed the crops on Mr. Mandeville's farm on the 31st ult. They were cheered by hundreds of passers by. of Ireland.

by hundreds of passers by.

Mr. Gladstone, in expressing his thanks to a Sheffield deputation for a handsome present on the occasion of his golden wed-ding, said that when he has secured Homo Rule for Ireland his political work would be finited.

Cork, Aug. 3 .- It is reported that Mr. Cork, Aug. 3.—It is reported that are Blaine, in a conversation with fown coun-cillors who went on board the steamer City of New York, stated that he could not understand how Mr. Chamberlain was led to say that there were few prom-inent public men in America that favored Home Rela. It would be difficult, said

tion to me in favor of an Irish Parliament rendered the consideration of Irish autonomy indispensable, and I laid down this position at the Imperial hotel dinner in the autumn of 1885. Our view in Our view in 1882, from which we never departed, was that the functions of the proposed Coun-cil should be purely administrative, and that it should not be accepted in the slightest degree as a substitute for the Parliament which Mc. Chamberlain pro-

ing to the Home Rule cause that so eathu-siastic a gathering should take place in the heart of the metropolls. Detectives at Queenstown, while search-ing a passenger named Charles Brennan, se zed a number of copies of the Irish World which he had in his possession. The World declares itself to be delighted to find that it is in bad ofor with the Govern-ment of scoredon and opmession.

In the second of the second were borz — the late Bishop Thomas Foley, of Chicsgo; Matthew J, a sister, and Rev. John S, who was the youngeat of the family. He was born in 1832. When guite young he began his attendance at its. Mary's College, which then occupied the site of the present seminary on Pace street. He graduated in 1850 with the following August entered St. Mary's Suminary, then across the street from the following August entered St. Mary's Suminary, then across the street from the college. After three years' study the tonsure and minor order were conferred mon the young seminarian by Archbishop Kenrick. Being still too young for ordination, the archbishop sent him Rome to pursue his theology. He left New York in February, 1854, and on St. Patrick's Day of the same year he was on Nolember 20, 1856, ordained priest in S. John Lateran by Cardinal Patrizzi, vicar-general of the reigning Ponuff, Pope Pius IX. He spent another year abroad for the completion of this com-and whic "could be bas the diversed fire members are held out in the action student at the Roman diocesan seminary. After a sig jurn of twenty months here, he was, on Nolember 20, 1856, ordained priest in S. John Lateran by Cardinal Patrizzi. Weat at the end of that time received the adt the end of that time received the gares of doctor of divinity. Returning to Baitmore, he was imme

abroad for the completion of his course, and at the end of that time received the degree of doctor of divinity. Returning to Baltimore, he was imme-diately assigned to duty by Archbishop Kenrick. His first charge was St. Bridget's, Canton, of which he became first pastor. He afterwards officiated at Edilecti City, where he exact sit wars and it the and of where he spent six years, and at the end of that time became assistant to Monsignor McColgan of St. Peter's Church, this city. countenance.

countenance. Beside General O'Ryon, there is a second descendant of an Irish patriot in the Spanish Cabinet, Senor Morety Prendergast, Minister of the Interior. General O'Ryon is Minister of war. Mrs. Mandeville receives many mes-

Archbishop Spalding Archbishop Spalding yonng priest to establish a new cessful, and the church which he built at the corner of Fayette and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was subsequently dedicated by the arch is since scape and Fulton streets was rapidly put in readness for the new edifice was laid July 19, 1867, and the church was rapidly put in readness for the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the scale the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the modest numbers of a number and the church was rapidly put in readness for the section of a unemortal mountent the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the modest numbers of a construction of a unemortal mountent the section of a unemortal mountent the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the modest numbers with the bad been told that the declared that the lish controver the had been told that the bad been told that the mater of the section of the mater of the section of the mater of the section of the declared that the lish controver the had been told that the section of the mater of the section of the sect

on the Irish police force, and what are the qualifications, the *Journal* says: "The Protestant Q. C. if he wishes, could easily get you into the police. Education is not necessary for the force, but you require to be active and strong—unscruppilous it." A few days afterwards Ridley came to Lane's cell in an excited of refusing to sell a half penny clay pipe to an Emergency man. The latter did

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ew House-Furnishing a Table Linens. Sheetwellings, Pillow Cotfickings, Uretonnes, Curtains, Napkins, Covers, etc., just reand selling cheap at BBONS'.

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sky above never appeared so full of charms for me; it was spangled here and there with clouds of delicate shades mine more than earthly jewels."

"While in Europe Father Trepanier did not forget his mute children in Canada, borrowed from the smiles of the 'mighty king of day' while he waved the bu y who had begun the oral system. He brought me books to help my progress in world his adjeu as he sank beneath the horizon to hide his face in the lap of night.

oral language and my teacher lost no time in availing herself of all the Instruc-tions contained in them, so as to impart the method of artificial speech to me. I "The queen of night had just then taken her seat in the szare vault of heaven and offered to chaperon me home; having no made remarkable progress in articulation and lip-reading, so much so that I began other escort I kept my eyes steadily fixed on her mild face, and read therefrom a practical lesson. Once in a while as she sailed aloft she withdrew from the audacito recite all my lessons orally at the end of the year. I prefer doing so to making signs and so do all my grade, for they ous gaze of some of the passengers and partially veiled her face behind the flimy clouds. As I had no material vell to conunanimously agree in saying with me :

"Ring out the signs, ring in the speech, Ring sappy gifts across the land, The sign set of going let them go, We'll use the tongue and not the hand." ceal my face from the stare of some of the more vulgar ones who were in the same Miss A. is an accomplished artist, as the visitors to the studio of the

more valgar ones who were in the same car with me, my gentle chaperon, as she emerged from her blding place, cautioned me to put on the vell of modesty, that lovely vell with which Rebecca covered as the visitors to the studio of the institution are aware. She writes in 1885 of her early sketches, saying that she received a "ince premium" for her architectural and facial drawing, and that her mistress says she has "a decided talent for drawing figures." Of much abe writes. heantiful face, and which won her. and will all others after her, who purchas it and wear it, many admirers.

"I took her advice and became quite absorbed in a book which Rev. Of music she writes : Gendreau had given me, until I neared "While sitting one evening with my ister, who was on a visit to the Institution. Hull ; there I asked her to teach me to play the piano.

"Night let her sable curtains down, and pinned them with a star." See was amused at my presumptious request, and to please me, began to teach After reading the above one can fully

After reacing the above one can fully comprehend the truth of Miss A's simple words concerning her studies. "My teacher does all in her power to educate my heart as well as instruct my mind. She gives me moral lessons daily, and I so much relish them that all other me the scales. Before the evening recre-ation had terminated I could play all the chords with both hands, and kept good time. I felt the vibrations perfectly, and enjoyed the sensations they caused. From the experience of that evening I am pos-itive that I could learn music if it were lessons that do not savour of them seem quite insipid. She has to'd me to adorn taught to me. taught to me." On the 17 April, 1885, Miss A. writes : "I see by the newspapers that we are surrounded by war on all sides; England and the Soudan are fighting; Eugland is also in trouble with Russia; and Ireland is the chamber walls of my heart with beautiful pictures and images that I shall have to look at when I sit in the shadows." On the 31st October, 1880, the Institu-tion for the deaf and dumb was honored

by a visit from the late Mgr. Bourget. Of the event Miss A. says: "It was a day of general rejoicing for us, and I basked in the halo of the radiant countenance of our saintly Archhishop Bourget. The venerable waiting to strike her a good blow when she is in difficultes; Central America is in war. Mexico has its trouble, and South

America has only just begun to mend its war-torn garments. Italy is constantly in turmoil with the Pope; France has its intestine troubles still—in fact all the powers are menacing each other, so that interment to the thankful and appreciative conscious-ness of hopes fulfilled; the one makes radiant countenance of our saintly Archhishop Bourget. The venerable octgenarian honored us with a visit on that day, and words cannot express my overpowering feelings when I stood before him to pay him our libation of honour. I

*

On the next morning Francis went to Perugia to see Pope Honorius III., and in all simplicity said to him : "Holy Father, most active in establishing St. Joseph's I ask the favor of this indulgence, not in House of Industry under the charge of the my name, but in the Name of Christ who has sent me." The Pope granted the indulgence to St. Francis and added: "I which order he is chapiain. Thus by his grant the indulgence in perpetuity, but personal efforts and indefatigable zeal he is but no the set."

only on one day during the year." A msgnificent church now encloses the little chapel of the Porziuncola, and on the 2ad of August twenty thousand assem-bled these to agin this induced asset. Base built up in the parish which he founded substantial institutions of charity and learning, with which his name will be ever affectionately associated. Founded substantial institutions of the second seco

2ad of August twenty thousand assembled there to gain this Indulgence. In the Dr. Foley is very popular with all classes in and out of the Courch. He numbers among his friends the clergy and ages when faith was stronger, not only thousands but hundreds of thousands made pilgrimeges there, and they could religious of the archdiocese and enjoys the rengious of the archatecese and enjoy and esteem and respect of his Catholic and non-Catholic townsmen. Personally he is very affable, though dignified in ap pearance and bearing, and calculated by not be accommodated, so that the Popes afterwards extended the privilege of this Indulgence to all the Franciscan churches

of the different Provinces. In the Cincinnati province of Franciscan Fathers this Indulgence can be gained by their parishioners on the first Sunday in August of every year, and the members of St Joseph's church in Chatham availed themselves of the gaining of this Indul-gence in a most edifying manner last Sunday. _____L K. L K.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Of all the places advertised wherein the people of this inland section may derive health and rest and amusement in the largest degree, the Mackinac Island district is perhaps the most favored spot, and descrycely so. It is a charming locality, and is resched in a very pleasant manner by the magnificant discussion of the spot of th annos.

by the magnificent steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, which make four trips weekly each way. The terms for transportation, berths and board are very reasonable, and we would advise all our friends who desire to take a pleasure trip to try Mac-kinac Island. All information regarding the place, as well as the journey to and from, may be obtained by writing to E. B. Whitcomb, E:q., Detroit.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien has gained another Albel suit, this time against the Cork Con-stitution. The verdict awarded him is £100.

Mr. O'Shes, referring to Mr. Parnell's letter to the Times, says the matter of the Mr. Parnell, be as style is excellent. serts, sent the Freeman's Journal a com-munication last week in which he distinctly confessed that the Coercion Bill in

question was his. Dublin, Aug. 6 - The Court here has confirmed the conviction of John Dillon, and has refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus for his release from prison. The application was based on the ground that owing to informalities the County Court Judge who sentenced him on appeal had no jurisdiction to re-hear the case.

Mr. Lane, M. P. for Cork, writes to the press that when he was in prison he was unable to eat the prison food, although he unable to est the prison food, although he was starving. Ridley begged him to go into the hospital, "because," he said, "if you do not they will starve you to death here." Ridley then brought him better food and finally said, "I must either defy state and said he had received a terrible reprimand from Dublin for allowing Lane to take exercise. He also said he had to take exercise. He also said he had orders to sign a certificate authorising the infliction of punishment which would certainly kill Lane. He again begged Lave to go into the hospital, and he acceeded.

· Canton

8

1. A

Fault-finding and censure are more likely to have their cause in the spirit of him who complains than in the objectionableness of that of which complaint is ill disposed nothing is without blemish if not positive disfigurement. If you would improve your surroundings, improve your mental and moral eyesight; for if there were more good within you, things out side would look better in proportion .-Angelus,

structure in was for $\pounds 5,000$. Not iong since he gained a suit against the Glasgow Heraid and the same sum was awarded to him. The proceeds then were devoted to the Liberal Association of Glasgow for the The same clouds which grew thick and

How Balfour is Hated.

Erin Machree!

2

How dear to my heart is the Emerald Isie, With its wealth of past glory-its tears and its smite-lis sorrow-diad centuries-starry-crown'd slope, Now dark with grief's cloudlets-now bright/ning with hope! How oft in my day-dreams I've feit the strange spells That bind me to Erin-its vales and its delis; How oft has my heart gone beyond the deep tee. To greet thee, Mavourneen, dear Erin Machree!

I have lived in thy glory and breath'd of thy air, I have shelt at thy shrines in the incense of I have kneit at thy shrines in the incense of prayer,
I have feit the warm pu'se of thy patriot heart,
Now joyoos at meeting, now grieving to part;
In all thou hast arch'd my young life with thy love,
As bright as the bow of God's promise move. And wherever thy star may shine forth in the sky, I pledge thes my faith and my love till I dle.

'Tis strange that, though cradi'd 'neath map's and pine. My'sou is bouild thirst strong for thy patriot wine; In childwood I dreamt of thy ivy-crown'd And in fancy I've strayed by thy streamlet and bower-And I ve wandered afar from the place of my birth To the and of my fathers-the fairest on earth-

earth-And with heartfelt devolion 1've wished thee as free As the home of my birthplace, dear Erin Machree!

Oh ! land of my fathers, my faith, and my Objiand of my numers, my family and God; How I long for true freedom to kiss thy green sod! Then my soul will sing clear as the lark in the sky. And chant notes of thy glory that never And chant notes of thy glory that never will die; For from East unto West, in the warmest

Will ring in bright numbers thy deeds and thy fame, And the harp of thy freedom by heard o'er tha sea. In the land of the Maple, dear Erin Machree !

Toronto, Ont. THOMAS O'HAGAN,

A NIGHT IN AN OBANGE LODGE.

Dr. Murray, the author of the follow ing sketch, was, perhaps, the most distin-guished Irish theologian of the present Gensed from the born of the county densities of the second second second second Monsghan, on the 18th of November, 1811, and reserved both his English and 1S11, and received both his higher and classical education in the neighborhood of his native town. From his earliest years he showed a decided preference for the ecclesiastical state, and with a view to pre pare himself for the sacred dignity of the pare himself for the sacred dignity of the pricethood, entered the rhetoric class in Maynooth College on the 25th of August, 1829. He passed through the different classes in the college with great distinc tion, and was, in June, 1835, appointed a scholar of the Dunboyne Establishment, the perfect of which was then Dr. Mac Nally, who afterwards became bishop of Clegher. Towards the end of his Dun boyne course he was, with the permission of his diocesan, the Bishop of Clegher, appointed to a curacy in Francis street chapel, in the cl y of Dublin. In Septem ber, 1838, he obtained the chair of belles letters in Maynooth College after a pub lie concursus. He continued in this chair for three years, when, after another con The concursus. He continued in this chair for three years, when, after another con cursus, he was appointed professor of theology. On the re establishment of the Dunboyne class in 1879 he became its prefect, in which office he continued unprefect, in when once ne continued un-til his death in November, 1882. Dr. Murray wr.ts a large number of tracts, both on moral and dogmatic theology, his great work being his *Tractus De Ecolesia*, which earned him a world wide reputa tion, and made him a standard authority in coclesiastical science. Late in the summer of 1835, I was

set out late or lottered on my way, for when I get the lergth of the town of when I get the lergth of the town of M______the shades of evening were begin-ning to fell. On reaching the village of G____, about three milei further on, I determined to remain there for it was market or fair day; the way was through a Protestant country. I was clerically dressed, and being rather in a hurry to come to my journey's end, I did not the back to the door. "I say, boy; you don't know what the next room; I seen him." The uproar waxed greater and greater. By and by the brother in-law, who had something for God. When your backets are filled with grapes, give a cluster to the beggar who passes you on the road. If you are a carpenter consecrate an hour of labor to God by repaining a bench in the next room; I seen him." This, no doubt, was from the red-haired choose to run the risk of such delay as the random shot of an Orarge gun or a stroke of an Orange bludgeon might So, having inquired from th decentest looking person I saw on the already thinned streets for the hotel of the town, I was directed to a comfortable looking house over the way. I bent my course to it, lit at the door, had my horse I bent my put up, walked in, and asked if this were the hotel of G ----- (for it did not look like one), was answered in the affirmative, shown upstairs into a very good sitting. room, had lights put before me, and requested "the brother in-law" of th house who was bustling in a good natured way about me - to leave me alone for some time. I soon perceived that my hotel was of a species of doversoria, known in that quarter under the name of "Car men's stages," a better sort of public houses provided with beds for travellers. The place was good enough for me, and I was quite comfortable and satisfied, or would have been but for the uproarious noise of market-day revellers proceeding from one or two rocms conthe one in which I sat tiguous to suppose there was only a lath and plaster wall between us, for I heard the voices

quistly into the adjoining closet, where I was to sleep. Drink was of course called for and came, and with it went round the usual clatter and din it produces in such declare to work on the produces of the such usual clatter and din it produces in such circles at such an hour. By and bye a song was called for and sung, and then, at short intervals, one or two more. They were all in the same strain; loud panegy-rics of Orange prowess and victories, mingled with constant repetitions about loyalty and wading in Poptsh blood---two ideas, by the way, at the time closely united in the minds of both parties in those quarters. In the manufume the those quarters. In the meantime the brother-in law gently lifted the latch, and

stealing in, sat down beide me and commenced a familiar chat—evi-dently with a view of drawing away my attention from the proceedings in the next room, and quieting any alarms I might feel. He told me that he was the prother in law and by constrained the brother-in law, and, by repeating this from time to time, seemed anxious that I should have a distinct impression thereof. He informed me, moreover, that he had a great deal to do with the management of the "consarp," meaning the house and appurtenances. In fact he was a kind of headpiece there, and at lest-for his communicativeness in-creased as he perceived that my face and manner exhibited no signs whatever of incredulity-he was, in reality, the master, but people generally were not aware of this. He had very much the appearance of what in his neighborhood would be called an "old cock," but he would be called an "old cock," but he was a good-humored, soul, who came to do me a service, and I would sooner have bit my tongue than, by a rude smile or word, have disturbed the intense gratification which he manifestly derived from the persuasion he fancied himself producing on my mind of his

own importance. "Do you know Priest Murphy ?"

"A nice wee man he is, and a nice wee woman his mother is, Biddy Murphy, of —. I know them both; she's one of mother; I'm towh he has a great deal of her ways. We lived beside each other at that time, and throgs I'd sarve a dog belongin' to her, and I'm sure she'd a' done the same far me." "You must be pretty well advanced in years, though you don't look old. Father Murphy is a prizet for many means"

Murphy is a priest for many years." "That's a long time ago, but I mind it rightly-stay to we see. I'm sure its beyant thirty years. You're from-

"No, I'm from C____."

"Then you know Billy MacGriskin, He's a friend (relative) of ours. He's married to a Roman Jinoy Mucaree, an' sorra dacenter woman from this to where she lives. She's a distant relation of priest Murphy." He wanted to show me that he was no

riest hater, that he was no riest hater, that he was what in higher circles would be called a liberal minded man, and his kind object plainly was to put me at ease in his company, which he would have succeeded in but for the

growing clamour and ferocity outside. "Och it's us that bate the Papists at the Clownish fighting fair, For the boys of Lisbellaw had a noble body

there, We chased them through the Diamond and down Fernmangh street, Till not a Popish face in the town you could

meet. And the loyal Clownish yeoman did join us in the fun. Till like water in the guillons the rebel blocd aid run."

"Come, boys. I'll give you a toast-here's to the tree that's watered with Popish blood and never fades."

"Here, boys, I'll give another-here's to the little house in the bog that's built with the bones of Papishes and thatched with the ekins of prieste, with O'Connell's

head for a chimley." The uproar waxed greater and greater. By and by the brother in-law, who had sat for some minutes silent and anxious.

THE QUAINT SENTRY.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE STRANGE CONDUCT IN CHURCH OF A YOUNG DRAGCON. From the Catholie Youth.

From the Catholie Youth. A young dragoon from the gariaon of the Nantes was in the habit of going to the cathedral several times during the week It was observed that it was his habit to walk slowly, sometimes toward the holy-water font, sometimes toward the alms-box, and frequently to the entrance of one of the chapels. At times he would remain motionless during an entire hour, his eyes riveted on the altar, or upon some "aliting of the Way of the Cross. The attitude of this young soldier was res-pectful, and no word ever escoped his lips. Always standing, he paid scarcely lipe. Always standing, he paid scarcely any attention to the services that were being held; his thoughts seemed to be else-

The sexton, who had observed his ac The sector, who had observed his ac tions, suspected him of some evil inten-tion. He informed his asistant and they both watched him closely. Discovering nothing, they informed one of the curates, who, in a kind manner, questioned the soldier, and even invited him to take a seat. This proposal was repulsed with a certain degree of warmth. The young trooper replied: "I do no harm to any one." one." The honest look of the young man, his

reserved bearing, the marks of plety which he naturally and without estenta

which he naturally and without cetenta-tion manifested; nothing could reaseure those whose duty it was to watch him. At length the bishop was notified. After being assured of the truth of these facts, and without tecking to learn their extent, he asked the aid of the military subtained. authority. The general was entirely at a loss to ac

court for the assiduous presence of a soldler in the cathedral. He sent at once a sergeant to the church, with a written order to conduct the soldler to the bishop's residence. If the soldler was ab sent, the sergeant was to wait, and if necessary, to return the next day to the

cathedral. Three hours later, the general returned Three hours later, the general returned to the bishop's study. While he was passing through the court-yard, he saw the sergeant with the soldier, the latter exhibiting considerable emotion. He appeared before the general and the bishop, after the sergeant had returned to bis nost

his post. This youthful looking soldier of twenty. three years, with uncovered head, his countenance expressing both mildness and firmness of character, bore with diguity the piercing gaze of those who thought to scrutinize his thoughts. After a short silence, the general said to

him: "We have nothing with which to reproach you, young man; you are there fore, not before judges. We merely desire, the bishop and myself, to know frankly why you pass from four to five consecutive hours in the church, walking

sitting, observing, etc., etc ?" "Pardon, general, I never remain more than two hours in succession, and always stand.

"The time is of little importance, friend," said the general, "as is also your attitude during that time. Answer without fear. What is your object in going there ?"

The young soldier smiled, and address. irg the bishop, said with charming sim-plicity : "Monseigneur, I am the son of poor vine-dresser, from the banks a poor vine-dresser, from the backs of the Dordogne. I scarcely know how to read and write. In the country, we have a good old pastor, who in the evening, after his day's labor, assembles all the

young man from sixteen to twenty years of age in a corner of the church. The The pastor does not preach a serion, but he talks to us, listens to our wants, to our projects, gives us good advice, hears our

roubles, and receives our promises. 'One evening during the vintage, he said to us: "My children, always do something for God. When your backets are filled mith convertion.

TO SLANDERERS.

LESSON OF WARNING

A LESSON OF WARNING A faithful priest lay on his death bed. He had for many years labored zealously in his parish. Only the pleasure of his Divine Master, and the salvation of souls, had been his constant aim. But, like in many other places, there were those who misconstrued his noble motives, since they could not find fault with his con-duct. They hated him, and finally sought his removal on suit of Boston Pilot. Miss Varina Anne Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis and the "Caild of the Confederacy," as her Southern country-men lovingly style her, has earned the love of a yet larger constituency by a noble tribute from her pen to the memory of Robert Emmet. "An Irish Knight of the Nineteenth Century" is the title of her book, recently published by the John W. Lovell Company, of New York. duct. They hated him, and fault with his con-duct. They hated him, and finally sought his removal or ruin, of course, under pretext of benefiting the parish. Evil minded men have a way of giving their wicked plans a pious guise. They learn that from their father, the Evil Spirit. Satan rarely or pare appears in We book, recently published by the John W. Lovell Company, of New York. In it Miss Davis displays a wonderful acquaintance with the story of Ireland's wrongs throughout the centuries which preceded the advant of the store when when preced Spirit. Satan rarely or never appears in his true form. Now, these disgruntled holds the foremost place in all Irish hearts. The terrible history of the penal days is The behavior is the penetral stars is to be without exageration or extenuation. "The promises of England to this unhappy country," she says, 'have ever been like the gitts of the fairles, which crumble in-to dust at the first touch of the morning

his true form. Now, these disgruntled men of the worthy priest's parish sought revenge for some imaginary grievance, which they attributed to their pastor. The Evil Spirit is ever watchful. He saw his chance and made the most of it. He employed these dissatisfied persons to make the good shepherd pay dear for the loss he himself had sustained, through the zeal of the faithful priest. through the zeal of the faithful priest. If the Devil hates anything, it is a priest that is prudent and faithful in his duties towards the souls intrusted to him. Sooner or later such a one will feel the Evil One's wrath.

Evil One's wrath. Ocrtain abuses had crept into the par-ish which the pastor deemed it necessary to remove. Though he went to work mildly and prudently, he nevertheless displeased a few seriously. They en-deavored to make his work impossible, and when not succeeding in this the

deavored to make his work impossible, and when not succeeding in this, they at last spread an ugly story about him and succeeded in having some believe it. This hurt the poor priest so keenly that he lost health by degrees, and finally one day found him at death's door. When his bitter and relentless enemies, who had received nothing but kindness from their pastor heard that he would from their pastor, heard that he would probably die, they soon grew uneasy. Plainly they understood then, when it was to late, how wrongly they had dealt with him. Fearing that their priest might pass from life, and appear at the bibliouel of the Eternal Under before tribunal of the Eternal Judge, before having obtained his forgiveness, they

They entered the sick man's room, and humbly and with tearful eyes asked and humbly and with tearing obbed him of his forgiveness for having robbed him of his name. "We are very sorry, Father," they pleaded, "for our conduct. We will do all we can to make reparation.

"I have already forgiven you," gasped the dying priest, "So you will retract

and make reparation, will you ?" "Yes, Father," they esgerly ex-claimed.

"Very well, he answered, "I have but one request to make. Will you do what I ask ?" "Surely, Father; whatever you wish we

shall do "Well, then, one of you take this feather pillow; go with it up into my church steeple and empty the contents of the pillow out of the window above the roof so that the feathers will be

the roor so that the reathers will be scattered by the wind." Those present in the room looked at one another in surprise at this strange request. They doubted whether they had heard him aright. Therefore they asked him, "Father did we understand you to say, that we should scatter the feathers in the pillow to the winds ?"

He smiled and nodded assent. Thereupon one of the two men took the pillow to the church steeple, and threw the feathers out of the window. The wind immediately sent them in every direction. "That is a queer petition," said the man to himseif, "but if that is all the good father wants, why should it not be done ?"

Returning to the sick room he told the dying priest, "Father I have done as you wished."

"That is only the first part of my re quest," whispered the sufferer, "the second part pertains to both of you ; please, now, to gather all the feathers again, put them to this same pillow and place it under my head, then I shall die in peace." Amszed at these words, the men doubted, still than before, whether their pastor "But, Father, that is impossible," they remonstrated, "we should have to climb remonstrated, "we should have to climb npon every tree and house-top; besides the wind has carried the feathers every, where, so that they can never be found." "That is just what I wanted to make you understand,"the dying man answered, willow extand, "the dying man answered, you understand," the dying man answered, smiling sadly. "You say you will make every reparation for your slanders. But you cannot. It will be easier for you to gather those feathers, than it will be for you to restore my good name."-Pilgrim f Palestine.

A NEW LIFE OF EMMET.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Donoabe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XXXI.

AUGUST 11, 1888.

PENANCE.

PENANCE. In previous instructions we spoke at some length on the necessity of confession, and the causes which most frequently keep people away from the tribunal of Penance. In the present instruction we are going to speak on the qualities of a good confession. According to the Cate-chism, the chief qualities of a good confes-sion are three. It must be humble, sin-cere, and entire. "Our confession is humble," says the Catechism, "when we accuse ourselves of led the advent of the hero who still

"Our confession is humble," says the Catechism, "when we accuse ourselves of our sins, with a deep sense of shame and sorrow for having offended God." No matter how exalted one's position may be, when he comes to confession he is simply a poor sinner come to avow his sins, and to ask pardon through God's mercy. "Our confession is sincere when we tell our sins honestly and truthfully, neither exaggerating nor excusing them." She tells a touching and characteristic

anecdote of the boy Emmet, how, one day, anecdote of the boy Eurmet, how, one day, while experimenting with chemicals, he became accidently poisoned by corrosive sublimate. Instead of giving an alarm, the peculiar little fellow consulted the Encyclopedia and fluding chalk to be the antidote, took it and crept into bed. He suffered greatly during the night, but he solved the problem on which he was en gaged when the accident occurred. "Very strongly does the picture rise before us of this strange, knightly child, who met the exaggerating nor excusing them.

Nothing need be added to this defini-tion given by the Catechism. It is clear

tion given by the Catechism. It is clear that an insincere confession would sim-ply be a mockery of God. Oa the third quality, integrity, we will have to dwell at greater length. What sins are we bound to confess? "We are bound," says the Catechism, "to confess all our mortal sins, but it is well to confess our venial sins also." The Council of Teert puts this recent

this strange, knightly child, who met the probability of death with the same utter fearlessness which formed so marked a characteristic of his after life." to confers our venial sins also." The Council of Trent puts this very plainly: "If any one saith that in the sacrament of Penance it is not necessary of divine right for the remission of sins to confess all and singular the mortal sine, which after due and diligent previous meditation are remembered, even those which have the sectors of a sin as for which change the species of a sin, or fin-ally that it is not lawful to confess venial sing, let him be anathema."

It is necessary, then, by divine right to confess all the mortal sins you can re-member after a careful examination. You must tell every mortal sin, the number of times it was committed, and the circumstances which change the species or nature of the sin.

Have you always brought to the holy tribunal this necessary integrity ? Have you confessed your violent bursts of anger ? Have you confessed the number of times you have been absent from Mass without necessity ? Have you confessed without necessity i Have you confessed the number of times you have violated the precepts of the Church in regard to fasting and abstinence, annual confession and paschal communion? Have you confessed the hatred you have entertained towards your neighbor? Have you confessed your grave negligence in regard to correcting the faults of your children ? Have you told how often you have allowed them to associates with dangerous companions? Have you con-fessed your violation of the duties of your state in life? Have you told how often you have acted unjustly towards your employer or towards your servent ; or, if you are engaged in business, have you told how often and to what extent your transactions have not been regulated by

equity ? equity ? In order that your confession have this necessary quality of integrity, it is necessary to distinguish thoughts from desires, desires from words, words from actions. A sin of desire is different from a sin of thought, and a sin of action dif-fers from a sin of desire. To accuse your-self of having had bad thoughts while in reality you had consented not only to watchful tyranny ere the new liberated people can march forward to the fruition of their hopes? Or is it that the graves of those who fall; like road side crosses point new generations on the road to freedom? * * * Irelaad stands now with outstretched hands eagerly reality you had consented not only to bad thoughts but to bad desires, or perbad thoughts but to bad defires, or per-haps to criminal actions, would be to make a sacrilegious confession. Volun-tary doubts in matters of faith, voluntary thoughts of despair, rash judgement in a serious matter, desire of revenge, are sins which are frequently omitted in con-fessions either through cultable imporwaiting the advent of her freedom. Now she has climbed with threless feet the she has climbed with threless feet the rugged path which alone leads to Lib erty's demense. Who, then, shell say that those have failed who, with their very heart's blood, fed the watchfires for her guidance, who deemed it glory to be accounted wortby of such sacrifice? That patriot-blood may be the tallsman to break the chains that ever bound her down, the veriest slave, at England's mercy; and now, that in the near future the program to be the near future the program the same to the will. Whatever is certain rate may be a court sour to critain sent of the will. Whatever is certain must be told as certain, whatever is doubtful must be confessed as doubtful. If a sin is forgotten it must be confessed at the next confession. It is necessary to tell sometimes whether the matter is serious or light, for the sin may change its nature accordfor the sin may charge its nature accord-ing to the gravity of the matter. It is necessary to tell the number of times the sin has been committed. No priest can dispense from this obligation. It is necessary to tell whether the sin has been examplified in the transmission been committed in the presence of others, for if it be committed before others a new sin, the sin of scandal, is committed. If you are in the proximate committed. If you are in the proximate occasion of sin, the fact must be declared. Sometimes it is necessary to tell whether certain consequences have followed the commission of cerhave followed the commission of cer-tain sins, for it may be necessary to make reparation. It is difficult for those who have been a long time from confession to tell the number of times they have been guilty of certain sins ; but if you make a diligent preparation, God will help you, and you must remember God does not demand impossibilities. If you do your best you may be sure God will do the rest. I have not enumerated the one hundredth part of the rules that regard the integrity of confession. These rules are a portion of the professional knowledge of the confessor. If you carefully examine of the confessor. If you carefully examine your conscience and tell your sins in an intelligent way, the priest will put such questions as will guard the integrity of confession. If you do not read religious books or come to the instructions given at certain times in church, at last Mass, or at Vasners. In Lent or during a mission at Vespers, in Lent or during a mission, no matter what other accomplishments you may have, it is difficult to see how it is possible for you to confess your sins in the way that is necessary, and it is also difficult to see how you can be excused on the plea of ignorance,

AUGUST 11, 1888.

Donal Kenny

JOHN K. CASEY.

"Come, piper, play the 'Sha Or else the 'Lasses on the H And, Mary, lay aside your wh Until we dance once more that fair and pattern oft before Of reels and jigs we've tripp But ne'er again this loved old Will feel the foot of Donal I

Softly she rose and took his hi And softly glided through t And softy gudea through t While, clustering 'round the vi Looked half in sorrow, half Warm blessings flowed from e As ceased the dancers' siry Oh, Blessed Virgin, guide the s Which bears bold Donal o'en

"Now God be with you all !" h Adown bis face the bright tes "God guard you well, avic," th "Upon the strange path you So full his breast he scarce co With burning grasp the stret taking He pressed a kiss on every che And sobbed as if his heart w

"Boys, don't forget me when I' For sake of all the days pass The days you spent on heath a With Donal Ruahd, the ratt Mary, agra, your soft brown eye Has willed my fate" (he

slowly); "Another holds thy heart; goo Heaven grant you both it holy!"

A kiss upon her brow of snow,

A kiss upon her brow of snow, A rush across the moonlit m Whose brown clad hazels, trer The mossy boreen wrapped Away o'er Tully's bounding ril Aud far beyond the Juny rive One cheer on Carrick's rocky 1 And Donal Kenny's gone for

The breezes whistled through The breezes whistled through O'er Galway Bay the ship v And smothered groans and bu Told all the grief and pain of One form among that exiled bu Of parting sorrow gave no to Still was his breath and cold hi For Donal Kenny's heart we For Donal Kenny's heart was

Written for CATHOLIC RE CATHOLICS OF SCO

BY THE REV. ANEAS M'DONEL LL. D , F. R. S , ETC.

PART II. Some account of the Jaco of 1745 will not be out of plac involves the history and the f Catholics of the Highlands, as of all Scotland. Contrary to advice of Bishop Macdonald gentlemen of repute, all frier cause, Prince Charles Edwa from the French ship in whi come, disguised as an abbe, s panied by seven of his leading He immediately raised his s Glenfinnan, and in an incretime was surrounded by devoted followers. With this enough for the conquest of an proceeded to the Lowlands, towns and laying the country tribution far and wide. It long till he reached Edint capital, and as he had numer there, it became an easy conwas keeping his court in this palace of his ancestors, and for further and still more da tions, when Sir John Cope, mander of the Government Southand, advanced in order to progress. The armies met a pans, near Edinburgh. The a brilliant victory for Frince a billisht victory for ring-which gave eclat and presti-cause. Encouraged by this as prince resolved to invade Eng succeeded in taking the impor-Carlisle, and thence proceede

any serious interruption as fai within 127 miles of the British lis. He had evaded an army of

by King George II.'s second Dake of Cumberland. This

The infamous polley of "carotid cutting Castlercagh" in permitting Emmet's con-spiracy to go on after he had become fully aware of it, in order that it might be put down in blood, leads our author to com-ment: "The policy which allows men to rush blindly on to destruction, that their blood may prove a safe cement for the foundation of new tyrrannies, is one which is abhorrent in the extreme to any right-minded person. That this has been the usual mole of dealing with Irish rebellons since the time of Elizabeth is also an evident fact to those who read, The infamous policy of "carotid cutting

sunshine.'

rebelitons since the time of blocket is also an evident fact to those who read, with upprejudiced eyes, the history of Hibernian insurrections." It is, we may add, the policy and the hope to day of

add, the policy and the hope to day of the infamous Balfour, fit successor to Castlereagh, but thank God ! it is a policy which shall no longer be successful. Emmet's epitaph, by his own request,

Endet's epitaph, by his own request, has never yet been written on stone; but, like the just man of Horace, he has raised a monument more enduring than brass, and his epitaph is engraved in millions of hearts. "In the deserted churchyard of St. Michins," says Miss Davis, "there is a slab on which no name is traced. Beneath this stone rest the aches of Robert Emmet. How hone. O Ireland how hone will the How long, O Ireland, how long will it remain without an epitaph !" Here is

her own eloquent epitaph : "Thus died Ireland's true knight, sink ing into the grave clothed in all the bright promise of youth; never to put on the sad livery of sge; never to feel the hopeless ness of those who live to see the principles for which they suffered trampled and for for which they entered trainplet and to gotton by the onward march of new interest end new men. Perhaps freedom, like some delty of ancient Greece, loved him too well to let the slurs and conhim too went to let the suits and con-tumely of outrageous fortune dim the bright lustre of his virgin fame. Was it that in every revolution there must be some sacrifice to fill the ravenous juws of

very distinctly. "I say, Wilson is true purple and blue he's not afraid of the Parishes; he's the boy that can lick them."

'H-11 saize the dhrap of Orange blood in his veins.' "Don't say that; don't you mind the

Clownish fights? He was the man that showed off in them "

"Come, Thompson, let us have no more of that; we're all for the right cause; down with the Papishes and to h-ll with the Pope." And so went on, for a quarter of ar

hiding place and my fears. hour or better, the symphony of words, phrases, toaste, and sentiments long fami-liar to my ears. Suddenly the door of my room was thrown open, and a tall, and hence the symphony open and a tall, brother in law's congratulations on my escape, ard of his regret that I had been subjected to such peril and annoyance. I red haired, very Orange looking fellow standing on the threshold, looked at me have not since visited, and it is not likely standing on the threshold, looked at me sternly for some seconds, and then turned on his heel, banging the door after him with a crash. Very soon a crowd of persons walked into the room and com-menced quietly to sit down at the table. I took up my candlestick and walked as

police were patrolling the streets.

Whatever your trade may be, if it does not procure you enough money to give some away, use it, if you can in God's ervice. If not it, then some other employ-ment. My children, do charity with your man. There was an immediate rising and rush to the door. "Drsg him out-let us work; sometimes one day, and sometimes another, employ your arms, your hands, your bodies for God. Durit g this work Brother in-law and another man-whose name I afterwards learned to be (if I reyou will remember Him who sees you, and who will bless you, and your soul will member rightly) Williamson-tood man fully opposite the door, parleyed, pushed, critd "shame," and held their ground. rejoice." "This, Monteigneur, is what our good ground The room was small, the party large, some of them intoxicated, all of them excited

"This, Moneigneur, is what our good pastor has told us. In the country I gave my bunch of grapes for God, but in the army what can I give? One day I said to myself, I will give to God something of my profession of a soldier—a sentry. I will, therefore, be sentined in the house I fold during two hours I will mount say, seriously alarmed for my life, I ex-tinguished the candle and tried to drag inguished the candle and tried to drag over the bed against the door; it was what is called a press bed, "a bed by night, a chest of drawers by day," heavy and unwieldy. Fail-ing in all my efforts, I barricaded the door with the table and whatever other loose furniture lay about in the room. I then retired behind the bed, and knelt of God ; during two hours I will mount guard, standing and silent, thinking of my instructions." "What instructions ?" kindly asked the

general. "Well, these which God sends me every time, and which come to my soul, often down to make the essential acts preparaalso by the sound of the organ, but gen tory to death. I might have acted more beroically, but this is what I did. It was, perhaps, very unromantic; but I was just erally b church. by the majestic silence of the I am there for God and if our good old pastor knew that, it would please him." The bishop arose and took the hand of

after finishing my course in Maynooth, and I had a great fear of eternity in my soul. The landlady came up, like a courthe young soldier in bis. The latter appeared surprised, so guileless was his soul, so simple his heart, and so elevated ageous woman, to remonstrate. One the ruffiens flung a large jug at her head It missed her, however, and was smashed in picces spainst the wall. Luckily it had been market day, for a large contingent of his spirit. This narative is true. It contains

lesson for each one of us who have means of earning a livelihood. Why should we not at least sometimes, work for God by doing compthical least. were sent for and appeared after consider able delay, and after the door of my room had been two or three times forced open. doing something in our line of busines The crowd was with some trouble dis-persed, and I was emaccipated from my for His sake.

A Happy Woman.

Nothing could exceed the fervor of the Happy is the woman without bodily ils, but happier is the woman who hav-ing them knows of the saving properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When relieved, as she surely will be upon a trial of it, she can contrast her condition with her former one of suffer. ng and appreciate bealth as none can who have not for a time been deprived of it. The "Favorite Prescription" cor. rects unnatural discharges and cures all "weakness" and irregularities.

Wanted a Genewine Bishop.

From the Detroit Free Press

A number of years ago, at the time of one of the late Methodist Bishop Simpson's visits to San Francisco, he was stay ing with some friends on Howard street One morning about ten o'clock, a man rang the door bell and asked to see the Bishop. "The Bishop isn't here; he went yesterday to San Jose to be gone a week,' the lady of the house replied. "The Bishop isn't here ; he went

"Weil, now, that's awkward. You see, me and that lady out there in th' hack so that that italy out inter in the inter-so that make up our minds to get married by the bishop, 'cause she comes from England, an' was brought up on bishops, don't you know; an' so we come down way from Stockton to find a bishop." 'I'm sure I'm very sorry," answered

the lady. "Now ain't there any more bishops "Now and there any more bishops layin' around in the city somewhere, marm ?" asked the man anxiously. "Well_yes—there's Bishop Kip, he's up on Eddy street; and there's Arch bishop Alemany over on California street."

street.

"Now that's something like. Which is the nearest? You see we want to see Woodwards after the cer'mony, an' get the aft'noon train back." "Well, I guess Archbishop Alemany's

house is the nearest, but he's a Catholic. "No diff rence," said the man, hastening cff, "so long's he's a genewine bishop. Let'sgo, Sal!"

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure bottle and take it home.

we may see-ob, blessed vision !- a new era dawn upon this beautiful but un happy land, let us reverently remember who died martyrs in the effort to save their countrymen." So writes this generous, warm-hearted

daughter of the warm hearted South, who does not possess, so far as we know, a drop of Irish blood in her veins, but who, ot ignorant of woe has learned to feel for the unfortanate." Twenty million Americans of Irish blood will thank her for this tender and beautiful tribute to the idol of Irish hearts and the cause for which he nobly lived and bravely died.

The Christian Standard (Protestani), of Cincinuati, says: "Sam Small addressed a large meeting in Chickering Hall the other afternoon. It is reported that when he had finished "a well-dressed woman, with an earnest face and modest manner," at tempted to reprove the "vulgarity and slang" which she thought the reverend gentleman guilty of. But "the audience hissed," men cried "Put her out!" "Choke her off!" and "the little woman was finally hushed." Does that scene, it asks, fairly represent the spirit and temper of modern revival crowda? inquiry is at least not imperiment or untimely, whether these great popular "revivals," which depend largely upon sensation and slang, are not a posliive and As we said before, stripped of their slang and vulgarity, the revival services conducted by such mountebanks as Small would lose their power of attraction. It t preposterous to associate the term religlous with the performances of these 'revivalists."

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Hypopnosphiles is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England,

and easily digested. Dr. hlattin hines Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver cil itself cannot be borne. Put up in 50c, and §1

MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE is distinctly superior to any other as an appe-tising tonic and fortifier.

People in the North-west

Know from experience that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only remedy to be relied upon for the extraction of corns. This is the case everywhere throughout the Dominion. Be sure to get Putnam's sure-pop corn cure. At dealers every-where.

two days' march behind that Coarles, and never could have Charles, and never could have the active Highlanders. A c held and the chiefs decided on to Scotland. To this the pr reluctantly consented, for he c and rightly, that to retrace his to give up the cause. So judg numerous friends who were from Wales to join his sta strong force of French, under mand of the Chevalier's Brot which was preparing for a c the south coast of England discouraged from undertaking When it was known in London surgent army was so near the ca prevailed the greatest con among the anti Jacobite pop that city. Many merchants a who were hostile to the House art, removed their most valua as did also King George, wh yachts in readiness and was p embark on the approach of power. A leading member of the Duke of Newcastle, shut a whole day, resolving to prod James 111. and VIII. All plainly shows that the anti Ja tion of the city possessed n means of defence. The Bar land itself was in danger, and saved from a declaration of b by the stratagems of its frien the circumstances, it is scarce to conceive the infatuation surgent chiefs, who preferred sure destruction to a tair chan realize the situation. He we pressed that he could hardly t along at the rear of his brave only chance would have been to the force at large, who were mortified as the Prince him they found that they were in Every advantage that had be was lost. There remained indomitable bravery of the little army. At Falkirk, in they encountered a super under the command of Gene ley. They fought with the

AUGUST 11, 1888.

Donal Kenny.

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For sake of all the days passed over. The days you spent on heath and bawn, With Donal Ruahd, the rattlin' rover.

A kiss upon her brow of snow, A rush across the moonlit meadow, Whose brown clad hazels, trembling slow, The mossy boreen wrapped in shadow; Away e'er Tully's bounding rill, Aud far beyond the Luny river; One cheer on Carrick's nocky hill, And Donal Kenny's gone forever.

O'er Galway Bay the ship was heaving, And smothered groans and bursting wails Told all the grief and pain of leaving. One form among that exiled band Of parting sorrow gave no token, Still was his breath and cold his hand; For Donal Kenny's heart was broken.

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D, F. R. S, ETC.

Some account of the Jacobite rising of 1745 will not be out of place here, as it involves the history and the fate of the Catholics of the Highlands, and, indeed, of all Scotland. Contrary to the sound advice of Bishop Macdonald and other gentlemen of repute, all friendly to his cause, Prince Charles Edward landed from the French ship in which he had come, disguised as an abbe, and accom panied by seven of his leading adherents. He immediately raised his standard at Glenfinnan, and in an incredibly short time was surrounded by a body of devoted followers. With this force, small enough for the conquest of an empire, he proceeded to the Lowlands, capturing towns and laying the country under con tribution far and wide. It was not long till he reached Edinburgh, the

tomed valour and won a signal victory. At Inverness they were not so fortunate. The Duke of Cum-berland met them there at the head of a superior army, which was well pro-vided with artillery and otherwise well appointed. The Highlanders, on the contrary, were worn out by bunger and fatigue. Under such circumstances it was in vain to attempt a night surprise JOHN K. CASEY. fatigue. Under such circumstances it was in vain to attempt a night surprise of the enemy. The march over difficult ground in a pitch-dark night could not

While, clustering 'round the village band Looked half in sorrow, half in pleasure, Warm blessings flowed from every lip As ceased the dancers' airy motion; Oh, Blessed Virgin, guide the ship Which bears bold Donal o'er the ocean!

"Now God be with you all !" he sighed, Adown bis face the bright tears flowing— "God guard you well, aric," they cried, "Upon the strange path you are going," So full his breast he scarce could speak. With burning grasp the stretched hands taking

The breezes whistled through the sails

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD

"Come, piper, play the 'Shask an' Reel,' Or else the 'Lasses on the Heather.' And, Mary, lay aside your wheel Until we dance once more together. At fair and pattern oft before Of reels and jigs we've tripped full many, But ne'er again this loved old floor Will feel the foot of Donal Kenny."

Softly she rose and took his hand, And softly glided through the measure

PART II.

taking He pressed a kiss on every cheek, And sobbed as if his heart was breaking.

"Boys, don't forget me when I'm gone,

Mary, agra, your soft brown eye Has willed my fate" (he whispered

slowly; "Another holds thy heart; good-bye! Heaven grant you both its blessings holy!"

be accomplished in time. But the fatigue of such a desperate journey remained, and was a source of weakness in the ensuing battle. Now was the time, one would say, for retreating into the moun-

have renewed their strength and re-cruited their strength and re-vould not this have been than to meet,

would not this have been than to meet, on Culloden moor, ground unsuited to the Highlanders' mode of warfare, an army twice their number? Desiring that the English army should be the first to attack, they gave the enemy too good an opportunity of their artillery. They charged, at last, without waiting for com mand, and with their usual bravery and skill, although without their wonted suc-cess. It was not a time for denying time honored rights and privileges. It had been the privilege of the powerful Clan McDonald, ever since the days of King Robert Bruce, to fight on the right wing of the army of Scotland. On the fatai day of Culloden they were placed on the left. They were unable to overcome the mortification caused by what they con left. They were unable to overcome the mortification caused by what they con sidered their disgrace, and when the battle was against their cause, they were too dispirited to make any effort in order to retrieve the day. What remained of Prince Charles' army retired in good order to the Highlands. The Prince himself was with difficulty led off the field.

field. The ill advised expedition of Prince

The ill advised expedition of Prince Charles Eiward was attended with the most disastrous results to the Catholics, especially those of the Highlands. Such of their chiefs as were not killed in battle, or barbarously murdered, when wounded on the field of Calloden, utflared savarals in their property while wounded on the field of Culloden, suffered severely in their property, while not a few perished by the hand of the executioner. Their castles and man-sions were given to the flames, and they were obliged to wander from one place of concesiment to another in their native land. The common people had no better fate. The fields from which they derived their subsistence were laid waste, their cottages destroyed and they

waste, their cottages destroyed and they themselves reduced to poverty and in many cases to actual starvation. Under such circumstances the offices of religion could not be publisher methods. such circumstances the offices of religion could not be publicly performed, nor could the clergy fulfil in private the duties of their sacred calling. Their flocks, deprived of instruction, fell away in part, and before the end of the un-happy time became greatly diminished. The Right Reverend Bishop MacDonald fared no better than his more humble fared no better than his more humble brethren. He persevered in the fulfil-ment of his duties until he was seized, ment of his duties until he was seized, and, what is not a little remarkable, tried not as having favored the insurrec-tion, but as a "Popish Priest," and sen-tenced to banishment; but not actually

nor further and still more daring operating with some non juring conservatives of the Episcopal Course of south of the true operating to fine the prince of the Government forecast her the days of success they never practiced any crucity in the failed expedition, together with Mr. Hugh MscDanaid, of the true lover with an unspectable date expedition, together with Mr. Hugh MscDanaid, of the prince of the Government forecast her they mere practiced any crucity in the failed expedition, together with Mr. Hugh MscDanaid, of the prince of the Government foreces in they never practiced any crucity in the failed expedition, together with Mr. Hugh MscDanaid, of the prince of the Government foreces, they never practiced any crucity in the failed expedition, together with Mr. Hugh MscDanaid, of the prince of the foreces, they never practiced any crucity in unuterable rapit the failed expedition for gether with Mr. Hugh MscDanaid, of the prince resolved to invade England. He gainst their faile enemies. A fore the fill into a site of the prince resolved to invade England. He poposite party when they at length the opposite party when they at length the opposite party when they at length the south lat. Jone area on the bloody in the wate of the prince resolved in taking the progress and merver could have of trince on site proceeded in taking the indiverse of the opposite party when they at length the south early on ordered that all the wounded and helpless on the bloody in the wate of the second sone, the general were the proceeded in taking the strike the opposite party when they at length the south at a torting operating been entipered by the succeeded in taking the wounded and helpless on the bloody. The opposite party when they at length the south at the fore on the second sone, the general, William, Duke of Cumberland, This army was been did of Culloder. The Hanoveria general were the the second the second south they cannot courd. The same of proceeded whether the solid the durits at only so cents. The sindice at the so Such of them as had found refuge in private dwellings were ruthlessly torn from those asylumns where they were tenderly cared for, and barbarously murdered in the open fields. The house of that most benevolent gentle-man and zealous supporter of the Hano verian dynasty, Lord President Forbes, was not respected. Quite a number of wounded men were humanely received there and kindly treated. The hoasit to give up the cause. So judged also the numerous friends who were hastening from Wales to join his standard, A strong force of French, under the com-mand of the Chevalier's Brother Henry, which was preparing for a descent on the south coast of England, was also wounded men were numanely received there and kindly treated. The hospit able mansion was savagely violated, the wounded soldiers dragged from under its protecting roof and shot down in groups. What a contrast does not such cruelty present with the unvarying humenits of the insurgent army ! discouraged from undertaking anything. When it was known in London that the insurgent army was so near the capital, there prevailed the greatest consternation among the anti Jacobite population of humanity of the insurgent army ! The officers of Prince Charles' army that city. Many merchants and others who were hostile to the House of Stew-art, removed their most valuable effects, who escaped being slain at Culloden, became, like himself, wanderers through as did also King George, who had his yachts in readmess and was prepared to the county, at every moment in danger of being taken. Many of them indeed were caught, and of these a considerable embark on the approach of the hostile power. A leading member of the cabinet, the Duke of Newcastle, shut himself up a whole day resolving to proceed King number were delivered to the execu-tioner and murdered with all the circuma whole day, resolving to proclaim King James 111. and VIII. All this very stances of barbarian cruelty. With the exception of men of high title, who enjoyed the honour to have their heads plainly shows that the anti Jacobite porplainly shows that the anti-accoute por-tion of the city possessed no adequate means of defence. The Bank of Eng-land itself was in danger, and was only saved from a declaration of bankruptcy by the stratagems of its friends. Under enjoyed the honour to have their heads hacked off, all other offenders, and they were numerous, who fell unto the hands of the enemy, including chiefs and gen-tlemen of the highest rank, were sub jected to the like treatment. Three minutes on the rope, and then, whilst still in life, the horrid butchery of dis-embowelling and bahaseding. the circumstances, it is scarcely possible to conceive the infatuation of the in. surgent chiefs, who preferred slow but sure destruction to a tair chance of final embowelling and beheading. ROBERT CHALMERS. success. The Prince alone, appeared to realize the situation. He was so de pressed that he could hardly be dragged along at the rear of his brave army. His The inexpressible infamy with which these shocking butcheries disgraced the Hanover dynasty no time can ever efface nor excellence of virtue ever atone for their blood guiltiness and that of their cowardly agents. only chance would have been to appeal to the force at large, who were as deeply mortified as the Prince himself when mortified as the Prince himselt when they jound that they were in retreat. Every advantage that had been gained was lost. There remained only the indomitable bravery of the Prince's little army. At Falkirk, in Scotland, they encountered a superior force Prince Charles, after five months of privation, misery and concealment in the Islands and on the mainland of Scotland, Islands and on the mainland of Scotland, at length got on board French ship and was safely conveyed to France. It says much for his adherents of all classes, of whom the Catholics were the most numerous, whether with him the State of the meets this want. It increases the appe-tite and rejuvenates the whole system. Its record, for forty years, is one of con-state the state of the state of the state of the most numerous, whether with him the state of the most numerous, whether with him the state of the stat they encountered a superior force under the command of General Haw. under the command of General Haw-ley. They fought with their accus. his ill-starred expedition, or only favor. Burely vegetable. REGULATE THE LIVER and Bowels by the purely vegetable. REGULATE THE LIVER and Bowels by the purely vegetable. REGULATE THE LIVER and Bowels by the infant. REGULATE THE LIVER and Bowels by the remove worms without injury to adult or infant. BRANCH OFFICES AT TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. THOMAS AND WINNIPEG, LONDON, ENG., AND SYDNEY, N.S. W.

ing him in private, that, although in the course of his wanderings, he was often in their power, as many as over a hundred being aware at times of the place of his concealment, and that there was a reward of £30 000 (thirty thousand pounds sterling) offered for his capture, not one of them ever thought of betray-ing him into the hands of his engnies. ing him into the hands of his enemies.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ing him into the hands of his enemies. Bishop MacDonald, who, as we have seen, was finally arrested as a priest, one day at the time when the pursuit of insurgents was the hottest, together with his brother, Laird of Morar, and Lord Lovat, sought refuge in an island, which is in Loch Morar, and trusted to being secure, having drawn all the boats that were in the locality to the Island. This was of no avail. The the Island. This was of no avail, The soldiers in pursuit brought a boat from the neighboring sea, and speedly reached the Island. Meanwhile the fugitives made for the mainland in one of their boats, when the two brothers, by their greater agility, effected their escape, whilst the aged Lovat fell into the hands of the pursuers and was conveyed to London in order to be another victim to the

The Bishop was more fortunate. He managed to avoid being captured by the soldiery till autumn of the same year, after leaving Loch Morar, when he found solutery this autumn of the same year, after leaving Loch Morar, when he found an opportunity of passing on board one of the French ships which had come in search of the prince. On arriving in France he went to stay at the Scotch college of Paris, and would have gone to Rome, but, at the desire of Propaganda, remained in France in order to be nearer his people, and possibly able to give them some assistance; with a view also to be more ready to return home when it should become practicable. The French court generously bestowed on him a pension of several hundred crowns. He returned home in August, 1749, and mansged to exercise without any serious hindrance, the duties of his high office, until, as has already been stated, he was shamefully betraved and arrested at Elinburgh in July, 1755, and tried as a "Popish Priest," Although the sentence of banishment which ensued was not put in force the Bishop found it necessary to live very retired outside the limits of his viceriate, sometimes at

the cleasary to live very retired outside the limits of his vicariate, sometimes at Shenval and sometimes with a friend at Auchintoul, when he was not engaged in ministering to his flock in the High-lands. He died at an advanced age, when on a visitation to his sfillicted people in Glenbarry, on the 12th of March, 1773.

March, 1773. He had been reconciled to the Catho-lic Church by Bishop MacDonald when they were together in the Island of Loch Morar. On the scatfold he openly professed his faith, and spent some time before the axe fell in acts of devotion. In two years from the date of Calloden an amnesty was resolved on. Then ap-peared the true animus of the Hanover peared the true animus of the Hanover party. There could be no longer prose-cutions for treason. To make amends the penal laws must be put in force, and hence it was that Bishop MacDonald was arrested as a "Popish Priest," and sentenced to perpetual exile. There can be no doubt as to the ill-feeling against Catholics which prevailed throughout it e country. The peoples' fear of absolute monstry was associated, groundlessly, indeed, but certainly with tenced to banishment; but not actually banished. He withdrew to a retired place called Shenval, near the Seminary of Scalan, in the mountainous region of the Cabrach; and from thence, as often as possible, especially in summer, visited

THE BELOVED NAME. BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

There is one name among all other names that must forever stand the first in the Christian calendar, So great is the miraculous power, the mysterious virtue, the honied sweetness, the mar-velous glory, and the wonderful merit of this name, that the whole world should then site one sound whole it is even keep silence around when it is even mentioned.

I blush to tell it-there are some of my readers who use that beloved name in the form of a curse in low and vulgar do not realize the shocking enormity of their crime. When the great debt against us had borne us down in ruin and dismay, and we were to be cast out from our inheritance forever; in that dis from our inheritance forever; in that dis tressful moment when living nature was filled with omens of evil, and malevolent solidies totad in meliunent ion of evil, and malevolent spirits rioted in malignant joy at our destruction, One came and saved u'. Would you know the Saviour's name ? Written high upon the cross on Calvary, where He paid the debt, behold the be-Dived name. It is Jesus of Nazareth, Ob, what a name is there, my friend ! We will cherish this name down deep in the sanctuary of our hearts, where daily we shall offer it reverence and love, and holy thoughts, and pious adoration. We will never be in the company of reckless men who take that beloved name in

men who take that beloved name in vain-we will bless this name and call upon others to bless it always. The love of St. Paul for this holy name is shown in its repetition in his epistles, The great Apostle was almost a seraph.in love; his z-alous soul could not tolerate a half-hearted Caristianity; and when from his earnest lips came forth the ringing sentence, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ let him be ana-thema," he spoke as became a soldier of the cross. It must, indeed, have been a sublime pleasure to this loving disciple sublime pleasure to this loving disciple to be beheaded for the sake of Carist. That holy name was like honey on the lips of the chosen Apostle of the gen-tiles, as it was a flame forever burning in his heart. My friends, there is a mystery in this pame, a power, a sweetness that his heart. My friends, there is a mystery in this name, a power, a sweetness that won the heart of the great St. Paul. There is salvation for us in this holy name, and certain, it produces a subtle and interior sense of mysterious influences working by grace within us, leading to higher conductons of Capitan life

higher conditions of Caristian life. By the power of this name, the dead have been restored to life, and the spirits of darkness cast out in every quarter, of darkness cast out in every quarter. Would you see a change in your life even in the short space of three months? Then say with the morning beams, "Blessed be the sweet name of Jeaus," and repeat this many times during the day, and as the evening shedrow foil

and repeat this many times during the day; and as the evening shadows fall, and the memory of sin arises, say, "My Jesus, mercy." These simple words have more power with God, more virtue for salvation than can be found in the most eloquent sermon of learned length and thundering sound. The utterance of these simple words in a prayeeful of these simple words in a prayerful spirit, with faith, and hope, and love, is greater than prophecy, and is more valued above than the most brilliant deeds of heroes. The one is a work of supernatural grace, the other is merely in the natural order. The name of Jesus was brought from heaven by the Arch angel Gabriel, and it is the only name that expresses the excess of love He

times profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers, the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste im-paired; sensation of dizziness, with parfed; sensation of dizzness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptomy result in conof the above symptoms, result in con-sumption, and end in the grave. No disesse is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more un. successively treated by physicians.

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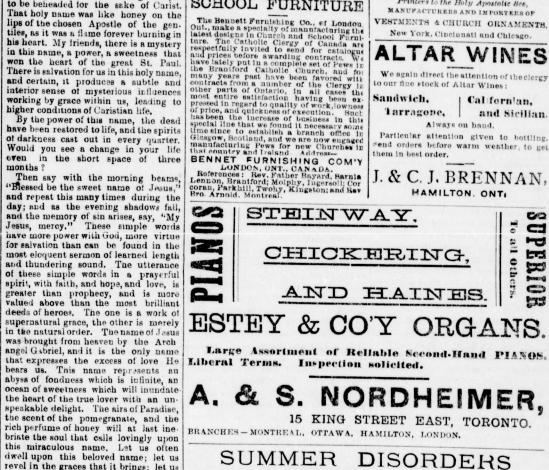




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SEASONABLE BOOKS.

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of con-r desire rtal sin. the con. certain tever is loubtful onfessed metimes or light, eaccord-er. It is of times to priest n. It is sin has ence of before andal, is oximate aust be ecessary quences of certo make lose who ession to ave been make a elp you, loes not do your the rest. ard the rules are owledge ex.mine ns in an grity of religious

Mass, or mission, shments how it sins in is also used on i's Pain-medy to of corns,

oughout utnam's every.

otherwise with me." I then says to him, "that notwithstanding of what freedom we enjoyed there with him, we could have no access to him if he was settled at London." And he told us then, "if he had never so much a

ters of the Kirk. He required of

General Assembly to command all the established clergymen throughout the country to read a proclamation from their pulpits, in which the duke ordered every minister and every logal subject every minister and every loyal subject to exert themselves in discovering and seizing the robels. The General Assem-bly complied. But, many individual clergymen, and this shows what a change had come over their minds, refused had come over their minds, retused to read the proclamation, or left it to be read by their precentors. In conse-quence of this, the Duke sent another order to the Kirk, commanding every minister to give in a list of the rebels belonging to his parish. With this still fewer complied, the clergyman of Edin burgh setting an example of recusancy. The Duke then had recourse to individual applications and even personal entreaties. But to no purpose ; and so he gave up troubling them TO BE CONTINUED.

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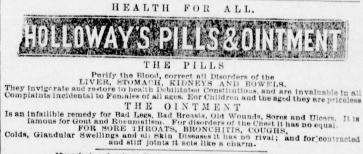
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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor

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Catholic Record. London, sat., August 11th, 1888,

MURDER BY COERCION.

The inquest on John Mandeville has closed, and a more dastardly series of death, would in vain be looked for in the histories of the Bastile, or of Siberian and Turkish prisons, than those which have been employed by Balfour and his subordinates to compass the death of this patriotic son of Ireland. It is King John's hint to Hubert re-enacted in Baltour's directions to Mr. Mandeville's jailors :

King John,-Good Hubert, Hubert, Hubert, throw thine eye On yon young boy. I'll tell thee what my friend

He is a very serpent in my way; And wheresoe'er this foot of mine doth tread, He lies before me: dost thou understand

The other barrier and fill keep film so Thoto art his keeper. Huber: - And I'll keep him so Trat nethell not offend your majesty. King John - A grave. Hubert - He shall not live. King John - Enough. King John - Enough. Louid the dued is down.

And now that the deed is done we shall undoubtedly have protestations that it was not his will : that the jailors too harshly carried out their instructions :

Hadst not thou been by A fellow by the hand of nature marked, Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame This murder had not come juto my mind

Secretary Balfour admitted not long since in the House of Commons that he controlled personally the management of the Irish jails and the manner in which the political prisoners were treated, and even since Mr. Mandeville's death he declared that he assumed the responsibility of all that had been done in regard to the treatment of these prisoners. On him, therefore, rests this curse of Cainfor he at all events was "his brother's keeper."

Mr. Mandeville was in prison, absolutely, for no crime before God or man. He advised the Mitchellstown tenantry to hold possession of their homes by delaying the operations of the evictors who desired to throw them out of their houses to the street. A few days delay would suffice, and an Act which had already been passed, and was awaiting the Queen's signature to become law, would give them the relief they demanded, and leave them in possession of their holdings. This was the same act for which Mr. Wm. O'Brien was incar. cerated at the same time. There was no violence resulting from the advice. No injury or injustice was inflicted on any one, but the tenantry were saved from the gross injustice of eviction for mon-payment of exorbitant rents. Instead of being a criminal, Mr Mande ville deserved honor for pointing out to the poor people a means whereby their lives and properties would be saved. The Balfour misgovernment which makes it its special business to uphold all the tyranny of landlordism could not brook an act of justice to the tenantry, and for this Messrs, O'Brien and Mandeville were brought to trial; without a jury they were condemned by msgistrates who hold their place only as long as they are subservient to the will of an arbitrary Government, Mr. O'Brien survives the cruelties which were practiced on him, but Mr. Mandeville succumbs, and the climax is reached. Is it possible that such Government is in accordance with the will of the English people? There was a time when, probably, the English people would have endorsed it, but we believe that time has passed. It is only the conviction that this is the case that brings the people of Ireland to bear patiently outrages which are inflicted upon them daily, in the hope that all this will soon be changed, notwithstanding that Arthur Balfour has been endeavoring by every possible outrage to goad them into armed resistance, that he may have an excuse for still greater barbarities. And under what pretence are these outrages committed ? To preserve the Union, forsooth ! Union does not merit to be preserved, which requires such outrages to bolster it up.

rages of Ennis, Mitchellstown, Youghall, and Tullamore prison cry to heaven fo redress, and will Englishmen sit quietly by and tolerate the brutal and murder ous Government which inflicts them ? The revelations made at Mr. Mandeville's inquest made a deep impression at the Coroner's court, and it must make the Ecglish people blush for shame when they learn that these barbarities

were done in their name and by their authorization, expressed through their representatives in Parliament-if they arship and varied experience in educahave in them the semblance of humantional matters, is highly qualified for the honorable position now assigned him. A

The plain unvarnished story which Mrs. Mandeville unwillingly recounted, and which she heard from his lips while he was living, caused many listener's cheeks to be bedewed with tears.

Mr. Mandeville was a powerful man, Wm. O'Brien described him as just the man he would "pick from the whole

in the teaching profession in Ontario Irish race to represent its physical Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, ha strength, manliness, courage, and genial. ity. He was one of the finest men I outrages, by which a victim was done to ever set eyes upon : six feet high, and magnificently proportioned. He comes from a family of giants. Not one of his brothers is under six feet in height, and fourteen stone in weight." Mrs. Mandein this Province. ville testified at the inquest : She "had known him from his boyhood, and had always looked on him as the strongest man she ever knew." Such was he when he went to prison. "When he came out he could hardly write, and could scarcely Salle will receive every encouragement walk. He had a difficulty of eating. from the clergy and laity of this Province. His throat was sore nearly the whole time he was in Tullamore. The doctor THE MARQUIS OF RIPON AND THE certified he was fit for punishment when he was ill." This was Doctor Ridley, who committed suicide through shame. In Tullamore, when through sore throat he could not eat bread and water, he was kept twenty hours without food. He tied a rope round his waist to keep off the pangs of hunger. Dr. Moorhead pronounced him seriously ill, but Dr. Ridley, Balfour's doctor who acted under instructions, declared he was fit for pun ishment, and punished he was. "For several days after punishment he could not eat." Describing his hunger, Mrs. Mandeville declared that he had told her that "when the warder was eating a meal outside his cell, he threw him a tiny bit of meat, as he might throw it to a dog, and he said he never enjoyed anything so much in his life." (Expressions of surprise in court) "The officials offered to put him into the hospital if he would put on prison garb, but he refused. In

his illness he raved. He thought he was lying on the heath at Slievenamon, and his wife was dead beside him. He thought he was present at the Crucifixion. All this came from hunger and weakness." The light of his cell was bad, and he could not read. His slippers were so thin on the stone flags that his limbs were frozen. He suffered also from diarrhoes. The door of his cell let in the cold draught, and to keep off influmma. tion of the lungs he had to keep his head under the blanket."

The Crown and the Prisons' Board made a despicable attempt to ruin Mr. Mandeville's character by proving him to be a drunkard, but the attempt broke down ignominiously.

The reason Mrs. Mandeville did not wish for the inquest was that she "did not wish the sanctity of death to be invaded."

Mr. O'Brien gave evidence that he had told Mr. Mandeville that their imprisonment would probably be a matter of life and death, and that owing to Mr. Mandeville's magnificent physique, he would probably be more harshly dealt with than himself. Besides, more public notice would be taken of any ill treat. ment he himself would endure. He therefore advised Mr. Mandeville not to carry resistance to the same extent to which he would do. Mr. O'Brien wished to make a fight for the decent treatment of political prisoners. He described how Mr. Mandeville had told him that his clothes had been forced off his back. Mr. O'Brien also said that Mr. Mandeville was one of the most uncomplaining men he ever met. When he was released "he was a totally different man, shrunken, unhealthy, extremely nervous, and he frequently trembled." Much of Mr. Mandeville's ill-treatment Mr. O'Brien knew nothing of till he saw it mentioned in the papers. An attempt ity of London. was made to get Mr. O'Brien to say that Mr. Mandeville was a drunkard. He answered : "He was one of the steadiest and coolest-headed men I ever met." The verdict of the jury was : that "his given. death was caused by the unjustifiable treatment to which he was subjected while confined in prison. The jury also condemned the practice of treating political prisoners the same as ordinary criminals. The British public have only one way to repudiate the responsibility of these sanguinary doings : to record at the polls at next election their detestation of such deeds by a most decisive vote in condemnation of the blood thirsty Govern. ment which has perpetrated them.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. he was appointed to the greatest post ciple, which, when properly understood, a Parliament of which the majority of under the crown, the Viceroyalty of The Saperior General of the Brothers India, though the parsons protested of the Caristian Schools, who resides in against a Catholic being promoted to Paris, France, has separated the members such a post. The time was a most criti of his congregation in Ostario from those cal one, as India was discontented under of the Province of Quebec. Rev. Brother the scandals of previous administrations Tobias, for many years Director of De La but Lord Ripon succeeded in restoring Salle Institute, Toronto, has been apconfidence and harmony, and in elevat. pointed Visitor of the houses in the ing the social and moral character of the Ontario district. He is a gentleman in people. the prime of life, and by his talents, schol-His earnest advocacy of justice to-

wards Ireland is well known, and it has contributed much towards enlightening the English people to the true character few years ago he visited numerous educa-tional establishments in England, Ireland, of the misrule under which that country is suffering. The reception given to the Catholic teachers of the great metro. polis is another act showing the amiability and cordiality of disposition of this worthy nobleman.

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

made him thoroughly familiar with the The Christian Quardian, usually now plan of education pursued in our own much more moderate and reasonable in Dominion. Candidates for the Order in its references to Catholics than we have Ontario will be sent to the Brothers' known it to be in former years, has in its Novitiate and Scholasticate, New York, issue of the 1st inst an article on "the until such an institution can be established Church and Politics," against a portion of which we must enter a most We are glad to hear that the formation decided protest. The article in question of this new district, so long talked of, is states that both political parties in the now a reality, and heartily wish it the United States are anxious to secure the greatest possible success, and hope that Methodist vote, and that it is frequently the zealous disciples of Blessed De La said "if the Methodists would combine and bring their full influence to bear upon Governments and party leaders, they

could get almost anything they want." The editor very properly objects to any

uch course, because, he says, "We want nothing but justice and fair-play, and we A most interesting event took place want these for people of every Church as at the mansion of the Marquis of Ripon, well as for Methodists." He adds : "the late Governor-General of India, on the Roman Catholics, more than any other 14th ult, the reception and entertaindenomination, use political influence for ment of the teachers of the Catholic church purposes, an unpatriotic course, schools of London. What gives peculiar which should be avoided rather than im. significance to this is the fact that it is itated." It is to this assertion that we in the first place a breaking down of the object. barriers which separate classes in aristo-

The Guardian does not clearly state cratic Eogland, and it is well known that whether he refers to interference of Caththese barriers, which lie batween the olics in political issues in the United nobility and even the wealthy middle States or in Canada; but as most of the classes, are next to insuperable. The article in question refers to issues in the present occasion marks a desire to make neighboring republic, and part of it seems one community of feeling between Cathoespecially to apply to Canada, we presume lics without the distinction of rank, which it means to include both countries. Now, usually offers no recognition to those we do not hesitate to say that in each who labor in any sphere for a livelihood, case it "bears false witness." It is unless it be by patronizing them to some acknowledged that for the securing of extent. On this occasion all pretence of "justice land fair play" it is right that patronage was laid aside, and community the adherents of a church should f faith was enough to unite the noble use their influence, and though Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, and the Catholic Church as such has very the other illustrious personages who seldom if ever taken any special political were present, with their guests, under stand with either of the parties in Canada the "same Lord over all, rich unto all and has never done so in the United that call upon Him." In former times States, we do not deny that there have the teachers' profession was highly been occasions when Catholics, having honored, and Lord and Lady Ripon have been assalled in their most sacred rights shown that they can appreciate the have spontaneously, with the instinct of noble sacrifices and indefatigable perseself-preservation, and love of fair play, verance which marks the profession in united to return blow for blow against the discharge of the duty of teaching the their unjust assailants. We challenge the Guardian, however, to point out a single

The mansion of the Marquis was brilli occasion when any Catholic Caurch infla. antly illuminated and so were the ence was used for the purpose of dealing gardens which surround it. The colored unjustly with any or all Protestant lights, contrasted with the green foliage denominations. There was a time of Carlton gardens produced a most when a most determined effort pleasing effect. On their arrival the was made by the Reform party teachers were conducted up the grand to deprive Catholics of the lib. stairway to the suite of drawing rooms, erty they had previously erjoyed in where they were welcomed by their host Canada, of giving Catholic education to their children. The Methodists at that

AUGUST 11, 1898

members were Catholics.

a religious institution, which invites This was, indeed, the burden of the men of all races, of all civil organiaddress made by Moderator Dr. Lynd, attions and political opinions into its before the Presbyterian General Assembly fold, on the simple ground that they have a few weeks ago. Nevertheless, to the faith in Christ and are living godly lives." credit of the Presbyterian body be it said. Can the condemnation of a minister who numbers of both clergy and laity have puts himself at the head of a party which exrnestly protested against Dr. Lynd's proostracises politically all who do not accept nunclament, in these terms : his extreme views, be more strongly ex.

"Without meaning any disrespect, we declare that the existence of such senti-ments under all the circumstances destroys our confidence in the soundness of the pressed, especially as these views, certainly, the great universal Christian Church, does not maintain as essential to judgment which harbors and propagates them. They proclaim such an amount of prejudice and intolerance, selfishness and In addition to this fact we may mention narrow-mindedness, as quite shatters our belief in its verdict on other issues." that it is a common thing for Methodist

ministers to canvass actively at the muni-As an evidence that Ulster is in need of cipal as well as Parliamentary elections. Home Rule equally with the sister Pro-In Toronto this was notoriously done at vinces, two incidents have occurred within the last city election, and the Mathodist General Superintendent, while advocating the last few days. The first is, from Keady, Armagh Co. There were there Mr. Clarke's election as Mayor, declared 200 pressing land cases which were to that he did so as "representing the Methodist have been heard in Jane by the Sab Com-Church " In Ingersoll the ministers of mission. The hearing has been neglected, every Methodist church not only canor purposely omitted, until it is now too vaseed actively for a particular candidate. late to take action, as the tenants will be but even urged his claims from the homeless before they can raise funds pulpit; and the like occurred in other wherewith to settle their rent, and their towns. In all these cases the Catholic originating notices will be put out of clergy certainly did not make any re court. The other case occurs in Coleraine, ligious issue, nor did they take any part. Londonderry Co. The property at issue, the Lyle esta'e, is valued at £15,000,000. Many of the tenants have applied to have fair rents fixed, and that they be allowed the value of the improvements they have themselves made in accordance with the Uister Custom. The landlord maintains that the present case does not come under the Ulster Custom, and that he is entitled to all improvements. The equity of the matter is clear enough, but very possibly the law will be on the landlord's side. The Dablin Freeman's Journal says in reference to this subject: "We presume that if they confiscate to the landlords the £15,000,000 worth of property involved in the issue, the Ulster tenants will expect the southern folk to bear all the cost of a suffering struggle to redress this injustice. It is a pleasant way that our northern

While Unster is furnishing emergency. men to oppress the southern tenants, and while the Orangemen of Ulster and Canada are busy passing resolutions to encourage Lord Salisbury and his nephew in their work of extermination, it looks Of course it is well known why there is like a just retribution that blows like in Uister so large a party opposed to the these should fall upon that Province. granting of justice to their fellow-country-However, it may awaken them to the necessity of joining in the demand for tain amount of Tenant Right which is the only legislation which will regard the called the Uister Custom," which, though tenantry as having any rights at all, legislation from Dablin. Should this be it does not save the tenants from rack. rents, so ameliorates their position in the case, the events which are now occurrcomparison with those of the other Proing will have their good results.

THE VANDALEUR EVICTIONS.

A despatch states that the tenants on country, and this was frequently proposed Captain Vandaleur's estates near Kilrush by them in Parliament, only to be voted own. Yet even in Ulster the dreadful are being evicted with the same cruelty as characterized the evictions at Bodyke oppression of rack rents has been felt so and Glensharrold. Great preparations trongly, that the North went often hand in hand with the South in demanding rehad been made to carry out the evictions dress. At the present time the opposition on the estate, and the tenants are resolved to Nationalist demands is confined to the on their side to offer a most determined landlord class throughout Ireland, and to resistance. The Government issued a proclamation warning all persons against the Orangemen of Ulster; but outside of assembling around Kilrush while the evictions were being carried out, and a counter proclamation was posted up as The tenants of Ulster undoubtedly foilows :

"PROCLAMATION. suffer from the legislation which has al-"Come on, Norbury, come on with your hirelings. We await you and them, This was not the first time the same hellish game was played on our fore-fathers. If the mouldering bones in Shanaklyde could speak, if the waters of the ferry could give up their dead, humanity would be a ghost at the dread-ful tak the mean of the speak o vince, do not save them from the pangs of hunger, and the sufferings incident to homelessness. We have on many occasions recorded cases of destitution in that Province which power, legitimate or otherwies, to defeat you. Remember John Dillon in Dan-dalk jail." Captain Vandaleur is the grandson of Judge Norbury; hence the allusion to Norbury in the above.

AUGUST 11, 188

THE PARNELL ING

It is now stated that Mr. most probably enter a libel the Times. It is generally a even by the Tortes that Mr. have no difficulty in provi Tymes' letters are forgeries. even now states that the secondary matter, and that it a mass of damsging evidence character. The Conservativ trying to make it appear that consequence whether the le appeared in that paper be for Owing to the conduct of Jud ing the trials of the Belfast Nationalist members are op having one-third of the power mission. Mr. Sexton moved the number of Judges to five rejected by 233 to 190, and appointment was ratified by Mr. Pernell said that the w know to-morrow that the G idea of fairness is that Nation be tried by a jury of three E: cal opponents.

GERMAN FREEMASC

The Emperors William I. eric III, were both leading F William I. was Grandmaster German Masons, and Fre Master of the "Grand Lodge o Globes," He would undoub been appointed to the Grand left vacant by his Father's d had lived till there were ti election, as the Masons are have powerful princes to h highest offices, so that they m under such patronage. N hewever, does not approve sonary. A late issue of the I principal organ of the sou laments the facts.

"We are grieved to state t ascending the throne William showed an insuperable dislik masonary and i's teachings." The Anti-Catholic warfare

mark inaugurated when the kampj became law, was in measure the work of the Fi who, in Europe, are the mos gable enemies to religion, ments of the Emperor toward a pretty fair guarantee that th will not be so successful as t under William I.

SWINTON'S OUTLIN

We commend to readers of the following short article to the editorial columns of the B of the 14th ult.

While the Boston Transcrip Boston Traveller are trying to dying embers of Knownothing lively flame; and, shutting then the facts of history, are making for this purpose over the rece of the School Committee in Swinton's. "Outlines" and Travis; our esteemed contemp Congregationalist, with a manline praise, publishes an able art Professor Fisher, of Yale Col bere, as in a previous article Boston Advertiser, sets forth t Protestant though he be, the doctrine of indulgences. The doctrine of indulgences. The tionalist commenting editoriall Fisher's paper, characterizes t tionable passage on Indulg Swinton's "Outlines" as "one inaccurate and misleading g tions which are to be found in of our short school histories.' adds "That any accredited author Roman Church was accustomed mend these indulgences as p guilt is an assertion unsupport facts of history." We commend the above to 1

their private preferences, and cast their votes where they saw fit, but there was no such partizanship as the Methodist clergy displayed. We might show how, in the United Slates, a political issue, in which the Methodist clergy of the North were opposed with virulence equal to their wn, by those of the South, and the result was a split which still exists, but we refrain. We have said enough to show that the Guardian lives in a glass house, and should not throw stones ULSTER AND HOME RULE. "Derry is ours," was the exclamation of Mr. Wm. O'Brien when he was told that Kingston was called the Darry of Canada, from the strength of its Orange element, friends have." and that of its neighborhood. And it is true that Darry, by a comparatively small majority, pronounced for Home Rule at the last election. Even Uister has a Home Rule majority in Parliament, a very small one, yet a majority withal.

men. The people of Uister have a car.

vinces that the Irish leaders of the past

would have been delighted to have had

the Uister Custom applied to the whole

as clergymen. Possibly they had often

we accept : "The Church

Christian morals?

It is not long since Great Britain was stirred with indignation at the news of atrocities which were committed in dis. tant Bulgaria by fanatical Moslems, and to such an extent was sympathy excited that public opinion forced the British Government to assist in securing the independence of the Eastern Principali-

ties. There is an outraged Bulgaria at the doors of Englishmen now. The out-ence Cardinal Manning,

and hostess, with every personal attention and evident pleasure. His Emin. time were foremost in the assault upon ence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westus, but by firmness and determination we minster conversed freely with the guests, at last scored the victory. At that time many of whom were old friends, and scarcely a Methodist parson in the country others were introduced to him for the forgot to urge his hearers to join in the first time. His Grace the Dake of Nor- fight against us, but though success was folk was also present and was most cordial in his conversation. Amusements | Will it not be more true to say that the of various kinds were provided, and the Methodists then employed the unpatriotic freedom of discourse and the merry course of exciting religious rancor, than peals of laughter which were heard in that Catholics did so, who were battling in all directions showed that all enjoyed self-defence? themselves, as it was the desire of their hosts they should do. Refreshments ried a similar game, with similar result. were served in the dining saloon, after The Catholics on this occasion also rewhich a musical entertainment, inter. pelled the attack, uniting, for the purspersed with recitations, was given, and the company were evidently delighted maintain that religious education is neceswith the pleasant evening which they sary for the welfare of the rising generaenjoyed. Besides the Cardinal, the tion, and for the prosperity of the coun-Bishops of Southwark and Emmaus were present and a numerous body of the

elementary schools.

varying, we gained our battle in the end. Later on the Conservative party pose, with singular unanimity. We

try. The Catholics, by maintaining parental rights to impart religious educaclergy, together with many of the nobiltion, were really struggling for liberty of In the report of the proceedings the generation of good citizens. This we

names of six inspectors of schools, one assert to have been by far more patriotic hundred and twenty three schoolmisthan the course of those who endeavored tresses, and eighty four masters are to drive religion out of schools.

Such an accusation as that made by the The career of Lord Ripon has been Guardian comes with peculiarly ill-grace marked with singular uprightness and from a Methodist organ, for it is notorious disinterestedness. In 1870, when the that Methodist ministers are the most retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the inveterate meddlers in the country in leadership of the Liberal party was ex- political issues, for the purpose of carrying pected, Lord Ripon was considered to be out their peculiar religious views. We is most likely successor. In that same have an example of this in the new politiyear he was elected Grand Master of the cal Prohibitionist party which has been Free Masons, in which office he sucestablished in Canada with a Methodist ceeded the Earl of Zetland. He held minister at its head. Of course it will be this office for four years, resigning it said this clergyman has a moral object before being admitted to the Catholic in view. Be it so. A moral object is a Church. The Free Masons unanimously religious and "Church purpose," precisely voted their thanks for the zeal with the kind of purpose which the Guardian

ways been given to the country in the landlord interest, just as do they of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, even If not precisely to the same extent. Their Protestantism, or rather the Protestantism and Orangeism of one half of the province, do not save them from the pangs of

Ulster it cannot win a constituency.

needs from the rest of Ireland ?

Are the Ulstermen of different human

cannot be surpassed in any part of Ireland. Yet Mr. T. W. Russell said in Par-

liament, when Mr. Parnell's Arrear's Bill was voted down, "there are no arrears in Uister." Mc. Russell was elected as a Unionist, but as a Tenant Right Unionist. Though he opposes the only party which seeks for Tenant Right, he was loud in his professions that he honestly favored Tenant Right, when he was elected, and other Unionists from Ulster stand in the same position. Mr. Russell even acknowledged the paramount importance conscience, and for the right of rearing a of Tenant Right, when he declared that if the Government will not grant it he will

retire from public life, so that he may not be obliged to vote either "against the Uaton" or against Tenant Right, and, we may reasonably infer, for Home Rule. It is clear from all this that it is not opposition to Tenant Right that makes the Orangemen of Ulster oppose the National Party. Their motive is hatred of the religion of the great majority of their fellow countrymen. Like Shylock, they can give no better reason than this ;

can give no obtter reason than this:
"Some real here are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat."
As there is no firm reason to be reader'd Why he cannot abide a gaping pig;
Why he a harmless hecessary cat.
So can I give no reason, nor I will not.
More than a lodg'd hate and a certain loathing."

They would en ure some suffering themwhich he had discharged the office, condemns so strongly in the article under ings of the Catholic bulk of the nation, out a home. And this is but a specimen and they fear, or pretend to fear, that they of what is taking place daily in poor lrefor his resignation. Six years afterwards But the Guardian lays down a prin- would be oppressed if they were ruled by land.

Two hundred policemen and detach. ments from two regiments were brought to the spot to enforce the law.

In 1874 the rents of this estate were raised nominally 25 per cent., but really much more, being in many cases raised 50, 60, 80 and 100 per cent, and even in some cases 132, 200 and 220 per cent., making payment an absolute impossibility. Tous Pat Carily's rent was raised from £10, 15 to £25, Mrs. Blake's from £1 10 to £4 10, Pat. Lynch from £1 5 to £4, etc. The total amount of arrears at these rates exceeded £80,000. The Lund Courts gave no hope of relief, and the Plan of Campaign was adopted. It is certain that these evictions will entail a fearful amount of suffering on a sorely oppressed population.

The Daily Express, the Orange organ, wishes to impress upon its readers that they need feel no pangs of sympathy for the tenants, as there will be "only eightyfour" tenants evicted if the sentences be carried out. E gtty-four families meen only 450 men, women, and children, babies in the cradle, old men and women

S. Evans, who has been trying Catholic priest to waste time cranks who gathered in Fancui Wednesday night to bravely thr at the far away Pope.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CURRENCY is given to the repor young Dake of Newcastle has Catholic. He is 24 years of age mother and sisters are already The Dake was formerly a war Gladstone. He has been a Ritu ia his park he built a costly ch Ritualistic services.

AT the opening of the Center position in Cincinnati on the 4th Archbishop Elder was called upo the benediction, which he did offering of a beautiful prayer ap to the circumstances. The exp in memory of the founding of one hundred years ago.

In his last illness the Emperor was attended by Sisters of the St. Charles Borromeo. One was Sister Hedwige, by birth Radziwill. The Germania says Empresses Augusta and Vict well as the late Emperor, were w mirers of the Sisters of Mercy Gray Sisters.

IT IS said that the new M nuns are to wear a dress fashione what like the habits of Catholic R orders." Cucullus non facit mon

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THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

It is now stated that Mr. Parnell will most probably enter a libel suit against the Times. It is generally acknowledged even by the Tories that Mr. Parnell will have no difficulty in proving that the Tymes' letters are forgerles. The Times even now states that the letters are a secondary matter, and that it can produce a mass of damsging evidence of another character. The Conservatives also are trying to make it appear that it is of little consequence whether the letters which appeared in that paper be forgeries or not. Owing to the conduct of Judge Day during the trials of the Beifast rioters the Nationalist members are opposed to his having one-third of the power on the Commission. Mr. Sexton moved to increase the number of Judges to five. This was rejected by 233 to 190, and Judge Day's appointment was ratified by 269 to 189. Mr. Parnell said that the world would know to-morrow that the Government's idea of fairness is that Nationalists should be tried by a jury of three English political opponents.

GERMAN FREEMASONRY.

The Emperors William I. and Fred. eric III. were both leading Freemasons. William I. was Grandmaster of all the German Masons, and Frederic was Master of the "Grand Lodge of the three Globes." He would undoubtedly have been appointed to the Grand Mastership left vacant by his Father's death, if he had lived till there were time for an election, as the Masons are anxious to have powerful princes to be in their highest offices, so that they may flourish under such patronage. Wiltiam II. however, does not approve of Freema. sonary. A late issue of the Bauchke, the principal organ of the society, thus laments the facts.

"We are grieved to state that before ascending the throne William II. always showed an insuperable dislike of Free-masonary and i's teachings."

The Anti-Catholic warfare which Bismark inaugurated when the Kultur kampf became law, was in a great measure the work of the Freemasons, who, in Europe, are the most indefati. gable enemies to religion. The senti ments of the Emperor towards them are a pretty fair guarantee that their tactics will not be so successful as they were under William I.

SWINTON'S OUTLINES.

We commend to readers of the Mail the following short article taken from the editorial columns of the Boston Pilot of the 14th ult.

While the Boston Transcript and the Boston Traveller are trying to blow the dying embers of Knownothingism into a hively flame; and, shutting their eyes to the facts of history, are making an ado for this purpose over the recent action of the School Committee in regard to Swinton's. "Outlines" and Teacher Travis; our esteemed contemporary, the agregationalist, with a manliness beyond praise, publishes an able article from Professor Fisher, of Yale College, who

The cowl does not make the monk." So it is easier to imitate the dress of the Catholic Sisterhoods than to practice the purity, piety, zeal and charity of the

Catholic Church. THE Patriarch of the Catholic Arme. nians, Monsigneur Azarian, has had astonishing success in inducing the

schismatics of his country to return to the one fold. During the last six months thirty thousand have become converts to the Church, including entire villages. All these bave left the Greek schismatical Church.

THE Northwestern Chroniele, of St. Paul, says : Twenty years ago there was neither priest, monk nor nun in Wyoming Terri tory. There may have been a few Catho. lics, for Catholics can be found every where; but there was no Catholic church no Catholic school, no Sisters' hospital. Now Wyoming has a Catholic bishop, ten priests, two religious orders of men-Jesuits and Franciscans, and two religious congregations of women-Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and Sisters of Charlty. The Catholic population of the Territory

cannot be less than 10,000.

THE victory gained by the Catholic party in Belgium was even greater than at first reported, owing to the result of the second ballots. In Brussels 19,500 votes were polled out of 22,000 registered voters, and only two of the Anti Catholic candidates were returned, one for each House. There are in the Senate fiftyone Catholics to eighteen so-called Liberals, and in the Chamber ninety-eight Catholics to forty Liberals. This manifests the public confidence in the present government.

IT is stated among the Baptists that as Mr. Spurgeon cannot conscientiously rejoin the Baptists, nor yet leave his flock without a pastor after his death or resignation, he intends to start a new sect himself. The name of the new sect does not appear to be decided on, but the Liverpool Catholic Times supposes it will be called Spurgeonism, and its adherents Spurgeonites, and that it will profess to be the only genuine Christian. ity. It is clear that if the Baptist union taught genuine Christianity there would be no reason at all for Mr. Spurgeon to separate himself from it, and indeed the

reason for his separation is expressly stated by himself to be that the Union does not teach Christianity pure and simple, but tolerates Rationalism. On the other hand, if genuine Christianity exists anywhere within reach, he cer-tainly ought to attach himself to it, just as in the Apostolic times "the Lord inas in the Apostonic times "the Lord in-creased deily together such as should be saved." (Acts ii.) And this reasoning applies to all the sects. There is no reason why any one of them should exist, if any of the others, previously existing, were really the Church of Christ. Indication with Mr. Walter on the sub-
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applies to all the sects. There is no
reason why any one of them should
exist, if any of the others, previously
existing, were really the Church of Christ.munication with Mr. Walter on the sub-
(Cries of hear.)THE DEBATE RESUMED.
On the resumption of the debate in the
House of Commons to day on the Parnell
Commission bill,
Mr. Balfour said that the speech of
Home Secretary Matthews last night, in
which he said the judges already had the
power to select such of the charges as
they deemed worthy of an inquity, con-

"American party" at the Californian Con-vention. This party is a revival of the vention. This party is a revival of the defunct Know-Nothing party. Mr. Boston Advertiser, sets forth truly, firm Protestant though he be, the Catholic doctrine of indulgences. The Congrega tionalist commenting editorially on Prof. Faber's name theread as a construction of the prof. tionalist commenting editorially on Prof. Fisher's paper, characterizes the objectionsble pessage on Indulgences in Swinton's "Outlines" as "one of those tions which are to be found in too many of our short school histories." And it down that all I am anxious for is to discharge my duties here, and then the allowed the peace of a private citi. zen." It appears that Mr. Hewitt appreciates himself at his true value. It is a pity he does not accept, as there would be an amusing contest and a close race between him and Belva Lockwood, the Women's Rights candidate for the tail

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The discussion on the Commission of Inquiry into the charges made by the self sacrificed religious orders of the Times sgainst Mr. Parnell was continued on the reassembling of the House on the 31st ult. in the evening.

Mr. Parnell, resuming the debate on the proposal to restrict the inquiry into the conduct of his associates to accusations for murder and violence, said that he re-ferred yesterday evening to the proceed ings of the Cabinet in office from 1882, which had frequently been divulged by Mr. Chamberlain to himself and other Nationalists. At this point the chairman interfered to state that this line of observation was not in order. Mr. Parnell eplied that if this were the case he would reserve further statements on the subject until he came before the commission, when he would be prepared to prove his charges by his own and other evidence and by documents and statements of Mr. Chamberlain himself. (Parnellite cheers) The Nationalists, continued Mr. Parnell, were quite ready to meet definite charges before a committee or commission, but they could not meet the inuendoes which would be used to raise a cloud of sus would be used to raise a cloud of sns picion for political purposes. It was not reasonable to ask them to go before a commission unless they were told who their accusers were and of what they were accused. Such fair play might be too much to bestow on Irlshmen. They were told they might extract their charges from "Parnellism and C.dme." He de clined to use that foul and theiloup new

clined to use that foul and libellous pam phlet. He and his colleagues were ready to meet charges definitely promulgated. If the amendment did not cover such charges they are willing to alter it.

Aug 1-Mr. Molloy, member for King's County, Ireland, proposed an amendment to modify the clause regarding the allegations made, so as to include only such of them as the commission might think fit to investigate think fit to investigate. Mr. Matthews objected, saying that the

amendment was useless, since the judges already had the power to select such of the charges as they deemed worthy of an ngutry. WERE THE GOVERNMENT IN COLLUSION

WITH THE "TIMES"? Sir William Vernon Harcourt charged the Government with refusing to accept the amendment because Mr. Webster, the

Attorney. General, had told them that the commission must inquire into anything the Times wanted investigated. Mr. Bannerman Robertson, Solicitor. General for Scotland, indignantly repudi-ated the slanderous accusation that the

Government were in collusion with the Times. Sir William Vernon Harcourt offered

to withdraw his statement if Mr. Smith would say that Mr. Walter, of the Times had not been consulted in settling the bill. (Parnellite cheers) Mr. Smith replied in an excited manner,

again denying absolutely that he had any negotiations with Mr. Walter regarding the bill. Mr. Walter, he said, has called upou me, as it is his practice as an old friend, but he never saw the bill, and I never had any sort of plan with him regarding it. regarding it. Mr. Giadstone-Are we to understand

in plain terms that Mr. Smith had no com munication with Mr. Walter on the sub-

make that statement. But let the leader make that statement. But let the leader of the Government answer this specific question: -- "Did Mr. Walter visit him on the day he announced that a commission would be granted " Mr. Smith-I have stated everything that has hannound that has happened. Mr. Labouchers defied Mr. Smith to

Mr. Labouchere defied Mr. Smith to answer the question. He said that if Mr. Smith did not deny that Mr. Walter called upon him that day, they would know what to think. It was a pitifal position for the leader of the House. Mr. Healy said he thought the time had arrived for the distribution among the members of copies of "Parnellism and Come" and especially as Mr. Smith mer.

Chime," and especially as Mr Smith was interested in the sale of the pamphlet. He announced that he intended to bring a charge against Mr. Matthews with refer. ence to the expenditure of £1 000 while contesting at Dangarvan. The Chairman ruled that Mr. Healy's

remarks regarding Mr. Matthews were irrelevant. Mr. Healy replied that as he (Mr. Healy)

had not read "Parnellism and Crime" he was unable to say whether they were or not. "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt read an extract from "Parnellism and Crime," with reference to the Gladston Govern-ment, and asked whether the judges would be bound to inquire into these allegations of Mr. Gladstone's complicity. (Laughter.) Sir Edmund Clarke, the Solicitor-Gen-

eral, said it was for the commission to act as they saw fit. No reasonable man would suppose they would have anything to do with statements connecting Mr. Gladstone with Patrick Ford. (Laughter) Mr. Gladstone said he would have been the last man to object if Sir Edward

Clarke had gone a step further. He said it was proper that these things be investi-gated. There was certainly some mixture of the tragic and ludicrous in these doc-trines. Suil the charge was made, and he might be told that the matter was might be told that the matter was irrele-vant. If so, then why did Sir Richard Webster read the passage? Accord-ing to Mr. Goschen, the inquiry into this matter was within the pur-view of the bill. And constant Parnellite cheers, Mr. Gladstone argued with great force that the Parnellites were engreat the state the rate intermenties were en-titled to the right which was not denicd the vilest criminals. Justice required that the commission be empowered to ex-clude vague and irrelevant charges. Heconclude the communication that the state of the state ofconcluded by commenting severely on the conduct of the Government for refusing any concessions to the fair demands of the Opposition, Mr. Molloy's amendment was rejected.

IOVING FOR THE NAMES OF THE ACCUSED. Mr. Sexton moved that the names of the accused persons be given. He denounced the bill as the production of base political thugs, directed against the repre-sentatives of Ireland. After some discussion, Mr. Smith moved closure, and Mr. Sexton's motion

Was rejected.

THE "OTHER PERSONS" CLAUSE. Sir John Simon moved to omit the words "other persons" from the bill. The Solicitor-General opposed and Mr. Shaw Lefevre supported the amendment. It was rejected at 3 45 o'clock and the

House adjourned.

stated.

apologize. Mr. Goschen-Then does the hon. Sir Lyon Playfair (Liberal) contended that Mr. Matthews had extended the scope

did not read these words, it was doubtless due to inadvertence. Mr. Gladstone thought the omission of the words when Mr. Smith announced the commission deserved the censure of the House.

An animated debate was continued for and advised a cesation of rectininations. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 241 to 194.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS. Mr. Goschen said that Mr. Smith was beent owing to a domestic effliction. If the bill were not passed to morrow even-ing, he would re-move the remainder of the clauses.

The Parnellites will meet to morrow to take action in the matter of the remain ing clauses. MONDAY NIGHT'S AMENDMENT.

None of the amendments offered on Monday night to the Parnell Commission bill were vital, and none really of much importance except the effort to explage Mr. Justice Day's name from the com mission. The attack on him was as heavy as the united forces of the Parnellites and Gladstonians knew how to make it. Mr. Morley's speech and the letter he read from Mr. Adams made some impression. Mr. Gladstone's support to this onslaught on an English judge left an impression still deeper-deep enough, perhaps, to be called sinful. It is not, I hear, that Mr. Justice Day is really thought likely to be upfair to Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Parnell wants a Home Ruler on the commission, and somebody had to be attacked in order able somebody had to be attacked in order to make room for one. This was the real object of Mr. Sexton's amendment to in-crease the number of judges from three to five. The accused persons think it of great moment to have an advocate, or at great moment to have an advocate, or at least a judge, who is sympathetic to them They are not satisfied with mere impartial-ity. But neither on this nor any other point do the Government show any sign of yielding.

When the House was in session on Fri day, the debate on the Commission In-quiry was resumed. Mr. McCarthy, moved to extend the en-

quiry into the circumstances under which the charges were originally made and pub-lished in the *Times*. Mr. Matthews said the amendment was needless. Mr. Sox-ton said the Parnellites invited the fallest ton said the Parnellites invited the fullest enquiry. Mr. Alexander Stavely Hill said unless a good account were given as to how the Times came into possession of the letters and the person produced who sold or gave them to the Times, who in turn should be able to stand examination turn be not them the index could as to how he got them, the judges could as to now he got them, the judges could not accept the letters as genuine. The smendment offered by Mr. McCarthy was rejected by 162 to 128. Mr. Labouchere moved that the letters

be inquired into and reported on before the commission proceeds to the considera-

the commission proceeds to the considera-tion of other matters. Considerable debate ensued, and the amondment was rejected by 281 to 201. Mr. Healy moved a proviso that the members of the commission shall report separately regarding the charges against each individual member in cases where their decisions are adverse. After the debate it was rejected by 283 to 201. The Parnellites having left the House

The Parnellites having left the House at one o'clock, the chairman put the remaining clauses and they were carried without division.

The Parnellites will not offer further serious opposition to the bill.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, August 6th., 1888.

Yesterday being the solemnity of the Feat of St. Peter in Chains, the patron of the Cathedral, the festival was celebrated here with all due solemnity. His Lord here with all due colemnity. H14 Lord sbip the Bishop of Peterborough officiated at solemn portifical Mass and preached the English sermon, which was followed by a discourse in Frinch delivered by Rev. Father Duba. Father McEvay acted Rev. Father Duba. entieman withdraw his statement that he bill was drawn with the connivance of I. Walter? Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in reply, leclared that he held Mr. Smith in per-sonal respect, but that it was extremely improper that the Government shouli man organization which induced crime, whereas the House had been led to be-leve that the bill was intended to enable certain members to clear their character that Mr. Mr. Bradlaugh declared that Mr. Matthews had made out an absolutely was filled with a large congre-gation, was beautifully decorated with hanners and festoons and the altar was

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, Rev. Fathers Davis and O'Brien of the same diocese, Reverends Chancellor Keough and Father Craven of Hamilton, and Kev. Fathers Crabing and Murray of Toronto. Rev. Father Rudkins repre-tioned the Richard to function Forbio, hey, rather Kudkins repre-sented the Bishop at the funeral of Father Buyle in Montreal, and is at pre-sent on vacation. Among the ecclessasti-cal students of this diocese at present home on vacation are Messrs. Whibbs and Scallad form Montreal Mathematical Scollard from Montreal, Mr. McGuire from Toronto, and Mr. McColl from Barlin. The Bishop of Peterboro officiated last week at the faneral of Father Eugene Funcker at St. Austra McGaire from Funcken at St. Agatha.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Julia McCausland, London.

On the 23:d of July another of London's oldest and most esteemed resiients, Mrs. Julia McCausland, relict of the late Andrew McCausland, reliet of the late Andrew McCausland, was called to her reward. She was a native of the County of Lengford, Ireland, and exmetto Montreal in the year 1832 In 1835 she removed to London, where she was married to Mr. McCausland, whose death occurred eight years ago. The descent occurred eight years ago. The deceased lady was attended in her illness by Rev. James Walsh, of the cathedral. Her death, like her life, was most edifying. She possessed in a large measure all the admirable qualities of a model Catholic woman, and many sincere friends, as well as her large and highly-respected family, will sincerely regret the departure of one whom to know was to hold in the highest regard. The funeral took place on the 25th, from the family residence to the Cathedral, where solemn Require to have was offered up for the repose of her soul. At the conclusion of the Mass, Rev. Father Tiernan preached an appropriate sermon, making special reference to the holy life led by the deceased. The large funeral cortege then proceeded to St. Peter's cemetery, where all that was mortal of a good mother, a faithful wife, a plous Catholic, and a kind neighbor were consigned to their last resting place, many a sincere prayer being offered for the repose of her soul.

Patrick M. Collins, Kinkora.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of Patrick M. Collins, son of Michael Collins of this parish. Our Heavenly Father, for his own wise pur-pose, called him away, on Saturday morning, in all the vigor of his young manhood when he was only in his twenty. manhood when he was only in his twenty-second year. He had been living in Buffalo but a few months when he contracted malarial fever. On Saturday week he was brought home, when it was week he was brought home, when it was fondly hoped he would speedily recover, but Providence willed it otherwise, and he passed away fortified by the last rites of the Church. Idolized by his parents, beloved by his com-panions and esteemed by his acquaint-ances, his memory will live green in the hearts of all who knew him, and many a prayer will be wafted bespressed many a prayer will be wafted heavenward to the bir of Divine Justice for mercy on the soul of poor "Patrick." His strict bense of honor, his kindness and thoughtfulness, his sympathy for the suffering, and his fiery indignation at all injustice, endeared him to the hearts of all. On Monday the funeral obsequies were celebrated by Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown, assisted by Rev. Father O'Neil, the pastor of the parish. The very long funeral pro-cession which attended his remains to their last resting place showed the uni-versal regard in which he was held. R. I. P.

Joseph A. McConnell, Hibbert,

From the Stratford Times. It was with the deepest regret that we learned of the death of Mr. Joseph A. McConnel, which sad event took place at his father's residence, in Hibbert, on Friday week. Deceased was only in his one year, and was married to a daughter of Mr. B McEvoy, of Stratford, who, with one child, survives him. For years he was ticket agent at the Grand Truck station, Stratford, but of late was travelling agent in the Western States for an American line of railway. How well and honorably he discharged the duties of his office it is unnecessary to speak. All who have been brought into contact with him, officially or otherwise, know his abilities and how earnest was his desire to do justice to his employers and the public. He was a well read mun, an excellent writer, and was at one time a weekly and wheel, and was achied time a weekly and valued contributor to the columns of the Mitchell Advocate. His loss will be greatly felt, not only by his own family, but by the community at large. Mr. McConnell was in fullen bould for the community at large. Mr. McConnell was in failing health for upwards of a year, and was obliged some month's relinquish work. He continued post as long as his strength would allow. and much longer than his state of health warranted. Early Sunday morning week his remains were committed to mother earth in the Irishtown cemetery, and the immense concourse of people who attended the funeral bore witness to the respect in which he was held by the entire community. His bereaved friends have our heart-felt sympathy, and we pray that an allwise-Being may give them grace to bear up in this their great hour of trial. The sun gees down in beauty-his farewell, Lingering, as if on scenes of young delight They smile and fade-but, when the day is They same and rade-but, when the day is offer a procession moves, with measured tread? Lo: those who weep, with him who weep no more, a solemn train-the mourners and the modead

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of our short school histories." And it adds 'That any accredited authority of the

Roman Church was accustomed to com-mend these indulgences as pardons of guilt is an assertion unsupported by the facts of history." We commend the above to Mr. Brice

S. Evans, who has been trying to find a Catholic priest to waste time on the cranks who gathered in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday night to bravely throw stones at the far away Pope.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CUBRENCY is given to the report that the young Dake of Newcastle has become a Catholic. He is 24 years of age, and his mother and sisters are already Catholics. The Dake was formerly a ward of Mr. Gladstone. He has been a Ritualist, and

AT the opening of the Centennial Exoffering of a beautiful prayer appropriate to the circumstances. The exposition is in memory of the founding of the city one hundred years ago.

In his last illness the Emperor Frederic was attended by Sisters of the Order of St. Charles Borromeo. One of these was Sister Hedwige, by birth Princess was Sister Hedwige, by birth Princess Radziwiil, The Germania says that the Empresses Augusta and Victoria, as well as the late Emperor, were warm ad-mirers of the Sisters of Mercy and the Gray Sisters.

IT IS said that the new Methodist nuns are to wear a dress fashioned some. what like the habits of Catholic Religious what like the habits of Catholic Religious

of the vote of the electoral college. The party in California pledges itself to support him, but the Convention there was miserable failure, having been very poorly attended.

GENERAL SHERIDAN DEAD.

Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 6 —General Sheridan's death: occurred at 10 20 last evening. Previous to the sudden appearevening. Previous to the sudden appear ance of heart at about 8 30 there had been no premonitions yesterday of an unfavor-able change in his condition. The weather ia his park he built a costly church for Ritualistic services. seemed generally bright and cheerful yesterday. His volce was strong, he took At the opening of the Centennial Ex. position in Cincinnati on the 4th of Jaly, Archbishop Elder was called upon to give the benediction, which he did by the went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9 20 Colonel Sheridan said 'Good night" to his brother and went to the hotel, there hav

brother and went to the hotel, there hav ing been throughout the day no sign whatever of auy unfavorable change in his condition. At 9.30 symp-toms of heart failure suddenly appeared, and Doctors O'Reilly and Mathews who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which the Sisters Mahon and Justinian and the

orders." Cucullus non facit monachum : General's burial,

explicit statement that the bill had been drawn without communication with the Times. Although Mr. Walter had called upon him, there had not been the slight est reference to the bill. I thought the charge so vindictive that it was not worthy of denial. I deny it absolutely, and am amazed that auyone could have been found in this House who would

make it. (Cneers). Sir William Vernon Harcourt-As I understand Mr. Smith to say that he has not seen Mr. Walter I will withdraw the statement.

Mr. Smith-I did not say I have not seen Mr. Walter. (Ironical cheers) I simply deny having consulted him in reference to the bill. (Au uproar occurred amid contending cheers and cries of "Ob, oh?" Mr. Smith continued speaking, but his voice was insudthle.

The Chair appealed to the members for order. Mr. Smith then resumed his speech in a slow and emphatic manner.

THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Gladstone, recurring to the amend-ment, held that the House ought to know whether the judges would refuse to con sider malicious and trivial charges. If they had power to do so, the fact was virtually excluded from the bill. Mr. Goschen contended that the power

to refuse to enquire into irrelevant topics was inherent in the messure. Mr. Labouchere said the Government

they did not dare to alter a word in the bill without the permission of Mr. Walter. It was admitted that Mr. Walter had visited Mr. Smith on the morning of the day on which the latter announced the bill.

Mr. Smith-That is not true.

Cries of "Withdraw, withdraw," came from the Opposition benches, and the Chairman a ked, "Does the gentleman withdraw the expression ?"

Mr. Smith-I do. Mr. Labouchere then said he would not dwell upon the incident. (Laughter.) Mr. Ritchie repeating, on behalf of Mr. Smith, that Mr. Walter called after the

bill had been framed, THE COLLUSION QUESTION AGAIN. Mc. Labouchere retorted :-Doubtless it is convenient for the leader of the Govern-

new case. Mr. Chamberlain repeated his state-

covenant had been entirely and absolutely

the eve of an inquiry, had pronounced the etters forgeries.

Mr. Gladstone-I said I was justified in concluding that there was a motive for the remarkable way in which the letters were thrown into the shade. Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone's

remarks were most improper. Mr. Reid offered an amendment that

the commission enquire into the charges only so far as they bear upon charges and allegations against members of the House. Mr. Smith had said the inclusion of out side persons in the enquiry was irrelevant. Mr. Smith's friend, Mr. Walter, had not wished other than members included until he visited Mr. Smith, when he saw that

the only chance of escaping disgrace and averting the ruln of the Times was to get a roving enquiry regarding persons over whom members have no control. Mr. Matthews said the enquiry was not

into the conduct of members, but into their capacity as members of an outside organization. Mr. O'Donnell, in a published letter, had said that Frank Byrne was only the agent of guiltier and wickeder persons.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor-Does the hon. gentleman insinuate that O Donnell meant us? (Ories of "Order" and "Hear.") The Speaker called Mr. O'Connor to order.

Mr. Matthews said his remark conveyed

an instruction againt no one. Sir William Harcourt said the Opposition was at last beginning to detect the real meaning of the bill. The object was, not to give the Parnellites a chance to clear themselves, but to inquire into a political organization. Mr. Healy said he believed the changes

in the bill were the result of Mr. Walter' visit to Mr. Smith. Mr. Balfour admitted that the Cabinet,

THE COLLUSION QUESTION AGAIN.AIT. Deficit a matther in at the Ostinet,
at its meeting on July 11, had decided to
include the words "and others," If Mr.
Bornenient for the leader of the Govern-
ment to put the hon, gentleman up toAIT. Baltour aumittee in at the Ostinet,
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Smith, in announcing to the House the
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Several cerical visitors have been here
other distinguished visitors we have hadClose related to the unity, and its
close related to the members of the
nobility of the same name.Is convenient for the leader of the Govern-
ment to put the hon, gentleman up toSmith, in announcing to the House the
reference of the matter to a commission,Several cerical visitors have been here
other distinguished visitors we have hadClose related to the unity, and its
close related to the members of the
nobility of the same name.
There are said to be 200,000 practical
colored Catholics in the United States

Mr. Chamberlain repeated his state-ment that he would have been giad if the range of the proposed inquiry had been limited, but he said he had never suggested a limit reagrding neroons. a limit regarding persons. Mr. Giadstone said the Government's and Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., closed the exercises of the day by preaching an Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone, on followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

DIOCESAN RETREAT.

The retreat for the clergy opens Monday evening and will finish on Saturday. It will be conducted by Rev. Father Con-nolly, S.J. Preparations have been made to furnish rooms for twenty priests at the parochial and Episcopal houses, which are now connected by a covered arcade and veranda lately constructed. By the purchase of these two commodious houses His Lordship has provided ample accom-modation for all the diocesan clergy attending retreats and conferences

THE ST LEONARD ESTATE, ASHBURNHAM. This very valuable and handsome pro perty, situated in the very best locality church or public institutions, now belongs by purchase to the diocese. In order to secure funds to pay for it and to erect at once an hospita! (which is now a matter of necessity, as Catholics are excluded from the only hospital at present here) the bishop disposed of a field at the other end of the town on which taxes had been paid for nearly fifty years. The field was surveyed into seventy two town lots, sixty two of which have been sold by auction, leaving ten more to be dispose of. The proceeds of the sale will be applied towards paying for St. Leonard's estate and erecting a St. Joseph's hospital, which the bishop declares shall be open to all without distinction of creed, color or nationality. This is the true way to preach and practice Christian charlty, and already liberal-minded Protestant gentlemen, ashamed of the bigotry of the Nicholl's establishment, have promised to help the new institution inaugurated by Catholic charity. The Sisters of St. Joseph from Toronto and 11 milton have visited the grounds and expressed them-selves as well pleased with the property and its beautiful surroundings.

dead i While thronged on high, the moon's un-troubled ray Looks down, as earthly hopes are passing thus away.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE has arrived in London to express the Pope's desire that public opinion be roused against the African slave trade. Concerted action is required among European nations, as the slave trade is increasing rather than diminishing. The Pope's information comes from missionaries who are on the ground. It is desired by the Holy Father to include all Christian people in the movement to repress the trade, a great portion of which takes place within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanz bar. It is reported that Bishop Clifford,

of Clifton, England, will be made a Car dinal. He is of ancient family, and is close related to the members of the

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Carlow

Carlow. United Ireland says :--It is the very irony of fate that blocd bespattered Judge O'Brien should be presented with a pair of white gloves at the very first assizes he went--that of Carlow (on July 3:d). The Judge, whose scent for blood is so keen, was put into an exceedingly evil humor by the untoward presentation. In despair of accounting for the crimeless condition of accounting for the crimeless condition of Carlow he attributed it to Carl, w's There was an election for Carlow a short time ago. How was it that this omnipo-tent and beneficent resident gentry did not produce their candidate and let us know how much affection the men of know how much affection the men of Carlow bear them as compared with the National Lesgue? The chief of the 'resident gentry' whom Judge O'Brien complimented is Mr. Art Mc. McMurrough Kavanagh. His thieving rackrents have been cut down forty, fity, and sixty per cent. In the Land Courts. The reduction in Mr. Kavanagh's rent-roll is usably a more asticfactory evaluaroll is possibly a more satisfactory explan-tion of the crimeiseness of Curlow than the fact that Mr. Kavanagh designs to perfume the country with his aristocratic

Queen's County.

At Maryborough Assizes, on July 10th, Mr. Loyd Vaughan, Grandmaster of the Orange Lodge in the King's County, was awarded £50 damages in an action for libel against the Midland Tribune, a Nationalist jurnal published at Parsons. Nationalist journal, published at Parsons-town. The sibel complained of referred to the plaintiff's conduct on the bench, imputing in effect that he was corrupt and partial in his decisions.

Westmeath.

A patriotic Irish mother in Westmeath. A Mrs. Arthur, whose husbard is a mem-ber of the National Lesgue of that dis trict, recently gave birth to three sons, and immediately named them respectively Charles Stewart Parnell, William O'Brien, and Michael Davitt Arthur.

Louth.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, has appointed the Rev. Patrick Segrave, C. C., Ardee, to be C. C., St. Peter's, Drogheda, vice Rev. Charles McEvoy, C C., who is appointed P. P., of Tynan, county Armach. county Armagh,

Cork.

On Monday, July 9, Robert Cambridge, Sheriff's officer, with his assistants, accom-panied by some policemen from Bandon, proceeded to the townland of Oashelmore for the purpose of recovering possession of a holding in the occupation of a tenant named Deuis Reardon, the property the Messre. Beamish, who live in the immediate vicinity. The farm comprises eighty acres, at the yearly rent of $\pounds 35$; it is in the farm comprises is situated four or five miles to the west of Bandon, in the parish of Desert. Proceedings were taken at the Bandon Janu serv Quarter Sessions for a year's rent, to September, '86, and a decree of possession obtained. Various attempts were made obtained. Various attempts were made to effect a settlement, but without success. The tenant (Reardon) went to America a few years ago, leaving his wife and five children in charge of the farm. Possession was about being taken at the end of July, when the law came into operation relating to the mode of procedure according to to the mode of procedure regarding the carrying out of evictions. A six months' notice was served, constituting the tenant a caretaker, in pursuance of which a decree was obtained at the Bandon Petty Sessions, to execute which the bailiffs party visited the premises on July 9 h. There was no opposition offered. Only a few persons were present. The furniture and effects and the family were put out, and possession was handed over to the land-lord.

lord. On July 11th, a posse of police accom-panied by a number of bailiffs, startled the peaceful village of Annascul by appear-ing armed to the teeth. They seized the cattle of a respectable farmer and Poor-law Guardian of the district, named Mr. Michael Clasey, under a warrant of dis-traint. The landlord is the Rev. Courtney Vernon, of Suffolk, England; and the agent is Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, Grand Jury Secretary.

Kerry.

and dismissed the case.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

HER PROGRESS, HER INFLUENCE, HER SPIRIT, HER SPECIAL SIGNIFICENCE IN

labor. Three men, named John Master-son, Patrick Clohesy, and Thomas Goote, of Kiliruh, were charged, at the prosecu-tion of Constable William Fagan with assult and attempted rescue on the hight the result of the Ayr Burghs election was obarged the people of the streets with their truncheons. Mr. Hillard, solicitor, appeared for the accased. Captain Wales barged the people of the streets with their truncheons. Mr. Hillard, solicitor, appeared for the accased. Captain Wales would sentence Masterson to three month, with hard labor. The case gainst Goote, who is already undergoing ban of three months for cheering the Plan of Campaign and William O'Brien, was aljourned, and the case against Goote, was also sentenced to three month-ith hard labor, and two men named Me abor, for attacking each other and the abor, for attacking each other and the plator, for attacking each other and the plator. THIS COUNTRY. To turn to the Catholic Church in To turn to the Catholic Church in America, all observers remark its great development here, the rapid increase in number of its adherents, its growth in wealth and influence, the firm yet gentle hand with which it brings heter ogeneous populations under the control of a common faith and discipline, the ease with which it adapts itself to new conditions and organizes itself to new ease with which it adapts itself to new conditions and organizes itself to every part of the country. It is not a thing to enter new fields, to bend one's self to unaccustomed work, and to struggle for the right to live in the midst of a generation heedless of the good and mindful only of the evil which has been associated with one's life. And this is assoicated with one's life. And this is what the Catholic Church in America Antrim. Belfast is at last to be made a "city." Mr. Sexton's efforts in this direction have been brought to a successful issue. In answer to a fresh question of his, the leader of the House of Commons said that, "as there was no difficulty in the way a charter would be issued in due course." The civil pride of the "Northern Athens" should now be satisfied, and it is to be hoped that the success which has attended Mr. Sexton's labors in the matter will meet with an adequate reward. has had to do, and has done with a success which recalls the memory of the spread of Caristianity through the Roman Empire. It counts its members here by millions, while a hundred years ago it counted them by thousands, and

ago it counted them by thousands, and its priests, churches, schools, and insti-tutions of charity it reckons by the thousands while then they could be counted hardly by tens And public opin-ion, which was then hostile, is no longer so in the same degree. Prejudice has not indeed ceased to exist, for where there is a question of religion of society of Mr. Sexton's labors in the matter will meet with an adequate reward. The mail account from Ireland an-nounce a tame Twelfth of July in Belfast. The "Brethren" held their customary notsy gatherings, but they do not seem to have been favored by the number of dis-tinguished sympathisers from the other side of the Channel they had announced with agood deal of flourish. Lord George Adolphus Godolphin (Osborne)-by cour-tesy of the Feudal "Herald's Court" styled "Marquess of Carmarthen,"-the eldest son of the Dake of Leefs, and who is just about twenty five years of age, went over from England to help to stiffan the backbones of the demonalized legion-artes of Mayor Saunderson; and as he was Indeed ceased to exist, for where there is a question o' religion, of society, of politics, even the fairest minds fail to see things as they are, and the multitude, it may be supposed, will never become impartial; but the tendency of our life and of the age is opposed to bigotry, and as we lose faith in the justice and effi as we lose faith in the justice and effi cacy of persecution, we perceive more clearly that true religion can heither be defended nor propagated by violence and intolerance, by appeals to sectarian bitterness and national hatred. And by none is this more sincerely acknowl edged or more deeply feit than by the Catholics of the United States, And the special significance of our

the backbones of the demoralized legion-aries of Mayor Saunderson; and as he was the only one of the Hign Mightinesses they had to show, the "Brethren" forth with elected him Grand Master and High special significence of our AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORY is not found in the phases of our life

is not found in the phases of our life which attract attention and are a com-mon theme for declamation, but it lies in the fact that our example proves that the Caurch can thrive where it is neither interaction for the second of the second Cockalorum of all the Orangemen in the world ! The election must be very flattering to the "Brethren" in general, especially up in Ontario "and parts adja cent." It will not add to their equanim-ity to overhaul their English histories and to find there that the creations of the protected nor persecuted, but is simply left to itself to menage its own affairs and to do its work. Such an experiment had never been made, when we became an independent people, and its success is of world-wide import, because this is Carmarthen and Leeds titles were made in the time of the Stuart, and were the wages paid by the Euglish Crown for the the modern tendency and the position towards the Church which all the nations will sooner or later assume, just as they all will be forced finally to accept popular rule.

wages paid by the Euglish Crown for the dirty work of the Godolphin Ministry, one of the most disreputable and dishonest cliques England ever produced. The "Brethren" in Canada are to be commis serated. They had been just relieved from the load of Lansdowne; and now the "High Old Boys" in Belfast, saddle them with a Godolphin descendant of the worst time of the Stuart regime. Irish Nation-alists will remember his father, the pres-ent Dake of Leseds, while in the House of Commons, previous to succeeding to the Peerages as one of the most virulent Tory enemice of Ireland. Fermanach. The great underlying principle of democracy—that men are brothers, and have equal rights, and that God c'othes the soul with freedom—is a truth taught by Christ, is a truth proclaimed by the Church; and the faith of Christians in this principle, in spite of hesitations and misgivings, of opnomitions and abuit misgivings, of oppositions and obstacles and inconceivable difficulties, has finally given to it its modern vigor and benefi ent power. At the Swanlinbar Petty Sessions, on

The spirit of love and mercy, which is The spirit of love and mercy, which is the spirit of Christ, breathes like a heavenly zephyr through the whole earth, and under its influence the age is moved to attempt greater things than hitherto have seemed possible. Never July 10 h, Captain McTiernan and Mr. Harper, R M's, heard a case under the Coercion Act, at the suit of Andrew Veitch against Owen and Margaret Collins, hus against Owen and Margaret Collins, hus band and wife, for taking forcible posees-sion of a house and lands from which they were evicted on the 27th May last. Mr. Alexander, solicitor, Enniskillen, aphitherto have seemed possible. Never before has sympathy among men been so widespread; never has the desire to so wheepread; never has the desire to come to the relief of all who suffer pain or wrong been so general or so intelli-gent. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to visit the sick, seems now com-paratively a little thing. Our purpose is to create a social condition in which none shall lack food or clothing or shelter; following the divine commend. Mr. Alexander, solicitor, Eaniskillen, ap-peared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hal-pin, solicitor, Cavan, appeared for the defence. Mr. Hearn, sub sheriff of Ferdefence. Mr. Hearn, sub sheriff of Fer-managh, gave evidence that he executed the decree of the county court judge and gave over possession to the plaintiff. Jas. Kicks, balliff, gave evidence as to the clearing out of the premises of furniture following the divine command : "O Israel thou shalt not suffer that there be a begand cattle, but on cross examination the sheriff and all the other officials had to gar or a pauper within thy boarders." Kindness to slaves ceased to be a virtue admit that they left the door open, and that the evicted woman, who was very for us when we abolished slavery; and we for us when we abolished slavery; and we look forward to the day when no man nor woman nor child shall work and still be condemned to a life of misery. That great blot upon the page of history, woman's fate, has partly been erased, and we are drawing near to the time when in the world as in Carist there shall be made no distinction between slave and freeman between man and sick, walked into the house. The bench held that forcible entry was not proved,

THE HOLY WATER FONT.

Just within the entrance of every Catholic church is a font, and this font contains holy water, into which Catho-lics dip their finger and then sign them selves with the sacred sign of the Now what is the water ? who places it

The Catholic Church regards religion as the greatest of sciences, the one above all others to be studied and understood. She therefore considers herself bound to neglect no means whatever which is at all calculated to keep religion always in the thoughts of her people, and no means which is capable of reflecting light upon its mysteries and dogmas. te mysteries and dogmas. We all know by observation and ex-

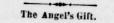
perience that man is prone to sin. This distressing tendency is but the result of manifestation of that corrupted nature which is inherited from Adam Even when the stain of original sin, com Even when the stain of original sin, com-mitted by Adam, our first father, is effaced from our souls by baptism, we fall readily again into actual sin. Men need to be reminded that they must cleanse and with persistent exertions keep clean their souls, if they would dwell during eternity in the presence of a pure God.

But water in the external order, is the But water in the external order, is the element afforded to men which enables them to maintain that exterior cleanli-ness enjoined by God. "I will pour out upon you," says the Almighty God Him-self, "clean water, and you shall be clean."

Therefore the Church, when she makes use of water in baptism or otherwise suggests to us the weakness and defile ent of our nature, and reminds us also of the necessity for spiritual purification.

The priest, while babtizing, shows out wardly by means of the flowing water, and symbolically, the spiritual cleansing and symbolically, the spiritual cleansing which is being accomplished within. The blessed water, which stands in its foot, at the church's threshold, reminds the Christian, as he enters, how pure should be his heart when coming into the temple of the lord, and into the very presence of his God.

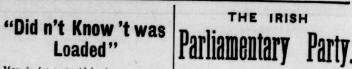
All water should serve to remind us o All water should serve to remind us of the necessity for hearts constantly pure; but the holy Apostle Paul tells us : "Every creature is good that is received with thanksgiving, for it is sanctified by the word of God and by prayer." More over, when mankind fell, and passed consequently under the influence of the powers of hell, lifeless things which had been created for man, and placed at his powers of neil, liteless things which had been created for man, and placed at his disposal, passed with him under certain internal control. The water, therefore, and salt that is in it, are exercised by prayer and ceremonies, and thus with-drawn entirely from the dominion of Satan. Thus blessed and exercised, and devoted particularly to the service of God, holy water is efficacious to promote strength of soul and health of body. These salutary effects flow, not from the water itself as such, but from the prayers of the Caurch, and also from the religious motives and pious sentiment which in each particular case may ccompany its use



One balmy summer evening a young of a limpid strainer evening a young maiden was seated on the grassy margin of a limpid stream, and seeing her own lovely form reflected there as from a mir-row, ste said softly to herself, 'Oh ! that I could always he the merel sould always be thus young and beauti-ful!" A slight blush suffased her cheek fal ! as the was conscious of plaising her own loveliness.

As she eat listlessly gizing into the placid waters, watching the stars reflected there, and the bright moon, accompanied by white fleecy clouds, she heard a rust-

by white fleecy clouds, she heard a rust-ling sound near her and turning baheld a being of transcendent beauty standing there looking wistfally upon her, filling her with surprise and wonder. In gentle accente he addressed her say-ing: "Maiden, ask what thou wilt and it shall be granted thee." She timidly replied : "Grant that I may be ever young and beautifal." He gave a sigh, and then sail: "Maiden, you know not what you ask, for thou wilt need more what you ask, for thou will need more than mortal aid to bear so fatal a gift. Although of priceless value, it ever entails upon its possessor much grief and deep sorrow, for the world is envious of those who possess this gift more than any other, and, no matter what goodness or talents you may have, this will ever detract from "Shouldst thou also desire the inner beauty of the mind, then, like a flower wilt thou unfold that loveliness that com whit incu unrold that loveliness that com-pels the admiration of all, even the most envious and malignant. But personal charms alone fade and die, unless the power of mental beauty shall shine forth from every feature of the physical form, giving it that beauty no artist can ever sint He then approached her, and laying his hand upon her head said, "Go, dear maiden, take the glit thou hast asked, but beware of its fatal consequences, unless wisdom and humility guide and surround thy pathway, for snares will be set for thee and the cold sneers of the many will chill thy warmest love and dampen thy loftiest aspirations." She sat with her head bowed upon her hands, waiting to hear more, then on look-ing up, she found that he was gone and she was left alone with the night and her she was left alone with the night and her own reflections saying, softly, as she wended her way homeward: "So it is. All gifts, like sweetest flowers, have their thorns; one must have love and wisdom who would possess them, if to bless them-selves and the world."



AUGUST 11, 1888.

THE IRISH

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effective blood medicine ever discovered. Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I con-cluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time recistab-lished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the fassitude and debility incident to spring time." J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co.

spring time." J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

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TO THE CLERGY.

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AUGUST 11, 1888.

A Child's Fpitaph.

(Paraphrased from Toute la cently published collection Hugo's posthumous poems.)

BY EUGENE DAVIES. O dear, dead child ! O happy old man envies thee— Thy trim bark sank within th

Thy thin but to sale which the put out to see : Why should the sun appear of why shines the heartless What hast thou done that th should merit death so soo

t II. Soar to the paradise above, who

the tomb-The future, bright with fitful

oft'ner dark with gloom, Has fallen like a plaything from too weak to bear The weight of all those years their burden of despair !

III. Where has the dear, dead che

the mother weeps all day, Yon bird, sweet-winged tenor, joyous roundelay : The mother says. "My darling

in the churchyard lies !" The birdie sings : "No ! No-sh nestle in the skies ! CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, - ONT.

Written for the Catholic Re HOW A SCHOOLMASTER A CATHOLIC.

LETTER XIX

In this, my last letter, I will some of those practices and the Church that are particular ious to Christians of the perfec ical type. Most of them are, those "monstrous superstition during the "Dark Ages," were by an ignorant but designing pr and which for so many kept all Christendom in me spiritual debasement. Exact those "monstrous superstition baye not been able to find out; of them mer notified by the find out; of them may possibly be encou a few Catholic customs and t roticed, that are ridiculed by tants.

tants. All Catholics make the sign cross, and at the same time in Blessed Trinity. It is called th the Son of Man. It is a public p of faith in the Holy Trinity. a Unitatian can object to i Catholics to continue in the Catholics to continue in th tice of Hely Church, fre foundation must make the sig cross. Tertullian at the end second century, said : "We of ourselves with the sign of the you demands law for these p you demands law for these p taken from the Scripture, we find one there; but we must that 'tis tradition that has establis custom that has authorized th faith that has made then observed." (Du Pin). "Let u schamed of the cross of Christ," Cyril of Jerusalem, "sign it on the forehead, that the devils the royal standard may fly far the the forehead, that the devils, the royal standard, may fly far tre-make this sign, when thou es-drinkest, sittest, liest, riseth, s workest, in a word, in every (Butier). St. John Chrysostun "Let us carry about the cross of as a crown, and let no one bluss sign of salvation. By it is thing done: the cross is empl a person in religion is reget thing done: the cross is empl a person in religion is reger or fed with the mystical or ordained; whatever else it done, this ensign of victory is ev ϵent ; therefore we have it in our paint it on our walls and w make it on our fathered make it on our foreheads always carry it devoutly in our (Butler). Collier seems to this the custom is primitive. He has Fuller has likewise two argume prove Cromwell no Papist, Fi used no 'superstitious crossing. used no 'superstitious crossing of self.' But if msking the sign closs be a supertitious usage, bistorian insinuates, then all the

n. But Cromwell



MACKINAC

Justice Harrison, addressing the grand jury on the opening of the Kerry Sum-mer Assizes, on July 11th, said there were but two or three cases to be submitted to them of a median them, of an ordinary nature.

The presecution and conviction of Mr. Richard Latchford, J. P., under the Coer-cion Act, is the general subject of comment in Traiee. It is the universal opinion that the Act was stretched in his case, and that the prosecution should never have been brought under it. The fact also that Mr. Cecil Roche, R M, was ment in Tralee. It is the universal one of the adjudicating "Removables" is a still further subject for comment, and when it is remembered that Mr. Latch ford was one of these gentlemen who, in common with the popular feeling of Tralee, condemned the brutal conduct of Mr. Roche at public meetings and other-wise, after the brutal baton attack follow-ing the trial of Mr. E. Harrington M. P., his taking part in Latchford's trial looks wather indeent rather indecent.

Limerick.

Oa July 13th, Mr. F. Hobson, subsheriff of the county, with balliffs and police, carried out three evictions in the neighborhood of New Pallas, under the seventh clause of the Land Act. The first tenant, Patrick Elligott, a lesscholder, reduced by the Land Commissioners to $\pounds 150$ Mr. Conway Dobbs, Barrister at

also dispossessed, and Emergencymen put in possession. Thomas Ryan, who holds under the Erasmus Smith's School Trusts, was also dispossessed under the same act.

Clare.

At Kilrush, on July 9 h, a special Coer-clon Court was held before Capt. Welch and Mr Hodder, R M's. Two men, named McDernev and Galvin, from the neighborhood of Kilrush. were prosecuted for groaning Constable Cronin and other during the quarter sessions. For the de-fence it was stated that Constable Cronin

At Monaghan, on Saturday, July 7th, Justice Holmes eat in the Crown Court, and opened the commission for the county. When the grand Jury had been sworn by Mr. Robert Murdock, Clerk of sworn by Mr. Robert Murdock, Clerk of the Crown, Judge Holmes said-"Str Orvil Foster and gentlemen of the grand j 17, 1 am happy to say that as far as the criminal business is concerned, you have nothing to do. You, of course, have had some fixed duties to perform. It is grati-fying to know that in this county at present there is not a single criminal case to go before the court. I don't know whether it was in anticipation of this that your numbers are so small. However, if it has not interfered with the discharge of

Monaghan.

Fermanagh.

Antrim.

your fiscal business that is not material. The high sheriff of the county, in accordance with a usual custom, has presented me with a pair of white gloves. I hope I hop that this will continue, and that future jadges will have the same honor conferred upon them."

Sligo.

Oa Friday, July 13th, the Mayor of Sligo, Mr. P. A. McHugh, was arrested under the Coercion Act, on a warrant charging

the Official Act, on a warrant charging him with having wrongfully and without legal anthority, used intimidation towards Thos. Kulgallen, John Sexton, Thomas Kearney, and John May, of Templeboy, in consequence of their having done an act which they had a legal right to do, namely, take portion o, an evicted farm, as conserve, at a place acid Docement. £150 Mr. Conway Dobbs, Barrister at Law, London, is the present landlord of the farm. A sub-tenant of Elligott was leo discovered Formation of one Patrick Golden. The defendant was further Golden. The occupation of one Patrick Golden. The defendant was further charged with publishing same in the Sligo *Champion*, of which he is the registered proprietor, on the 30 h of June, with a proprietor, ou the 30th of June, with a view of unlawfully inciting certain per-sons to wilfully and without legal author-ity, use intimidation towards the afore-mentioned persons. Mr. McHugh was brought before Mr. Removable Molony, R M, and District-Inspector Hickson, at the Courthouse. Having been formally charged with intimidation, Mr. McHugh was bound over to attend at next Petty Sessions Court in Sligo. Mr. McHugh's arrest caused considerable excitement in Sligo.

Sligo.

called the accused "rascally scoundrels," and would not allow them to proceed. The defendants were sentenced to a fort-night's imprisonment each, with hard

share become less frequent, and in war men have become more humane and merciful. -Bishop Spalding, in Washington Union.

For removing dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded and gray hair to its original color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, glossy, and silken appearance.

THE BEST WAY TO REPAIR STRENGTH and THE BEST WAY TO REFAIR STRENGTH and increase the bodily substance is to invigor-ate the stomach and improve the circula-tion with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultan-eously with the disappearance of indiges-tion it relieves that morbid despondency, and the nervousness which are as much the product of dyspepsia as the weakness of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no equal.

it has no equal.

A Correct Statement

A Correct Statement is made by Miss Jane Rutherford, of Nelles Corners, Ont., who writes—"I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for Dyspepsia and find it to be the best remedy I ever tried." B. B. B. is sold by all dealers at one dollar per bottle.

one dollar per bottle. THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT —Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recom-mending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Com-plaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recom-mended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite

taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quit relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

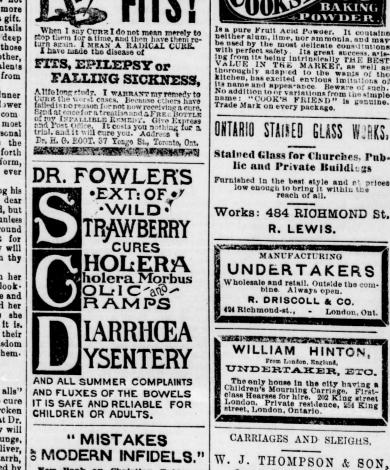
Summer Travel

is usually subject to dangerous and sudden attacks of bowel complaints, diarrheea, dysentery, etc., caused by change of food and water. The sovereign remedy and surest sufeguard against all such trouble is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Never travel without it. Never travel without it.

As A HEALING, SOOTHING application for cuts, wounds, bruises and sores, there is nothing better than Victoria Carbolic

Sensible People

will have nothing to do with "cure alls" -medicines that are advertised to cure everything from a chilblain to a troken neck. Read the list of diseases that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure : Affections of the throat and lungs incipient consumption, disordered liver, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, ulcers, tumors, and swellings caused by scrofula and bad blood ; fever and ague scrotula and bad blood; lever and ague and dropsy. This seems like a cure all but it is not. This great "Discovery" will really cure all these complaints simply because it *purifies the blood* upon which they depend and build up the weak places of the body. By druggists.



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CELEBRATED THE tians in Tertullian's time were tip POWDER. With su no prayers for him after his death, fore he was no Papist. But if p for the dead imply Popery, then m Is a pure Fruit Acid Powder. It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, aris-ing from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKEY, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: "COOK'S FRIEND" is genuine. Trade Mark on every package. the primitive Caurch, but our Re tion was Popish too; for durin greatest part of the reign of Edwa prayer for the dead was part of a urgy, as will be further observed watas." (vcl. v. p. 73). The Pro Blunt, tco, in Key to Cat. (p. 75) p the practice. He says: "The sig cross is used at Baptism—marked the forebased to rest." ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches, Pub. lic and Private Buildings

the forehead-to signify that the baptized, being made a member of d is made partaker of Christ's deat the benefits derived from it. Als solemn token that the person must be ashamed of Christ crucified 'banner' the cross is. It is also us other occasions when anything is blesset apart for holy use. We may u set apart for holy use. We may us sign of the cross, when saying our ers, or when tempted to sin, to re ourselves of the sufferings and le Christ, of our union within, and c duties as Christians and bearers of Cross." By this token the prin Christians were known: by it their cendants are known to day. Prayers for the dead are not a m

val addition to the practice of the Ch Christians have prayed for the dead the very first. Their scriptural au ity for it is (II. Mach. 46): "It is t the very first. Their scrip ity for it is (II. Mach. 46): fore a holy and wholesome thoug pray for the dead, that they may posed from their sins." Those deny the canonical worth of the Ma bees cannot shake its historical authority as showing the practice of the J And this practice, which Jesus never demned, is still maintained by Jews. It has also been the praot the Church; and she constant inhabited by the Spirit of Truth, c not possibly have erred in a matter important. "Wherefore also does important. "Wherefore also does pray for his soul, and begs for him in interim refreshment, and in the resurrection companionship and of on the anniversary days of his fail asleep." (Tertullian De Mon. N. "Suppose her married to a second 1 band, thou wilt pray for thy husban the new one and the old, (orabis maritis tuis, novo et vetere)" ("Give to his soul the holy myster with pious affection let us beg rest AUGUST 11, 1888.

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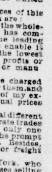
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A Child's Fpitaph.

(Paraphrased from Toute la Lyre, a re-cently published collection of Victor Hugo's posthumous poems.) BY EUGENE DAVIES.

O dear, dead child ! O happy child ! the old man envies thee— Thy trim bark sank within the port ere it

Thy thin bark such the port ere in put out to see : Why should the sun appear once more— why shines the heartless moon ? What hast thou done that thus thy life should merit death so soon ?

and which for so many centuries kept all Christendom in mental and spiritual debasement. Exactly what those "monstrous supersuitons" are, I have not been able to find out; but some of them may possibly be encountered, if a few Catholic customs and tenets be roticed, that are nidicaled by Protes-tants. All Catholics make the sign of the Blessed Trinity. It is called the Sign of the Son of Man. It is a public profession of faith in the Holy Trinity. Who but a Unitatian can object to it? But catholics to continue in the prac-tice of Holy Church, from her foundation must make the sign of the cross. Tertullian at, the end of the second century, said : "We often sign All Catholics make the sign of the cross, and at the same time invoke the Blessed Trinity. It is called the Sign of the Son of Man. It is a public profession of faith in the Holy Trinity. Who but a Unitarian can object to it? But Catholics to continue in the prac tice of Holy Church, from her foundation must make the sign of the cross. Tertullian at the end of the second century, said : "We often sign ourselves with the sign of the cross : if second century, said : "we often sign ourselves with the sign of the cross; if you demands law for these practices, taken from the Scripture, we cannot find one there; but we must answer, that its tradition that has established them, that 'its tradition that has established them, custom that has authorized them and faith that has made them to be observed." (Du Pin). "Let us not be sebamed of the cross of Christ," said St. Cyril of Jerusalem, "sign it openly on the forehead, that the devils, seeing the royal standard, may fly far trembling; make this sign, when thou eatest or drinkest, sittest, liest, riseth, speakest, worktest, in a word, in every action" (Butter). St John Chrysostum said : "Let us carry about the cross of Christ as a crown, and let no one blush at the sign of salvation. By it is every, thing done : the cross is employed it a person in religion is regenerated, or fed with the mystical food, or ordained ; whatever else is to be-done, this ensign of sictory is ever pre-sent; theretore we have it in our houses, make it on our walls and windows, make it on our forcheads, and always carry it devoutly in our hearts" (Butter). Collier seems to think that custom that has authorized them and

his soul. Give the heavenly sacraments, his soul. Give the heavenly sacraments, let us follow the nephew's soul with our oblations" (St. Ambrose, De ob. val. n. 56). "The universal Church has had the custom to pray for the dead (Universa pro defunctis ecclesia supplicate consue-vit)" (St. Aug.) "Supplications for the spirits of the departed are not to be omitted (Non sunt praetermittendae supplicationes pro spiritibus mortuo. rum)" (Id.). On this subject Collier has (vol. v., p. 284): But the argument (Bucer's) seems to proceed stronger the other way: for since prayer for the dead is nowhere condemned in Scripture, the authority of the Church appears a very this volume, is not left to the reader, but has been undertaken with the view of oringing every expression, as far possi-ble, into harmony with the Book of Com-mon Prayer and Anglican Divinity." On page 126, of this book there is: "The second is; to ask God that those pure and blessed ones may use and interorde page 126, of this book there is: "The second is; to ask God that those pure and blessed ones may pray and intercede for us, who would not only desire our perfection; but, also, if it was the Divine will that it should be so, that we might attain a far higher position than that which they have: and to beseech Him, that His holy Angels, as "minis. tering spirits" may aid us in the midst of our struggles and trials, and especi ally that they may guard us in our last hour from the powers of darkness." How close this may be to the original I cannot say, but in "the process of adaptation" there has likely been a little circumlo-cution. Scupoli, probably like all Catho-lics, asked the saints to ask Him; but after all it is several removes from Mr. Palmer's "reformed" position, and He must be grieviously shocked to see the tendency to a "superstitious" backslid-ing of his brethren. On the parts this ubject Collier (Vol. V., p. 393) has a this subject Collier (Vol. V., p. 393) has a very sensible paragraph: "Notwith-standing this reasoning, it is certain that angels have part of the administration of our Saviour's kingdom assigned them; and that they are concerned in the presidency and guardianship of the laithful. Thus we are taught by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, that "they are all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." And may it not be part of their employment to inspect the behaviour, to report the devotions, and intercede in behalt of their charge? If it be said that God Almight is omnipotent, and needs no information; to this it may be answered, he is omnipotent too, and therefore, has no need of the minister for such the

information; to this it may be answered, he is omnipotent too, and therefore, has no need of the ministry of angels to assist Him in His government, and protect His Church, asd yet the Scripture acquaints us that He is pleased to make use of them for this last purpose. It is hard for us to pronounce upon the extent of an angel's commission or to what charit-able offices their own benevolence may carry them. It is true St. Paul mentions "one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jeaus," But then, by the next verse it is plain, he means a medisequence of praying for the dead. And the dread of being launched into purga-tory is no doubt the covert reason why Protestants object so stubburgle Protestants object so stubbornly against the practice of the Church. But why do next verse it is plain, he means a medi-ator of redemption, and not a mediator of intercession, so far as to exclude all the practice of the Church. But why do they hold religious services at a funeral ? The man is dead: his fate is fixed. Where is the Scriptural warrant for the sermon of paregyric that invariably avouches him to be happy in heaven ? As careful practitioners of Protestant eschatology, the first brood of Puritans were more consistent than their present representatives; they took a man off and others. For every one who solicits his others. For every one who solicits his neighbor's happiness, and recommends him to God in his devotions, may be said to be a mediator in a lower sense. Now such instances of chaity are not only here the dury of the set of the set. only lawful; but are the duty of one Christian towards another. And that an argel is barred the liberty of such friendly application, is more than Bucer has proved."

Entrees
For the set of Many people consider "confession to a priest" as a very humiliating and un-necessary ordeal, and the "priestly absolution" that follows it, a scandalous sign of the cross, we may use the sign of the cross, we may use the sign of the cross, we may use the solution of the cross, we may use the solution of the cross of the solution of the cross of the factor of the cross." By this we may not a solution of the cross of the factor of the cross." By this we may not a solution of the cross of the factor of the factor of the factor of the cross." By this we may not a solution of the cross of the factor of the factor of the factor of the cross." By this we may not a solution of the cross of the factor of the facto practice of the Church. "In his time (Origen's) sins were confessed to the priests" (Du. Pin.) "The practice of private confession, and absolution, she (E Ch.) never abolished" (Palmer vol. I, p. 518). "Now since private confess-sion was thus customary in the ancient Church, since there was a person particularly appointed for this purpose, we must conclude it was then thought a very serviceable expedient" (Collier vol. v.

variance with its clear literal significance, I cannot discover: all the "evangelical" commentators, whose works I have con-sulted, either skip over it as if it were something of no consequence whatever, or nullify it by an explication that reduces it to an absurdity. J. P. T.

THE CAT HOLIC RECORD.

A NEEDLESS AND SILLY ACT OF AN EPISCOPALIAN PRELATE.

Bishop Potter in the matter. It may be considered also in very ques-tionable taste for a bishop of a reformed Church to inform the Archbishop of Parls in what purports to be a friendly letter, that excommunicated persons living in his archdiocese are "faithful priests and lay-men," when the writer knows perfectly well that they are not so regarded by the archbishop. In controversial com munications only, are such expressions permissible in the correspendence be tween ecclesiastics of opposing commun-ions. Bishop Coxe has a great deal to say about the Gallican liberties and their extinction by the encroachments of the Latin Christianity, which may not tend to soothe the archbishop's feelings, if he notices the letter at all; but the point we have already raised suffices to show that he has violated good teste headen have already raised suffices to show that he has violated good taste, besides doing a needless and silly act.

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Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor :-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named dis-ease. By its timely use thousands of hope-less cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any ef our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Tor onto, Ont.

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daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness. Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recom-mend your preparation as the best hair.

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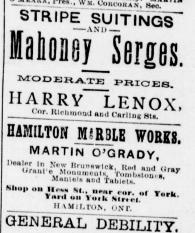
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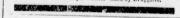
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F. B. LEYS, Manager. OFFICE - Opposite City Hall, Richmon Street, London, Ontario.

Now is it the demand is to great the A chiand Lassie Cigar? Why con-tomers fuse any other Brand? Why is it other c., can be be be be be be to be to be to far to seek. I manufacturers, H. McKar & Co., L. on, have by straight dealing won the confidence of the be tade, and the public may rest assured that the confi-dence will not be abused. The Highland Lassie is made from the finest haven to be set in the best five the base of the best five the ar made in Canada. war made in Canada.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Fravorably known to the public since isso. Church, Chaplel, School, Fire Alarma and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells, Chinese and Peals for CHURGHES, Colleges, Tower COCKS, etc. Fully warranted; matsfaction guar-anteed, Send for price and catalogue, HY. MCSHANE& CO., BALTINGE, Md, U. S. Mention this paper.

O. M. B. A.

Official Notice. Grand Secretary's Office,

London, June 25th, 1888. To the Members of the C. M. B. A., Canada BROTHERS:-You are hereby officially notified that the next convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic

Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held in the city of Toronto, Ont., commencing on the second Tuerday of August, 14th, 1888, at nine o'clock a. m. Railway certificates for reduced fares to the Convention have been sent to all our Grand Council chices and Branch Repredons are given, which must be complied

Officers and representatives not having received their certificates before this date, July 31, will kind'y notify the Grand Secretary, and duplicates will be sent. Yours fraternally,

D. J. O'CONNOR, Grand President, SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

Officers and representatives to the Grand Council Convention, Toronto, are requested by the Grand Secretary to bring their C. M. B. A. constitutions with

Assessment No. 10 was issued on August Asservement No. 10 was issued on August 3rd. It calls for the payment of ten ben-eficiaries—five in New York, two in Pennsylvania, one in Michigan, one in West Virginia and one in Canada.

New Branch.

Branch No. 82 was organized at Kings-bridge, Ont., on July 31st, by M. Corrigan, Eeq, C M. B. A. Deputy. It starts with fourteen members. The following is the list of afficers : Spiritusl Adviser-Rev. B. Boubat President-Peter J. Neven First Vice-President-Thomas Clare Second Vice-President-Jeremiah Dalton Second Vice President-Jeremiah Dalton Recording Secretary-John Long Assistant Secretary-Michael Kenny Finar clal Secretary-Daniel Sallivan Tressurer-Thomas Stiles Marshel-Christonber Lambertus Guard-Donald Matheson Trustees, Michael Kenny, Jermemiah Dalton, Donald Matheson, John O'Neil and Peter Whitty. Representative to Grand Council, Peter J. Neven.

Windsor, August 2nd, 1888. Received of J. M. Melcche, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, two thousand dollars, in full for beneficiary due Mary Beuglet by ead association on the death of her husband, Henry Beuglet, late a member of said Branch. MARIE BEUGLET. Witnesses C. Benelet, H. C. Glasser ir.

Witnesses, C. Beuglet, H. C. Glaser, jr.

Resolutions of Condolence. At the last regular meeting of St.

At the last regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, No. 54, C. M. B. A., the following resolutions of condolence were presented to Bro. R. Byrne, on the sad loss he has sustained by the accidental death of his son. That Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the son of our worthy and esteemed Chancellor, R. Byrne, be it Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 54, do hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathles to Bro. Byrne and his family in this, their hour of trouble, and trust that they will find controuble, and trust that they will find con solation in Him who willeth all thirgs

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolu tions be presented to Bro. Byrne and family, and also to the cfield organs of this association and to the Montresl Even-ing Post for publication. JOHN FORD, Secretary.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Brother Joseph, who was principal of the schools in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, the schools in Sr. Peter's Hall, Portland, in 1872, arrived here on July 17th, from St. Catharines, Ontario, where he had been teaching for the last nine years. He received a hearty greeting from many of his former pupils, who were delighted to meet the preceptor of their early days. In the evening a complimentary dinner was given in his honor at Washington's din-ing rooms. Mr. John McGowan presided, with the guest of the evening on his right and J. L. Carleton, Esq, on his left. Mr. Timothy O'Brien occuried the vice-chair, and was supported by Mesars. D J Doherty and J. J. Power. The chairman, who dis-charged his duties admirably, in an appro-priate speech proposed the leading toast. Brother Joseph suitably replied, and said he was glad to meet so many of his former pupils. After this there were songs by

he was glad to meet so many of his former pupils. After this there were songs by Meesrs. A. T. Moore, C. J. Tommey, J. McGrath and H. Campbell; recitations by Mesers. R. Connor and J. L. Carleton; reading by J. Mahoney; and speeches by Mesers. R J. Walsh, D. J. Gleeson, Wm. Ferrie, T. Connor, T. Broanaban, P. Marry, Chas. M:Carthy, James Quinn, Philip Granran, Flor. McCarthy, J. F. Gleeson, H. Doherty, J. H. McHugh, Jas. McMonagle, T. M. Ryan and others. At a late hour the assembly broke up after a late hour the assembly broke up after having spent a most erj yable evening. The following morning Brother Joseph left for New York and sailed from there for Davis a late

left for New York and sailed from there for Paris on July 21st. Mc. F. W. Walsh, M. D., formerly of Portland, but now enjoying an excellent practice at Rockville, Connecticut, is spending his bolidays in the Province. The picnic at St. Stephen, July 25th, was largely attended There were excur-

was largely attended There were excur-sion trains from St. George, St. Andrews and this city. Father Dollard has charge of the parish, and as he was formerly stationed here, a large party went down to St. Stephen.

PORT LAMBTON.

The annual picnic held in McDonald's Grove at Port Lambton on Wednesday of last week under the auspices of the Ro-man Catholic Church of that place was very successful. The crowd was not so large as might have been expected, when the fine weather and the well known reputation for excellence enjoyed by picnic of past years held under the sam of past years held under the same auspices, are considered. The genial par ish pricest, Rev. Father Dixon, and his parishoners, made every effort to make the occasion an erjoyable one for those present, and their efforts were eminently successful. A splendid programme of sports and amusements had been provided. A very exciting and interesting game of base ball for a cash prize of S4 was played between the Junior club of Wallaceburg and the Junior club of Port Lambton, and was won by the Wallaceburg club. The same and the Junior club of Port Lambton, and was won by the Wallaceburg club. The Rev. Fathers Williams, of Chatham; Ronan, of Wallaceburg; McKeon, of Bothwell; McGee, of Corunna, and Ville-neuve, of Pain Court, were among the visitors present. In the contest between Messrs. Dan Goodwin and James Beattle, two of the most popules woung men two of the most popular young men of the Port for a beautiful little model of a steamship, Mr. Beattie obtained 282 votes, and Mr. Goodwin, 198. Miss Anna

McDonald, of Marine City, was a lucky winner of the handsome and valuable set of dishes. - Sannia Observer.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

EDITOR CATHOLIC RECORD .- DEAR SIR, -As a contant reader of your most excel-lent and truly Christian paper, I perceive you take a deep interest in all things Catholic, particularly our rising young men of genius and culture, of which class the And the standing is higher than in any the standing is higher than in any the standing of sorrow, and extend to Rev. Dr. of the C.M. B. A., do hereby signify our deepest feeling of sorrow, and extend to Rev. Dr. of the discustion is the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing is higher than in any there is a better staff of professors and the standing of the kind, and that nobody could suffer under it to any distanced all competitors. The resolved, that we, the members of Branch No 55, of the C.M. B. A., do hereby signify our deepest feeling of sorrow, and extend to Rev. Dr. of the state is a but actually of the state of th

ablest man in the county; but it is a subject of regret that the county has lost his services. for when Dr. Mackid returned services. for when Dr. Mackid returned from Europe, a few weeks since, Dr. Evans handed over to him his cld prac-tice, and sought a fieldjof labor elsewhere, locating himself in Lucrosse, Wieconein, followed by the gratitude of his former patients, and the warmest feelings of respectful deference, by a vast number of admiring friends, who wish him all that success that is due to talent an integrity. SUB CRIBER Seaforth, Aug. 7, 1888.

Seaforth, Aug. 7, 1888.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION .-This is the title of a new and extremely useful volume brought out by the publish-ing house of Messrs. Benziger Bros, New York, and sold retail at 25 cents. It contains the Catechism; Devotions and Prayers for Church, School and Home; Hymns; and simple music for mass and other solemnities. A work of this kind was much needed, and a glance over its pages serves to convince us it will, as it ought to have, a large sale amongst those who have charge of Catholic youth.

LOURDES, ITS INHABITANTS, ITS PIL-GRIMS AND ITS MIRACLES-This beauti-fully printed and neatly bound volume is also issued from the above named house, The author is Rev. Richard F. Clarke, S The author is Rev. Richard r. Charke, S J. There is likewise given an account of the apparition at the grotto, and a sketch of Bernadette's subsequent history. It is handsomely illustrated with pictures of the Grotto of Lourdes, the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, as seen from the town, the interior of the Churco, Berna dette Soubirous at the age of fourteen, and the Caurch of Notre Dame de Lourdes. The work is both interesting and instruc-tive in the highest degree. The price is only 75 cents.

> CATHOLIC PRESS. Boston Pilot.

According to the recently published life of Buckshot Forster, that worthy prede-cessor of Balfour erj yed the favor of his cessor of Balfour enjuyed the favor of his sovereign to as great a degree almost as the murderer of Mandeville does. Her Majisty was deeply moved on hearing of his death, but she reserves her fondest ad-miration for the minister who, instead of dying himself, has made her disagreeable subjects die.

The people of Mitcheltsown, County Cork, have started a fund for the memorial which Ireland will build to the mar-tyred patriot, John Mandeville. A numoer of English public associations have eignified their intention to contribute to the work. Among the bodies which have the work. Among the bodies which have passed resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Mandeville, are the Cambidge Liberal Association, the Cam bridge Women's Liberal Association, the Wood Green Liberal Club, London, and the Protestant Home Rule Association of Dublin. The Cambridge Liberals signifi-cantly declare that the fate of John Mandeville "will serve as an additional Mandeville "will serve as an additional incentive to all true Liberals to strive more ardently than ever in the cause of Irish Home Rule."

How our Puritan and British contem. How our Fultan and British contrain poraries would be shocked if the recent Republican National Convention were a Republican National Convention were a meeting, say, to nominate a President of Ireland, or even, if it were a Democratic Convention. If T. P. O Connor had shorted "Foul liar!" at Michael Davitt banners of Meath were assailed by the men of Galway as the Blaine and Gres-hate Mr. Morteith, of Carstairs, once said to me: "In Scotland there are a few Catho ic grandees and a few thousand very poor Catholics; yet there is, somehow, a vitality about Scotch Catholicism which I English." Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. what an argument in favor of England reinvading and "governing with a strong

the latter it is the power of virtue and the means to save his soul. Colorado Catholic.

Colorado Catholle. Next to the Blessed Virgin in height of prerogative is St. John the Baptist, whose feast the Church celebrated June 24th. Although, unlike the Mother of God, he was conceived in sin, he was like her in this, that he was born free from original sin. Humble and mortified, he was full of zeal for the truth. A voice in the wilderness he was unworthy to unitie

was full of zeal for the truth. A voice in the wilderness, he was unworthy to untie the latchets of the Master; and yet when the occasion came he braved the sinful monarch to bis face, fearlessly denounc ing crime in the high places. What a glorious contrast to the time-serving man! What a refreshing exhibition of nobility of charactel! Here, indeed, was immacu-late, uncompromising religion. St, John the Bapitst would not tolerate the spirit that imbues the go called liberal spirit that imbues the so called liberal Catholic. For him to die for the truth Catholic. For him to die for the traun was a glorious duty. Many lessons are taught by the life of the blessed precur-sor, but none more important than those of humility, mortification and courage. of humility, mortification and courage. And perhaps the lesson of mortification should-speak with a peculiar force to the intemperate man, for of temperance societies the saint is the special patron. But for all the life of the saint is full of instruction. N. Y. Catholic Review.

The High Church, Ritualistic wing of

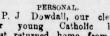
the Eaglish Establishment, resolutely deny that their Church is a State Caurch, deny that their Church is a State Church, or that the reigning Severeign has any authority in spirituals. Yet every Bishop of the Eiglish Church is obliged to subcribe to the following oath: "I — Doctor in Divinity, now elected, confirmed and consecrated Bishop of —, do hereby declare that your Majesty is the ouly supreme gov. ernor of this your realm, an spiritual and ecclesinstical things, as well as in temporal, and that no foreign prelate or potentate has any jurisdiction within this realm; and I acknowledge that I hold the said bishopric, as well the spiritualatics as the temporalities increof, only of your Majesty, and for the same temporalities I do my

and for the same temporalities I do my homage presently to your Majesty. So help me God. God Save Queen Vic-toria." If that is not an express acknowledgment of subjection to the

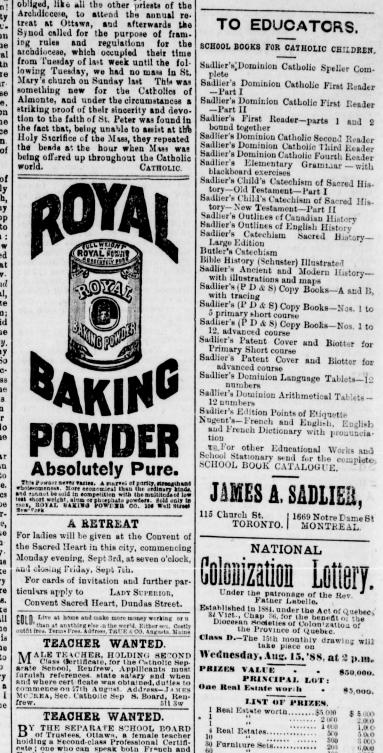
acknowledgment of subjection to the f temporal power, we know not what is We presume, however, these "non natural ecclesisatics put the same inter pretation upon this oath that they do upon the anti-Catholic language of the XXXIX Articles. From Scotland it is pleasant to hear that within the last fifty years no less than sixty churches have been dedicated to G do in honor of Our Lady alone. Considering how poor Scotch Catholics are, this announcement can not fail to be surprising. We all know that St Mar-garet—like Bruce, David, Wallace, Gavin Dunbar—was adevout client of the Mother of God; and that in the ofd Cath olic days, before the dry bones of Presby-f terianism wurped the place of chivalrous terianism usurped the place of chivalrou Scottish Catholicity, the temporal, like the spiritual, life of Scotland was very

different from what it is now. There were no heartless poor laws in old times. Meirose, Jedburgh, Dryburgh, like Roslyn, Steton, and Holyrood—all tell us what Catholicity was. Bat the new life of Catholicity in Scotland is wonderfulls at a second in the transformer. wonderfully vigorous and spring-like. The late Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs, once said to

FROM ALMONTE.



Mr. P. J Dowdall, our clever and popular young Catholic barrister, has just returned home from the far has just returned nome from the far North West, after having spent three weeks on a trip of business and pleasure combined. It is a pleasure to all Catho lics to know that our young friend's business is increasing rapidly and that his



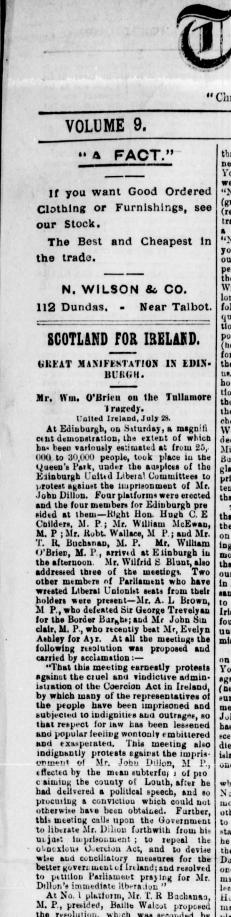
ularity in this section. We may also add that one of his latest and best pro-ductions was the splendid article describing the pastoral visitation of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, which won the encomiums of all Catholic readers of the Gazette. In concluding this item, we may add a word of praise for the proprietors of the Gazette, whose sense of fair play leads them to treat their numerous Catholic readers in the same manner as those outside of the

the same manner as those outside of the Catholic fold.

Catholic fold: A SUNDAY WITHOUT MASS. Owing to the absence of our esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Foley, who was obliged, like all the other priests of the

TEACHER WANTED.

BY A PRIEST IN A TOWN APPLI-B' cants please apply at this office, giving 511-tr sphere extends not only to the limits of the Province of Ontario but to those of the other provinces as well. His abilities as an orator are so well known over the Province that I need TEACHER WANTED. MALE TEACHER, FOR BRANTFORI Separate School, by Aug. 27th. State terms and qualifications -JOHN RYAN, Sec. Box 187, Brantford. 512 1w not here allude to them, but suffice to say that more than once the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD have been charmed by his words of eloquence and GAS METERS. advice. He is a staunch Catholic and has always shown himself ready to lend a helping hand in any matter which he thought would be for the welfare of the All sizes from 3 Lights to 5'0 Lights, send or price list to the manufacturer. JOHN S. MOORE, parish and the Catholic religion in general. Dominion Meter Works, 328 Wortley Road Let us hope that he may be long spared to reap the benefit which he so richly deserves and that in the near London, Ontario. Electricity, Moliere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths future we will have the pleasure o CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. classing him among the foremost mer that Almonte has produced. Mr. P. C. Dowdail, druggist of this town, returned home last week, after J. G. WILSON, LLECTROPATHIST, 820 Dundas Street IT S STOPPED FREE Marrielous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all naves & Neuve Dissass. A Structure of the state of the state of a state of the stat spending a couple of weeks at Montreal, Old Orchard Beach and other places of interest. He was feeling unwell before leaving, but we are gratified to know he has returned home with a ruddy glow on his cheeks. RELIGIOUS RELIGIOUS During the recent visit of the ven-erable and pious Father Malloy, of Ottawa, to our parish, he spoke of the Father Mathew Temperance For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto. University College of Ottawa Association in glowing terms and was pleased to know that such an institutio Ottawa, Ontario, Can. Conducted by the as this was in our midst. He also spoke of those deserving insti-Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate tutions over which he so ably acd worthily presides at Ottawa, and at both morning Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Comand evening services delivered eloquent and instructive sermons. Father Mailoy's voice has long since become familiar to mercial Courses. Fully equipped Labora tories. A practical Business Department. voice has long since become tailing to the parishioners of St. Mary's, and his face is ever welcome in the pulpit of our church. This saintly priest, though enfeebled by age, retains those vocal and mental qualities which in times past enabled him to stir the innermost feel-ings of his hearars and awaken in their Lighted throughout by the incandescent electric light. Athletic Grounds and fully the numerous grave cases he has treated for more than a year has proved correct, reflecting much credit on his unerring judgment, his strictly temperate habts, his unquestioned moral rectitude and his, name a paysicitar, have endeared him to, and inspired confidence in, all with the other day with an M D, of good stand-ing, he told me Dr. Evans was by far the equipped Gymnasium. Terms, \$165 year. Prospectus sent on application. Address THE PRESIDENT. Intario SMITH BROS. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters 389 Clarence street, opp. Y. M. C. A. A full supply of Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Good in stock. All work done on the latest sant-tary principles. Jobbing promptly attend-ed to. Telephone.



better government of Ireland; and resolved to petition Parliament praying for Mr. Dillon's immediate liberation" At No. 1 platform, Mr. T. R Buchanao, M. P., presided, Baille Walcot proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Councilior M'Intosh, Mesere, W. S Blunt, A. L Brown, M. P.; T. Carmichael, S S C; Owen Kiernan, T. G. Holborn, and J. W. Grilland also spoke. At No. 2 platform, Mr. Wm. M'Ewan, M P., took the chair. UNJUSTLY CONDEMNED.

The Chairman said they had met to give expression to the indignation they felt because John Dillon, whom they knew and loved, had been most unjustly condemned, and was suffering a felon's punishment for no crime known to the law of England and Soutiand, or even to the law of Ireland, under the Czercion Act. The Government had accomp ished

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BY THE SEPARATE SCHOL BOARD of Trustees, Ottawa, a female teacher holding a Second-class Professional Certif-cate; one who can speak both French and English preferred. Duties to commence on 27th August next. Applications stating ex-parience and salary r.quired wi'l be receiv-ed by the undersigned until 17th August.-WM. FINLEY. Secretary. 511-2w

A SSISTANT TEACHER WANTED FOR last half of this year for S. S. No 4. Biddulph. Good references State salary required. Address, P J. DEWAN, Granton. 511 3w.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

398 CLARENCE STREET. LONDON, ONT. Our New House-Furnishing Goods in Table Linens, Sheerings, Towellings. Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Table Covers, etc., just received and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS'. DR. WOODRUFF. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Defective vision, impaired hearing, ratal catarrh, troublesome throats, and the ad-justment of glasses. Always at home except on Fridays. 185 Queen's Ave., 3rd door east of Postoffice, LONDON, ONTARIO. THE NEW BOOT AND SHOE FIRM TANTON & ASHPLANT (Late T. J. Tsnton & Co.) 198 Dundas screet, opposite Reid's Crystal Hall, are offering special bargsins in Ladles' and Men's Slip-pers and Low Shoes and fine Button Boots, Men's Fine Hand-sewed Work. A trial is solicited to be convinced. TANTON & ASHPLANT. SITUATION WANTED. A LADY BELONGING TO AN OLD restrict a theorem of the second secon WANTED Active men, young or mid-dle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. For particulars being, and can be made. For particulars address-Lyon, MCNEIL & COFFEE, Guelph,

JAMES A. SADLIER, 115 Church St. | 1669 Notre Dame St TORONTO. | MONTREAL.



Under the patronage of the Rev Father Labelle.

Father Labelle. Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebecs 82 Vict., Chap 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Scoleties of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. Class D.-The 15th monthly drawing will take piace on

AUGUST 11, 1888.

TO ORDER.

Saxony Tweed Coat and Pants

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SCHOOL BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Speller Com-

Saxony Tweed Coat \$4.50

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Wednesday, Aug. 15, '88, at 2 p.m.

PRIZES VALUE . 850,000. PRINCIPAL LOT: One Real Estate worth . 85,000.

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1 Real Estate worth	\$5 000	
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Tickets) is now discontinued.		10 (a0 CUB.
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OF THE LEF NOV R	The Nec	retary.
Offices : 19 St. James Street	Manin	

NEW BOOKS.

Eugene, our sincere and heartfelt sym pathy in his extremely sad breavement. Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his brother, Rev. Dr. L. Furcken, Berlin, and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD, the C. M. B. A. Monthly and the Berlin Journal.

JOHN NALL, Pres. P. E. HERRES, Sec.

FROM BRANTFORD,

CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of the Separate School Board this week the following resolution, in reference to the death of Mr. Kelleher, was unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr Wm. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Andrew Quinlan :

Whereas the members of this Board have heard with sincere sorrow of the death of Mr. P. D. Kelleher, who has taught in this school for upwards of six years past,

Resolved-that this Board desire to place upon record their sense of loss at the re moval of one who has always been earnest and devoted in the discharge of his duties; believing that his love for his profession, and ardor for the welfare of his pupils, made him at times forgetful of his health and tended in some measure to hasten his early death.

Resolved-that this Branch offer their sincere sympathy to his widowed mother and the other members of her family in their bereavement.

Resolved-that copies of this resolution be forwarded to his mother and to the city papers and CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

THERE are 10,000 Catholic Churches in the United States, and new ones are constantly being erected. In 1887, when he graduated, he took the highest honors affered to indomitable perseverance in the acquisition of that vast range of knowledge which insures preficiency; and, despite all rivary, he bore the gold medal away in triumph, together with numerous special prizes, leaving behind a brilliant record worthy the emulation of future students. Coming home to Irishtown, his native parisb, he formed a partnership with that popular and able man, Dr. Mackid, who, though young in years, is old in professional prac-tice, and who, though hestnod at the head of his profession, yet cultivated the laud. able ambition to soar still higher and obtain more knowledge in the healing art, that he might the more effectually aid in alleviating the ills of humanity. He discovered that he could leave his

numerous patients and patrons gen-erally to the care of Dr. Evans, without prejudice to their interests, while he proceeded to study for a year under the great masters of Germany, where are situated the best of European schools of medicine. Dr. Evans assumed the large practice of Dr. Mackid and gave universal satisfaction, astonishing all with the depth of his knowledge. Nature does not reveal her secrets to the superficial observer, and it needs great acuteness to forstell her designs, but it would seem Dr. Evans is addred by nature of the thermal sectors in the sectors of the se adapted by nature for his calling, for his diagnosis and prognosis of every one of he numerous grave cases he has treated

This is awkward enough for the Govern-ment, but what do they think of Baron Dowse's renewed onslaught on the resi-dent magistrates? He actually said that it was so rare to find a "remov-able" who understood his business that such a curlosity ought to be sent to the British Museum! And the lord Chief Baron made the in the data Lord Chief Baron made the matter much worse by suggesting that the magistrate were in the habit of consulting the Ex-ecutive authorities before they prepared a case. Who is discrediting the ad istration of the law in Ireland now? Mr. Balfour's great point was that the magis trates might have made a mistake in one islated case; but here are two judges declaring every other day that th istrates are always wrong, and that they are grossly incompetent. Colorado Catholic

Periodically an epidemic of anti-Catholic zeal breaks out in this country. and just at this moment it has taken hold of eastern ministers and fanatic Having built up for themselves the monster of Rome with claws and teeth fixed upon American liberty and American institutions, they proceed to violent oration and contortion. This is too bad. We Catholics were just getting along nicely and were in hopes that we might be permitted to stay in this country. But if our good friends insist upon us leaving immediately, why we suppose we must go. Au revoir. A certain foolish devotee of science



STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS SMALL WARES, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC. \$33 RICHMOND STREET, - LONDON, ONT

Act. The Government had accomp ished its evil purpose by no law, but by the retting aside of all law (bear, hear) If the object of the Government had been to impress upon the minds of the British people the horrible tyranny of their rule, they could not have done it more effec tively than by their action towards John Dillon. What was the opinion which the people of the Three Kingdoms had formed of John Dillon's character and motives ? They regarded him as one of the noblest of the irish race, a high minded patriot, consumed with love and sympathy for his downtrodden countrymen, and capable of the most heroic sacrifice on their behalf (applause)

A VICTIM OF COERCION. Councillor M'Pherson, in proposing the resolution, said six months ago he had the honour of dining with John Mandeville, bonour of dning with John Mandeville, who was then the personification of health and strength, and to-day he was dead, the the victim of the Government (hear, hear). The terrible tragedy which occurred at Fermoy cast a luvid light on the operations of the Tory Government. Mr. C. Yorston seconded the resolu-tion.

tion.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., on rising to speak, was received with such thunders of applause as for a few minutes to inof applaues as for a rew minutes to in-terrupt the proceedings of the other meet ings, though the speaker at each platform was usually out of hearing of the speaker at any other. Mr. O'Brien said—This is the first time I ever in my life addressed a Scotch audience (cheere), and my first words to you must be words of gratitude and amazement at the way in which you have been pleased to welcome me-an humble representative of the Irish people (cheers)-to welcome me to this, your beautiful capital of Old Sootiand (cheers). Believe me, I don't come here to day to pay you empty compliments Butit is to me a duty as well as a heartfelt delight to be able to be a the thet that the thet so be able to tell you that there is no more sincere feeling animating the breasts of the Irish race to-day than

A FEELING OF GRATITUDE TO THE WHOLE wit SCOTTISH NATION an

(cheers) for the steadfastness, for the the grand and unchanging fidelity with which eri the people of Scotland have stuck to us a

