Catholic Record.

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

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Catholic Becord

London, Sat., Oct. 25th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MANY noble figures were to be seen in the sanctuary of our grand St. Peter's Cathedral on last Sunday. Archbishops, Bishops and priests came from far and near to aid in imparting to the ceremonies that solemnity and grandeur most becoming in such an important event, It was a memorable day for London. It was a day when contending emotions they may not stop to think that their fair took possession of the people. The old had gone out. The new had come to mouths of thousands at a distance beabide with us. The old was about to cause of the preposterous outpourlogs of one hundred and fifty boys and girls instal him who was to take his place. Its insane bigots in press and pulpit; receiving the sacred rite. They proceeded up the aisle two by two and were The old familiar face and form still re but some day, perhaps not far in tains a corner in the hearts of those who the distance, they will discover to loved him of old and will love him as their cost that it were a most unwise long as the beautiful attribute of grati- | course to encourage and applaud the writtude ennobles human nature. But while logs and the sayings of scheming adven all have placed a crown of love on the turers who turn a dishonest penny by wenerable head of the one who is no breeding discord, and who, as a rule, never longer ours, they have likewise spontan. engage in Christian work of any descripeously given their heart's affections to | tion, their spare hours being spent in the the noble and admirable Bishop whom lodge room of an oath bound secret God has placed above them to show the society, or some place still more objectionway. Yes, truly, it is a happy thought, able. that not a shadow crossed the Cathedral on last Sunday as the change took place. All was love, unity, charity and Christ-like emotion. The obligations and friend. ships and attachments of by-gone days did not die. They were full of life and sincerity, while at the same time holy resolutions filled every soul as each and

all pledged their friendship, their attach.

a stranger : far from it. He now holds in

those with whom he labored for a quar-

ter of a century, and who came in their

thousands to testify the love they bore

him, Long may he live to rule a united

and happy Catholic fold in the diocese of

London, and long may his predecessor

live to reflect honor on the Caurch in the

archdiocese of Toronto!

THERE was another remarkable figure in the sanctuary on Sunday. What loving memories of the old days were called up as we saw that distinguished priest of God from whose hands the writer had received his first Communion. The winter of life is upon him. He has fought and is still fighting the good fight. When many grey headed men now living were in childhood he was the hero of the fold-the brave defender of the old faith which he had brought with him in all its native beauty and freshness and simplicity from old Ireland. Not only this. He was the trusted friend as well as the saintly priest, and who can tell, who can ever write down for history the great deeds of the long ago performed by this brave soul when his countrymen were in sore need of counsel, of succor, of defence. He has borne his cross. His life and its labors have been freely given in the service of the Master. We may truly say that tens of thousands of Catholic hearts have woven a crown of love and gratitude, gemmed with affection's rarest brilliants. for the venerable, the saintly, the noble priest of God-Father Dowd-a type of that crown which will be placed on his head by our loving Redeemer when his work on earth is finished.

Grip, Toronto's so-called comic paper, has of late years fallen from the position it had formally attained when it was recognized as a very bright, all round free lance. Wit and fun made its pages sparkle, and everyone enjoyed a hearty laugh as its columns were read over. Dullness, stupidity, vulgarity and bigotry now hold the fort, and the Grip of the present day is a fit companion for those only who enjoy that sort of literature. There are in Toronto, we regret to say, legions of men of diseased minds who glory in vulgarisms and revel in bigotry.

In a late issue reference was made to the re consecration of St. Paul's Cathe. deal, London, England, by the authorities of the Anglican Church, and the trans action was pronounced "Popish bosh." The writer did not attempt to prove that there will be a terrific debate for your welfare. The priests are your such an act were unbecoming or unnecession the next assembly before best friends. It is they who give you such an act were unbecoming or unnecession the next assembly before best friends. It is they who give you such an act were unbecoming or unnecession to the next assembly before best friends. It is they who give you such an act were unbecoming or unnecession to the next assembly before best friends. It is they who give you such an act were unbecoming or unnecession to the next assembly before best friends. It is they who give you such an act were unbecoming or unnecession to the next assembly before best friends. It is they who give you such an act were unbecoming or unnecession to the next assembly before best friends. sary. Enough was it for him to know that a like custom prevails in the Catholic Toere is a strong party opposed to Church. Grip, like the Mail, has made the discovery that an outspoken hatred of Pope and Popery is a trump card, hence its desire to play it in season and out of portant modifications to be made; and, season with a vigor worthy a better cause.

A PROULIAR feature of Toronto bigotry is the fact that the most energetic is hatred of the faith of their Catholic mains all to be seen in future action.

neighbors. They shout from the house. tops that they are the Simon-pure champions of civil and religious liberty, yet, were it in their power so to do, they would close up every place of Catholic worship in Toronto.

Grip plays a fine second violin to the Mail is the unlovely work of creating commotion in the minds of the ignorant and unthinking, and we fear it will pursue this course so long as it is found to be may not, however, fully realize what an amount of mlechief is thus engenderedcity has verily become a bye word in the

MISS MARY F. EASTMAN Was one of the ladies from Boston who lately assembled in Toronto to have a general conversation in regard to the affairs of the world, with a view to bring about radical changes in a view to bring about radical changes in Its management to meet the views of the "Association for the Advancement of Women." We append a morsel from Miss dren are the future hope of the Catholic AN ADDRESS. Eastman's address : ment, their obedience to him who is not

"When the town meeting day came a stranger: far from it. He now holds in and a vote had to be taken on the questhe hearts of the people of London as then of whether a certain dog tax should warm a place as he held in the hearts of | go to the library or the Public School Board, the women who had been strong enough to do the work (that is, lock after the affairs of the library), were either too weak or too stupid to perform the easy task of dropping a ballot-paper into a box. (Laughter) She caw a drunken Irish laborer assisted into the polling booth on that occasion, and she was afraid he voted against the library (Laughter).

We may say to Miss Eastman that the reference to the Irishman was as unladylike as it was uncharitable and uncalled for. That a small proportion of Irishmen drink strong liquor and that some of them become intoxicated we do not deny. We are sorry it is the case. But is the Irishman alone in this regard? Does the native Yankee of Boston ever lose his balance? Are the people of all other countries strictly sober in their habits ? Why point out the Irishman? In this sentence Miss Eastman displays the narrowness and bigotry of the witch burners, from the cause of true education was enabled whom she has probably sprung. We may also add that Irishmen are not opposed to libraries and the spread of education, and that, when they take a degree in any University of Eng apply for a book in an institution of that apply for a book in an institution of that sort, it is usually the case they procure a most useful and instructive volume. Irish men and Irish women are not to be ion is not present, all the increased found in that army of gigglers and bab-knowledge will simply become a power found in that army of gigglers and babblers and aimless busy bodies who revel in Ouidalsm and idleness and who are feverishly apxious to force themselves into positions for which God and nature never intended them.

WE much regret to learn that the Very Rev. Father Vincent, Vicar-General of Toronto, and Provincial of the Basilians, is in a very precarious state. St. Michael's College, of Toronto, owes to him a very great part of its success. He came from France in 1852, since which time he has been professor, treasurer and superior of the college, and finally Provincial of the order. All hope of his recovery has been given up. He is sixty-five years of age.

NoTWITHSTANDING that the General Assembly of the American Presbyterians instructed the Revision Committee to preserve intact the Calvinistic character of the Confession of Faith, it is announced that they have decided to make radical changes in the doctrine of foreordination. They will not at present subject them to public inspection, however. They have under consideration also the chapter on the final disposition of idiots and infants. It was generally expected that great changes would be made on these subjects; but there will be a terrific debate the changes will be adopted. radical change though willing to accept merely verbal alterations ; while there is also a stronger party which desires imundoubtedly, the Confession needs to be changed. It remains to be seen what will be finally done in the matter. Whether the absurdity of calling the specimens are those who scarcely ever Pope anti Christ will be retained, noteater a church of any sort. It may be withstanding the discovery that the docsaid that their whole system of theology trine is founded on a wrong exegesis, re-

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

BISHOP DOWLING PAYS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRANTFORD, Brantford Courter.

Sunday, October 12, 1890, will long be remembered by Brantford Catholics. It proved the occasion of the first official visit of Bishop Dowling to the parish, and, the interest aroused in the event was of a marked and memorable description. High Mass was celebrated at 10:30, and, despite the heavy rain, the church was crowded. Rav. Father McEvay, of remunerative. The people of Toronto Hamilton, accompanied His Lordship, and the other priests present included Rev. Father Kecugh, V. G. of Paris, Rev. Father Lannon and Father Feeney. The great interest of the morning centered in the administration of the sacrament of confirmation, some each addressed by name by His Lordship, who uttered the words as they were annointed with oil:

"I sign thee with the sign of the Cross, and I confirm the with the chrism of salvation in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." The Bishop then administered a slight stroke on the cheek of each candidate with the words, " Peace be with you."

The administration proved exceedingly impressive, and was watched with deep

interest by all present. THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop, at the close of the ceremony, spoke to the following effect: "I ship impressed upon the children the parents and sponsors that it is their duty to watch over and teach these children their Christian duty, so that Church, and I want to particularly impress it upon those responsible for their bringing up that it is exceedingly important for them to be well instructed in the Christian doctrine. The enemies of the Catholics claim that the Church is an enemy to education. Nothing could be further from the truth. There would, as a matter of fact, have been no education in the country at all had it not been for the Catholics. It was they who civilized Europe and America, and they had for thousands of years done the work of God and of education prior to the formation of doctrines of device, even as they would continue to do the work for thousands of years after these doctrines had been dead and forgotten. It is false to say that we are the enemies of education. When St. Patrick landed in Ireland he placed a school in the shadow of every church and the Professor's chair near the altar. Until the time of the so-called Reformation, when human authority was substituted for that of the Vicar of Carist, the Catholics proved the recog-nized educators of the world. At that time the school-master was abolished, but the faithful people taught their chil dren in their own homes, and in this way to triumph. Such, in fact, was the at tempt of the enemies of the Catholics themselves to stifle education that until a few years ago a Catholic could not believes that there is a will and a heart to be taught in addition to the intellect and if the restraining influence of relig for evil. Look at the miserable criminal waiting to expiate his crime on the gal lows. He is a graduate of Oxford Uni-

versity—a man who has possessed every educational advantage—and yet he is a

man of murder and without remorse.

Without religion to guide him an edu-

cated man becomes an educated scoun

drel. The will of man must be taught to co operate with that of God. hold that above all the benefit to be derived from secular knowledge there is the solemn duty to be taught of the origin, duty and destiny of mankind. Carist told His disciples to suffer little children to come unto Him, and so I urge you, not as a man, but as a repre-sentative of the Lord, to realize and follow out the practice of bringing your little children to Christ during their earliest years. I exhort you all to revere He is the only man in the parish authorized as your teacher and the representative of Christ. Your children are simply the children of Adam, until in the name of God the priest pre pares your child for that child's destiny Some people were apt to say, "Oh, the priests have too much authority." Not a bit more than Christ gave then when He told them to go and teach all nations, and He would be with them to the end of the world. As the ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God you must all revere and reverence your priests. And you, little children, must feel delighted to give your hearts to God. Next to God you must love your parents, the priests, and the Sisters who have labored so lovingly presentative of Christ. Remember and cherish your parents. They have given you a priceless inheritance, and above all exercise faith in God, that true faith with. out which it is impossible to be saved Be true soldiers. Look every one squarely in the face and be proud of the fact that you are Catholies and not members of a creed made by men. Be good neighbors. Love those who ditter

the commandments and be regular It will perhaps be news to you, but it was school, and a new house for the pastor, attendants at confession. It is only the poor Catholics we are ashaned of, and those who do not go to confession are a disgrace to the Church. Attend faithfully to all your religious duties and seek to edify and instruct others by your

good example.

Now, little boys and girls, I am going and you parents must beware of saying or doing snything except in good ex-ample. Now then I want you children to offer your little hearts to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and to promise me that age you will not touch a drop of intoxicating liquor. Of course I cannot promise you all that you will live to twenty one. Some of you, doubtless, will die before then, and blessed are boys and girls who die young and are taken spotless to heaven, but to those of you who do live I want you to promise that you will not touch strong drink until after you are of age, unless given to you as a medicine by the doctor or

who work in co-operation with me, but if any priest of my diocese opposes me this right hand will oppose him. your parents.

The Bishop then told the children to repeat the pledge after him, word by word, and also to say the Creed, the If any one refuses to obey me, I shall assert my authority, and see that he submits. I fatend to rule by love, but if love

parents and sponsors that it is their duty to watch over and teach these mon, he asked that the youngsters should children their Christian duty, so that have a holiday one day during this week. they may learn how to avoid evil and do In according them this the Bishop again

Mr. J. Sinon at this juncture stepped forward and read an address to His Lord. ship from the congregation, other mem bers of the committee, forming a semi-circle, consisting of A. Savage, R. Mc-Gregor, J. Ryan, P. Ryan, J. Powers, J. T. Doyle and W. Comerford. The address

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—It was with a shoere and universal feeling of gratification and pleasure that the announcement of Your Lordship's first official visit to our parka was received by the congregation of St. Basil's, and we hasten to extend to your constant and any your constant and the congregation of St. Basil's, and we hasten to extend to your constant at the constant and the constan

sovereign the reward of his labors. From your long connection with the acjoining parish and your frequent visits amongst us, of which we shall always cherish memories the most pieasant, Your Lordship's fame as a polished gentleman, an accomplished scholar and a finished pulpit and piatform orator, is well known to all our citizens, and when your appointment to the See of Hamilton was amounced a thrill of pieasure was felt by a'l who, from personal observation, were acquainted with your eminent qualifications for that high office.

We are hampy to convey to Your Lordship the assurance that the parish of St. Bastl is in a highly flourishing condition in every raspect. Our beautiful church is now completed, and we may be pardoned if we feel justly proud of it. Our schools, both Sunday and day schools, are prospering while our spiritual wants are carefully attended to. In this connection we cannot but express our appreciation of the services of our pastor, Father Lennon, who, with his assistants from time to time, has always been indefatigable in promoting our spiritual welfare, and we trust that he may long remain with us.

In conclusion we bespeak for St. Basil's a warm place in the affections of Your Lordship and hope that we may prove ourselves worthy of your continues our labor of love is the heartiest prayer of this congregation who beg that you will leave bethin your Episcopal bearediction.

Signed on behaif of the congregation of St. Basil's.

Brantford, Oct. 12, 1890.

In replying the Bishop said in sub-

Basil's. Brantford, Oct. 12, 1893.

In replying the Bishop said in sub-I assure you that I cannot find words to express my thanks for the kind expressions contained in the address. I thank you for recognizing in me an ap pointment made by the Holy Father. had no thought of receiving the high honor placed upon me, and I accepted it in obedience to the call of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, notwithstanding a deep sense of my own unworthiness and of the responsibility of the office. I put my trust in God and in the good-will of the clergy, and I wish you all to pray for me so that I shall be given wisdom, light and supernatural birth, who administer sacraments, and who are alone able to sacraments, and who are alone able to serve and save you from the cradle to gerve and save you from the cradle to iscences in connection with Brantford. I celebrated my first High Mass in the old Brantford church a few weeks after I Father Carrayon was an old friend of mind. I have lectured and preached here, and often assisted former priests in charge, when requested to do so. And here let me priests who have worked for you, good neighbors. Love those who dilier from you, and there are many. Show them by life and example that the Catholic religion is the one true faith. Keep in fond remembrance and sincere regard.

long the wish of Bishop Crimnon that I should be paster of the Brantford church. I loved my first love, Paris, too much though, and as you all know love is blind. I asked as a favor to be allowed to remain in my little parish, and I suggested that Father Peter Lennon be appointed in-stead. Why did I nominate him? Beto ask a favor from you. But first let cause I recognized that there was special me warn parents of the awful condemnation failing upon them if by any chance they set their children a bad example. Carist has said that it would be better for a man to have a mill stone placed that the recognized that there was special work to be done here requiring special energy. I knew that he had the energy and the zeal to grapple with financial difficulties, and I so presented matters to Bishop Crinnon. My first act about his neck, and be cast into the sea, as Administrator when elected to that than to scandalize one of His little ones, office was to borrow money for the sid of the Brantford church, and I may say here that this is the only shadow be-ween us. I am displeased with the ex-istence of your debt. I do not come here to bless debts, and it is the duty of priest until after you are twenty one years of and people to take immediate steps to wipe off the reproach. That is plain talk, but it is needful talk. When I was spointed bishop I wrote to the Pope and told him that it would be easy for me to control strange priests but not former conferes; but he wrote back and told me to accept the position in the name of God, I have entered upon my work at the command of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. I will uphold all those

> does not avail I know my duty. I ask you all in the name of God as good Catholics to remain true to yourselves and to is spoken through zeal and love for the Is spoken through zeal and love for the Church. A vast portion of your revenue goes into the pockets of the mort-gegees, and this is not right. Love harmony at all times and work unitedly together to remove this reproach. I recommend myself to you in prayer, and I now invoke the blessing of God on yourselves and families.

Rev. Father Lennon then read the announcements of the day, and then said he was glad to see so many children and parents present. The words uttered by the Bishop were the first words of en couragement he had received during his nine years' residence in Brantford. God sparing them, they would be able to carry out the wishes of His Lordship, and to wipe off their debt, and he would remind them that it was because of the debt that he had been sent there. He was determined to work steadfastly with this end in view when the church could be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, as it should be. After the reading of the gospel the Bishop addressed the congregation. He stated that he was congregation. He stated that he was sorry if he had said anything to offend in his former remarks, but they must re-member that Christ was never angry but once, and that was in connection with the dishonoring of the Temple. He must

Tast all church revenue, exclusive of the salary to be fixed for the priest by the bishop and council, shall be applied That all monies be deposited by the priest in trust for the diocese.

That no new debt be contracted or re-

than \$100, unless by consent of the That the principal be reduced by at least \$1,000 a year and as much more as

pairs be inaugurated to a greater amount

the priest can manage. That special collections, lectures, concerts, etc., be inaugurated to raise funds

Test on and after January 1st Burford Tp. form a portion of the parish of Brant-ford and that Mass be celebrated in the hall in the village at least once every six

That Catholics refusing to support the Separate schools be deprived of sacraments and religious privileges. hope that there is not one," said the Bishop turning to Father Lennon, "One,

Your Lordship," replied the Father. The bishop—"Then God help him.") That all members of the congre pay their dues at Christmas and Easter. That all marriages and funerals be held in the forenoon, so that Mass could be properly celebrated, and that, unless solutely necessary, no funerals take ace on Sunday. Sunday funerals place on Sanday. Sunday funerals interrupted the duties of the priest. He also hoped that unnecessary display would be abolished; that there would be

would be abolished; that the no such nonsense as livery carriages. That all men and women property make their wills. First, let them look after the interests of their thildren, and then donate something for Christian work, either to the orphans, for the education of a boy to the priestbood, or in some other way pointed out by the

That all parents make it a rule to bold family prayer. That they should be home rulers by thus raling their homes, and that the children be taught to sanctify

That a financial statement be read each year of the condition of the church. Brantford requires a new church, a new

and they must push forward to attain

these things.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Bishop Dowling attended in St. Basil's church to receive addresses from the ladies of the sodslity, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the C M. B. A. and Literary Society—all expressive of the warmest attachment to their distinguished prelate. We regret very much this week prevents our inserting the

addresses in full.

His Lordship said he felt highly honored by the number of flattering addresses which had just been presented to him. Though many virtues had been continued to him. ascribed to him he felt that he possessed many of them in a most imperfect degree. He exhorted the members of the societies to cultivate the higher manhood, to join themselves wholly to God, thus getting into the highest society possible, and to then seek to live happily and pleasantly in the Church and with one another. These Catholic societies were enrobling, and few mambers of any of them would be found in want or unsuccessful. He said the Catholic Constant cessful. He said the Catholic Church was the reformer of the world; and such societies as these were a power for good, at the same time filling the place of oath-bound secret societies, and preventing sound Catholic for oath-bound secret societies, and preventing young Catholics from even thinking of uniting with any of those degrading institutions. "Maintain your principles," said he; "study to do good encourage one another, increase your membership and edify your neighbors." membership and edify your neighbors." tie then, invoked a bishop's blessing upon them and the meeting closed.

THAT MAGNIFICENT ART GAL. LERY IN WINDSOR, ONT.

The following is the unbiased judgment passed on the Windsor Art Gallery by the art critic of the Detroit F. ee Press in its issue of last Sunday. It speaks for itself, and shows what a treat sre loosing who will not avail themselves, before the end of this month, of the opportunity of seeing the best exhibition of works of art ever presented to the

public in this country.

"I'hose art students and connoisuers who are so deeply interested in art matters in general and in "old masters" in particular, will do well to come to a realization some time this month that there is a charge of calcada. there is a chance of enlarging their art education now offered at Windsor, and that the opportunity will not exist next month, as the exhibition closes the last of November. Dean Wagner, assisted by the ladies of his parish and encouraged and aided by the business men of Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, has arranged an interesting, and by no means small, industrial and art exposition. All moneys received will be applied to the fund in aid of the hospital to be erected in Windsor, The art exhibition in quescongratulate Father Lennon upon the good feeling existing in the congregation, and here he wished to say that if any member had a grievance it was his duty to come forward and tell his Bishop. They should not write anonymous letters, but declare themselves openly to him. He must congratulate them upon the possession of gratulate them upon the possession of their beautiful altar, which had been given by an old Paris parishioner, the same generous hand that had donated the bell. They might rest assured that all such acts would receive their due reward. The debt on their church had been reduced since 1887 from \$12 000 to \$11,500, at 6 per cent, including that to \$11,500, at 6 per cent, including that absolute impossibility (except on a basis on the convent, and this should be reon the convent, and this should be reduced at least \$1 000 more by the begin ing of the year. His Lordship then read a number of provisions, which had drawn up, to the following effect:

On the convent, and this should be reduced and commercial values susceptible to the influences of buman weaknesses) to announce and prove that the authorships claimed are not true. It is enough to know, that by not true. It is enough to know, that, by comparisons with many "old masters exhibited in Detroit, they are good be all that is claimed. Of the one hundred ancient pictures half of them are copies, and as a rule they are excellent. The other half are by Hans Membling. Albert Durer, Vanloo, Van Ryn, Peter Bemmel, John Van Kessel, John Van Achen, Thos John Van Keesel, John Van Achen, Thos. Bashaert, Fra Bartholomeo, Pietro Bassano, Nicholas Poussin and others of equal fame. The little "Adoration of the Wise Men" by Van Achen, two marine pieces by Vertuna Achilla, a Greek landscape by Poussin, a sketch of "Vulcan and the Cyclope" by Palma, Jr., are each admirable examples well worth study."
"The ECCE HOMO."

"THE ECCE HOMO All persons who have received tickets on this magnificent oil painting are kindly requested to make their returns before the end of the month to Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont.

There will probably be cheap excur-sions from London and St. Thomas before the end of the month, in which case Windsor a visit for the purpose of seeing this unique exhibition.

A very successful mission was con-Peter's Cathedral of Peterducted in St. Peter's Cathedral of Peter-borough during the week ending 5th inst., under the direction of the Redemptorist Father. On Sunday night, at the close of the mission, every space in the Cathedral was filled, many seats being placed in the sisles. Father Wissel delivered an excellent instruction on the necessity of observ. ing our baptismal vows. He thanked the people of St. Peter's for their regular attendance. He thanked the Protestants who had attended the services and hoped they had been benefitted, and expreshis joy at the good results which

lowed the week's labor. service, which lasted over large congregation gave the boot attention and listened earnestly to the elequent

The average cost of Catholic Indian The average cost of pupils in the govern-ment schools is \$30.15.

Twilight.

now heard her number of second the altar, and with a wild shriek of sgony fell down, and was borne senseless out of the chapel. They did not even take the trouble to inform her that her husband was dead! Were human beings ever treated before as our poor people are treated? I often wondered at the almost wild look of the paupers while the list of deaths was being read. But I understand it now! Oh! I must drive away the thought of such barbarous cruelty, and not distress you with such pictures of When I was young the twilight seemed too long.

How of ea on the western window seat
I leaned my book against the misty pane
And spelled the last enchanting lines again
The write my mother hummed an ancient song a little and said, "The hour is when I reballions, clamored for the hour, But now I love the soft approach of night. And now with folded banus I sit and dream White all too fleet the hours of twilight

And thus I know that I am growing old.

Oh, gransries of Age! Oh, manifold And royal harvest of the common years! There are in all thy treasure house no ways Bat lead by soft descent and gradual slope To memories more exquisite than nope. Thine is the Iris born of olden tears, And thrice more happy are the happy days. That live divinely in thy lingering rays. So autumn roses bear a lovelier flower; So, in the emerald after survet hour, The orchard wall and trembling aspen trees Appear an infinite Hesperides.

Ay, as at dusk we sit with folded hands Who knows, who cares in what enchanted We wander while the undying memories throng?
When I was young the twilight seemed too long.

KNOCKNAGOW

OR, THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

SAD NEWS FROM BALLINACLASH.

Another year has elapsed, and Grace Another year has elapsed, and Grace has never once visited the old cottage. She shrinks from it now, as she shrank from Nora Lahy's pale face. Yet she feels that Norah Lahy has done her good, and is glad to think that she won the love of the poor sick girl; for Marv Kearney mentioned in her letters that Norah had worken as factionately of her to the latt. mentioned in her letters that Noral Bat, spoken affectionately of her to the last. Grace says to herself that she ought to spend some time with Mary in her now lonely home — that it "would be right;" and, as in Norah Laby's case, she facls it would have done her good. But she has such troops of pleasant acqualitations now, and so many pleasant acquaintances now, and so many invitations to all sorts of parties, and is so pleasant acquaintances now, and so many invitations to all sorts of parties, and is so admired and flattered, that she scarcely has time even to think of her old friends. She is reminded of them this morning by a letter from Mary. Mary tells her they are well; that Anne writes from her convent in her old, cheerful way, but that Elife did not come home at Christmas; I won't give you my opinion, though you that they was a latter from the Cape from that there was a letter from the Cape from Richard, who was delighted with the voyage. (He had gone as surgeon in an Aus-

"Billy Heffernan's house in the bog," the letter went on to say, "was swept away by the flood after the heavy rains; and he was barely able to save himself and his mule from drowning. But he is now hard at work building another house, as Mr. Lloyd has given him a lease forever of twenty acres of his bog, for the yearly rent of a creel of turf; and though my father says a single sod would be too much for it. Billy thinks himself gutte independent, and says he has an estate while grass grows and water runs, and no landlord can turn him out. Whether grass can be made to grow on the 'estate' however, is doubtful Nelly Donovan has given her doubtrut. Billy Heffernan; but his heart, I really think, is in Noran Laby's grave. And Mat, too, loves not wisely but too well; and has become quite a grave and thoughtful character, devoting all the time thoughtful character, devoting attentime he can spare to reading. Old Phil Morris is dead, and Bessy is gone to live with her aunt in Dublin. She had been very un-happy on account of the unkind things e used to say about her; and that people used to say about her; and that foolish dragoon, encouraged, it is said, by Peg Brady, kept persecuting her to the last. Peg is our dairy maid now; and she has confessed, with a flood of tears, that she deceived Mat Donovan about a letter of Bessy's, and is corry she had not had the courage to tell the truth before Bessy went away. As I have said so much of the course of true love' running in the usual way in this part of the globe, I must tell you that a little circumstance which acci-dentally came under my notice the other put everything else out of her head for acc day has convinced me that your friend Fionn Macool' is, after all, in love with somebody; but, for the life of me, I cannot guess who she may be, though I could tell you the colour of her hair. Strange to say, I thought of Bessy Morris, but— though you will say that is just what might be expected from an 'oddity'—I am not she. Might it be Miss He praised her beauty and agreeable manners more than ever I heard him praise anyone else. But, take my word for it, Hugh is gone about somebody, as sure as the sua is at this moment sink-ing down behind the poplar trees on the hill-which trees always remind me of you and Bessy Morris, and all the chat we used to have about her father, and her anxiety to find him and to live with him in their old home, after all his wanderings. That's what made me like Bessy, and I never could believed her heartless, as she

"The Messrs. Pender are carrying things with a high hand. Poor Father M'Mahon is beart-broken at the sufferings of the people. The poor house is crowded, and the number of deaths is fearful. Last Sunday, when requesting the prayers of the congregation in the usual way for the repose of the souls of those who died during the week, the list was so long that or Father M'Mahon stopped in the middle of it, exclaiming with a heartpiercing cry, 'O my poor people! my poor people!' and then turned round and prostrated himself at the foot of the altar convulsed with grief, and could not go on reading the list of deaths for a long time. Then he got into a rage and denounced the government as a 'damnable government.' I was quite frightened at the excitement of the people. Some faces were quite white, and others almost black. But a very affecting incident turned their anger into pity though one would think it ought only to them all the more against their When he resumed the reading of the list, a woman shricked out and fell senseless upon the floor. She was one of the paupers in the auxiliary workhouse, who are marched to the parish chapel every Sunday, as the chapel in the reguis too small even to accom modate the inmates of that house. This poor woman was only admitted the week before with her husband and children from whom, according to their infamous rules, she was at once separated. She

had the name of being.

now heard her husband's name read from

not distress you with such pictures of human suffering. But perhaps it is well to think of these things sometimes, Grace,

and pray to God to alleviate the misery around us. I do my best to keep up my

around us. I do my best to keep up my spirits. I sit in poor Norah's chair every morning till the light in Mat Donovan's

window reminds me to go down and read

sgain. It is a great loss to Edmund that he is not home, as you have such pleasant parties. I am so thankful to you to give

me such graphic descriptions of them. Edmund writes to me sometimes. He

and Arthur C'Connor will soon come to

bye, dearest Grace, and believe me ever

Grace was by no means unmoved by

"You'd swear they knew no other mood But mirth and love in lipperary."

But that allusion to Hugh and Miss De-

lany put her into a brown study. Could it be that matters had gone so far between

him and Minnie Delany? He had only

met her once, but Grace now remem-bered he was quite "taken up with her," and scarcely took any notice of her-

self. Grace was angry, and angry for being angry. For, what was it to her? The arrival of the dress for the ball— which fitted to perfection, and looked even more becoming than she expected—

take breath, after trying the effect of all her ornaments, strange to say, she found herself thicking of Tommy Lahy, an edu-

cated gentleman, handsome and rich-

perhaps famous—crossing the wide ocean to lay all his wealth and laurels at her

feet. But then it occured to her that the moustache with which, in fancy, she had

adorned his lip was not yet a reality, and

Tommy Lahy was dismissed contemptu-

When dressed for the ball she went, a

was her custom, to her father's study, in

order that he might see her in all her

glory. She was startled, on entering, to

Kearney. For a moment surprise kept

almost hesitated to touch the dainty glove, for he was wet and travel stained, the

rain glistening upon his face and beard.

"I had a letter from Mary to-day, and

This was a relief to him ; as he feared

"MARY KEARNEY."

your affectionate friend.

with our own bard-

the night and his journey were a yest long. It galled his proud spirit to think that he was going to beg. It would be easier for him to die. But he thought of his father and mother, and his sister, his beautiful and noble eister, and for their sakes he resolved to make any and every sacrifice consistent with honour. He bowed his head and covered his face with window reminds me to go down and read the newspaper or play a tune for my father, while mamma is making her favorite slim-cake for tea. Hugh, as usual, is nearly always in his own room, where I spend an occasional hour with him. He is, however, becoming amiable, and comes cut of his den when our Castleview friends make their appearance. I am always large their appearance. I am always large their appearance.

out of his den when our Castleview Inlends make their appearance. I am always glad to see them, and they cheer us up a good deal. Miss Lloyd scarcely recognises teem now, and maybe she doesn't get it from Rose, with whom Johnny Wilson is again 'the white headed boy.' Can you make out this mystery about Hugh as you did the tracks in the snow?

"Ah wa had not so merry a Christmas He was roused by the loud bray of the guard's horn, and on looking up, saw a crowd of vehicles blocking up the road in Wilson is front of a suburban mansion, from the Can you windows of which the light streamed out upon the throng of smoking horses and shouting drivers, as they struggled and "Ab, we had not so merry a Christmas as that since! But I can't realise that josted one another to get out of the way of the mail coach. Hugh remembered it was at this house the ball was to which idex of the poet you used to quote about a 'sorrow's crown of sorrow.' I like to remember 'happier things,' and would say Grace was going, and fancied he caught a glimpse of her crossing the hall as the

coach plunged into the darkness.
"There's a ball there, sir," said the guard behind him, who thought he meant "Long, long be my heart with such mem-ories filled." to inquire what it all meant; for Hugh had waved his hand towards the lighted I take my walk nearly every evening. Great news of Tommy Lahy! His uncle, Great news of Tommy Laby! His uncle, who is very rich, has adopted him. He is Windows.

But the action was an involuntary "Farewell."

who is very rich, has adopted him. He is in college, and from his likeness be must be a fine fellow. Do you remember his laughing blue eyes and luxuriant curis? Fancy Tommy Laby coming home a pol-ished gentleman to us. Would be have any chance of you? It would be quite romantic. I'm glad I have one more Grace was not there, however. She ran down stairs on hearing Mrs. D—'s carriage stop at the door, and, meeting her father in the hall wrapped in his cloak, in the hall wrapped in his cloak, pleasant item to relieve the gloom of this tiresome letter. Nancy Hogan is married

rather in the hall wrapped in his cloak, she asked where he was going.

"To Ballinaclash," he replied. "Mrs. Keerney got suddenly ill this morning."

"Why did not Hugh tell me?"

"Well, he saw you dressed for the party, and did not like to epoil your enjoyment. He is going to Dablin by the night coach."

She newsed for

She paused for a moment, looking bewildered, and then burried to the halldoor, where a servant was waiting to hold an umbrella over her while she got into the carriage. Her father looked sad, and shook his head, as he turned into his study for a parcel he had forgotten. Mrs. D—'s carriage was rolling up the street course you will be the beile, as Eva would have been the beauty. How I should like to go to her profession; but I fear it will be impossible for me to leave home. Mr. Lloyd says still he will never love again. It is a great less to Edmund that he is not home, as you have such nigasant. D—'s carriage was rolling up the street as he came out, but to his surprise Grace met him in the hall. "I have told Mrs. D—of Mrs. Kear-

"I nave told Mrs. D—— of Mrs. Rear-ney's iliness," said she, in a low firm voice.

"And now will you let me go with you?

I'il be ready in ten minutes."

"It is a cold wet night, for so long a

and Arthur C'Connor will soon come to spend a few days with Father Carroll, and they all promise to pay us a visit. How glad I'd be if you would come. The light is fading. I'll take to thinking now, till Nelly Donovan lights her candle. Good-bye, dearest Grase, and betters. drive," he replied.

"Oh, no matter. Do let me go." "Well, then, lose no time." She flew up the stairs, and there was no sadeess in his look now, and no shaking of the head, as he gazed after her, with

all a father's love and pride.

The tears welled into Willy Kearney's eyes when Hugh shook bim by the hand

in his uncle's warehouse.

"I hope you find Wille a good boy?"
said Hugh.

the passage in this letter in which Mary glanced at the sufferings of her poor neighbours, and the sad change that had come over Knocknagow, where, Grace used to say, the idea must have been sug-gested to her favourite poet uncle. "He'll be a first-rate business

"Well, Hugh," said the merchant," when he had explained the business upon which he had come, "it is a sad business. But I must tell you plainly I cannot do what you require. It would be only throwing good money after bad, and I owe a duty to my own children. Your father was always careless and improvident, and I often told him he was a fool expend so much upon his farms when he had no sufficient security. I lent him money before, which I never expect to be on my own exertions. And now I ask you is it just to expect more than that

"I agree with every word you say," lugh replied. "I'd cut off my hand Hugh replied. "I'd cut off my hand rather than ask it for myself. But I can't bear the thought of seeing them ruined.
And if the rent, now due, were paid, I do believe it possible, by care and economy, to pay you after a little time. I'll pledge you my honour I'll do my best."

After a long pause, his uncle filled a cheque, and handed it to him.

"It is not much more than half the sum

you went," said he, "but I cannot give you more. And mind, it is to you, and see a man standing alone at the table wrapped in a great-coat. It was Hugh not to your father, I am giving it. You won't go back without coming out to see her from giving him her hand, which she did give at last without speaking. He us? Your cousins would be most happy

"Ob, I cannot lose an hour," replied Hugh. "Good bye," And, after shak-ing hands warmly with the sturdy mer-She thought the dark eyes glistened, too-and she was not mistaken. How im-measurable seemed the distance between chant, who had some of his father's of the office, his heart somewhat lightened of its load.
"Dr. Kiely will do the rest," said he, as

them at that moment! She was so bright and so beautiful, so fitted for the sunshine, that to draw her towards him, into the he hurried through the crowded streets. gloom that hung over his pathway, even if he could do so, would (he thought) be

ne nurried through the crowded streets.

"And if my poor mother has rallied, with God's help, all will be well."

While Hugh Kearney was picturing Grace whirling among the dancers at the almost a crime.

Recovering from her first surprise, she became quite formal, almost haughty, in her manner, as she sat upon a chair, at the ball, she was hurrying to his mother's opposite side of the table from him, and said:

The second day after, she and Mary were sitting together in the well remem-bered little room up in the steep roof of the old cottage. Mrs. Kearney was out of was glad to see by it that ye were all well." danger, but it was feared she would never wholly recover the effects of the shock she she might ask a question which he would have found some difficulty in answering. "I'll be back in a moment," said the had got. The cause of the shock was kept a secret from Grace; and she candidly told Mary that this made her feel uneasy and doctor, entering hastily with a letter in uncomfortable, for she could not imagine his hand. "O Grace—!" Hugh made a what motive there could be for concealing sign and the doctor checked himself. the circumstance, whatever it was, from "You are already dressed for the ball," he her. Mary flushed scarlet as she an-

"You are already dressed for the ball," he added; "I see you are determined to be early in the field."

"Mrs. D— is to call for me," said she, laughing as she left the room.

"I don't like to bring you out such a night as thia," said Hugh, "unless you think it absolutely necessary. Dr. Cusack assured me there was no immediate danger."

"Well, I prefer going at once," re
"Well, I prefer going at once," re
"Any flushed scarlet as she answered:

"Wath of the field."

"Well it is very foolish to be making the mystery of it. But I believe people always feel ashamed under such circumstances; though I scarcely know why they should. The fact is, we were all etartied the double charm of freshness—after the active manner of life she had for some three double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for some the double charm of freshness—after the active may as well come in and the been accustomed to—and of recalling the "Coulin" last night, but the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for some three double charm of freshness—after the active may as well come in and the object of the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for Grace the double charm of freshness—after the active may as well come in and the playing the "Coulin" last night, but the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for Grace the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for Grace the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for Grace the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for Grace the double charm of sements.

"I think you may as well bring to me time been accustomed to—and of recalling the "Coulin" last night, but the double charm of freshness—after the artificial manner of life she had for Grace the double charm of life she had for Grace the double charm of sements.

"I think you may as well touched the keys so lightly, she thought well up

turned Dr. Kiely. "Will you have some refreshment?"

"No, thank you. I had something at the hotel. And I have no time to lose," he added, looking at his watch.

"Well, I hope you will succeed in the object of your journey. If not, don't forget to let me know. Good night."

As Hugh Kearney sat upon the top of the might and his journey were a year dashing into his face, he could wish that the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and his journey were a year of the cold rain the night and happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw what had happened, she fell down in the saw w

prevail upon my uncle to advance the money to release the cattle before they are canted, I don't what the end will be. How canted, I don't what the end will be. How well I can now understand what the poor people suffer in being driven from their homes every day. I love the very stones of this old place," she murmured, with the tears in her eyes, as she leant out of the window, and looked round the garden, and out over the fields, and down to the little brook, slong whose banks she and her brother and sisters used to spend the long summer days in their happy childhood And must they leave it all And must they leave it all now to strang-ers, perhaps, who never heard their very names? Her father was standing on the "new ditch," looking towards that part of his farm which was a quagmire some years

"It was very good of you to come to us, Grace, said she. "No one can cheer my "Ah, I ought to have come long ago,"

before, and she guessed what his thought

Grace replied with a sigh.

"Better late than never," returned Mary, cheerfully. "And here is somebody else who wants you to comfort him. I really think he will change his mind, and give you Eva's place in his heart." Grace laughed, as Mr. Lleyd rode by on

"Ob, here are the Hanlys," she exclaimed, brightening up; "and the pony coming on quite gaily, and head foremost. I suppose we must go down. By-the by, Mary, what about —." She stopped in the middle of her question, which was suggested by Rose Hanly's curls, which fell over her shoulders in ringlets that might almost rival those in which Mr. Lloyd's heart gut a howelle at that death and the street was a howelle at the street was a howelle at the street was a supposed for the street was the heart got so hopelessly entangled the night he distinguished himself as a poet, "What were you going to say?" Mary

asked. "Oh, nothing. Lat us go down to them."

Grace looked very often at Rose's curls during the next half hour; and when she and Mary were again alone, she was about asking for an explanation of that passage in her letter about Hugh's being in love. But, strange to say, she could not bring herself to ask so simple a question.

Mrs. Kearney was reclining in her arm

chair, propped up with pillows.
"I think, Mary," she said, "I hear the

Mary thought it was only fancy, and merely replied that the evening was very

fine and calm.

"And the cows," she added.

Mary looked anxiously at Grace, for she

feared her mother's mind was beginning to vander.
But just then Jim Dunn was heard

shouting to Tom Maher; and Tom Maher shouting to Barney Brodherick; and Barney hollowing to no one in particular —but in a general way, and for his own private amusement. Mary and Grace ran to the window; and there were the sheep already spread over the lawn, smelling at the grass, and snatching a hasty nibble; and then holding up their noses in the air, d Hugh.

"No better, no better," returned his the lime-trees, and the elms, and the old cle. "He'll be a first-rate business cottage itself, as if a dim notion had got into their foolish heads that they had seen all that before. Then the cows and the helfers and the yearlings came rushing through the gate like a routed army; but after a little while subsided into tranquility, and began to low softly in response to Attorney Hanly's herd, which Joe Russell was driving to their stells from Tom Hogan's meadow. And, to crown all, Bobby rushed through the open gate, and made straight for the house at a handgallop, twisting his neck into every pos-sible position, and kicking up his heels in paid. And you know I never got a penny of what I was entitled to by my father's close under the window, and suddenly will. I left it all to them, and depended stood stock still. And, raising his head as so long and loud that Mrs. Kearney and from me, particularly in so hopeless a Mary and Grace were fain to stop their business?"

Mary and Grace were fain to stop their ears. Then Grace laughed her old ringing laugh; and when Barney, suddenly remembering that "the misthress was sick," stopped Bobby's music by clapping his "caubeen" over Bobby's upturned nose, Mary laughed quite as heartily as Grace. And poor Mrs. Kearney smiled, and fan cled she was quite well again; and could almost persuade herself that the shock she got the morning everything was seized and driven away, and the stillness and desola-

tion of the place ever since, were only the effects of a troubled dream.

Dr. Kiely assured them the accustomed sights and sounds about the house would tend greatly to Mrs. Kearney's re covery. And after his second tumbler Maurice was bimself again, and abused old Isaac Pender and his hopeful son in so superlative and original a manner that Grace laughed as much as she did that Christmas Day we first made her acquaint. ance, when, between her gravity and her vivacity, Mr. Lowe did not know whether call her a woman or a child.

Hugh sat at the end of the table, with his hand on the head of his favourite pointer. Grace thought, as his dark eyes rested upon her, without seeming to see her, that she never saw him look so sad. Could it be that what Mary alluded to in

her letter had anything to do with it? He was looking into the futurenear future, and not the distant, as was his wont. The blow that he feared must fall was only delayed. The lease would soon expire ; and were they to be ejected like Tom Hogan, or the rent raised? In either case certain ruin would be the result. Then, he was in debt; and until his uncle and Dr. Kiely were paid, he could never have an easy mind. And how were they to be paid? There was only one way; and it was when he thought of this, that Grace saw a deeper shade of sadness come into his dark eyes as they involuntarily

EJECTED-THE BALIFFS IN THE OLD COT-TAGE-BILLY HEFFERNAN PLAYS " AULD LANG SYNE" AGAIN, AND THE OLD LINNET SINGS IN THE MOONLIGHT.

Hugh Kearney is in Australia, toiling to make money. He is resolved to pay the debt due to his uncle, and that for which his generous friend, Dr. Kiely, is which his generous friend, Dr. Kiely, is responsible. He is determined, too, to have a home for his father and mother and sisters, if they should require it. But he does not know that they require it even now. Sir Garrett Butler made a feeble effort to inquire into the condition of his tensuity and the conduct of his agont, but his health or his energy failed, and he relaxed into his former habits.

agont, but his health or his energy falled, and he relapsed into his former habits.

"He can't live long," eaid Mr. Reresford Pender to his worthy father. "Mrs. Lowe mentioned that the doctors ordered him to Italy, so we may as well slap at Kearney at once. He will be likely to follow his son to Australia; and 'twill be a matter of importance to have recreased. a matter of importance to have possession of the place whatever happens."

Old issue had nothing to object sgainst

this, and legal proceedings were fortnwith taken against Maurice Kearney. He had been careful to keep his rent paid up since the selzure of his stock for the arrears; but that was no use now, and he was ejected for non-title. He had to sell off ats cattle and sheep at a ruinous sacrifice ; but when the sheriff came to hand over the possession of his houses and lauds to the agent, Mrs. Kearney was so dangerously ill that it was found necessary to allow them to remain in the house till she was sufficiently recovered to be removed, or, what seemed more likely, till she was borne to her last peaceful home in the churchyard near the old castle.

Mrs. Kearney was slowly recovering. But they dreaded to tell her that the sheep whose bleating she listened to were not her own, but Mr. Beresford Pender's. The tears sprang into Mary's eyes as she looked into the little garden, and saw a sow with her numerous progeny lying upon one of the flower beds. There was a rude straw shed, also, erected near the rustic seat, which was broken and laid cross the entrance, to keep in half adozen caives, whose heads were thrust under it, as if they had been caught there, and could not by any possibility be pulled nick again.

"I think, Mary," said Mrs. Kearney, as the day is so fine, I'll sit out in the garden for awhile. I know it would do

me good."
"Oh, I'm sure it will," returned Mary,
"Oh, I'm sure it will," returned Mary,

eagerly. "I'll get your shawl. You'll find, if you only take courage, you are much stronger than you think."

She induced the invaild, instead of gong to the garden, to walk in the lawn in the shelter of the fir grove. After a turn or two they sat down on the trunk of a fallen tree, and nearly an hour passed un-heeded, as they listened to the cawing of the rocks, and the thousand dreamy

sounds of the summer noon.

Mary saw her mother's face brighten as she looked round on the dear old place, and her heart sank within her as she thought the time had now come when the truth must be told—that it was no longer theirs, and they must soon leave it for ever.

ever.
"Oh," thought Mary, as she watched
her mother's brightening looks, "how are
we to break it to her? I fear it will kill

her. May God direct us for the best."

Her father had taken a house in Kilthubber; and at her request a good deal of the furniture of the cottage was removed to it. She heard Bresford Pender ask him when he was to get possession of his house, and she wished that her father should not be exposed to such insults any longer than it was absolutely necessary, That very day she had persuaded him to up of the new house. She dreaded Mr. Beresford Peader's brutal insoleace; and new that her mother was sufficiently recovered to leave her room, a visit from that gentleman might be expected at any moment. "I was dreaming of Hugh last night,"

said Mrs. Kearney; "and of my poor uncle Dan, God rest his soul. I hope it was not a bad dream. Mr. Butleris Sir Garrett now-came in with his ebony flute under his arm, and, strange to say, Hugh clenched his fist and was going to knock him down, till my uncle Dan caught him by the arm. Then my uncle Dan got his violin, and he and Mr. Batler played the 'Coulin' together. I never heard such heavenly music," said Mrs Kearney, holding her hands together, and turning up her eyes to the cloudless sky. "I'm sure it can't be a bad cloudless sky. dream. Grace ran in and flung her arms about Hugh, and he looked so surprised! Then a whole lot of ladies and gentlemen took hands and began to dance. were dressed in white and Eilie in blue were dressed in white and Eilie in blue, and ye were the beautifullest of them all. But that Barney," sidded Mrs. Kearney, indignantly, "wouldn't stop dancing and prancing in and out among them all, and jumping upon chairs, and standing on his head, and kicking his feet about, till my mind was confused, and I couldn't make head or tail of it. But I know it wasn't a bad dream for the music confused. head or tail of it. But I know it wasn't a bad dream, for the music continued even after that young Hanly roared, and poor Miss Lloyd was tumbled head over heels. Then Richard began to kick Beresford Pender — poor Richard was Beresford Pender — poor Richard was always too hasty," sighed Mrs. Kearney, pathetically—"and there was nothing but uproar and confusion. But the 'Coulin' could be heard through it all; and that's what makes me think it was not a bad

dream, at any rate." Mary laughed as she pinned her mother's shawl more comfortably about her, and said it was she herself who was

"Ob, very well," returned Mary, "I'll go for it."

She walk quickly back to the house, in better spirits than she had known for a long time. She thanked God that her mother was so much stronger than ever she hoped to see her again. "If she knew that we must go, and

"If she knew that we must go, and could be reconciled to it, I'd feel quite happy," she thought, as she pushed against the hall door, which she had left unistched when coming out. But the door was fastened, and she knocked loudly, as the old housekeeper's cars were not of the sharp-est, and there was no one else in the bouse. There was no response to her knocking, and she went round to the back door, a little annoyed, as she expected to encounter some of Mr. Pender's people, who occu-pied one of the out offices. To her sur-prise the back door also was fastened, and on looking round she started and seemed quite bewildered! Chairs, tables, bedsteads, and household furniture of every kind, were strewn in heaps about the yard. The truth at once flashed upon her; advantage had been taken of her mother's going out, to get possession of the house. The discovery almost took away her breath; but indignation at so cowardly a trick gave her strength, and she walked boldly to the cfiles occuried by Pender's balliff; and servants. That, too, was locked, and she asked aloud was there anyone within. There was no reply; and the silence and desolation of the place filled her with an oppressive sense of fear. But this was only for a moment. All her anxiety was for her mother.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

Most men waste their lives in the pursuit of a worldly pleasure—which, after all, is a mere will o'-the wisp, ending in disappointment. It is only the few that find pleasure where only it can be found -- namely, in a good conscience, as the result of squaring our every action by what good reason to regard as the

Contentment is not an outward growth. Its roots spring from the very depths of the soul, and he is pretty sure to be contented who is resolved to take life as it is, and make the best of it. The reason why contentment is so rare is because every one appress after the unattainable whether riches or honors.

Our people live altogether too much in the future, and too little in the present; too much in anticipation, and too little in the discharge of life's duties. We all get ready to be happy, and are constantly looking for its advent. When, perhaps, we are quite ready, infirmity steps in. The safest and surest rule to induce content and the safest and surest rule to induce content and the safest and surest rule to induce content and the safest and surest rules. entment is to seize upon the little pleasures of life, that lie just contiguous to our daily pathway, and especially to discharge with faithfulness whatever duties belong to our social position.

Far too many of us scorn practicable

pleasures that are easily procured, and lie near and within our grasp; and complain because we cannot have such as are remote, difficult of attainment, or inacces-sible. We complain of the rain and the storm, but neglect to rejoice at the sun-shine and fair weather. We grieve at the shine and fair weather. We grieve at the coldoes of a friend, and fail to value fally the fidelity of the large number that are true. We mourn passionately for the dead, while we neglect the living with all their claims upon us. At the present day there is too much discontent in every grade of society, because we all neglect the very means that would besure as much contentment as this world can bestow. -Pittsburg Catholic

RELIGION NECESSARY.

Religion is a necessary and indispensable element in any great human char-acter. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator and him to His throne. If that tie be all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation

Mining News.

Mining experts note that cholera never attracks the powels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawterry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate re-lief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now slesp soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

What is a Day's Labor ?

One day's work for a healthy liver is to secrete three and a half pounds of bile. If the bile secretion be deficient, constipation, biliogeness and jamdice ensues; if profuse, biliousness and jaundice arise, Burdock Blood Bitters is the most perfect liver regulator known in medicine for preventing and curing all liver troubles.

for preventing and curing all liver troubles.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.
Q, writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric
Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son,
and it cured him of rheumatism with only
a few applications. The balance of the
bottle was used by an old gentleman for
Asthma, with the best results. It acts
like a charm." like a charm."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Victoria carbolic salve is a wonderful

healing compound for cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, boils, piles, pimples, Worms cause feverishness, moaning and

Worms cause reversancess, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you. Minard's Liniment cures Distemper."

Danger, perhaps Death, lurks in a neglected cold in the head. Why run any risk when Nasal Balm will instantly relie and thoroughly cure you.

Never allow the bowels to remain conatipated lest serious evil ensue. National Pills are unsurpassed as a remedy for con-

stipation. MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and like troubles. Minard's Liniment Lumberman's friends Coat of Frieze.

In compliance with requests of sanxious to memorize, and perhaps a the winter fire-side, a few frish balls commence this week with the "C Frieze." It was written about tulrity ago in Toronto, where the author way astonished as well as delignated the presence of a relative who has arrived from the old land, bearing wit for present a brand new coat of frieze.

Air-Follow Me Down to Carlow. Welcome, Oh! welcome, my coat of, Long, long, I signed to wear thee; More welcome by far than a golden pr. Is my frieze of Tipperary.

O'er the billows' foam, where sea mo A foam, where sea mo Aloving friend hath borne thee.

In Glowncoloo brave mea and true
From snow white lambs have shorn
Ould Nenach town hath nappy'd thy do
And kindred hands did weeve thee;
Now tho' my snanty up and down
In pride I maren beneath thee.

CHORUS. My Canadian friends, when the At of chadana Friends, when the Ariends, May purchase furs from Hudson's B And Scotchmen bold, in the biting col Draw close their plaids of blue and g'Mid the howling blast, when the snot fast, How chill their looks and dreary, While snug and warm I brave the stol in frieze of Tipperary.

CHORUS.

When my frieze I don, oh what the come on and smiling faces rare, of stalwart men, o'er moor and glen, To a pathern crowding or to a fair, or when the thousands met at Grange To averge the wrongs of Erie; And millions cheer'd when Dan appear In frieze at Tipperary.

CHORUS. McGeet won't part with what loves hit for all the dames of the Saxon land But I far more prize my Irish frice. In this cowid bleak by foreign land Without sorm or strice it cheers my II While whitsperiog to me tales of old It may seem sarange but I'll never car My frieze of Tipperary.

CHORUS. *Grange, famous for a monster m held by Daniel O'Connell in 1842, at wn boasted of wearing on his person no but those of Irish manufacture, and s a huge frieze coat with a profusion of s buttons.

†An allusion to T. DArey McGee's h
"I Would Not Give My Irish Wife for ;
Dames of Saxon land,"
W

THE LAST STRIKE AT OP.

BY CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

Ophir was the most prosperous m camp on the western slope of the S and Wash Bonner was the most pro-ous miner it contained. His clair "Blue Juniata," was paying enorm and Wash had become very popula he gave away his money as fast as he it. Wash was a tall good hum Missourian, lean, light-haired and si No one gave him credit for much e or ambition, and the accident by whi had stumbled upon his claim whe camp was first settled was told fa wide as a case of "fool luck."

It happened this way: The cam gan as a placer camp, and all the "cia

along the stream or on the flat were up, when Wash, a tall green horn new-comer, drifted in without a dol his name, and stood watching the company of runaways from ships in Francisco Bay, as they took out ounce to the man " from the best

"What are you lookin' at, young f.
said the captain of the company,"
don't you stake out a claim?"

"All taken," said Wash, slowly.
"Go up on the top of the hill by

oaks,' said the man winking at his rades, "More there than here," Wash borrowed a pick and went place indicated, and in an hour deve the most famous mine in the distric was a curious pocket-mine in a broken formation; and though ever rushed to the place and staked or whole hilleide, no other claim ever

tenth part as much as the "Blue Jun

In the course of time, as the region

came settled and men and families Wash fell in love with the I daughter of a farmer in the Sacrai He reviewed the past, a hu thousand dollars had come out of mine, and he had nothing left to sho it. He resolved that if the girl have him he would never waste an cent. He went to the claim, work day, struck a "pocket," and tool more than a thousand dollars, the l yield of a single day in the history mine. Then he quit work and we the town, "spruced himself up," down into the vailey, called on th

proposed and was accepted.
"Jennie," said Wash, 'you've g take me, of you want me, jest a hadn't any mine, an' wasn't wo picayun. "I do,'said Jennie; 'it's you I ca

Wash. A month later they were married began housekeeping in a little hou white pine, built near the mine. Wash began the regular developmen his claim For six months he kept up co

though not a dollar had come from all that time. They lived on wha left of the thousand dollars after the left of the thousand dollars after the ding expenses were taken out. The day, Wash said: "Jennie, the boys the old mine is played out; but I I'll never give it up while I live, I' a bigger pocket in that mountain-sid any man ever struck in California." He climbed the hill and began we a tunnel which should strike the health begins ledges at a lower point.

a tunnel winter should strike the in-gold bearing ledges at a lower poin he had yet reached.

Months more passed over the he the miner and his wife. One afte other their friends deserted them;

credit gave out, and they lived on fish and berries, so that the little they had could be spent for blasting der. Every morning at day-break gaunt and silent, went to his work ; night at dark he stumbled home "Jennie, I know there is gold

We will find it soon. I never worked a month in the old mine w taking out something. This dea has lasted more than a year. It can always. I will find the lead sgain then we will let the rest go and farm in the valley where we can about this fight."

believed every word; for she loving, loyal woman, and she knew this great, awkward Missourian man among thousands. The very in town hooted after him and called

1,250,00 1,250.00

6,000.00

Coat of Frieze.

In compliance with requests of several anxious to memorize, and perhaps sing at the winter fire-side, a few Irian belief, we commence this week with the "Cox of Frieze." It was written about thirty years ago in Toronto, where the author was not day astonished as well as delighted by the presence of a relative who had just arrived from the old land, bearing with nim for present a brand new coat of frieze.

Air-Follow Me Down to Carlow. Welcome, On! welcome, my coat of, frieze, Long, long. I signed to wear thee; More welcome by far than a golden prize Is my frieze of Tipperary.

O'er the billows' foam, where sea monster or the offlows foam, where sea monsters roam.

A loving friend hath borne thee.

In Glowncoloo brave mea and true

From snow white lagics have shorn thee

Ould Nenagh fown hath napp'd thy down

And kindred hands did wezve thee;

Now thro'my shanty up and down

In pride I march beneath thee.

My Canadian friends, when the Autumn

ends,
May purchase fars from Hudson's Bay.
And scotchmen bold, in the biting cold,
Draw close their plaids of blue and grey;
'Mid the howling blast, when the snow falls
fast,
How chill their looks and dreary,
While snug and warm I brave the storm
In frieze of Tipperary.

CHORUS.

When my frieze I don, oh what thoughts come on of home and smiling faces rare, of stalwart men, o'er moor and glen, To a pathern crowding or to a lair, or when the thousands met at Grange. To average the wrongs of Erie; And millions cheer'a when Dan appeared In frieze at Tipperary.

CHORUS.

McGee; won't part with what loves his heart for all the dames of the Saxon land; But I far more prize my Irish frieze. In this cowid bleak tey foreign land; Without storm or strife it cheers my life. Without storm or strife it cheers my life. While whisperlog to me tales of old Erie; It may seem scrange but I'll never change. My frieze of Tipperary.

*Grange, famous for a monster meeting held by Daniel O'Connell in 1843, at which he boasted of wearing on his person no goods but those of Irish manufacture, and sported a huge frieze coat with a profusion of repeal buttons.

CHORUS.

tAn allusion to T. DArcy McGee's ballad,
"I Would Not Give My Irish Wife for all the
Dames of Saxon land."
W. F.

THE LAST STRIKE AT OPHIR. BY CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

Ophir was the most prosperous mining camp on the western slope of the Sierra, and Wash Bonner was the most prosper-ous miner it contained. His claim, the "Blue Juniata," was paying enormously, and Wash had become very popular; for he gave away his money as fast as he made

it. Wash was a tall good humoured Missourian, lean, light-haired and sleepy. No one gave him credit for much energy or ambition, and the accident by which he had stumbled upon his claim when the camp was first settled was told far and wide as a case of "fool luck."

It happened this way: The camp began as a placer camp, and all the "claims"

along the stream or on the flat were taken up, when Wash, a tall green hom of a new-comer, drifted in without a dollar to his name, and stood watching the sailor company of runaways from ships in Sau Francisco Bay, as they took out their ounce to the man "from the best washings in the camp.
"What are you lookin' at, young fellow,

said the captaln of the company, "Why don't you stake out a claim?"

"All taken," said Wash, slowly.

"Go up on the top of the hill by them

oaks,' said the man winking at his com-rades, "More there than here." Wash borrowed a pick and went to the

place indicated, and in an hour developed the most famous mine in the district. It was a curious pocket-mine in a loose broken formation; and though every one rushed to the place and staked out the whole hillside, no other claim ever paid a tenth part as much as the "Blue Juniata."

In the course of time, as the region became settled and men and families came daughter of a farmer in the Sacramento He reviewed the past, a hundred thousand dollars had come out of his mine, and he had nothing left to show for it. He resolved that if the girl would one in all the camp understood the proud have him he would never waste another cent. He went to the claim, worked all day, struck a "pocket," and took out more than a thousand dollars, the largest yield of a single day in the history of the which of a single day in the history of the bind atternion out the partners. When it is to be relied on and will be mine. Then he quit work and went to did not come back.

Some boys climbed the hill and went to the front.

Some boys climbed the hill and went the further end of the drift, his pick in his the tunnel. There lay Wash deed, at the further end of the drift, his pick in his danger. Outs A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of

Wash."
A month later they were married, and, began housekeeping in a little house of white pine, built near the mine. Then Wash began the regular development of his claim

For six months he kept up courage though not a dollar had come from it in all that time. They lived on what was left of the thousand dollars after the wedding expenses were taken out. Then one day, Wash said : "Jennie, the boys think day, Wash said: "Jennie, the boys think the old mine is played out; but I don't. I'll never give it up while I live, I'll find a bigger pocket in that mountain-side than any man ever struck in California."

He climbed the hill and began work on a tunnel which should strike the broken

gold bearing ledges at a lower point than he had yet reached.

Months more passed over the heads of the miner and his wife. One after another their friends deserted them; their credit gave out, and they lived on game, fish and berries, so that the little money they had could be spent for blasting now der. Every morning at day-break Wash, gaunt and silent, went to his work; every ruses, and suddenly the dull noise of the night at dark he stumbled home to his shock and the heavier masses of rock than gaunt and silent, went to his work ; every

"Jennie, I know there is gold there, We will find it soon. I never before worked a month in the old mine without

crezy; but she knew better. Her family had once uged ber to leave him and come home, but they never ventured to suggest it again. Oid miners passing hy looked at the chain end said there was no gold left. Men who had thousands of dollars from her hushand, and owed their entire fortunes to him, at last refused to give him credit for a sack of flour or a side of bacon.

School BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers of CHURCH, SCHOOL Side one; "the mine will be worked egain. They must be on the hillside, where all his old friends of twenty years ago are laid."

Meanwhile they are talking in low

"You stick to the mine, Wash: I'll stick to you," was all that Jennie said. She never told her husband that she had

breast. The man felt Wash's heart sway several inches, as if it had got loose from its place, and its wild loud throbbing was like the beating of a mighty engine.
"Thar," said Wash, "you see I sin't for long. That mine's for my wife. She stayed with it and with me. I ought to have dropped it and put my pride down long ago, but its too late. Sloan, will you let me have the powder?"
"No."

Wash looked at his old enemy and turned away. He had already tried others, the store keeper, the hotel owner and every miner he could find. They thought It was foolishness and worse. There had been many things said about that crazy Wash who married a young woman and made her work like a slave in his worth-less claim, and some of them were flung

your wife home."

So far astray does the judgment of men on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes the test of a man's real ability comes are the company of the test of a man's real ability comes.

night into morning, and morning, noon and afternoon built up another day. Wash

down into the valley, called on the body down into the valley, called on the body down into the valley, called on the body down into the treater and the further end of the call break his own hand. He had gone back to break his own take me, ef you want me, jest as if I hadn't any mine, an' wasn't worth a had burst in the midst of a glant stroke, and he had fallen across his own weapon. There his wife had found him, and she, weak and sick and heart broken, lay

There his wife had found him, and sho, too, weak and sick and heart broken, lay in a faint over his body.

Ophir Camp woke with a start to some dim sense of its crime. Tender hands carried Wash and his wife out of the tunnel, and did all that could be done for the poor woman.

A dozen men went back into the tupnel from which they had taken the dead man, and looked at the place where his last faltering shock had glanced on the flinty rock.

rock.

"Boys," said one, "I'll never forget that I told Wash that he couldn't have any more powder, not if he died in his tunnel. We'll set off them blast holes just as he wanted, and then we'll bury him in here where he dropped."

There was plenty of blasting powder now to be had for the asking, and in a few minutes more the face of the drift was ready for the blast, the fires set and lighted, word had got around the camp,

lighted, word had got around the camp, and every man was gathered at the mouth of the tunnel. A few women were in the old cabin caring for the dying wife. A long silence followed the lighting of the was and andenly the dull noise of the

usual startled the miners outsides.

They ran into the tunnel with their lights. The blast had opened a wide path We will find it soon. I never before worked a month in the old mine without taking out something. This dead-lock has lasted more than a year. It can't last always. I will find the lead sgain, and then we will let the rest go and buy a farm in the valley where we can forget about this fight."

She believed every word; for she was a loving, loyal woman, and she knew that this great, awkward Missourian was a man among thousands. The very boys in town hooted after him and called him

Meanwhile they are talking in low

tones, when suddenly a miner, who had been looking at Wash's curving pickaxe She never told her husband that she had gone to her brother, who was rich, and asked him for a little money to carry them through the winter "Not for that spendthrift Missourian to waste, was bis answer." "He can clerk in my store if he will give up this foolishness." Somehow the camp was down on Wash. He had given zway loads of money, but "Ef only Wash could have seen that

Answer." "He can clerk in my store if he will give up this foolishness."

Somehow the camp was down on Wash. He had given zway loads of money, but always after a fasbion of his own. When old Doc. Selby was knocked out by the leading saloon-keeper, and nearly died in the snow, Wash took him up, learned his history, and sent enough of money to his family East to educate nis children. That was well enough, but he told the saloon-keeper that he oughter be hung," and in the present crisis the old fellow was not idle in advising people to let that fool Missourian alone.

Wash's hair grew gray and thin, he stooped lower and lower. Deep lines were graven in his face, and his eyes became fisces and terrible. Men met him in the gulches trapping game, or down in the stroke my without a word. Prospectors, climbing over the hills, heard the sound of his tunnel, and laughed him to scorn. "Because he found larghed him to scorn. "Because he found a few pockets, he is boring right into the granite. Crezy as a loon, and his wife as bad. Her relations have done everything to help them—offered him a farm and the best kind of show down in the valley."

It was an afternoon of October. The salmon-keeper sat on the bench by his door reading a newspaper. He heard a noise at the head of the street; the village boys were shouting, "Here comes the crezy Missourian miner." Wash, ragged and miserable, came into sight, and after a moment's hestattion, spoke to him:

"Evening, Mr. Stoan."

"I can't do anything for you."

"Mr. Sloan, liten to me. I hadn't a cent in the world. We've sold all our goods sand worked in the mine together." Sound we work the men who held it; the miner and his wife lay in the stroke of the men of the finest blocks of building to the product of the miners. He had on the miner had been head of the street; the village boys were shouting, "Here comes the crezy Missourian brother in law" of his. The hidden ggid of the village here who held it; the miner and his wife lay in the stroke of the miner and his wife as had no ma "Mr. Sloan, listen to me. I hadn't a cent in the world. We've sold all our goods and worked in the mine together this month. Jenyie's held the additional and his wife hay in the goods and worked in the mine together the miner and his wife hay in the goods and worked in the miner and his wife hay in the river their struggles made in the world, blessing or cursing, according to the natures of the men who had it; the miner and his wife hay in the world, blessing or cursing, according to the natures of the men who had it; the miner and his wife hay in the world, blessing or cursing, according to the natures of the men who had it; the miner and his wife hay in the world. We've sold all our goods and worked in the miner and his wife hay in the world. cent in the world. We've sold all our goods and worked in the mine together this month. Jennie's held the drill while I druv it. I can't get a pound of powder, but the holes are all set in the farce, ready. Something tells me that this time it will touch gold. I can feel it just ahead. I've felt it all along, but now it's right thar within reach of one more blast. I tell you, Slozen, I know its thar."

"You're crazy, Wash."

"You're crazy, Wash."

"Sloan, you've got money. Give me one keg of powder, and Pil make you a rich man. I'll give you half we take out. You don't know how I've worked this year. I've hammered from daylight to darn, gone hungry and slept cold, and fell down in a dead faint time and time over. Put your hand thar!" He seized the saloon-keeper's hand and held it on his breast. The man felt Wash's heart sway accessful and so the self-blast strike at Ophir.—The Independent.

A LEVEL HEAD.

THE ADVANTAGE OF PRESENCE OF MIND IN AN EMERGENCY.

During the late strike on the New York Central Rallroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not axisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had then been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encoun

out at him that afternoon.

"I tell you, Wash," said one, "the insue asylum's the place for you, and the boys will have to get you there and send your wife home."

The strike continued several weeks and there was riotous action at various points upon with the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling

one in all the camp understood the proud
unyielding soul that had settled itself to
wrestle with Nature and her secret.

The afternoon wore on into night, and
night into morning, and morning, noon

The test of a man's rest failing comes
which makes a
hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his pres
cretion. The man who retains his pres
exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be

June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidney's and that he would not stand in my shoes for the State of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he cave wa genuine and not overdrawn in any parti-cular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gov. H!li is accounted a very success.

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

The People's Mistake.

People make a sad mistake often with serious results when they neglect a constipated condition of the bowels. Knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters is an effectual cure at any stage of constipation, does not warrant us in neglecting to use it at the right time. Use it now.

Colic and Kidney Difficulty. And find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that disease of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

Will present an opportunity to extend the frame of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry the unfailing remedy for blacker working read to the content of the content of

Strawberry the unfailing remedy for cholera, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, diarrhoa, dysentery, and all summer com-plaints, to every part of the Empire, Wild Strawberry never fails. Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

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ONTARIO GLASS WORKS. STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING Furnished in the best style and at price, low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET.; R. LEWIS.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

They are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

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

Brockville, Ont. Morristown, N. Y. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.





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CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Ravers House, London, Has siveys in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sieighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderats.

Electricity, Moltere Baths Surkphane Ballane Bratian

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES J. G. WILSON, LECTROPATHIST,
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The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United The advantages and conveniences of this

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Lardine Machine

Is the only Safe and Sure Oil for Self-binders, Threshing Machines and Mill Machinery generally.

Try our FAMOUS CYLINDER OIL - Guaranteed Unequalled in Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY M'COLL BROS. AND SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

(FROM THE MONTH OF JULY) Jaly 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. Fifth Monthly Drawing, Nov. 12th, 1890.

3134 PRIZES LIST OF PRIZES 1 Prize worth \$15,000......\$15,000.00 WORTH - \$52,740.00 1,250..... 2 Prizes " Approximation Prizes.

TICKET, - - \$1.00 II TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740,00

S. E. LEFEBVRE MANAGER. ASK FOR CIRCULARS. 18 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. HEALTH FOR ALL.

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LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

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After 25 Years.

After 25 Years.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,
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DRAR Sig:—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my feet at times and was compelled to sit and do my housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How? he replied, "By the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Phils," I decided to give them a trial and the result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Pills and say that they would not be without them.

Yours, &c., Cream Johnsson.

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

Pitts have effected a most remarkable cure, My mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and commenced giving her two pills every night; before she had taken all of one box she could walk about he house. To-day she is perfectly well and says that Morse's Pills saved her life.

Yours, &c., L. W. FERGUSON.

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

London diocese-Very Ray Dean Wag

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Oct. 25th, 1890.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOF O'CONNOR.

Among the grand and soul-reaching ceremonials of Catholic worship there is none so imposing or pregnant with lessons of veneration and awe of the Christian religion than the consecration of a Catho. lie Bishop. On Sunday last the Catholics of London, and indeed of this Western Province -- for almost every town and parish of the diocese was represented in the Cathedral - had the rare privilege of witnessing a scene of grandeur and solemnity never enjoyed in this city previously. The Archbishops of Toronto and Kingston, the Right Rev. Blahops of Hamilton, of Peterborough, of Detroit, of Grand Rapids and of Covington, with their attendant secretaries and assistant priests, preceded by a large array of acolytes and venerable Deans and Church dignitaries, walked in solemn procession from the Episcopal residence to St. Peter's Cathedral. The nave and aisles of the sacred edifice were packed with an attentive audience, while the organ peals, mingled with the trained voices of St. Peter's choir, enhanced the solemn grandeur of the ceremonial and seemed to add new life to the scene. A large number of the congregation was furnished with a book that explained every part of the ritualistic observances necessary to render valid the consecration of a Catholic Bishop. Thus every action and symbol had a meaning, and every prayer and blessing, although pronounced in Latin, the language of the Universal Church, was fully understood by most of those present. The sermon, pronounced by the eloquent Bishop of Detroit, was heard in the remotest corner of the church, and both moved and delighted the vast audience. It was a source of intense gladness for the people to behold once more the familiar form and benign countenance of Archbishop Walsh-to see him in his old place, and be assured that His Lordship was again in the midst of those in whose interest and for whose spiritual welfare he spent the best part of his Episcopal life and labors. Many heartfelt prayers went up for God's choicest blessings on His Grace and for a prolonged and happy life for him in this new sphere of toil and usefulness. All eyes, however, were centered on the downcast eyes and solemn mien of the new Bishop. A thrill of excitement and intense sympathy passed through the entire audience when, lying prostrate, he gave him self up a willing sacrifice, and vowed that the remainder of his life should be spent in the service of God and for the welfare of the flock entrusted to his

guidance and safe keeping. We may assure His Lordship Bishop O'Connor that reciprocal vows were, at that solemn moment, made in many grateful and sympathizing hearts, and resolutions taken that never should word be uttered or deed done wilfully in this diocese that might cause displeasure or impede the work of episcopal administration. The feelings the Catholics of London found true expression in the address presented to His Lordship at the conclusion of the grand ceremonial that elevated Dr. O'Conner to the Episcopal dignity. We have every reason to know that His Lordship fully appreciates the sincerity of the sentiments embodied in that address. The people of London acclaim his presence in their midst with joy and thankfulness, and are happy in the confidence that the glorious and consoling ceremonies of last Sunday were but the augury and the opening of a bright and blissful future for the whole flock, both priests and people, of the diccese of

The Brothers of the Sahara have established, under Cardinal Lavigerie's directors, an institution at Biskrs, Algiers, for the purpose of teaching egriculture to escaped slaves. It is also intended to establish villages of Christian Tuarezs along the new railway which is to be built on the Sahara, as a nucleus for wandering natives that they may be brought under the influences of Christian

VANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

This association is composed of Amercan ladies, married and single, who have for object, ostensibly at least, to improve the condition and elevate the status of the female sex in general. We have written "cstensibly" because, after read. ing the speeches delivered by the several ladies, we can discover nothing really practical advanced or discussed, and we have arrived at the conclusion that those ledies from Boston, from Omaha, Kalamazoo and other cities, have for object to air their elequence before Canadian audiences, and have an all-round good time of it, perambulating the country, while their husbands, brothers and children are left at home to provide for them selves in the best way they know how. Probably, as the women are going about making men of themselves, the husbands are left at home to look after the nursery, the parlor and the kitchen, and are allowed to make women of them. selves in a general way. Nor were the men lacking in Toronto to give the ladies words of welcome to the American ladies,

a cordial reception. Ald, Dods spoke and hoped that before they left Toronto they would find means of getting themselves annexed in good old orthodox Church form. The ladies from Boston and Omaha could tell Mr. Dods more about the divorce court than of the "good old orthodox Church form." Prof. Clarke, of Trinity University, thought " fair play should be ceded to the ladies." Inspector J. L. Hughes said he had for a wife the finest woman that could be found in the States, and he advised the young men of Toronto to cross the border and get companions in life among the Yankee ladies. The Mc-Kinley Bill would not affect their entrance at a Canadian port. Hon. Mr. Ross had the honor of introducing Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the president of the association, to the audience. Rev. Dr. Wild, in a neat and witty speech, welcomed the visitors. In fact all the gentlemen present seemed so charmed with the presence of so many highly cultured ladles that they could not control their feelings, which found went "in neat and witty speeches." In reply, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe expressed her pleasure at the reception that had been tendered their organization. She confessed herself an ardent suffragist and was strongly in favor of co-education, which means bringing up young men and women in one and the same college. Mrs. Kate Garnett Wells, of Boston, complimented the audience on being residents of "so good and so holy a city as Toronto." She did not go so far, however, as the Sunday school organizer from Cleveland who, last spring, declared that when in Toronto he felt that he was in Heaven's vestibule. Mrs. Wilcott followed, and regretted very much that Dr. Jennie Trout, the Vice-President, owing to illness, was unable to be present. As treasurer of the association, she pointed out that "joining their ranks was a very simple affair, as any lady, by sending her name to any member of the committee prior to 6 o'clock in the evening,

Howe opened proceedings by ringing a silver toned bell and reading an address. It began with the words of Browning: "I am not a trumpet but a reed." Mrs. Wilcott read the first paper. It was an essay on the work and influence of Dr. Maria Mitchell. Dr. Mrs. Mark, of Baltimore, said that one of the objections to scientific training of women was that men would not marry them. She would remedy this by having scientifically trained men. Dr. Martha Mowbray, from Rhode Island, went back to the sixty-six elements in defining training, and was more inclined to plead for scientific training of man than of woman, Dr. Mrs. Lozier, of New York, pathetically combatted "the natural tendency of women to jump at conclusions. They should carefully observe all facts and strongly repress all desire to jump. Mrs. Martha Stricland, a lady barrister from Michigan, read a paper on women pleading in courts of justice. She hoped for the fulfilment of Bellamy's idea, that women litigants shall be tried by femin. ine judges and juries. She had reached that opinion after seven years' practice at law. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell was in favor of a mixed jury of both men and women. Clara Bewick Colby, of Nebraeka, editor of the Women's Tribune. favored the admission of woman to the jury box, where she could use her power of intuition for the benefit of the race Mrs. Wilcott asked the ladies to consider the possibility of spending a day at Rochester and several at Buffalo, as they had been invited to do.

On Wednesday evening the first pub-

would be passed."

How all the above nonsense can bene fit society is a mystery that may be solved by Mr. James L. Hughes or the dial co-operation so ardently desired be-Rev. Dr. Wild. We fail to see in what tween the two races can never be particular anything said or done by those efficted until the fanatics of Ontario masculine women can be of the least make up their minds to be contented use to mankind in general or to women with their own Ontario and their

St. Paul. We would respectfully ask them to study his epistles. They will therein be taught a most useful lesson.

PRINCIPAL GRANT

What is considered on all hands to be the most elequent speech of the sesson was delivered on last Monday evening, by Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, before a brilliant assemblage, in the dining room of the National Club, Toronto. The orator dwelt for some time on the necessity of Canada remain. ing forever attached commercially and politically to the mother country ; but be said that " whether we separate from the Empire, to form an independent state, or remain in the Empire, it is equally a matter of first importance that Canada be united and strong. No matter which of the destinies is in store for us," he continued, "our duty is to be Canada first men. That is the ground that must honestly be taken by Unionist and Separatist alike," The rev. speaker went on to show how Canadian sentiment is growing down by the Atlantic in Nova Scotis, the place of his birth ; how British Columbia is becoming "all right." But he admits that cordial cooperation between the English and French speaking Canadians is, of course, our great necessity. That must be based, he says, "on justice and on the limitation, as far as possible, of hostile and irritating forces and of everything that would interfere with a good understanding between the two."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Dalton Mc-Carthy and Principal Caven, the chiefs and leaders of the Equal Rights Party, will heed the lesson, and cease to give trouble by constantly interfering with the "good understanding that should exist between us and the Province of Quebec," Principal Grant knows well that the good understanding will never be disturbed by the peaceable, easy. going French Canadians, to whom he gives credit, further on, for a spirit of toleration and Caristian charity that should bring shame on the rev. intermeddlers and fanatics of the James L Hughes and Dr. Wild genus

Dr. Grant says: "Who that has once sailed up the St. Lawrence from Quebec in the daylight can help having it borne in upon him that there is there, in the very centre of our country, a Christian civilization that is not of our type, but that is altogether is not of our type, but that is altogether beautiful from some points of view? Each side of the great river is lined with houses, like a continuous street, clustering at convenient spots three or four miles apart into picturesque little villages, each with its imposing church, the centre of with its imposing church, the centre of every sacred and secular interest for time and eternity to the whole population. For more than a hundred miles the eye cannot detect a single unpainted or unwhitewashed house. No tumbledown sheds or unseemly leaning can be seen. Everything is clean, orderly, idellie. It is Acadla of the nineteenth cen tury-Acadia with steamboats, steam say mills and electric light as well as wind mills. and native ponics drawing carts. There are not as many mortgages on the farms as in Ontario, but the homesteads and log barns promise comfort. There is tithe priest, courtesy for the stranger, lic meeting was held. The theatre of the Normal School was well filled by members and visitors. Mrs. Julia Ward in fratern'zing with such a race-children heirs of aucient glories, of the soil, heirs of ancient glo graces. Left to themselves, their future

> Most undoubtedly Principal Grant hit the nail on the head right here. If the French people, with their virtues and graces and heavenly religion, are let alone, and not interfered with, their future happiness, in their present contentment, is assured. But shall they be left to enjoy peaceably the fruits of their own industry? Shall they be allowed to live in the quiet practice of the "attractive "virtues which Catholicity inspires? The history of Canada during the last three or four years says No. The members and ministers of Principal Grant's Church are among the people who cannot allow their French neighbors to live in peace. They are never done calumniating them. They meet in synods seemingly for no other object than to make war upon the religion and institutions under which the happy state of things exists as described so faithfully by the rev. orator. The Toronto Mail and its supporters and abettors, the Equal Righters, represent the French Canadian population as sunk in mediavalism, as bankrupt in pocket and burdened with priestly control, if not robbed by a tithe system that is driving them by thousands every year into exile. Their beautiful and poetic language is denounced by men who cannot pronounce English decently, and whose peculiar brogue can never allow their tongues to get around one solitary word of French, It is evident that the united and cor-

those women, or the rev. gentlemen tice the simple and attractive virwho encourage their boldness, ever read | tues and graces of the Lower Canadians, and especially their toleration and noninterference in the beliefs and practice of their neighbors. If Protestants really believe, as Mr. Grant says, that " Christianity means peace on earth," let them cease to make war on the civilizing faith and grace-producing, white robed Catholicity that ergenders so much Acadian bliss and innocence of life along the

cross crowned banks of the St. Lawrence. With all Principal Grants's erudition and elequence, he makes very serious blunders, if not voluntary mistakes, when speaking of the Jesuits. Prejudice must be very deep and very firmly rooted in the mind when it blurs the reason of a man so gifted as Principal Grant, After showing the possibility of gaining peace and union for Canada, the Rev. Principal

"But now that the Jesuit has come we shall look in vain for such a blessed future. The public sanction and endowment given to the order was a challenge have too much respect for Loyola to des-pise the challenge."

This is all a mistake. There was never an endowment. There was given \$160,000 to men who had a moral and just claim to two or three millions. But there was no endowment. Does Principal Grant know the meaning of the word endowment? We will not insult him to quote Webster. Why, then, make such a statement? Is it honest? Is it true elequence? Is it oratory? Is it Christian? If the Protestant churches see a challenge where none was intended, and if they are determined to fight away on the strength of that challenge, then "good bye unity," "good bye cordial co operation." But Principal Grant asks: "How can a Bishop, who wishes to be master in his own house, welcome the Jesuits?' That's his own business, Mr. Grant. Jesuits are not received in any diocese against the wishes and consent of the Bishops; and yet they are in several dioceses in Canada and in almost every diccese in the United Sta'es. When the Bishops complain Mr. Grant may pity if he cannot relieve them.

"Had not Quebec the right," says Dr. Grant, " to do what she liked with her own money? I for one, felt from the first that argument could not be answered. Quebec may throw its millions into the St. Lawrence, but two things it must not do : it must not turn round and ask us to replace the millions, and it must not deny to people any where else the freedom that it claims

for itself." This is simply misleading. Quebec, in granting \$400 000 for Jesuitical or educational purposes, did not throw away millions. Quebec obtained from the Jesuits, who were proprietors, permission to dispose of lots and sell lands that are worth millions of dollars. It is in. conceivable that a man of Principal Grant's standing should try to mislead in this fashion. The Protestants of Kingston or Toronto cannot be called upon to replace millions that were not thrown away or even bestowed. Most valuable lots in the centre of Quebec city, that were lying idle for the last hundred years, because no one could give a title deed, are now sold for sums that have almost realized already the amount needed to satisfy the Jesuit claim, \$160,. 000. Yet this is what Principal Grant pronounces "moral degradation," can tell Principal Grant, with all due respect, that there is a deeper depth in the "moral degradation" of bearing false witness against your neighbor, of caluminating hard-working and saintly priests of God and threatening them with renewed persecution and spoliation

THE FINAL ACT IN THE

JESUIT ESTATES DRAMA. The Protestant Education Committee of the Province of Quebec have formally notified the Government of that Province that they are ready to accept the amount due to them by the Act of Settlement of the Jesuits' Estates, and have requested the Government to pay the amount, which is \$66,700. This action on the part of the committee settles the question as to the willingness of the Protestants of Quebec to accept the Jesuits' Estates Act, both as a legal transaction and as an Act doing complete justice to the Quebec Protestante. After the passage of the Act by a unanimous vote of the Quebec Legislature, which included among its members twelve Protestants, certainly representing the Protestants of the Province, and the almost unanimous vote of the Protestant members of the Province in the Dominion Parliament, this act of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was scarcely needed to prove that the intention of the Quebec Government was to do full justice to the Protes tant minority, but, notwithstanding the frantic declarations of the Mail, the Huntingdon Gleaner, and the Montreal Witness, that the appropriation is an insult and a bribe to the Protestants, this acceptance of the money by the Protestant Committee will be regarded by all fair minded Canadians as an evidence that the Protes in particular, whose sphere of action own way of worshiping God. In tants of Quebec are satisfied that the

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD- should be in the home circle. Do fact they should endeavor to prac- Jesuits' Estates Act was an Act of which

the Protestants of the Province have no reason to complain.

It is no more to be supposed that the Protestant minority of Quebec are to rule that Province than that the Catholic minority of Ontario shall rule Ontario; but it is to be remarked that there is a much larger proportion of the population of Ontario ready to respond to a no-Popery cry than there is of the popula-tion of Quebec to respond to a no Protestant cry. A no Protestant cry has never been relsed in the Province of Quebec by any party; perhaps because all are con-scious that there would be none to adopt it as a party shibboleth. It would be well if Ontario Protestants

would follow the liberal example set by Quebec Catholics. But we do not ex pect that this will be the case. A Protestant community has not the liberality of a Catholic one, and it is acknowledged by the anti-Catholic press of Ontario that if the Protestants of Ontario bad had altogether their own way at the local elections, an anti Catholic Legislature

would have been elected.

It is well that there was a Catholic vote to turn the scale in Ontario. It has saved the Province of Ontario from the disgrace of proving themselves less liberal to the Catholic minority than are the Catholics of Quebec to the Protest. ant minority. But as the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction are undoubtedly highly representative of the Protestants of Quebec, it may, certainly, now be assumed that the Protestants of that Province are quite satisfied with the liberal policy which the Quebec Legislature has followed in their regard.



RIGHT REV. DR. O'CONNOR ONSECRATED BISHOP OF LONDON. MMENSE GATHERING OF PRELATES, CLERGY AND LAITY.

On last Sunday Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor was solemnly consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of London, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of His Grace Most Rev. John Walsh to the position of Archbishop of Toronto, From six o'clock in the morning until nine Masses were being constantly celebrated at each of the three altars in the Cathedral by the visiting Bishops and priests. At the latter named hour the grand and touching ceremony, the Mass of consecration, commerced. A list of those taking part therein will be found appended. The altars had been decorated in a becoming manner for the occasion by the Sisters | Heaven? What means did He inaugof St. Joseph, and their appearance urate whereby ages after might hear the added very materially to produce a most touching effect.

During Saturday and Sunday fully two thousand strangers visited London with a Him twelve poor men of Galilee; how view to witness the grand ceremony of He made them the companions of His installation. They came chiefly from Windsor, Detroit, Sandwich, Walkerville and Chatham, while the eastern towns on gathered these twelve men around Him, the line of the Grand Trunk also supplied and said to them in the most solemn large quota.

the imposing procession entered the cathedral by the front entrance, the crossbearers preceding the Archbishops and in the name of the Father, and of the Son the other members of the hierarchy, each and of the Holy Ghost, and behold I am Bishop being supported by two priests, and the consum- and the candidate for the sacred cflice matter of the world." By these world being supported on either side by Rev. our divine Lord constituted the Church, Father Cushing and Rev. Father Marigon. The procession passed up the centre aisle of the church in the order given below, and then entered the chancel: The Most Reverend John Walsh, Arch bishop of Toronto; Metropolitan, Most

Reverend James V. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston. Right Rev. Thomas Dowling, Bishop Right Rev. R. O'Conner, Bishop of

Peterborough.
Right Rev T O'Mahony, Toronto (St United States clergy-Right Rev Dr

Foley, Bishop of Detroit. Right Rev Dr Maas, Bishop of Covington, Kentucky. Right Rev Dr Richter, Bishop of Grand

Rypid; Mich.
Rypid; Mich.
Right Rev Mgr Joos, Munro, Michigan.
Verv Revs F O'Brien, Dean, Kalamozoo; J Pulcher, Dean, Grand Rapids; Dean Van Lauwe, Port Huron; Rev Fathers Ryckeart, Mt. Clemens; J Brick, S J, Philadelphia; Buysse, Jackson; Van Antwerp, Detroit; McLaughlin, Yan Antwerp, Detroit; McLaughlin, Detroit; O'Donovan, Grosse Point; McManus, Battle Creek; Lynch, Kenokee; Watters, Detroit; Crumley, Grattan; Grand, C. S. B., Detroit; Rev Father Finnegan, S. J., Detroit; Rev Flieb, S. J., Detroit; Lieb, S. J., Detroit.

Hamilton-Very Rav Dean Heenan Very Rav Dean O'Connell, V G, Walkerton; Very Rev Dean Lennon, Brantford; Very Rev Dean Dougherty, S. J. Gnelph. Toronto dlocese—Very Rev. Dean Cas-sidy, Very Rav Dean Teefy, OSB; Ven Archdeacon Campbell. Rass. P. M. Archdeacon Campbell, Revs E Murray, OSB; P O'Donahoe, OSB; L Brennan, OSB; R McBrady, OSB; A Dumuchel, S B, St Michael's College, Toronto; Jeffcott, Pickering.
Montreal-Very Rev P Dowd; Fathers Quinlivan, Emard; Very Rev Dr Mc. Guichen, President Ottawa University.

ner, Windsor; Murphy, Dablin, and Dr Kilroy, Stratford; Rev. Father Mar-seille; Ryan, Amherstburg; Gerard, Belle River; Cummtas, Bothwell; Ronan, Wallaceburg; Flannery, St. Thomas; P. Corcoran, La Salette; A. McKeown, Detterding Brown, Water Markey, Mar Bothwell; P Gnam, Wyoming; J. Ayl-ward, Port Lambton; Jos Bayard, Sarnia; Molphy and Northgraves, Ingersoil; Bren-nan, St Mary's; O'Neil, Kinkora; West, Goderick; McGee, St Augustine; Mugan. Corunna; Paul, Obatham; Mungovae, C S B, Very Rev Cushin, Semande; Hay-den, Cote, Aboulin, Coyle, C S B, Assump-tion College, Sandwich; John Connolly, Biddulph; Keily, Mt. Carmel; Tiernan, Kennedy, Noonan and Gahan, London Mass was celebrated by Archbishop

Walsh, assisted by Deans Wagner and Heenan as Deacons of Honor, Fathers

Heenan as Descons of Honor, Fathers Fishnery, O'Brien and Kilroy, descons. The Bishop-elect was attended by Fathers Cushing and Marigon.
Bishop Foley, attended by Fathers Donovan and P Brennan.
Bishop Dowling, attended by Fathers Doherty and Quinilvan.
Archbishop Cleary, attended by Frs. Cassidy and Murphy.
Bishop O'Mahony, attended by Fathers McGuichen and L Brennan.
Bishop Mass, attended by Fathers

Bishop Maas, attended by Fathers O'Connell and Paul.

Bishop Richter, attended by Fathers Pulsher and Campbell. Bishop O Connor, attended by Fathers

Walsh and Murphy. Chanters—Fathers Van Antwerp, Cote, Aubilon, McGee, Boubat and Gerard At the accustomed time Bishop Foley, of Detroit, ascended the pulpit, and, in his beautiful and eloquent style, began, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Most rev-Son, and or the Holy Glost. Most rev-erend and right reverend prelates, vener-able brethren of the college and dearly beloved of the faithful, the ceremony that has been carried out to day beneath the roof of this grand cathedral evidences the roof of this grand cathedral evidences the sublime dignity of the divine character that is conferred upon the priest of the living God when elevated by the Church to her hierarchy. Moved by divine goodness, Almighty God, in the plentitude of time, sent His only begotten San'is become men for us and the Word Son to become man for us, and the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us. He came in the humility of Bethlehem, and the poverty of Nazareth that He might thus become the model and exemplar, and then the teacher and leader. In God's own good time He came forth from the privacy of Nazareth and commenced the grand work of announcing the truth to all men, and teaching them the law whereby they might obtain the salvation of their immortal souls. He established the divinity of His mission by His wondrous deeds—giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, the use of their limbs to the mained, and even raising up the very dead to life. He went about doing good to all that came in His way. But our divine Lord came in His way. not only for the salvation of those who gathered around Him, who followed Him into the desert, and, forgetful of their natural wants, hung upon the words of truth that fell from His inspired lips: He came, as He Himself declared, for the salvation of mankind—for the salvation of those who live two thousand years after His incarnation, as well as for the favored ones who heard the words from His lips. When He had announced Himself He sealed His teaching by the shedding of the last drop of His preblood, giving a testimony of love greater than which can no man give. And how did our Divine Lord provide for those who would live after His ascension into the pages of Holy Writ, and there we find the means that our Divine Lord adopted. We read how He called round journeys, and the inmates of His house-hold, they leaving all things and followterms, "As the Father has sent Me, so When the time for Mass had arrived also I send you, Go ye therefore and ne imposing procession entered the teach all nations all things whatsoever I have commanded you, baptizing them By these words the society, the fold, wherein the same doctrines that He taught were to be tinued "all days even unto the consum-mation of the world." He gave the Apostles a participation of His own Apostolate; He gave them a power equal to the power He Himself had received from on high. He gave it to them for the eaving of immortal souls as long as there is one single soul to be saved. He poured one single soul to be saved. He poured upon them on the Day of Pentecost the epirit of God, that they might fill their high commissions. After our Lord's high commissions. After our Lord's ascension into heaven the Apostles went forth and preached the very same doc-trines that Christ had solemnly announced. They were ordered to go and preach not what might be suited to them. selves or the prejudices of the people to whom they were sent, but He sent them a special mission to teach "all things," without increase or diminution, and they were to teach "all days," and the quently the Divine authority, the Divine mission that was committed unto them, was to be handed to their legitimately constituted successors in the apostolate. Hence we read in the sacred texts how the Apostles went to all men over the the aposites went to an men over the known world, unto the ends of which their sound has gone, and their word was heard within the confines thereof. They were sent unto an unbelieving and corrupt world, and they took other men, deliberately chosen, and by the imposition of hands and the Divine spirit they communicated to them the commise that they had received that they might exercise within certain limits their po and jurisdiction. We read how Saint and jurisdiction. We read now Saint Paul assigned them to their duties, and how the Aposties placed in various sec-tions men consecrated by them to con-tinue the teaching and sacraments committed to their charge. They were sent to the whole world, but they constituted successors in dioceses—as we call them

OCTOBER 25, 1890. now. They were sent as the foundation-stones of the Church of the Kingdom of God upon earth, and consequently the Church was ever to be one and indefec-tible. Han tid non-price and a and 1 How did our Divine Lord provide for this union and for this indefectibility? Did He establish any one centre from which the emissaries of Christ should the go forth; and no matter how distant seek might be their field of labor, no matter how distant the age in which they were | merg appointed to rule, was there nothing that bound them to Jesus Christ Hiuself? We are taught by the word of God that there was this common centre, this foun-dation-stone, round which the whole Church would be erected, and by which it would be ever held one and in-defectible. How did our Lord do this? We read that He elected one particular one among those twelve Appetles to be one among those twelve Apostles to be the head, the leader, of all the others. We read in the gospel of St. John how one day that they were gathered round one day that they were gathered round Him, Jesus said to the twelve, "Who do men say that I am?" and they answered, "Some say that You are John the Baptist, some that You are Elias and some Jeremias, or one of the prophets." And then Jesus said to them: "And who do you say that Jesus." phets." And then Jesus said to them: "And who do you say that I am?" All, save one, were silent. They knew not who He was, Then the single Apostle stood out from the rest and said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And Jesus turned to him and said, "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjonah, because flesh and blood has not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. Thou art Pater and who is in heaven. Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. To thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven, that whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth shall be bound also in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed in Heaven." From direct revelaloosed in Heaven." From direct revela-tion we know the divinity of our Divine Lord "for flesh and blood hath not re-wealed it to thee." And as a reward for his confession of divine faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ there was con-ferred upon him that singular prerogative of the keys, evidencing that he was have in authority and supremacy over all the clad others. Our Lord said to this same St. | the Peter, "Peter, lovest thou Me?" and he the answered, "I love Thee." And Jesus the said to him, "Feed My sheep." A gecond time He said, "Simon, lovest thou Me?" and he replied, "I love the Thee." And again he said, "Feed My sheep." And a third time our Lord repeated the same question, and Peter, who disturbed at the evidences of the Lord has doubting him, cried out, "Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." And Jesus said to him, "Feed My lambs," giving him authority over the whole flock -shepherds and sheep. And so when cur pivine Lord had betaken Himself to the right hand of our Heavenly Father, and the the Holy Ghost had filled the Apostles, and they were gathered together, there was need that one should be elected in the place of the unfortunate Apostle who had betrayed the Master, then did Peter, with that superiority, rise up and present Matthias to be the successor of Judas. And again, they had barkened to the voice of Peter, when he stood up among his co Apostles and spoke of the Church. He was that rock upon which Christ raised the grand structure of His Church, and he was to be the centre of union around which the Apostles would gather at all times. He was to be that rock upon which the Church is built, and against which the gates of hell shall never prevail. He is that one of whom our Lord said, "Satan hath desired to have you that he might grind you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith being confirmed thou mayest confirm thy being confirmed thou mayest confirm thy brethren. The prerogative, singular and individual, that He conferred upon St. Peter in making him the head of the Apostolic College was not only the recompense for his own confession of faith, but it was that prerogative that was to descend to his successors to descend to his su g all sges. He was to during all ages. He was to be the visible representative of Jesus Christ among men, the head of the Church, of the society, of the fold, that Christ had founded. It would have been to create a monster-a visible Church, and not give it a visible head. It would not have been a body, in the perfect of the word, without a constituted head. Where can we find a perfect monarchy or society, or fold, without a monarch, a geader or shepherd ? And our Lord instituted His Church for man-not merely for the salvation of souls, but for the salvation of body and soul—and hence the vation of body and soul-Church meets with all the requirements of man's entire nature. Our Lord, in all His teachings, kept constantly before the mind of His hearers the visible nature of the Church He was to found. He compared it to a fold composed of visible creatures, and another time to a kingdom composed of various members and under one ruler ; again, as a city set upon a mountain that all might see it, and the light placed upon the candle-stick that it might illumine all that came The foundation-stone of this around it. Church, the mountain upon which it is set, is Peter, and whence is our Epis-copacy? It comes from Jesus Carist Himself, and delivered by the Apostles

to their successors, that the Apostolate might continue in the Church by the one

whom God selected to be enduring and

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are made equal to the Apostles by the communicated jurisdiction of St. Peter,

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with the root, of an adhesion to the rock the fruit of this indivisible union be

tween the Catholic episcopacy and the Roman Pontiff that will continue the

union unto the end of the world. What is

the branch that is severed from the trunk?

Take any quantity of them, and separate them from the trunk, whence they derive

their vitality, and what are they?

their vitality, and useless, in only withered and useless, in spite of all the genius men and useless. And to follow out the

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OCTOBER 25 1890. now. They were sent as the foundation. stones of the Church of the Kingdom of God upon earth, and consequently the Church was ever to be one and indefec-How did our Divine Lord provide for this union and for this indefectibil. Did He establish any one centre from which the emissaries of Christ should go forth; and no matter how distant might be their field of labor, no matter how distant the age in which they were appointed to rule, was there nothing that bound them to Jesus Christ Hluself? We are taught by the word of God that there was this common centre, this foundation-stone, round which the whole Church would be erected, and by which it would be ever held one and indefectible. How did on Land de this defectible. How did our Lord do this? We read that He elected one particular one among those twelve Apostles to be the head, the leader, of all the others. We read in the gospel of St. John how one day that they were gathered round Him, Jesus said to the twelve, "Who do men say that I am?" and they answered, "Some say that You are John the Baptist, some that You are Ellas and some Jeremias, or one of the prophets." And then Jesus said to them: And who do you say that I am? All, save one, were silent. They knew not who He was. Then the single Apostle stood out from the rest and "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And Jesus turned to him and said, "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjonah, because flesh and blood has not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. To thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven, that whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth shall be bound also in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed in Heaven." From direct revela-tion we know the divinity of our Divine Lord "for flesh and blood bath not re wealed it to thee." And as a reward for his confession of divine faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ there was conferred upon him that singular prerogative of the keys, evidencing that he was in authority and supremacy over all the others. Our Lord said to this same St. the foot of yonder altar. You have seen Peter, "Peter, lovest thou Me?" and he the Archbishop of this diocese invoke Peter, "Peter, 10,000 Thee." And Jesus answered, "I love Thee." And Jesus said to him, "Feed My sheep." A second time He said, "Simon, lovest thou Me?" and he replied, "I love thou Me?" and he replied, "I love the throne of God for him. You have seen to-day, dearly beloved, what your the throne of God for him. You have seen to-day, dearly beloved, what your the throne of God for him. You have seen in days gone by, and the said. "Feed My "Peter, lovest thou Me?" and he sheep." And a third time our Lord re-peated the same question, and Peter, disturbed at the evidences of the Lord has been seen from the days of Peter. doubting him, cried out, "Yes, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." And Jesus said to him, "Feed My lambs,"
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Christ established, and that has grown up through two thousand years, would produce the very same consequence, and no matter how strong or intellectual may be the power of the greatest nation backing a man, without men separate from that centre of union, they were like the ship helpless upon the ocean, they seek refuge in one error and another until they become sub merged, as it were, in the mass of errors, and are tossed about by every country. opinion. Our Lord gave but one dotrine for the first century and for the nineteenth century. He gave a doctrine that was to be the same and will be the same as long as God reigns triumphant in heaven. Our Lord asserted this in the most powerful terms when He said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall never pass away." That the Church is indefectible the experience That of 2 000 years, down to the reign of the glorious Pontiff who rules in the name of Peter to day, the great the glorious Leo XIII., demonstrates. The world has thought that if they could crush the leader they could crush the Church, and hence the undying warfare that has been waged against the Papacy. But we see men raging, empires rising and falling, and the whole map changing, and the very repetition of what took place in Jerusalem, when Peter was cast into prison and a mighty guard set round aim, and Peter freed by angelic hands and assuming his place at Rome. How often has this story been repeated-Peter's successors dragged from their throne and led to the block? How often has diplomacy and infidelity striven to crush the Church? When we compare the mighty efforts of pagan Rome, how much to be despised are the puny efforts of modern persecutors, who have all the malice but not the courage of their predecessors. Continuing, the preacher said the only difference be tween the Apostles and the Bishops was that the former were sent to the world, while the latter are limited. What has been done for the past two thousand years you have seen con-sumated beneath this roof to day. You have seen the duly chosen priest of God, clad in his pontifical robes, prostrate at In concluding, Bishop Foley congratulated in glowing terms the people of

O'Connor's, felt deep sympathy for tho and the work he had left behind. Father O'Connor had done a noble work in training the priests. "On behalf of the assembled prelates, Right Rev. Father," said the preacher," "I welcome you to the Apostolic College. But at the same time I sympathize with you. You have been urned from the institution which you had almost created and you have launched forth upon the heavy duties of a Bishop. If you are as successful in the manage-ment of the Diocese as you have been in

here to day, may it continue."

At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop elect was installed by his brethren onfirm thy of the hierarchy, and the kies of greeting singular was given. A procession was then conferred formed, and His Lordship went through his chair the clergy of the diocese were presented, and kissed the hand of their spiritual father in token of their fealty.

THE LAITY ADDRESS.

A number of gentlemen belonging to the men, the head of the Church, society, of the fold, that Christ bunded. It would have been to the laity of the parlsh of London, was read the laity of the parlsh of London, was read the laity of the parlsh of London, was read the laity of the parlsh of London, was read the laity of the parlsh of London, was read the laity of the parlsh of London, was read the laity of the parlsh of London was read the laity of the

Bishop of London:
My Lord—On behalf of the Cathelic MY LORD—On bensit of the Candillo people of your Cathedral parish we desire to tender our warmest welcome on the occasion of your assuming the exalted position of Bishop of this diocese. Its history does not go far into the past, but during the time of its organization when here accomplished for the good much has been accomplished for the good of religion, its condition to-day in parish proving that the first foun-dations were laid wisely and well, and its growth and advance-ment watched and guarded with a care and a prudence that will for generations to come reflect honor on the name of the present illustrious Arch-bishop of Toronto. But while we have abundant reason, My Lord, to be grate ful for the blessings bestowed upon us in the past, we feel satisfaction in declaring our conviction that we should likewise be most thankful because of the bright future so full of promise which is spread

Out before us.

You come to us to day as our chief pastor, and joy is felt and satisfaction expressed amongst all your people. You re not, My Lord, a stranger amongst us. The years of your priestly life have been spent in the diocese and important and responsible duties have been performed by you in a manner which called forth commendation on every hand, then, the See of London became became vacant priests and people were imbued with the fervent hope that you would be named to assume the duties of the

Episcopate. Their hopes have been realized. Rome has spoken; and we are given one more illustration of her foresight and prudence. She has sent us a Bishop who will be dear to the Catholic people; for what can be more consoling than the presence amongst us of one who will be trusted guide when the way seems dark and uncertain—our friend when the hand their vitality, and what are they? of misfortune is placed heavily upon spite of all the genius men may use. And to follow out the comparison of the branch separated and the one left clinging to the parent trunk, the one left clinging to the parent trunk, separation from that rock that Jesus we know that as a priest your every us. We know that as a priest your every us.

John Forrestal, Thos. Countre, Patrick Kelly, J. D. Dewan, M. F. O'Mears, M. Gould, M. O'Meara, H. Dignan, H. Beaton, Alex. Wilson, D. Daly.

In reply the Right Rev. Blehop O'Connor addressed the people and said that while he did not purpose said that while he did not purpose speaking at any length to them to-day he would avail himself of other opportunities at an early date. He most heartily en-dorsed all that was contained in the adiress relative to their honored Archbiehop Walsh, whose zeal and great ability were widely known, and no poor words that he whilely known, and no poor words that he could utter would add to their estimation of their late Bishop, whom they knew and loved jointly. He desired to pass over their kindly reference to himself. The words which the address contained were such as would gladden any Bishop's heart, when they so generously promise to aid him in the advance-ment of religion, the promotion of education, and the care of the poor and afflicted These were noble objects, and their furtherance was very dear to him, and he felt that if he enlisted the sympathy of the people in their behalf, his ministry would be fruitful, and the Kingdom of God would be advanced. He blessed them all, especially those from the West, among whom a large portion of his life had been passed and who were especially dear to him ; but all his people were dear to him, and he hoped soon to know them

all. God bless you, my people.

The music furnished by the choir, under
the leadership of Mrs. Cruickshanks,
organist, was of a most appropriate and choice character. Two very touching soles were rendered by Miss O'Keefe of

Strathroy, and Miss Coffey of London.

In the course of the afternoon, at 3:30, the Knights of St. John, the people of Windsor and Detroit and the members of the C. M. B. A. and the E. B. A., proceeded in a body with the band of the 21st Fusileers, Windsor, at their head, to bid adieu to His Lordship. While several lively airs were played by the band in front of the palace, the gallant Knights went through a number of mili-

tary evolutions.

Bishop O'Connor then came forward to say some parting words. He thanked the people of Detroit and Windsor for the evidences of devotedness which they had exhibited, and he included Detroit with the people of his own diocese, behad always been to him true cause the friends. In fact, he would like to annex Detroit to ourselves. To the Knights of St. John, the members of C. M. B. A. and the E. B. A. he also returned sincere thanks for their magnificent dis-play. The Kuights are flourishing in the West and he hoped that all these excellent Catholic societies would increase and fill the land. With regard to the Emeralds, His Lord ship continued that he must say that his love was always great for the green, and as their title implies green he must necessarily love them. He would add, however, that he is not in favor of the He thought it would be advisable to unite them so that there would be but few, say two or three, as far as practic-He did not fully know the nature of the Emeralds, but was better acquainted with the other two associations hich he knew to be excellent, and, from all the information he had obtained, he olieved the Emeralds to be an exce believed the Emerate to be an excel-lent society also. He hoped all would be devoted Catholics and good citizans, and he gladly gave them all his blessing from his heart. His Lordship then re-marked that in his reply in the forencom he had forgotten to return thanks to the choir. He took the present occasion to thank them for their very efficient ser vices. He remarked that among those present there are many Protestants o Vindsor and the county of Essex, among them the mayor of Windsor, and th Dominion member of Parliament, and he also observed the local member. The best of good feeling had always ex isted between himself and the Protest ants of his neighborhood, as an evidence of which they had made him a present of his Episcopal ring, which he now wore. This good feeling arose from no special effort on his part, but he believed it came from the fact that he had tried to do his duty, and he would continue in the same course as heretofore, he would do his duty, and he hoped he would be on similar good terms with the Protest-

on similar garages at a part of the Nesper's were sung at 7 p. m. by the new Bishop, assisted by Very Rev. Father Doherty, Superior of the Jesuits of Guelph, as deacon, and Rev. W. Flannery

as sub deacon. The choir at Vespers also rendered the music very efficiently. The points to be especially noted were that the Vespers were sung in plain chant by the choir. Lambillote's Magnificat was especially well rendered. Werner's O Salutaris, by well rendered. Werner's O Salutaris, by Miss O'Keefle, displayed the sweet talent of this fine young musician. A quartette by Messrs Watt and Ranshan and the Misses Dibbs and Hennessy, and Millard's Ave Verum by Mr. Davis, were very fine, and Goebe's Tantum Ergo by the choir

Tae Bishop judges, preaches, administers sacraments, which are our help in the attainment of salvation; and in his the attainment of salvation; and in his looses he is the depository of the government. We humbly sek Your Grace's blessing, and fervently hope to be remembered in and fervently hope to be remembered in the suprement of the same came Denis to evangelize France, Augustine, for the conversion of England, a land which produced many saints also—a Boniface to Germany, and to Que bec as first evangelizer of Canada Mon Francis Montmerency Laval; and from Rome came also the first Bishop who planted the faith in the Republic in

which I live.

In an eloquent peroration he expressed the hope that the time may come when all shall be united in one faith, under one Shepherd, Jesus Carist; and this union is kept by the unity which exists in the Catholic Church, unity through the Bishops with the successor of St

Peter, and so with Christ,

Great attention was paid to the Right Reverend preacher throughout, the audience being about equal to that present at Mass.

After the sermon Bishop O'Connor gave Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

On the afternoon of Monday a very interesting entertainment was given in honor of Bishop O'Connor, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Dundas street by the young lady pupils of the instit tion, Seated on the right of Bishop O'Connor was His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and on his left His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston. About thirty priests were also present. The feature of the occasion was a beautifully-worded address of welcome, read by Miss Ida Porte, in which were expressed the warmest words of attachment towards the new Bishop of London. His Lordship Bishop O'Connor made a

very happy reply to the address. Having had many years's experience with call dren, the present occasion was to him a specially interesting one. He always felt a deep interest in young people who were being trained to battle with the world and he desired to impress upon their minds the fact that he would ever take the deepest interest in their welfare and do all in his power to aid in every manner the great work of educating the young in such a manner that they would reflect honor on their parents and on their country, and he would hope and pray that their feet would ever tread that path which leads to eternal glory in the

hereafter. His Grace Archbishop Walsh also made a very touching address. On the occasion of his coming here twenty-three years ago he was tendered a like address of welcome. with every prospect of a bright future ander the wise and judicious counsel of als successor.

The distinguished visitors expressed themselves highly delighted with the manner in which the programme was carried out.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collingwood Enterprise, October 9. Tuesday was a red letter day in the bis-try of the Catholic church in this town,

ing the occasion of the first official visi of the recently appointed Archbishop of Toronto. There were present with the Archbishop, Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, Vicar General of Toronto; Rev. Father Walsh, Secretary to His Grace; and Rev. Fathers Gibney, Alliston; Bergin, Newmarket; Lynett, Midland; Gallagher, Schomberg; Moyna, Stayner; and the local pastor, Father Kiernan.

The Archbishop came to administer the sacrament of confirmation to fifty-six candidates, thirty four boys and twenty two girls. The ceremonies began with the celebration of Mass at 9:30 s. m., by Very Rev. Vicar General Rooney, His Very Rev. Vicar General Rooney, His Grace the Archbishop presiding. All the clergy, in surplice and soutane, were with in the sanctuary, and the scene was very impressive. The Mass concluded, His Grace advanced to the sanctusry railing and addressed the candidates on the pature of the sacrament they were about to receive. He then administered the rites to each candidate by anointing the forehead with oil, using the form of confirmation, and concluding with a slight elap on the cheek. During the cermony, e choir rendered a few selections. Miss M. A. Doherty sang the solo in the "Sacred Heart," with Mr. Frank Brown as basso Miss Kate Doherty officiated at the organ with her usual ability. At the close of the ceremony His Grace administered the total abstinence pledge to the candidates, each promising to abstain from all intextuntil the sge of twenty-one years. behalf of the congregation, the

Archbishop was then presented with the following address, read by Mr. John J. Long:

ADDRESS. To the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Arch. bishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE -We, on

thought and every act have been in strictest fullilment of the solemn pledge you made on the day of a pled to the ancients at Epheaus: Acts xx.27) are ordination. This day, then, is to us a period of joy—it is the beginning of the succession coming through on the read of progress for the Church; and we desire to assure you that mevery you made not provided the series of the policy of the poor and silicited you will include any other poor and silicited you will include a proposed in the series of the policy of the important of the series of the series of the series of the series of the person of the series of th questions of the nature of which we have space to guide the destines of this great archdiocese, and by your wise administration of the sacred office vested in you

Signed on behalf of the congregation,

John J. Long, T. J. Crawford, Jas Guilfoyle, And about 70 others. Collingwood, Oct. 7, 1890 His Grace made a suitable reply, and

thanked the congregation for the kind wishes conveyed in the address, and was glad to see from their surroundings that astor and people were working together This closed the proceedings.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CHURCH NOTES.

Since his elevation to the episcopacy, coadjutor Bishop McDonald has busted himself in the discharge of those functions which are ordinis in various parts of the diocese. The Magdalene Islands, which belong to the Province of Quebec, have been under the jurisdiction of the bishop been under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Charlottetown for many years. Here Bishop McDorald performed his first episcopal offices, confirmed upwards of five hundred children in the four missions of he Islands-missions over which the Rev. John Chaisson, D. D. assisted by Father Paliot and Guerie, hold spiritual sway. In all these missions the advent of the new Blahop was a signal for much joy and called forth demonstrations of respect and veneration.

Returing from the Island His Lordship

blessed, on Sanday, the 5th test, at All Saints, Cardigan, one of his own old charges, a new bell, and in the evening of the same day administered the rite of con-

firmation at St. Paul's, Sturgeon.

But the most important offices he has had thus far to perform took place at Alberton, the parish of the Rev. Father Burke, on Sunday, the 12th instant. Here the paster had a whole day's work, and had it not been for the completeness of the preparations and the skill with which he directed the ceremonies, it would have been more than a day's work for the Bishop. The weather was anything but agreeable, but in the face of every difficulty the good people gathered in such numbers as to fill the church to the por-tals, and the ceremonies went on without hitch. We condense the report from

ary, accompanied by the neighboring and visiting clergy, the pastor and the altar boys, and then the prayers and blessings He always feit the deepest concern in the future of the Convent of the Secred Heart, and he was delighted to know that it was now in such a flourishing condition and with every prospect of a bright future. not space to describe this grand Episco. not space to describe this grand Episcopal function. Suffice it to say that after
the recitation of the Litany of the Saints
and many psalms, the blessing and
washing of the sliar table with water,
ashes and wine, the making of many
unctions on five crosses cut in the marble
table with holy chrism and oil of the catecumens, the burning of waxen tapers and incense, the relies of at least two mar-tyrs are brought with much pomp, and, in solemn procession by the Bishop, inclosed in the sepulchre of the altar by the Bishop's band and cemented there with cemen mived with the holy water blessed in the early part of the ceremony. All the while a priest circles the altar with fuming censor. Together with the relics is placed in the cavity in the altar a parchmen stating by whom and when consecrate and the names of the martyrs whose relics

are there. This beautiful ceremony over, the blahop said Mass on the alter, using for the first time a valuable chalice recently iven Father Burke by a French Canadian lady. At the post communion Rev. P. A. McElmeel, of Charlottetown preached a splendid discourse on the significance of the ceremony and the lesson t taught. Then the bishop concluded the Mass and repaired to his throne on the gospel side of the sanctuary, when the Hon. B. Reld advanced to the alear rails and in a clear and ringing voice read to him the address of the parishioners. It was as ADDRESS.

Of the parishioners of Sacred Heart Church to His Lordship the Right Reverend James Charles Macdonald, Bishop of Irina and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Charlottetown Charles Macdonaud, hishold of the AudoCoadjator to the Bishop of Charlottetown:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—In the
name of the congregation of Sacred Heart
Church we congratulate you upon your
elevation to the pieniude of the priesthood
and loyfully extend to you a hearty welcome
on this your first official visit to Alberton.
In you we recegnize a worthy successor of
the humble fishers of Galilee whom our
Divine Master called to the ministry of the
salvation of Souis and whom He made
tishops "to rule the Church of God." We
make no doubt but that the virtues and
talents which pointed you out to the Pastor
of Pastors, whose rule is over all the
churches, will be so increased and sublimated as to make your episcopate bright in
the annals of our Island Catholic history.
In common with Catholics in every part
of the diocese, we regret that age and infimity have made it imperative upon our
venerable and dearly beloved Bishop, whose
priestly career is so full of happy memories,

reply. He thanked the congregation for their beautiful and generous address; their beautiful and generous spoke of the pleasure it was to him to witness the great efforts that they had made to finish and equip so magnificent an edifice; complimented the pastor, whom he had known and appreciated rom his boyhood, and declared that he rould return often to Alberton to renew the pleasures of the day. Thus ended the morning services.
At 2 o'clock His Lordship addressed

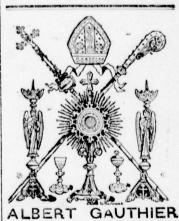
and atterwards confirmed one hundred and forty-seven children, the choir singing Veni Creator Spiritus. After connation the pastor distributed chaplets to the little ones and enrolled them in the Confraternity of the Scapular.
Then commenced the solemn ceremony of the erection of a beautiful Way of the Cross, the bishop sgain officiating. The choir sang Stabat Mater. After the erection solemn Benedicion of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and bishop, priests and people went in procession to the orderly cemetery, where the prayers for such visits were said, and the people then repaired to their homes having witnessed a series of imposing functions not to be forgotten for many a long year.

On Thursday His Lordship administered confirmation, at Mlscouche, when a large number received this sacrament of grace and strength. Everywhere the new Bishop met with a most generous reception, and his Episcopate promises to be one of the most successful from every point of view in the history of the diocese.

H(W THEY ESCAPED.

MR C'BRIEN TELLS HOW HE AND DILLON REACHED CHERBOURG.

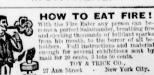
A London cable says : The United Ire. A London cable says: The United Ire-land prints an account of the escape of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, written by Mr O'Brien himself. Mr. O'Brien says: "We rowed from Dalkey on Wednesday at midnight to a yacht lying two miles off at mostigat of Eyacat tynig two times on the shore. Not an enemy was in sight, Next morning found us ninety onles away toward the Welsh coast. Friday and Saturday we lay in a dead calm, Oa Saturday morning we rounded Land's End, when the wind again died away, and we were forced to liin brilliant sunshine within two miles of the shore. A Trinity House cutter passed quite close to us and the crew of the Royal Adelaide, off Falmouth, actually exchanged greetings with our sailors. A Dublin steamer also passed close to us. A Heavy og buried us from sight. On Sunday night four steamers blow-At 8:30 o'clock His Lordship, having previously blessed the outside of the ascorded edifice, advanced to the sanctuing fog-horus were around us during the We were becalined again on Monday and were obliged to beat up the channel. A brisk gale sprang up on Mon-day night, in which the yeart behaved magnificently. While passing Guernsey ver, was unable to weath abordened the chase. In the morning we



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" When Saw We Thee."

Then shall He answer how He lifted up, In the cathedral there, at Lille, to me The same still mouth that drang the Passi And how I turned away and did not see.

How-oh, that boy's deep eyes and withered

In a mad Paris street, one glittering night, Three times drawn backward by His beauty's

I gave him-not a farthing for the sight.

How in that shadowy temple at Cologne, Through all the mighty music, I did wring The agony of His last mortal moan From that blind soul I gave not anything.

And how at Bruges, at a beggar's breast, There by the wind-mill where the leaves I saw Him nursing, passed Him with the Followed by His starved mother's stare of

But, my Lord Christ, Thou knowest I had not much, And had to keep that which I had for grace To look, forsooth, where some dead painter's

Had left Thorn-wound, or Thy mother's Therefore, Oh, my Lord Christ, I pray to Thee That of Thy great compassion Thou wilt Laid up from moth and rust, somewhere, for High in the heavens—the coins I never gave.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

A thousand years hence-so says a member of the Academy of Science— nearly all the stone buildings now standing in Europe will have crumbled to dust; so perishable is the material of which they are constructed that the process o decay is already evident in many con-spicuous edivices. The same thing is going on in America. Neither marble nor the favorite brown stone can with-stand the action of the elements. Even the Capitol at Washington is undergoirg disintergration. It may not be impor-tant that an ordinary dwelling house should last a thousand years. For sanitary reasons it is, perhaps, just as well that people should have to build their houses over again once every two o three centuries. But it is not agreeable to think that the Capitol and all the great churches in the country will have disappeared by the year of grace 2890.

A TELLING SPEECH.

A story used to be told of an old Irish member of Parliament who, at first elec-tion after the great Reform Bill, was in-formed that his new constituents were not to be addressed in the rough and ready language which had done well enough before. On the hustings, accord ingly, he began :

though he tried more than once to get a word further on in his speech. His case seemed desperate, for the "gentlemen" were beginning to laugh, when snatching a big staff out of a by stander's hand, he waved it around his head as if he were at the entrance of a fair. "Here I am again, you blackguards!" He was re-ceived with thunders of applause, and in his old fashion made a most telling

AN HUMBLE BISHOP.

La Motte, the well-known Bishop of Amiens, was no less a humble man than a great prelate. When he desired to give up all his honors and end his days in a monastery of La Trappe, he wrote to the Pope: "If I have done my duty, I ask this as a recompense; if I have been remiss in my duty, I beg it as a penance."
Some one said to him that he could

cure a certain malady if he wished. He laughed and replied: "Then you take me for a drug, do you?" When a friend compared him to St. Francis de Saler, he answered: "Would to God that I were worthy to occupy a place as his feet!'
When he was advanced in years the Dauphin, son of Louis XV., invited him to present himself at the court; but the Bishop declined the honor. "I can only serve to remind you that you are to die." the same purpose.

A GLASGOW MUSSULMAN TURNS UP AMONG THE TURKS.

good many years ago, said an old colonel, we were going out to join the Turk ich service. The most enthusiastic of us all was an Englishman, a joily, empty headed, good natured sort of a fellow, who was going out as an interpreter, having some how picked up a smattering of Turkish though of Russian and the other languages of Eastern Europe he knew no more than I did.

I found out by chance that his ruling passion was an unquenchable hatred of everything Scotch. We encamped at some unpronouceable place on the Lower Dan ube, with old Savarcy's gray coats quar tered within three miles of us. It was a few days after our glimpse of the enemy that the first taste of retribution overtook

(

We were strolling through the camp with a Turkish officer, whose acquaintance we had made the day before, and the interpreter was abusing the Scotch to his heart's content, as usual, when to his utter astonishment (and mine, too, for that matter), Hassan Bey turned upon him, and broke out fiercely :

"I'll tell ye what, ma mon, gin ye daur lowse yer tongue upon ms country like that, I'll gie ye a clout o' the lug that'll meke it tingle frae this to Halloween." You should have seen the Englishman's

days ago predicted a hurricane, and the reports from Havana verified the predic-tion. He is regarded by navigators and meteorologists all over the world as one of the most correct and reliable weather

scientists of the age.

For the past quarter of a century Father Vines has made this work purely a labor of love. He is a highly cultured gentleman, unassuming, and a profound scholar. Fully appreciating the valuable services rendered by the Padre some time since, the United States Govern-ment offered him a handsome salary in recognition of his past services. offer he promptly declined, because the rules of the Jesuit Order prohibited it. Captain J. McBaker, of the steamship

Hutchinson, of the Southern Pacific system, is well acquainted with the Padre and in speaking of him to a reporter he said: "For the many years that I have been navigating the Gulf I have never touched at Havana without calling on the Padre when the opportunity pre-sented it. During the hurricane season his opinion is always anxiously sought after. Before the connections with the Windward Islands perfected the Padre's predictions were always looked forward anxiously by navigators. To day the cables only recently laid give him a large scope and make his forecasts more reliable and important to commerce.

ANECDOTE OF JENNY LIND. Lucy Hamilton Hooper, in a Paris etter, tells the following anecdote of

Jenny Lind: Baron told me of a scene he witnessed at the opera long years ago, at the trial hearing of a pale plain kir!, with abundant lair treeses and great blue eyes. He brought by his description the scene vividiy before me — the dimly-lighted house, the fair haired child upon the

stage, and in the proscenium box, superb and baughty, the splendid prima donna of the day, Rosina Stoltz, whose empire over the opera and the heart of its manager was so supreme that none of the operas composed for the Grand Opera in those days contained more than one female role of any importance, as witness 'La Favorita,' 'La Reine de Chypre,' etc.
"The song ended, Madame Stoitzleaned

over and said something to the manager who advanced to the young singer, expressing in polite and empty phrases his regret that her talent and her voice were unsuited to the requirements of Grand Opera. She heard nim in silence, and, folding her modest shawl about her, she glided from the stage. Arrived at the exit door, she looked back.
"'I bid you adieu, Monsieur,' she sald

quietly. 'One day you will implore me to return, but I never will return, I shall never sing again in Paris.'
"A few years later, when every opera director in Paris was at that young girl's

feet, praying her to accept any possible terms, the memory of that night stood be-tween her and the Parisian public, and deprived Paris of the delight of ever listening to the greatest singer of the century, for the pale, blue eyed maiden was Jenny

A STORY OF MOUNT BLANC. I am very impulsive and need to be led.

I specially needed it when young.

I learned a lesson, in short sentence, a few years ago, I have never forgotten.

We were at the foot of Mt. Blanc, in the village of Chamouni. A sad thing had happened the day before we reached the village. A young physician, of Boston, had determined to reach the heights of Mt. Bianc. He accomplished the feat, and the little village was illuminated in his honor; the flag was flying from the little but on the mountain side—that all who have visited Chamouni well remember—that told of his victory. But after he had ascended and descended in safety, as far as the hus, he wanted then to be re as far as the hul, he wanted then to be re-lieved from bis guide; he wanted to be free from the rope, and he insisted that he could go alone. The guide remon-strated with him, told him it was not safe, but he was tired of the rope and declared he would be free of it. The guide had to be wrote in return; "s death's head placed upon your prie dieu will answer the same purpose."

yield. The young man had only gone a short distance when his foot slipped on the ice and he could not stop himself from aliding down the inclined icy steeps. The rope was gore so the guide could not hold him or pull him back. And out on a shelving piece of ice lay the dead body, of the young physician, as it was pointed out to me. The bells had been rung, the village illuminated in honor of his success, but, also, in a fetal moment he refused to but, alse, in a fatal moment he refused to

be guided; he was tired of the rope.

Do we not get tired of the rope? God's providences hold us, restrain us, add we get tired sometimes. We need a guide, and shall, till the dangerous paths are over Never get disengaged from your Guide; let your prayer be "Lead Thou me on," and some time the bells of heaven will ring that you are safe at home!

A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE.

A surprise which was prepared by the Emperor and Empress for the Archduchess Vaierie on the eve of her wedding i now being talked of in Vienna. Ou correspondent there tells us that Baron Bezeeny, the director of the court theatres, was asked to invite a famous Vienna quartet to come to Ischi on July 30, and to tell no one of their coming. From the station they were taken to the house of the master of ceremonies, put into a room alone, and given four copies of a love song, and accompaniment. This song, which bore neither the name of the poet nor the composer, they were asked to study. An ample repast was served them, and they thunderstruck before.

"Why, good gracious!" stammered he at length, "I thought you were a Turk!" the moon shone bright over woods and braw chiel," retorted the trate Glasgow Mussulman, "and a better ane than yo'll such as forbye; for ye ken nae mair o' their mak forbye; for ye ken nae mair o' their heard talking in the apartment which ways than my father's auld leather breeks, that ne'er traveled further than just frase Glaisga to Greenock and back agin; but when I gang hame (as I'll do or lang, if it be Heaven's wull), I'll just be Wally Forbes, son of auld Dady Forbes, o' the Gorbais, for a that's come and gane."

heard taiking in the apartment which opens out upon she balcony. Presently the Empress appeared with her arm followed the Emperor with the bridegroom. As they stood silent on the balcony, gazing at the beautila scenery, prince Hoherberg age. be Heaven's wull), I'll jost be Wally Forbes, son of aud Dady Forbes, o' the Gorbais, for a that's come and gane."

A JESUIT METEOROLOGIST.

Padre Vines, a celebrated Jesuis priest in Hayana, has for the past quarter of a century been making weather predictions at Hayana, says the New (rleans Times Democrat. It was the Padre who several

afterward went below and gave each singer a handsome diamond scarf pro, thanking each at the same time for the rendering of the song.

back to my German lesson at 5 o'clock," "No, you can't help me, dear. You hanking each at the same time for the rendering of the song.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE WHIRE BANDED MOCKING BIRD. The white-banded mocking bird of of southern South America—the finest feathered melodist in the world—is one of the species that accompany music with of the species that accompany music with appropriate motions. And just as its song is, so to speak, inspired by an improviac-tion, unlike any song the bird has ever uttered, so its motions all have the same character of spontaneity and follow no order, and yet have a grace and passion and a perfect harmony with the music ua-

paralleled among birds possessing a similar nabit. While singing he passes from bush to bush, sometimes delaying a few moments on and at others just touching the summits, and at times sinking out of sight in the foliage, then in an excess of rapture soaring vertically to a height of a hundred feet, with messured wing beats like those of a heron, or mounting sud-denly in a wild, hurried zigzag, then slowly circling downward to sit at last with tail outspread fanwise, and vans, and vibrating, or waved languidly up and down, with a motion like that of some broad-winged butterfly at rest on a flower.

WHEN NIAGARA RAN DRY. It seems almost incredible that at one time in its history the greatest and most wonderful waterfall in the world actually ran dry. Nevertheless it is an established fact that this occurred on March 29, 1848, and for a few hours scarcely any water passed over Niagara Falls. The winter of that year had been an exceptionally severe one, and ice of unusual thickness had formed on Lake Ede. The warm spring rains loosened this congealed mass, and on the day in question a brisk east wind drove the ice far up into the lakes. About sunset the wind suddenly veered around and blew a heavy gale from the west. This naturally turned the ice in its course, and, bringing it down to the mouth of the Magara river, piled it up in mouth of the Nagata mass. So closely a solid impenetrable mass. So closely was it packed and so great was its force that in a short time the outlet to the lake was completely choked up, and little or was completely choked up, and little or take an active part in life, have no time to take care of the mother who spent time in bringing them up." this frezen barrier passed over the falls and the next morning the people residing in the neighborhood were treated to a most extraordinary spectacle. The roaring, tumbling rapids above the falls were almost obliterated, and nothing but the cold black rocks were visible in all directions. The news quickly sprea!, and crowds of spectators flocked to view the scene, the banks on each side of the river being lined with people during the whole day. At last there came a break in the ice : it was released from its restraint : the

PIOUS IX. AND THE INDIANS.

pent up wall of water rushed downward,

and Niegara was itself again.

It was in the month of February, years ago, says the Montreal True Witness, a tribe of Indians for a long time, when one evening a courier arrived from St. Albert, bringing him letters at the request of Bishop drandin. At the time there were several Indians in the hut of Father Lacombe. The Father immediately began to open his correspondence, because often the missionary in his apostolic duties receives letters but once a vear. The In dians, seeing the tears flow down his cheeks, whilst he was reading one of the letters, asked him the reason.

"Because," answered the missionary,
"this letter tells me of the death of my
father and other sad and painful news." "But, Father," answered the chief,
"you have told us that in such circumstances it was not well to cry, but to submit with resignation to the will of the Great Spirit. Nowto give us the example, take a few smokes from the calumet."
(Among these redskins, to smoke the calumet is one of the signs of showing

that they are resigned to God)

but the lesson was not missed.

Continuing to open his package of letters, the Bull of Convocation of the coming Ecumenical Council came to his In reading it his feature brightened. The Indians watched him in stience. The old chief, named the "Oderif-rous Herb," said to him: "The paper you are reading, Father, must bring you good news, for you appear so content "Yes," answered the missionary, "this paper comes from the head of the faithful, the representative of Jesus Christ on

earth, and these words carry joy and con-solation to all his children. The good news I have received is that the Great Master of Prayer (among the Indians religion is called prayer) calls around him all the other masters of prayer."
"What is the name of the Great Master

of Prayer?"
"He is called Pius IX."

Then no one but the pure lips of the faithful will be allowed to repeat so grand a name; is it not so? We can not do

"Yes," said the Father, "you may because you are catechumens and soon will also be children of Plus IX.

Repeat then the name of Pius IX several times." Then, said Father La-combe, "I saw the most unique spectacle in my life. The old chief raised himself his whole figure seemed transformed."
"Pius IX" he cried in a strong voice. Then turning to the Indians, he said:
'Lift up your voices and say, Pius IX."
"Now," said the 'Oderiferous Hero," "Show me the place where the chief has laid his hand." (Has made his signature.) The missionary pointed to the writing of the Holy Father. The old chief kissed it with a love and venera-

tion that no words can express,
"I wept," added Father Lacombe,
"in seeing the simple name of our Holy
Father so profoundly touch the minds and hearts of my savage guests."

If I tie up my head, perhaps I can finish

Through at last," said Eina, wearily, glving a finishing touch to the essay, at the same time glancing at the clock. Her tired mother had fallen asleep over her sewing. That was not surprising, but the startled girl saw bending over her mother's pale face two angels, each looking earnestly at the sleeper.

"What made that weary look on this "What made that weary look on this woman's face?" asked the stern, strange-looking angel of the weaker, sadder one. "Has God given her no daughters?"
"Yes," replied the other, "but they

have no time to take care of their mother."
"No time!" cried the other. "What

"No time!" cried the other. "What do they do with all the time I am letting them have?"

"Well," replied the Angel of Life, "I keep their hearts and hands full. They are affectionate daughtere, much admired for their good works; but they do not know they are letting the one they love must alin from my arms into yours. most slip from my arms into yours. Those gray hairs come from overwork and anxiety to save extra money for the music and French lessons. Those pale cheeks faded while the girls were painting roses and pansies on velvet or satin.'

The dark angel frowned. "Young ladies must be accomplished now." explained the other. "Those eye grew dim sewing for the girls, to give them time to study ancient history and modern languages; those wrinkles came because the girls had not time to share the cares and worries of everyday life. That tired look comes from getting us so early, while the poor exhausted girls are trying to sleep back the late hours they gave to study, or spent at the concert; those feet are so weary because of their ceaseless walk sround the house all day."
"Surely the girls help too?"

"What they can. But they have their studies and so many other things to occupy them.'

"No wonder," said the Angel of Death "so many mothers call me. This is indeed sad: loving industrious girls giving their

"Then I must place my seal on her brow," said the Angel of Death, bending over the sleeping woman.
"No! no!" cried Eins, springing from her seat: "I will take care of her, if you

only let her stay!"
Daughter, you must have the nightmare—wake up, dear, I fear you have missed your history class."
"Never mind mamma, I am not going

Never mind mamma, I am not going to day. I am rested now, and I will make those button-boles while you curl up on the sofa and take a nap. I'll send word to the German professor that I must be excused to-day; for I am going to see o supper myself, and make some of those muffias you like."

"But, dear, I dislike to take your time.

"Seeing you have never given me any time! Now go to sleep, mamma dear as I did and don't worry about me. You are of more consequence than all the

languages or classes in the world."

So, after having been snugly tuck in a warm afghan, with a tender kiss from her daughter, usually too busy for such demonstrations, Mrs. Hensen fell into a sweet, restful sleep.
"I see we might have lost the best of

mothers in our mad rush to be educated in this hurrying, restless day and genera-tion," Edna soliloquized, as she occasionally stole a glance at the sleeping mother.
After this what time she does not need shall devote of outside work and study. Until she gets well restored, I will take charge or the house, and give up all the societies, too, except one-and that I'll have by myself, if the other girls wont join-a Society for the Prevention of Crnelty to Mothers."

And Edna kept her word. A few t they are resigned to God)
The invitation was discreetly declined, to her: We miss your bright essays so much, Miss Edna. You seem to have lost all your ambition to be highly edu cated. You are letting your sister get ahead of you, I fear. How young your mother looks to have grown daughters I never saw her looking so well."

Then Edna felt rewarded for being a

member of what she calls the "S, P. C. M."

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Mr. Alex, Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about on of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence says: "I have used four bottles of North rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured o Dyspepsia that troubled me for over te Part of that time I had it very bad. and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received."

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"Farth to Earth and Dust to Dust," BY GEORGE CROLY.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust,"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,
Here the youthful and the hold.
Here the learful and the hold.
Here the matron and the maid
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
side by side, lie withering;
"Earth to earth and dust to dust."

Age on age shall roll along.
O'er this pale and mighty throng:
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall wint these sleepers sleep,
Brothers and sisters of the more,
Summer's sun and winter's slorm,
Sum er's sun and winter's slorm,
Nor of peace or battle rogs.
No'er shall break their slumber more;
Death shall keep his allent trusi—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust."

But a day is coming fast; Earth, thy mightiest and thy last; It shall come in fear and wonder, Heralded by trump and dounder; It shall come in strife and toil, It shall come in blood and spoil, It shall come in empires' groans, Euraing temples, trampled thrones; Then, ambition, rue thy lust! "Earth to earth and dust to dust." Then shall come the judgment, Then shall come the judgment,
In the East the King shall shine,
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,
Thousands, thousands, round His state,
Spirits with the crown and plume;
Tremble, then, thou sullen tomb;
Heaven shall open to our sight,
In a blaze of glorious light,
Kingdoms of the ransomed dust—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust."

Then shall, gorgeous as a gem, Then shall, gorgeous as a gem, shine thy mount, Jerusalem; Then, shall, in the desert rise, Fruits or more than paradise; Earth by angel feet be trod, Chag reat garden of her God; Till are dried the martyr's tears, Through a giorious thousand years, New in hope of Him we trust."

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES.

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

New York Catholic Review. TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"The man believed the Word which Jesus said to him."-St. John iv. 50. The Gospel of the day shows to us the power of faith. The ruler believed and thereby merited the healing of his dying

son. Our Lord, therefore, did heal him.

My dear brethren, who are they most renowned in this world for their faith? By what name are they called the world over? Who are they who astound atheists, infidels, heretics, heathers and worldly men, once filled with the faith of Christ, but who have lost it entirely? They are Roman Catholics. Through us as a body, God has shown to the world what men can and do accomplish who live according to the light of falth. To each of us individually has He given the virtue of faith to believe without doubt ing all that which He has taught and does

teach us through Holy Church
Do we believe this? We do indeed
believe it, and without a single doubt. We rejoice, exult and glory in this faith. It is our life, our all in time. It is our guard and protection from evil in the days of success and prosperity. It is our strength in the time of weakness. It is our consolation under trial, suffering and persecution. It is the foreteste of eternal salvation, of the glories of heaven, of the unspeakable happiness of future union with God, to be ours forever in eternity. This faith, to us, makes time a part of eternity, and in fact in a certain sense turns time into eternity, so that we may be said to live in eternity in this short mode of existence here on earth. virtue of faith is as a glass, through which we see eternal truths. We then live according to these eternal truths. Is not this, in a manner, leading an eternal

Again, St. Paul tells us, "Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not;" also, "We see now through a glass in a

dark manner. Now, what do we hope for? What do we see? We hope for and we see in a dark manner things that are eternal, the happiness of heaven, the graces and gifts of God to our souls, which make this happiness. These graces and gifts begin and are given in small allowance in this life. They constitute the happiness and peace of the truly Christian soul during life on earth. It is, indeed, the happiness of heaven begun, and truly begun, in this life. The glits and graces are, in their own nature, eternal, and those who are faithful take these with them to heaven, receiving as they enter it more graces of the same kind added to these. supernatural, divine, and heavenly.

this glorious faith that secures them to us.

Without this faith no one can possess

them. We have now recalled to your minds, dear brethren, the consolations and fruits of the faith God in His infinite love and mercy grants to the Christian soul. These things ought to make us value the Christian life above everything else—value it above every other kind of life, and above every human affection, every relation in life, and above all this world containe—of things beautiful, desirable, and most to be valued here, but what will perish in time, and that have nothing eternal in them. For we belong to eternity even in time, and things eternal can be secured by us even in this life. He who dies filled with these eternal graces passes through death into eternity as easily and naturally as one passes through the door of his house

into the light of a glorious day.

What constitutes the strength of our faith? Its own virtue and the knowledge we have that the God who gives it is so true that He will not and cannot deceive us. We know that the idea of ever us. We know that the idea of ever deceiving us can never begin to be suggested to His mind; that, if it could be, He would cease to be God. This is impossible. We know that every single word from Him shall be fulfilled perfectly without the least exception, hesitation or change from what He had declared.

This is another and the greatest conso-lation of our faith. This is the reason that our bearts are filled with so much joyous expectation. This gives infallible certainty to the souls of those who look for the fulfillment of the promises of God.
But stop here a moment, dear brethren!
Call now to mind the certainty of God's word. That word is not half understood if we look only on the bright side. Those glorious promises of God are only for the good, only for those who lead a good life a

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and die a good death That eternal word promises, as infallitly just as certainly, hell to the wicked, merited as a just re-ward, by a had life and a had death. Re-

dying in his sin.

Whether he be saint or sinner who thinks about the faith and its promises, let him impress his mind most deeply with the idea of the irrevocable certainty of their being fulfilled to the very letter.

Let him remember that while the bright which consists in depriving one's self side of these promises to fulfill a side of the same of present the same of present the same of present the same of the same of present the same of the same thinks about the faith and its promises,

world. To him who refuses to meditate dare not bid it to be gone. There is muc from time to time upon the danger of no doubt, in the fact that total abstinen going to hell, I believe the loss of his has no command and no religious role; it faith to be only a question of time. We faith to be only a question of time. We are told of hell to drive us from sin, We are told of heil to drive us from em, are told of heaven to draw and entice us to good. This is God's way of dealing must we recognize heroism in it.

"If only one poor soul could be rescued."

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of this year marks the contennial anniso this year marks the versary of the birthday of the hero of total abstinence. Shall it be for us a mere commemorative date, cold as the despair and early death circled around the how of youth, and all age was dispage of history that tells of the men and be occurrence of a bygone age? Far from this! Be it a day diffusing over souls all the warmth, all the enthusiasm a well-doing, all the love for God and for fellowman, with which throbbed during his life-time the heart of Father Mathew. Be it the well spring of noblest inspirations to noblest deeds. The world has sore need of them; be they ours on Father Mathew's centennial

day.
Theobald Mathew was born on the 10th day of October, 1790, near the ancient capital of Tipperary, in sainted Ireland. The great work of his life began on the 10th day of April, 1838, in the city of Cork. The story has been often told, but it is ever worthy of repetition. He had gathered around him in his humble school room a group of friends. He spoke to them of the evils wrought by intemperance, "In-deed," he added, "if only one poor soul could be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be giving glory to God, and well worth all the trouble we could take. No person in health has any need of intoxicating drinks. My dear friends, you do not re quire them, nor do I require them-neither do I take them. After much re-flection on the subject, I have come to the conviction that there is no necessity for the use of them by any one in good health; and I advise you all to follow my example. I will be the first to sign my name in the book which is on the table, and I hope we shall soon have it full." Father Mather then approached the table and, taking the pen, said: "Here goes in the name of God!" and signed as follows: "Rev. Theobald Mathew, C. C., Cove street, No. 1."

Cove street, No. 1! Three years ago. life, to repeat, in earnestness which must cease only on the grave's brink, the words, of Father Mathew: "Here goes, in the name of God!" I wished by the closest contact with scenes amid which he had lived to freshen in my soul my resolution, and gain new strength for it. Thence I wandered toward the blackened walls of the chapel, of penal day obscurity—now, alas i diverted to uses profane—in which for long years the "Apostle" had devoutly injustered. I taywind too in wall the stay of the chapel, or the stay of the chapel ministered. I tarried, too, in meditation been fertile in inspirations. A great beneath the roof of the old "Bazaar" building for which he had exchanged the school room as the dozens of followers abstinence movement of the present that I neard from the overhanging beams the echoings of his fierce denunciations of sin, and his fervid appeals to take the pledge. This were a more state that the control of the "Apostle," feeds itself upon his principles, and live of his attention of total abstainers, and entirely within their lines-to wrest from neglect and decay one or more of those birth-places of their cherished "cause," and bedeck them with ornaments of love and gratitude, guarding them as sanctuaries of zeal and self denial, for the spiritual

reflection of pilgrims from many lands. Father Mathew, as revealed to us on that memorable April day, was a man of singular courage, and men of this stamp are, unfortunately, rare. The common man moves with the crowd, and keeps himself within beaten paths. The hard-est thing to bear is isolation, moral or intellectual. Only the bravest, whose make-up is of the heroic kind, will step out by themselves and suffer to be aloof from their fellows. The tens of thou-sands of contemporary Irishmen bewailed, as Father Mathew did, the terrible evils wrought around them by intemperance. But the tens of thousands did nothing toward remedying the evils. Why should they? Those evils were of

liquor; brawers, distillers and publicans should not be ruffled in their temper. Besides, he who stirs will be called, even ward, by a bad life and a bad death. Its juice in the promises, then, when doing what can be done to live up to the faith, but tremble also while not so living, and but tremble also while not so living, and misery abounded; he feit in his heart that a remedy was nigh, however unusual to round to the gate of heaven itself.

Remember that we lose little by little the graces of God by persevering in deliberate vental sine—that we have lost the saving power of all by mortel sin.

He who is in mortal sin should therefore rise from it immediately by using the Sacaments quickly. He who is committing deliberately many vental sine, should stop and repent lest mortal sin overtake him and he lose all forever by dying in his sin.

misery shounded; he felt in his heart that a remedy was nigh, however unusual and unpopular, and he vowed to apply it. He became a total abstainer, send he preached total abstinment. He who is priesthood out alone, the moment he had taken the pledge, from the whole priesthood of Ireland, many of whom, when his determination was made public, called him a "mad—man;" but his solitude revealed his grandeur of soul. He was the hero, too, in his self-denial. He imposed total abstinment. denial. He imposed total abstinence upon himself, so as to be able to preach Let bim remember that while the bright side of those promises is infallibly certain the dark side is equally sure; that so surely as God has made heaven to receive the good, as surely indeed, has fie made hell to open and swallow up the wicked.

Until every soul is subject to the inflatence of this truth his faith rests upon a slippery foundation; neither can he be said to believe truly "the word which Jesus has said to him," and to all the world. To him who refuses to meditate from time to time upon the danger of no doubt, in the fact that total abstinence. divine grace; but precisely because of this

"If only one poor soul could be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be giving glory to God, and well worth all the trouble we could take." His own words give the year of grace, 1890, that of Theobald Mathew. The tenth day of the October of this year marks the contemptal and the could take. The tenth day of the October of this year marks the contemptal and the could take. The tenth day of the October of this year marks the contemptal and the could take. The tenth day of the October of this year marks the contemptal and the could be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be giving glory to God, and well worth all the trouble we could take." His own words give the key note of Father Mathew's life and labors. He loved God, and for God's sake he loved the neighbor. Sin through excessive indulgence in drink was rife brow of youth, and old age was dis-honored. Was he to fold in idleness his arms, and watch unmoved the swift cur-rent of destruction? Was he to hesitate before any sacrifice to self, any appeal to others, that might alleviate the sin and the misery? Assuredly not, so long as his heart was fully aglow with the fire of divine love To spend and to be spent for souls—this is at all times the test and the measure of apostolic zeal. When sacrifices alarm, there is a cooling of the inward fire; when sacrifices are readily met, it burns with celestial heat. Oh for a Paul of Tarus! who cried out that he might be anathema for his brethren; who would never eat meat, or drink be scandalized; who lived and died a martyr of zeal and self-denial! The world is warmer and better for centuries from the life of a true hero of divine love, and it is well to gather men closely around one such, that they be permeated with his spirit, and reproduce in them-selves his ardors. Such a man was Theobald Mathew, and hence his force perseverance despite impediments and contradictions.

That Father Mathew was not mistaken

popular vice, subsequent events gave ample proof. Within a few years he regenerated Ireland, whose people became the most sober among the nations of Christendom, and rose to an unexampled condition of material prosperity and social peace and virtue. That the good he wrought did not continue unimpaired by time was not the fault of Father Mathew; neither can the fact be construed as showing a defect in the means he employed. The dreadful ever reckon smong the happiest of my apostle himself passed away, and none plete shall be ours. were found who coveted the wearing of hopes in this regard were doomed to disappointment. Yet not with himself did all his powers go down into the grave. His name remained, and it has

in his estimate of the efficiency of total

abstinence in the eradication of the

upon his principles, and lives off his very soul. The priest of Cove street reigns to day, and his realm embraces the whole English-speaking world. In the centennial of Father Mathew there is a deep significance. It speaks to us, in accents that will not be stilled, of our own duty. Intemperance is among It has not the unlimited sway souls. which former years accorded to it; there are serried battalions in the field opposing it. Public oninton no longer fawns to it: both its victims and its agents are held in ill repute. Yet, withai, the slimy serpent lives, and through all ranks of society it trails its poison-laden lengths, distilling in all directions its pestilential breathings. Who is there who has not sorrowed over its ravages? Let me speak as a Catholic. I know I will be blamed for my rashness and credited with unpardonable exaggerations, and, may be, with untruths. There are those who fain would veil from public gaze the gaping wounds; there are those who, limiting their observations to their immediate enold standing; other men, wise and pru-dent in their generation, had looked on spread disasters, the knowledge of which dent in their generation, had looked on unconcernedly. Moral evil will endure whatever is done. If it is blotted out the best of the called, as Tacobald Mathew was,

all other difficulties we can easily cope, and cope successfully. Intemperance, as nothing else, paralyzes our forces, awakens in the minds of her non-Catholic fellow citizens violent projudices against us, and casts over all the priceless

larize? Catholics nearly monopolize the liquor traffic; Catholics loom up before the criminal courts of the land, under the charge of drunkenness and other violations of law resulting from drunkenness, in undue mejorities; poor-houses and asylums are taronged with Catholics, the immediate or mediate victims of drink; the poverty, the sin, the shame that fall upon our people result almost entirely from drink, and, God knows, those afflictions come upon them thick and heavy! No one would dare assert, so strong the evidence, that the disgrace from liquor-selling and liquor-drinking taken from us, the most hate ful enemy could throw a stone at us, or that our people would not come out in broad day light before the country as the purest, the most law-abid-ing, the most honored element in

its population, And still—mystery passing strange!—the Theobald Mathews are few, and these few are timid. What, as a people, are we doing? We stand almost at the doors of saloons pelting nicknames at total abstainers. calling them cranks and Manicheans. We exhaust our speech in invoking maledictions upon the heads of prohibitionists and temperance agitators. veigh, of course, though often in softest tones against the sin of cut and out intoxication; but, while doing this much, lest the blows to alcohol be much, lest the blows to alconol be too serious, we are careful to emphasize certain abstract principles as to the licitness, in se of sa loon keeping and ilquor-drinking. On the tables at great banquets the wines sparkle, and their fragrance is wafted through the air to cellar and tenement house tempting the miserable occurrents.

house, tempting the miserable occupants to rush to their banquet hall, the corner gree shop. We philosophize, at times, of course, over the evil which we cannot totally conceal from ourselves; but very strange the cogitations by which we excuse our do nothing policy. In other coun-tries, say we, drinking goes on and no noise is made about it; why should not drinking be as highly thought of in America as in Jutland or among the Carpathian Mountains? Others drink much as our own people do, and may a good deal more than they, and, if they are more temperate than our own people, they have vices more bideous than intemperance, from which ours are free. We must denounce divorce and Mormonism;

we have no time to denounce intemper ance. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperance too strongly we might drive wine, if his weakest brother thereby to men into Manichelsm, and, at any rate, we would offend the generous brewer and the jovial faced bartender — men whose dollars are never held back from the char-ities of the Caurch. Liquor is the poetry of life; a table without wine or beer look like a funeral feast ; those total abstainers are moody, dangerous men, hypocrite and misers. The proper remedy for intemperance, if a remedy is needed, should be prayer and the sacraments; but of character, his strong resolve, his fear-lessness in presence of criticism, and his raments, and our obligation towards them ends. Thus do we act, thus do we argue thus do we joke; and meanwhile the Church of Christ droops her head in

shame, legions of poor people rot in six

and misery, and immortal souls are precipitated into hell.

Oh! for a solemn and enduring awaken-

ing from slumber and sloth, by virtue of the sacred memory of Father Mathew Why dilly daily another day with this mouster-evil which is desolating the land Why, when the enemy is upon us, slaving neighbors and friends, and damning souls, lose a moment in idle discussions and heartless pleasantries? For once let us also, "We see now through a glass in a dark manner."

Now, what do we hope for? What do we see? We hope for and we see in a dark manner things that are eternal, the happiness of heaven, the graces and glfts of God to our souls, which make this pelled me on a certain day, which I will do me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that happiness of the steps. These graces and glfts are the pelled me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that happiness of the steps. These graces and glfts are the pelled me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that present the pelled me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that present the pelled me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that present the pelled me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that present the pelled me on a certain day, which I will ever reckon smooth that the means he employed. The dreadful easier than it was for Father Mathew his mantie, He had, indeed, sought to Total abstinence is no longer a novelty perpetuate his kind. One day he had it has made its record and proved its efficiency. enrolled under his banners two hundred clency, and the Church has set her seal and fifty students of Ireland's farfamed upon it. The cry was in Father Mathew's seminary, Maynooth, and he had be-lieved that a race of leaders had been cre-ated that should never fall in Israel. His Indeed, the would-be wise men knew that Rome never would recognize it; if she did, then assuredly they, loyal sons of hers, should recognize it, too, and most likely practice it. Well, Rome has spoken; but practice it. those loyal sons of here are so busy read ing up her utterances on other subjects that they lose sight of her words on total abstinence. "Hence," wrote Leo

XIII., "we esteem worthy of all com-mendation of noble resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge them-selves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for, as some choose to translate, a proper and a truly efficacious remedy) for this very great evil." There remains, now, no excuse for indifference or inactivity, All circumstances well considered it is not too much to say that the practices of

zeal and self denial are very few, if there are any, that will give more public edification and bring greater glory to the Church than that of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Let this truth be pressed upon our Catholics in season and out of season. Let pastors, in whose keeping primarily souls are placed, teach it by word and example, Let the religious orders in the Church, that make of self-denial a chief duty, embracing, through love for God, fasting and flageltation, take front ranks in the new crusade. Father Mathew was a priest and a relig ious, and his example comes home with intensified force to priests and religious We quote again from the Brief of the Sovereign Pontiff: "So much the more strongly will all be induced to put this

tue. Let pastors, therefore, do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Corist by assidnous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities with which this vice threatens both treasures of truths and grace which the Church carries in her bosom an impene-trable veil of darkness. Need I particu-

Church and State may, by their strenuous endeavors, be averted."

To Iteland, Father Mathew's own land, do we send, on his anniversary, a message of love and gratitude. To her are we indebted for him, and for all the inspirations which spring from his name. Next to their own country, Ireland is of all nations desired to the hearts of total abstainers, and for her abstracts. and for her salvation their fervent prayers go up to the Throne of Grace. Heaven be praised that, her noble episcopate lead-ing, a new era for total absticence has dewned over her. Should held the first dawned over her. She celebrates flily the centennial of her "Apostle." How much there is involved in the triumph of total betinence in Ireland, did but Irishmen understand it! For herself it means all blessings. "Ireland sober is Ireland free," blessings. said one who loved her well. For her exiled children, scattered to the rners of the earth, it means their own sobrlety, and their honor in the eyes of their fellow-citizens in their new homes. For the Church, of which in the vast Egglish-speaking world Irishmen and eir descendants form a part so large and important, it means undimmed Total abstinence in Ireland is total ab-inence scross oceans and over continents. And total abstinence in Ireland is to be had for the asking. God has not created a people more docile to their spiritual leaders than the children of St. Patrick. May I dare sepesk across the Atlantic and name the means, so easy and so simple, by which Ireland will be made the most sober nation of the earth, and without which labors most herculean must fail? It is this: let the words of Father Mathew reverberate in the seminaries, the monasteries and the presbyteries of Ire-land: "Here goes, in the name of God!" The magic persuasiveness of Father Mathew's appeals lay in his own total abstinence pledge. In their own pledges will the priests of Ireland conquer. "In how signo vinces"—Archbishop Ireland in Catholic World.

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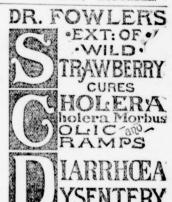
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C. M. B. A.

Official. To the Members of the Catholic Mutual Ben-efit Association in Canada:

Brothers—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and by-laws of our Association, I have appointed the fol-lowing Grand and District Deputies:

owing Grand and District Deputies:
GRAND DEPUTIES.
D. J. O'Connor, Stratford, Ont., for the
Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, North-west
Territories and British Columbia.
T. P. Tansey, Montreal, Que., for the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova
Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfound

DISTRICT DEPUTIES. M. A. McHugh, Windsor, Ont., and Joh ugat, Tecumseh, Ont., for the County of ugai, Tecumsen, Ont., for the County of ssex. W. P. Killackey, Chatham, County of Kent James O'Leary, Port Lambton, County of

Samuel R. Brown, London, County of Middiesex.

Rev. Wm. Flannery, St. Thomas, Counties
of Elgin and Norfolk.
E. Campion, Goderich, County of Huron. f Elgin and Norfolk. E. Campion, Goderich, County of Huron. A. B. Klein, Walkerton, County of Bruce. Charles Stock, Stratford, County of Perth. Rev. Jose; h P. Moiphy, Ingersoll, County

Timothy Moran, Ayton, County of Grey. J. D. Callaghan, Arthur, County of Welling. Adolph Kern, Waterloo, County of Water

o. A. Harrington, Brantford, County of Brant. Rev. P. M. Bardou, Cayuga, County of Haldimand. Rev. J. E. Crinion, Dunville, County of Thomas F. Brown, Welland, County of Welland. J. H. G. Horey, Merritton, County of Lin-

Jonn Ronan, Hamilton, city of Hamilton and County of Wentworth. James Hourigan, Dundas, County of Hal-P. J. Woods, Brampton, Counties of Peel and Dufferin.
Anthony J. Chalue, Penetanguishene, County of Simcoe.
Rev. Lenry J. McPhillips, Toronto, city of Toronto and County of York.
Lev. M. Jeffeott, Pickering, County of Ontary, Present Lindsay, Counties of Victoria

tario.
R. P. Spratt, Lindsay, Counties of Victoria and Durham.
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Frontenae, Lennox and Addington.
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Richard J. Dowdall, Almonte, County of Lanark.
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Rev. Joseph Bloem, North Bay, Districts of Nipissing and Algoma.
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John K. Barrett, Winnipeg, Provinces of Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Large that Columbia.

mbia. remiah Coffey, J. E. H. Howison and A. pedding, Montreal, city and Archdiocese

Al-Speidding, Montreal, city and Archdiocese of Montreal.
J. A. Phelam, M. D., Waterloo, Que., Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, Que.
E. Rochette, M.D., Richmond, Que., Diocese of Sherbrooke.
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Rev. D. J. Meintosh, North Sydney, C. B., Diocese of Antigonish, N. S.

The extent of this list, and the number of new districts into which the good work of our Grand Association has penetrated, show the vast progress it has made during the past two years. Every member of the C. M. B. A. must rejoice over this advance—must rejoice to see that so many of our Catholic fellow-

must rejoice over this advance—must rejoice to see that so many of our Catholic fellow-countrymen are placed in a position to reap all the benefits—religious, secial, fraternal and financial—which it gives. With the blessing of the Holy Father, so benignly given to us on the occasion of the Convention of our Grand Council in Montreal; with

given to us on the occasion of the Convention of our Grand Council in Montreal; with the paternal care and advice of the distinguished prelate who rules the Archdiocese of Toronto, our Grand Spiritual Adviser, himself a member of the Association; with the sympathy, encouragement and advice of the Cardinal, Archbishops Bishops and priests of the Dominion, many of whom are members of our organization—we should feel that our Association has a special work to perform; that to us, indeed, should specially belong the watchword "Progress."

That the office of deputy is a very important one in the government of our Association, I need not point out. The care with which the duties of that office are set forth in the constitution shows the value attached to its work. I have every faith in the zeal and tact of those who have accepted the office. I commend them to the good-will and fraternal regard of the Branches in their respective districts. I look for co-operation with them on the part of the Branches—the same co-operation and loyal support which would be given to the Grand Council or to the Grand President.

Brothers, our organization is now complete. It is now our duty, one and all, to settle down to work. New Branches, new members, in larger and larger numbers must be the order of the day, so that the time may not be far distant when every parish in the Dominion will have at least one Branch of the C. M. B. A.

Yours fraternally,

John A. Maccabe,

Yours fraternally, JOHN A. MACCABE, Ottawa, Oct. 20, 1890. Grand President.

Complimentary to our Grand President.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD-DEAR SIR-At a regular meeting of Branch No. 94, O. M. B. A. held on the 6th inst. It was O. M. B. A need on the oth first. It was moved by Brother Brankin, seconded by Brother T. J. Richardson, "That Brance 94 destres to congratulate Brother J. A. MacCabe on his election as

Grand President of the Grand Council of Canada. It also congratulates the Ottawa brethren on the fact that one of their number has been chosen to fill this high position. A Brother not only of distinguished scholarly and literary attainments but also one who has ever been an enthusjastic member of the association, and who for a considerable period ably filled responsible and arduous position of District Deputy for this section

That this resolution be forwarded to the recognized organs of the Grand Coun publication, as well as to United la. James Bennett,

Rec. Sec., Branch 94. Ottawa, Oct. 15, 1890.

New Branch.

Branch 141 was organized on October 7th, in Chapleau, Ont., by Rev. Joseph Bloem. The Rev. Father received valuable assistance in initiating the members and installing the officers from Brother C. T. Boyce, of Branch 44, North Bay. This Branch owes it exist-

Lariviere, the newly appointed Recording Secretary, and to the kind encouragement of Rev. Father Rottott, S.J., of late, missionary priest at Fudbury, Ont. The following is the list of officers:

Spiritual Adviser, Ray Father Hudson, S.J. President, William Donegan
First Vice-President, J.P. Boland Second Vice-President, J.P. Boland Second Vice-President, J. G. Mulligan
Recording Secretary, P. A. Lariviere
Assistant Secretary, Joseph Boyle
Financial Secretary, J. A. Archambault
Tressurer, T.M. Mulligan
Marsual, Alfred Martin
Guard, Levi Bonnin
Board of Frustees, Joseph Chartrand, Thos
Carr, B. Patterson, Joseph Boyle and H.
Lamothel,
Meetings are held Monday evenings.

The Supreme Council.

The fourth biennial and eighth convention of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. met at Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, 1800, at 19 a. m., in the hall of Branch No. 1, which the ladies of Branch No. 29 of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association of that place had ornamented with flags and a profusion of flowers, so that the room had a fine and evenful appearance. The members of the convention were called to order by Supreme Green and the convention were called to order by Supreme officers which numbered about the procession, which numbered about the were accompanied by several conventions of the Convention of the Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Talley, of Niagara College. At the termination of the Mass the members returned to the hall, and were called to order by the Supreme President, R. Mulholland; Supreme Frest Vice-President, R. Mulholland; Supreme Frest Vice-President, R. Mulholland; Supreme Hecorder, C. J. Hickey; Supreme Treasurer, J. M. Wash; Supreme Marshal, Sebastian Gever; Supreme Pranklin, Rev. P. A. Baart, J. S. McGarry, Frank Randel; Committee on Laws, J. J. Hynes, E. Bertrand, jr., John O'Meara; Committee on Finance, E. J. O'Brien, J. A. Flanagara; Supreme Legal Adviser, J. T. Keena; Supreme Medical Adviser, J. T. Kinsler, The Committee on Credentials reported the following entitled to seats: From New York Grand Council, A. E. Schweigert, John Fitzgerald, James L. Whalen; Pennsylvania, D. D. Hughes, M. J. Clark, T. F. McManus; Michigan, M. Brennan, John H. Breen, John L. Burkart, M. D.; Canada, Rev. J. P. Molphy, T. J. Finn, F. R. E. Campeau; Ohio, W. A. Lindesmith, A. Bonnott, James Duffin.

The report was adopted.

The Supre The Supreme Council.

aws.

The Supreme Recorder, C. J. Hickey, next nade his report, showing a membership of early 30,000.

Report received and referred to the Finance loundities.

Report received and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Supreme Board of Trustees next made its report, and it was treated in the same manner as the report of the Supreme President.

The Supreme Legal Advisor. T. Keena, read his report, which strongly urged several amendments to the Reserve Fund Article that he considered essential to the safety of the fund, and also submitting that the Reserve Fund belonged to the Supreme Council, and not of Grand Councils, and that in some of the Grand Councils and that in some of the Grand Councils the fund was not properly or legally invested. The Supreme Council being the only body that could make binding contracts, and cannot give legal existence to Grand Councils outside of New York and Canada, since being incorporated, could legally invest its share of the fund for the purposes named, but that the title of the Association named in the Reserve Fund Article should be amended to read "the Reserve Fund of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A."

Received and referred to the Committee on Laws.

ived and referred to the Committee of

C.M. B. A. Received and referred to the Committee on Laws.
Received and referred to the Committee on Laws.
Prayers, and recess for dinner.
Convention again called to order at 2.30 p. m.
After routine, the Supreme Recorder read the credentials of Alternate F. R. E. Campeau.
Referred to the Committee on Credentials.
Thomas A. Bourke, the Second Vice-President, being assent, J. A. Flanagan was appointed Second Vice-President protem.
Supreme Treasurer presented his report.
Referred to the Finance Committee.
The Grand Councils were next called in order of priority, and each through one of its representatives presented them by the officers of the various free them by the

A petition from Branch St. Montreat, was re-zeived and read, protesting against separate beneficiary, and asking to remain under the Supreme Council if carried.

Representative Finn raised the point of order nagainst receiving said petition, unless it came through the Grand Council. It was decided that it was a petition, and was in order. Received and filed.

against receiving said petition, unless it came through the Grand Council. It was decided that it was a petition, and was in order. Received and filled.

The resolutions asking for a separate beneficiary for Canada were presented and referred to the Committee on Laws.

Appeals of Branchs 11, N. Y., were received and referred to the Committee on Laws.

The Committee on Laws began its report on amendments to the Constitution, of which about 160 were considered and reported during the three days's session, the principal ones being the question of striking from the Constitution all clauses having reference to the granting of separate beneficiary jurisdictions, which was stricken out by a vote of 25 to 3, two members from Canada not voting.

In the question of the custody of the medical certificates, a substitute for the amendment to section four of the Beneficiary Fund Article, as submitted by Canada Grand Council, requiring all application papers and medical certificates to be filed in the office of the Supreme Recorder, was adopted by a vote of 25 to 21, the vote of the Canadian members being 3 for 2 against it. The point having been raised that the first of the foregoing amendments should not become law, having had one or more negative votes, it was held that the questions voted upon were not new matter, but had been considered at one or more Grand Councils, and required only a two-third vote. No appeal being taken from this ruiling of the chair, the amendment to the foregoing amendments to the Reserve Fund at the consideration.

Section 14, Beneficiary Fund Article, was anended as to designation is made, or an imperence of the carried and being taken from this ruiling to Grav deep being 21 to 8. The question will go to Grav deep being a two lift and paid when no designation is made, or an imperence of the carried and being a submarkes for their consideration.

Section 14, Beneficiary Fund Article, was an ended as to designation of beneficiary, so as to determine to whem the beneficiary so as to determine to whe

memoers lived.

The small-pox clause was so amended as to require vaccination at some time before admission, and striking out "ten years." Supreme and Grand Spiritual Advisers will be chosen by the Convention, and when members, will have a vote.

To provide for appeals on spiritual matters from the parish priest to the bishop.

To require Treasurers and financial Secretaries to give bonds.

o give bends.

To require Treasurers to deposit all branch
unds in a Bank designated by the branch. No
noney to be drawn out unless upon an order
igned by the President, Treasurer and Recordus Secondary.

igned by the President, Treasurer and Recording Secretary.

The Supreme Council is authorized to prescribe form for the regular assessment notice which ill Grand Councils must follow.

The Reserve Fund Article was amended to actilate the loaning of money by striking out of section seven the words "exclusive of buildings," and substituting the word "five" for "one," so that Grand Councils may retain as high as five thousand dollars in bank when no loans can be

gousand dollars in bank when ho loans can be lade.

Members with withdrawal cards and in good tanding can be admitted as charter members in orming new branches.

No supervising Medical Examiner can be a Branch Examiner at the same time.

Financial secretaries of branches must not receive money from suspended members unless in open meeting.

Withdrawal cards are to be granted for three months only.

nontus only.

A great many other amendments were carried, hanging the wording or making the sense more lear.

changing the wording of making the sense more clear.

At the opening of the afternoon session on Tuesday, the Supreme Spiritual Adviser, Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, attended the Convention, and made a short but very instructive address, expressing his pleasure at seeing so much harmony and so many different nationalities and races blended together in one Catholic brotherhood. He gave some very rare information as how Branch One was started, and the large part he had to do with it.

The ladies of St, Mary's Branch 29, L. C. B. A, were conducting a banzar for the church, and, before taking their last recess on Wednesday,

tendered the Council an invitation to attend, which was accepted, as was also the invitation from Branch 1, C. M. B. A., to take a carriage drive, and Thursday afternoon fixed as the time. The Rev. P. A. Baart was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, when all the principal amendments were under discussion.

Grand Secretary Cameron was Arsistant Secretary to Recorder Hickey.

Grand President Fox, Dr. Dunigan, Supreme Chancellor Shields, Supreme Chancellor Drescher, Martin A. Healey, of 105, New York, J. E. Nunan, of the Buffalo Park Restaurant, J. Me-Pariln, of Lockport, H. W. Deare, Editor of the Pariln, of Lockport, H. W. Deare, Editor of the Pariln, of the first branch, and a great many members of the first branch, and a great many members of branches in Buffalo and elsewhere were present, either all the time or at intervals. The appeal of Branches 41, 47 and 49 against the decision requiring their members to pay Examination Fees, because the local examiner had collected them and failed to make returns, was sustained.

ustained.

The appeal of Branch III, N. Y., was not entertained, and the ruling of the Grand and Supreme Presidents that the word "holiday" meant a legal and not a religious holyday, was sustained.

meant a legal and not a religious holyday, was sustained.

A communication was received from Branch 13, Monroe, Mich., asking a ruling to determine whether a member removing to a piace south of the 36 of N. Latitude retained his membership. Answered affirmatively.

Representative Campeau asked if the Province of Quebec or any other Province having the requisite number of branches and members could have a Grand Council instituted.

Answered in the affirmative.

On Tuesday evening Supreme President Mulholland was obliged to leave for Chicago. The lst V.-P., C. B. Friedman, presided in his stead. The Constitution was further anended to provide that no Grand Council that would be in arrears for dues or accounts to the Supreme Council for four months or more should be entitled to representation in the Supreme Council.

The apnonitment of Local Medical Examiners

ouncil.
The appointment of Local Medical Examiners
rill hereafter be subject to the approval of the
upervising Medical Examiners, and they may be
emoved by the Grand President and Board of

Supervising Medical Examiners, and they may be removed by the Grand President and Board of Trustees.

Grand District Deputies will hereafter be under the supervision of and will report to Grand Deputies.

The time of the convention was taken up from Tuesday afternoon at about 3 p.m. until Thursday morning at about 11 a.m., an evening session being also held on Wednesday and Thursday. At 11 a.m. Thursday the elections were taken uo, Supreme Chancellors Drescher, Dunigan and Duffin (the three D's) were Tellers; James S. McGarry, of Franklin, Pa., was elected Supreme President without opposition; Michael Brennan, of Detroit, Mich., First V.-P.; A. Bonnot, of Louisville, Ohio, Second V.-P.; C. J. Hickey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Recorder, without opposition; J. M. Walsh, of Hornellsville, Treasurer; no opposition; D. D. Hughes, of Thuswille, Pa., Marshal; Anthony Valentine, of Detroit, Guard; E. J. O'Brien, of Guelph, Ont., and W. J. Bulger, of Chicago, Ill., Supreme Trustees; J. J. Hynes, E. Bertrand, jr., John O'Meara, unanimously re-elected Committee on Laws; James A. Flanagan, of Seneca Falis, N.Y., James L. Whalen, of Rochester, N.Y., and John H. Breen, of Detroit, Mich., Committee on Finance; J. T. Keena, Supreme Legal Adviser. Montreal was chosen as the place for holding the next Supreme Council Convention.

Ottawa was likewise mominated, the vote stood Montreal E. Ottawa & The Treasurer's bond was fixed at \$4,500. to include office rent and clerk hire, and his bonds at \$1,000.

t \$1,000, to include office rent and clerk fire, and his bonds at \$10,000.

The Treasurer's bond was fixed at \$40,000 and he Trustees at \$2,000.

The official organs are all those appointed by he several Grand Councils.

The question being asked, it was held that the trand President alone had not the constitutional

Address to the Grand President from his

own Branch, No 28, 6 thawa.

At a regular meeting of Branch 28, C. M.B.

A, held in their hall last week, the following address which was beautifully engressed,
was read by Chancellor F. R. Latchford To John A. MacCabe, LLD., Grand President of the C.M.B.A. in Canada.

Of the C.M.B.A. in Canada.

Dear Brother,—The members of Branch 28 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association desire to extend to you their heartiest congratulations upon your election as Grand President of that body. The honor of being the head of the resident of the congratulation. gratulations upon your election as Grand President of that body. The honor of being the head of an organization which already numbers in the Dominion nearly six thousand of its best citzons, devoted to the promotion of the principles of brotherly iove, unity and affection, might well be coveted by any man, no matter now high his station. We rejuice that it has been conferred upon you, and that the deep and unself-h interest you have madiested in the good of the Association since you joined this branch as a charter member, has met with the recognition it deserves. The Association could not have selected as its President one more reenly alive to the responsibility of nis office, or one better fitted to uphold the dignity of the high position. Wishing you many years of continued psefulness to society at large, and the Catholic Munai Baneft association in particular, we beg to subscribe curselves on bosnalf of the Branch.

F. Laichford, Chancellor, J. C. Enright, President: Thes Smith. Recording Sec.

Dr. MacCape mane a suitable reply.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

with true Christian resignation; and be it farther
R. solved, That the charter of our Branch be draped in mourning for the space of one month in respect to the memory of our departed Broiner, and that prayers be offered up that God may concede him eternal rest and happiness.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in our official organs, the CATHOLIC RECORD London; C. M. B. A. Journal, Mentreal; Catholic Review and Irish Canadian. Torolic, the local papers of our tewn, siso a copy be submitted to the bereaved wife and family and the same to be spread on the minutes of our Branch. May his soul rest in peace.

October 1, 1890. October 1, 1890.

> E. B. A. Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Hamilton, Oct. 12, 189).

At a regular meeting of Shamrock Branch, No. 18, of the Emeratd Beneficial Association, of the city of the Emeratd Beneficial Association, of the city of Emeratd Beneficial Association, of the city of Emeratd Beneficial Association, of the city of Emeratd Beneficial Association, of the Condolence was adopted. The Second Emerator of the Condolence was adopted. That this Branch, having learned with regret of the death of the beloved wife of Brother Martin Malone, therefore better the Emerator of Emera

CHURCH ALTARS-The Bennet Furnishing Co., London, have just completed three magnificent altars, two intended for the church at Wallaceburg, in this diocese, of which Rev. Father Ronan is pastor, and the third for Rev. Father Kealy, of Mount Carmel parish. The work on these altars has elicited admiration from all who have seen them. The Bennet Co. make a specialty of courch furnishing, and it may be truly said that no other factory in the country gives such excellent satisfaction, as regards quality of material and artistic designing and workmansh.p. Their prices, too, are always so reasonable that wonder is expressed that such beautifully

finished contracts can be completed at the figures given. The Company has now in course of construction an altar for Rev. Father Lennon, Brantford, another for Rev. Father McGee, St. Augustine, and a third for the new St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton,

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

Another dynamite story has been reported in Tipperary, simultaneously with the trial case of the Nationalists which the trial case of the Nationalists which is now going on. In view of the fact that it has been so recently discovered that the Birmingham dynamite plot, for which John Daly and his fellow prisoner, which John Daly and his fellow prisoner, Egan, are now suffering a term of im prisonment in Chatham jail, was purely a concoction of the police, the new story is a very fishy one. The inevitable infernal machine in the present case consisted of an inkstand which was placed on the windowsill of Dr. Ryan, filled with some explosive, and which did some damags. The police and the Governdamage. The police and the Govern ment are the only persons who are in terested in getting up a dynamite plot in Tipperary at the present moment, and it is extremely probable that the present one will in the end be traced to them.

The National League of Great Britain

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 30, Peterborough, it was moved by Chancellor McIlmoyle, seconded by Brother A. Vinett, that the Recording Secretary draft resolutions of condolence to the Iamily of the late Brother. Michael Halpin:

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased to summon from our midst, after a very brief illness, ene of our charter members, in the person of our much esteemed Brother, M. Halpin, to that great and unknown future, but we fervently pray to a brighter and happier home, beyond the grave, but now Resolved, That we the officers and members of St. Peter's Branch, No. 30, destre to place on record our most fracernal feeling for our deceased Brother and also to tender his afflicted wife and family our most cordial and heartfelt commiseration and pray that God may assist them to bear the loss with true Christian resignation; and be infarther. Resolved, That the charter of our Branch be diaped in mourning for the space of one mouth in respect to the memory of our departed Brother, and that prayers be effected up that God may concede him eternai rest and happiness.

At the conclusion of the programme consisting of songs, recitations, &c., by the consisting of songs, recitations the distance whose direction they had been prepared. A pleasing feature of the brother whose direction they had been prepared. A pleasing feature of the stackers to the pupils who nad been the most successful in the competition during of prizes, in the shape of medals, awaraged by presented to the pupils by fev. Fr. McCarthy and Mr. D. McCarthy and encouraging words to the successful co

You have ever been foremost in the good

sary or your residence in Prescott as paster of this parish.
You have ever been foremost in the good work of promoting the weifare and general advancement of our school, and our interests in this regard have always been looked after with the greatest care and consideration.
Your occasional visits to our school are the advancement of our school are the state of the school of the

Dr. Hans Von Bulow to Wm. Knabe

& Co.
AFTER CONCERT TOUR, 1890. AFTER CONCERT TOUR, 1890.

Dear Sir—My renewed and by more use—
under aggravating circumstances, as had
health and thresoms travelling—sularged experience of your Planos this (second and
last transatiantic) season has throughout
confirmed myself in the ophion I expressed
isst year. viz: That sound and touch of the
Knabe Planos are more sympathetic to my
ears and hands than sound and touch of any
other Planos in the United States As I met
with frequent opportunities of establishing
comparisons between the Knabe Planos and
Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivaliz
ing producers. I dare now add that I declare
them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, yours truly,
DR HANG VON BULOW.

Hamburg, 77th May, 1890.

MASS IN CHESLEY.

We learn from the Walkerion Telescope of the 16th instant that for the first time in the history of Cocaley the service of the Roman Catholic Church was held in that village on Sunday last. The Very Rev. Father O'Connell, Dean of Walker-ton, calebrated high Mass in the town hall. A large number attended, parties coming from Walkerton, Eden Grove, Paisley, Griffia's Corners, Hanover, Vests, and North Brant, there being in the neighborhood of four hundred present altogether. The Flanagan family of Hanover furnisher music, both vocal and instrumental, being in themselves a complete choir. The temporary sitar was handsomely decorated, most of the furnishings being kindly supplied by prominent members of the Caurch of England. Father O'Connell preached an admirable discourse on the "Sacrifice of the New Law,"

down thereof. He was listened throughout with respectful attention. Quite a number of prominent Caesley tes belonging to other Churches attended the service.

daily commemorated on the alters of the

Catholic Church throughout the world

rom the rising of the sun to the going

AN EMERALD BROTHER HON-ORED.

nand it is extremely probable that the present one will in the end be traced to them.

The National League of Great Britian held a most important convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 27: Keptember, at which three hundred delegates were present. The list of delegates included inany Egglish, Scotch, and Welsh members. A pleasant banquet followed, at which the President, Mr. T. P. O'Canor, who was relected, sait that, "atter the coming general election, all the another of the conding general election, all the Tories and Unionist Scotland would return to Parliament would be able to go to Lundred and the conding general election, all the another of the greaters that it was no empty expectation that Scotland will be almost unanimous for Home Rule; "for the only Scotle constituency which had returned a Unionist during the byse elections was Ayr Burghs, where the result was largely due to special local circumstances." Mr. O'Comor's confidence is therefore not misplaced.

Many tennats of the Duke of Leinster, who purchased their holdings under the Ashbourne Act, have saked the Gyernment to reduce their instalments of repayment and to extend the number of years during which payment is to be made.

Many tennats of the Duke of Leinster, who purchased their holdings under the Ashbourne Act, have saked the Gyernment to reduce their instalments of repayment and to extend the number of years during which payment is to be made.

And the proposed of the probability of the payment and to extend the number of years during which and the payment and to extend the number of years during which and the payment is to be made.

Along and other and the payment is to be made.

On the afternoon of Dussday, lith instance, and the payment is to be made.

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On the afternoon of Dussday, lith instance, and the payment is to be made.

On the afternoon of Dussday, lith instance, and the payment is t Peterborough Examiner, Oct. 11.

fong ite and prospertly in your new home Good-bye. Signed on behalf of the Emerald Beneficial Association: G. H. Gerow, Thos. J. Moher, M. D., C. E. Rozch.

Roach Con Roach presented the cane, a handsome, gold-headed coony stick, suitably engreed. Grow and Roach in excenting their duties supplemented a few remarks expressive of their friendship for Mr. Curan and their regret at his departure, as the previous speakers also had been unanimous to dollar.

provious speakers also had been unanimous in doing.

Mr. Curran made a feeling reply. He was deeply impressed at the reception which had been tendered him, and with his usual modesty, while being grateful for their kindness, expressed himself as feeling naworthy of the honors showered upon him. Mr. Curran said he would always remember with pleasure his friends in Peteroprougu, and hoped to meet them often in the future. The toast list was then concluded, "The Ladies" being championed most galantly by Messra J. P. Hurley and Jas. Drain. Mr. Welsh, the host, was remembered, and the press was wedged in at the bottom of the list.

ist.

During the proceedings Mr. Thos. Dunn
sang three songs in excitent voice, and Mr.
I.J. Sheehy also contributed a much appre-ciated solo. After cheers for the Queen and Mr. Curran the gathering broke up

DIED. At his late residence, lot 17, concession 4 Westminster, October 21, John Forbes, aged 49 years. Funeral on Thursday, October 23 at 10 a. m.

A Free Trip Around the World.

A Free Trip Around the World.

The all-absorbing topic of the day is the Home Faschator Pub. Co. 's great word contest, effording a grand opportunity to see the world. To the person sending them the largest number or English words constructed from letters contained in the sentence "God Save The Queen," the publishers offer "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes:—A Free Trip to Florida, a silver Tea set, \$63; a Domestic Saving Machine, \$69; Lady's or Gent's 14r. cold Watch, \$50. To every one sending a list of not less than twenty five English words, of four or more letters, found in either Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, a prize will be given. Enclose them 50 cents to pay for a grand Premium Catalogue and a six months trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated family story paper. The Home Fascinator. As the person sending in the largest list of correct words may not be in a position, or care to make the extensive trip offered, the publishers give such person the choice of the trip or \$100 in cash. Contest is open to any person in the U.S. or Canada.

Address, The Home Fascinator, Montreal, Canada.

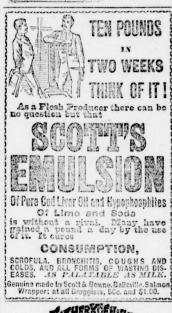
\$3000 fach any fairly intelligent person of either the control of the control and write, and who, how to carried with which will work industriously tear in their own localities, wherever the thousand bollars a

C. C RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS, - I took a severe cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses and an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy for six weeks CHARLES PLUMMER,

Yarmouth.





ERVETONIO

Recommended as the Best. ? LE MARS, PLYMOUTH, Co., IA., May, 1889. LE MARS, PAYMOUTS, CO., IA., MAY, 1898.

I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from
overwork for two years, for which I used Fastos
Econigs Revre Tonie, and can recommend same
as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNHORST.

St. Francis Wis, Cet 24, 1893
Roenig's Nerve Tonic with sood results. The

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from the prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

50 West Madigon, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL,

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Hottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.
Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists,
London, Ontario WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES

AND LIQUORS, 398 RICHMOND STREET-LONDON, ONT.

A few doors south of Dundas St.

P. J. WATT, 131 DUNDAS ST. & 12 MARKET SO. GROCER. importer = wines & liquors

I have a large assertment of the finest brands of Champagne, Claret and Sitearn Wine, which I am seiling at Reduced Prices for Summer Trade. Letter orders receive special attention.

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UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMARSHIP AND DURABILITY, WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street.
NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Avenue,
WASHINGTON, 817 Farket Space.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, FOR R. C S. S. NO. 4, MORN-logton, County of Perth, a male or female teacher, holding second or third-class certificate; one who can teach English and German; state szlary. Address, JACOB GATSCHENE, Sec. Treas., Hesson, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED TEACHER WANTED

A FEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING 2ND class professional certificate, for intermediate division of R C. S. School, North Bay; duties to begin at once; state qualifications, experience and expected salary, and send copy of testimonials to Rev Jos. BLOEM, Priest, North Bay. 620-1w VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Nov. 1st, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES. LIPPINCOTTS are, we understand, to

publish Rudyard Kipling's longest work, which will take up some sixty pages of their magazine. The critics are anxiously awaiting its appearance. Since Kipling made his debut before the literary world every theory with regard to his ability has been formulated. Some give him a place aside Dickens, while others, with less enthusiasm, put him in company with Bret Harte. With all due respect to adverse opinion, he is, we think, more psychological than Dickens, and his pictures of India life, rivalling in freshness and vividness those of the author of "Luck in a Roaring Camp," are characterized by more definite ideas.

IN A recent issue of the RECORD we pointed out some of the advantages arising from literary clubs. A generation with lofty ideals would be the outcome. Now that the woods are dipped deep in autumn's frost and sunlight let us make good resolutions for the coming winter. Some evenings a month with our books will give us more happiness than an unceasing round of gayety. A master spirit will teach us that our soul is our paradise. What will we do, however, with our dock laborers and others who belong to no association, and, from want of sympathy, beguile their leisure hours in saloons and worse places. Agitators who make the working classes subservient to selfish ends tell them that their happiness consists in the despoiling of the rich, while others fashion ideally perfect plans which will never be worked out to completion. Man must be led by his intellect and heart, Give him something besides his own condition to think about. Look upon him as gifted with an immortal soul, and not as a mere money making autamaton, and we will have rescued him from out the social ruin. Such a result can be brought about by an association. That we are not vision. ary is proved by the existence of the "Work of the Catholic Circles in France," which, insignificant at the outset, now claims as members thousands and tens of thousands of the toiling masses.

A POPULAR writer who "lives up to his lights," that is, who regulates his conduct by any standard, except God's, denounces communism in unmeasured terms. Our friend does not evidently believe in logic. Destroy the idea of God, and what else is there worth working for but wealth? If the best be wealth, all members of a community should have their portion. Therefore "a society, which concentrates it in the hands of a few, is radically bad, and communism is justified."

DR. WINDTHORST the "grand old man" of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, is an ideal Christian. His long and eventful life mirrors only years of pur ity and unswerving fidelity to religious convictions. When Catholicism was on the wane in Germany his voice rang loud and high for the old faith. Animated by that belief which looks first to God, he scrupled not to cast aside all human respect and to stand firm against the onslaughts of his Church's enemies. But recently in his speech at the closing of the Coblentz Congress he prefaced work with that greeting: "Praised be Jesus Christ," and from a thousand throats sang out the response : " For evermore." We would imagine it a congress of the Middle Ages and not one of our progress. ive nineteenth century.

A NEW society called the "Servants of St. Peter" has been organized at Grenoble, France, by Mgr. Pava, of that city. It will be devoted to the furtherance of the interest of the Holy See, orally and through the press. The Holy Father has sanctioned its establishment, and has accorded it several plenary indulgences. Mer. Pava, in a letter explaining the aim of the society, gives the following definition of the Papacy :

"Prepared by God the Father, founded by God the Son, guided by God the Holy Ghost, the Papacy is a divine institution guarantees religious truth to men, and labors to preserve them in the unity of celestial faith, hope and charity." One of the principal objections to the

Papal Infallibility is that Pope Honorius was branded as a heretic by the sixth General Council. This was the Gordian knot of Father Gratz at the Vatican Council, and its Alexander was the illustrious Cardinal of Westminster. The difficulty of reconciling this condemus. tion with the Pope's Infallibility comes from the misunderstanding of the term "heretic." All writers agree in censur. ing Honorius for his temporizing policy, for his want of promptness in proclaiming the true doctrine of the Church, and | ma