CURED.—A very interesting astrated Book on Deafness. e head. How they may be at home. Post free 3d.—Nioholson, 30 St. John

on House Furnishings.—R. S. the salways on band the largest ern stock of House Furnishist, and is prepared to fit up to the salways of the property for the salways and private elvet Carpets, Turkey Tarpets, Union pets, Cocca and Imperial Matcham Lace and Damask Cur. we foles and Ornices. Oil yard to 8 yards wide. Linguist of the salways for house furnishing. M. S. Murnay & Co. eet and 125 Carling street.

bled with catarrh for thirty suffered a great deal. My eyes, at were greatly affected. My, druggist, induced me to try laim and for the past two years ittle trouble. I have lived in a, and Rockville, Conn. Yer, W. Pratt, Monson, Mass. You will be a new lessing to humanity.—John D, ord, Conn.

its stopped free by Dr. Kline's ver. No Fits after first day's use. Marvel. e and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases, 981 Arch 8t. Phila, Pa.

t photos made in the city go to 30 Dundas street. Cali and ex-ick of frames and paspartonts, ites and finest assortment in ldren's pictures a specialty.

TFD to sell Life and Poems of Leo XIII. A wonderful Eook, the Archbishop and leading Church. Big money to ener-ers. - Prople's Publishing Out

the name of religion, as annually disgrace

Belfast ? Dr. Hanna may make his mind

easy on the subject of the preaching of the

gospel in the south and west of Ireland.

The gospel is preached there, and even

Protestante, Anglican and Presbyterian,

preach the gospel in accordance with their

own views without interruption ; but we

presume that the gospel of fire and faggot

which Dr. Hanna is so fond of inculcating

in Balfast would not be tamely received

THE storm occasioned by the visit of

Canen Keex-Little to Toronto has not

yet subsided. It reems to have been a

ore blow to the party of Union between

Presbyterians and Arglicans. The Prer-

byterian Review pronounces degmatically

that "auricular confession, baptismal re-

generation, the real presence, etc., are

dogmas of 'popery," which Presbyterlan-

ing to the Review, ought to un Protes-

tantize its upholders. The Review con-

cludes a short editorial note on the sub-

ject with the following remarks, which

do not promise for the "Union" move-

ment any better success than the move-

and Southern Presbyterfanism on the

south side of Canada's boundary line:

"In the light of the warm reception Canon

"In the light of the warm reception Canon Little has received from a portion of the Anglican clergy we would think that the prospects of union between Anglicanism, at least as expounded by Canon Little and Rev. John Langtry, and Presbyterianism, are not very promising."

A PLEA FOR THE SPARROW:

He was brought, some one rails,
From England or Wales
To eat up the pests that annoy us
To exterminate bugs,
And to kill off the slugs,
In elds and in orchards defy us;
But the rogue settles down
In each city and town,
Nor will follow the plough or the harrow;
All our dude birds he chokes
And our robins he pokes
On the wings—does this mischievous sparro

From South unto North
The cry has gone forth
This pestilent bird we must banish.
By State aid he came
In the Government's name;
And by State aid he surely must vanish.
This is all rant at best;
And I londly protest
Against prejudice so base and narrow,
And I'll say a good word
For this much abused bird,
This twittering, gay, little sparrow.

And he picks up with glee
The insects that feed on its marrow;
Oh! his worth is pure gold
And his value untold
This pert little, saucy, gay sparrow.

When winter is nigh
The chill earth and sky
Are bereft of one warbler to cheer me
All the songsters have flown
To some southern zone,
While the sparrow keeps lovingly near me.
He recalls me to home
Where in fancy I roam
On the green banks of Suir or of Barrow
You may kill every bird
That the echoes have stirred,
But spare me the gay little sparrow.

The Italian priest, to whom had been

The writer of the above is perfectly

ware that honesty called for restitution

but it appears that the ethics of the

Review do not call for honesty towards

"foreigners" or Papists. In spite of the

sneer thrown out against the "foreign

priest," who rules the Church universal

Presbyterians would be highly delighted

if they could get for their foremost

Moderator one hundredth part of the

respect which the world shows for Leo

XIII. Some Protestants pretend that

imagine how contemptuously the Presby-

Presbyerian Review.

annihilation."

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1889

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I have added another improvement to the I have added another improvement to the above stable, in the shape of a covered drive way, which now maxes my stable the finest in London. Boarding horses a specialty. My saddle horses are due to the try is horses and carriages sent to any part of the city. Telephone 678.—J. FULCHER, Prop.

As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cunningham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the Recoun in furnishing the best value in Diamonds, Reliable Watches, Fine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examination to all parts of Ontario. Corresponderos solicited. Manufacturing ir all its branches. Remember the address—77 Youge Street Toronto, Ontario.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. &Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle cent prepaid.

Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Feb. 2ad, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Irish Presbyterians of Liverpool are not satisfied to be affiliated with the Presbyterians of England, so they have applied to the Belfast Presbytery to be placed under its juri diction. It is believed that the Belfast Presbytery will accept the in West or South. 112 Dundas. - Near Talbot. responsibility of governing them.

> THE Low Church people of Hamilton are much troubled about the alleged High Church sympathies of the Bishop of Nisgers. An association has been formed for the purpose of counteracting any Ritualistic tendencies. The new society is to be called the Church of England Defence Association.

THE London Presbyteries have under consideration a number of amendments to the Confession of Faith. This is good news; for it is well known that the Westminister Confession needs considerable amendment before it will be passably Christian doctrine.

THE tithe war in Wales is expected to be renewed with more vigor than ever on both sides. The ministers of the English Church dec'are their firm determination to collect tithes at any hezard, while the people of the Principality are determined with almost one mind to resist the impost. The people have justice on their side, and their firmness must be crowned, in the end, with success.

THE sensational story about the monks of the Grand Chartreuse being offered \$1,500,000 for the monopoly of the liqueur which goes by that name, appears to be another of the fabrications which are so common as regards the Pope and Catholics. It was said that the Pope had given directions that the offer should not be accepted. This part of the story has been officially denied, and the rest of it is probably just as true as the nart which is car. bably just as true as the part which is cer-

A MINISTER in Wisconsin boasts that he belongs to the White Caps. This may not be a very fitting position for a Christian, much less for a Christian minister. However, he has certainly done no worse than Dr. Wild and some other ministers of the Evangelical Alliance who preach murder of Papists, and retention of stolen property as virtues, and who find no other use for their pulpits than to make them a medium for the propagation of its.

THE Presby terian Review says : "A century ago there were 34,000 000 Protes. tants; there are now 134 000,000." It is very easy to make statistics tell a wonderful tale when they are based upon imagin ation. The number of Protestants here given, for either the present or the last century, is purely imaginative. When we say, however, that the number of Catholics is 250,000 000, the statement is based upon accurate returns made for the dioceses of the world, and though to a small extent approximate, the number may be relied on as nearly correct,

He cheers all day long
With hir chirp and his song
With hir chirp and his song
With hir chirp and his song
To my mansion each goer and comer;
And 'ere yet it is dawn
He enlivens my lawn
With his routs and his gambols all summer
He makes vocal each tree,
And he picks up with glee Lord Salisbury's delay in the appointment of a British ambassador at Washington, may be judged from the following extract from the Philadelphia Press : "As far as the state department is concerned it cares not a rap what England may or may not do. Her action must be determined by her own government. If Lord Salisbury prefers to have an inexperinced young gentleman instead of an older diplomatist in this country nobody here will object."
This is the estimate of the position which is entertained by the press from the Atlantic to the Pacific. to represent the interests of Great Britain

THE Methodists and Presbyterians are arrying out the plans which have been made for the establishment of the order of leaconesses. In Chicago and Cincinnati houses for deaconesses have been already established, and in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, and Detroit, it is expected that there will soon be similar establishments. The Presbytery of Seikirk has been the first to ordain a Presbyterian deaconess, the recipient of the order being Lady Grizel Baillie of Dry The Los Angeles Presby burgh Abbey. The Los Angeles Presiderians have also established deacones who, however, are not ordained to the office, but accept it for a term of years.

DR. HANNA, of Belfast, declared at meeting of the Protestant Alliance at Edinburgh that Home Rule is an imposture. He challenges Mr. Thomas Dickson, M. P., who is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, to test Irish national liberality by preaching the gospel in the south and west of Ireland." This kind of talk St. Paul preached Christianity in Britain. passes very well before such audiences as Mr. Hanna addressed; yet people know very well what kind of gospel is acceptable terian Review of that day must have have such outrages been perpetrated in date.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE,

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

THE HOAX ON THE TIMES. The Black Rock mechanic who heaxed

Kirby, the detective who was sent to America on behalf of the Times, to fish for evidence which would connect Mr. Chas. S. Parnell with the Phoenix Park murderers, turns out to be a canny Scot from the Strath of Kildoren in Sutherlandshire. He has been in America five years, and being in want of money he concocted this plan which proved so successful in gaining for him a supply of the needful. Being interviewed by the New York Herald correspondent, J. C. S, the mechanic in question, gave the following account of the transaction. It is interest. ing as exhibiting the processes to which the Times resorts in its desperate straits to make out a plausible case. J. C. S. said: "From reading the reports of the Parnell ism, with all its willingness to smooth over differences, will not swallow. Yet Luther maintained till death the truth of the real presence, which doctrine, accord-

investigation I was led to believe that the Times and the English Government would stick at nothing in their anxiety to obtain damaging evidence against Parnell, and the idea struck me that it would be a good joke to offer something in the shape of testimony. I wrote to the paper, and in about a month a letter came saying that a detective had arrived and was ready ment any better success than the move-ment has attained as between Northern and Southern Presbyterianism on the

I wrote bim saying that the evidence was to come from two men, one a resident of Buffalo and the other of Rochester. I designated one as "H" and the other as "T." I visited him in New York, where I found he had a fair companion, whom he had brought over and introduced as "the smartest female detective in the world." My first financial instalment was

"Mr. Bishop, of Kentville, N. S., one of the best authorities on birds in Nova Scotia, read a paper before the Fruit Growers' Association, showing the great danger and damage to Nova Scotia of the English sparrow. He made a special attack on that little bird, saw no good in it at all, and advocated its immediate application." In Rochester Kirby went to the banks, produced letters of credit and got a big roll of bills. On returning to this city more money was forthcoming and I went to look for my man, but did not allow

Kirby to accompany me.

"The next day I received \$75 more and reported progress. Then I wrote him a note, telling him people were on his treck, and so he crossed to Clifton. He offered me \$200 in gold to bring my man The passage quoted is from the London Free Press of last Saturday. It sugover, but I told him he was afraid to go.
At last, after I had got about all he would
pay, I wrote Mr. Kirby that the men
utterly refued to connect themselves with
the affair, and he went on West a wiser gested the following humble attempt at

Without ache or pain
There are those who complain
And forever must needs trouble borrow.
And whate'er may betide,
They are ne'er satisfied
With the days that are o'er, or the morrow;
The most harmless thing
To them chagrin wil bring,
And their poor fretful souls ever harrow;
What may we expect
They will exorcize next
When they flout the poor innocent sparrow; and sadder man. "He drank heavily all the time I was with him and was easy to fool on that account. Before we parted he drew up an agreement offering me \$3,000 to produce the evidence, the Times agreeing to stand whatever sacrifice I made in selling with here.

It is further stated on the best authority that the Pinkerton detectives have joined many of the Irish societies in America for the purpose of procuring evidence which will benefit the Times in the cases now pending before the Commission and in the Scotch Court. With all its canning the Times has not found evidence of exhibitally for of calminality the contraction. criminality, for of criminality there was none. In return for its lavish expenditure, the Times meets with nothing but the disappointment it deserves.

THE RE-ARREST OF MR. WM. O'BRIEN.

The re-arrest of Mr. Wm. O'Brien on a charge equally paitry and unjust with that under which he was before immured in Tullamore prison, is not calculated to increase the love of the Irish people for their allen rulers. The crime for which Mr. O'Brien has been this time committed to prison is nothing more than the exercise of that free speech which it is boasted ie the birthright of England's subjects. It is no more than English and Scotch politicians are accustomed to do every day when addressing their constituents, but it appears that what is lawful in these two countries is not to be allowed in Ireland. The barsh and cruel treatment which Mc O'Reign and weed in Thilamore, it appears O'Brien endured in Tuliamore, it appears, is to be repeated in Clonmel prison to which he has been sentenced for four months; and already we have a specimen of the course of torture to which he is to be subjected. Treatment which if shown The Italian priest, to whom had been referred the distribution of the \$400,000 to be collected from Canadian taxpayers—Roman Catholic, Protestant, Preebyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Anglican, Agnostic—as compensation for the confiscated Jusuits' estates, as it is suphemistically but most translating salled has not toward the most degraded criminals would excite the indignation of the people of the three kingdoms, is thought to be quite the thing for a patriotic Irlshman whose only crime is that he loves his country, and is hold enough to demand openly a tically but most insolently called, has not waited long to make up his mind as to the disposal of the plunder. Laval Uni-versity is to receive one-half and the rest redress of grievances the existence of which even his enemies acknowledge. goes to the Jesuits proper. The money is to be paid over at once by the Provincial Tressurer. So the foreigner decrees.—

We learn by cable despatches that when Mr. O'Brien was ordered to remove his clothing and den the prison garb he refused. He was then seized by the wardens and his clothing was forcibly removed. His beard was shaved off, and as he made allowants valutages. as he made a desperate resistance be was exhausted by the struggle. It is very suggestive that the cable despatch states his prostration, consequent on the struggle, was so great that a priest was called in to administer to him the rites of the Church. He was severely injured in the struggle, and he was left with only a shirt on him in this cold season, because he refused to wear the prison dress.

Such is the treatment to which a member of Parliament is subjected, one of the most eloquent and most highly respected in the British House of Commons, because vindicating the right of a political in vindicating the right of a pointest prisoner to exceptional treatment, he refuses to subject himself to the indig-nities which with some show of justice might be inflicted on actual criminals. And while such treatment is inflicted on If it had been the case, we can well the most part co-religionists of Dr. Hanns.

But we forget there was neither Presbythe most part co-religionists of Dr. Hanns.

Where in the west and south of Ireland terian nor Presbyterian Review at that have such outrages been perpetrated in date.

And while such treatment is indicated on a patriot who is honored and respected by his countrymen, the insurance forgers and frauds of Belfast are treated with the speechless. The prison officials, conBut we forget there was neither Presbya patriot who is honored and respected by his countrymen, the insurance forgers and frauds of Belfast are treated with the spoken of the foreigner from Tarsus.

greatest consideration and kindness. They are furnished in prison with every comfort which they require or desire. It is needless to say that the treatment of Mr. O'Brien is a disgrace to the prison officials, to the Government, who are really the efficient cause of it, to the Parliamentary majority which sustains the Government in its conduct, and to the people of Erglard who send that majority to the House of Commons, while Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are of one mind in sending to Parliamenta body of representatives who unhesitatingly condemn the cruelty practiced in Ireland under pretence of upholding the majesty of the law. It is a mere pretence. The Irish people are naturally law abiding. Crime

pretence of upholding the majesty of the law. It is a mere pretence. The Irish people are naturally law abiding. Crime in Ireland is not one-tenth of the amount of crime which exists in England. We have been accustomed to read of assizes in county after county in Ireland where white gloves have been presented to the judges to signify that there was absolutely no crime on the called the condition of a committed, in dead, without stint, by the officials of the Government. Morders are actually perpetrated by the police, and the Government sctually protect the criminals. But for patriotism, and a desire to better the condition of a poverty-striken people, no punishment is too severe.

If Mr. O'Brien is to be subjected for four mouths' to the treatment which has a shear when executed to him it is very law to the first protect. Joseph Cox M.

If Mr. O'Brien is to be subjected for four mouths' to the treatment which has already been accorded to him, it is very easy to foresee the result. His health has already been broken down by treatment received in prison. The condunance of such treatment can only result in his death, and much as we regret that such as the construction. received in prison. The condinance of such treatment can only result in his death, and much as we regret that such an end should be in waiting for the elequent and scholarly advocate of his country's liberties, it were useless to close our eyes to what we have every reason to expect.

It is still fresh in the memory of our It is still fresh in the memory of our Balfour might expect the vergeance of the Balfour might expect the vergeance of the still the partial of the partial of the presence of the same of the partial of the

It is still fresh in the memory of our readers that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt declared readers that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt declared that Mr. Balfour revealed to him as part of his policy his intention to imprison Oa the 2ad inst, Police Inspector Marreaders that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt declared that Mr. Belfour revealed to him as part of his policy his intention to imprison a number of the most prominent Irish Nationalist leaders, until they should succumb to the harsh treatment to which they would be subjected. There is no doubt, this imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien.

The following account of the occurrence is by cable despatch: "A party of police under Inspector Martin, surrounded relative on the subject. Mr. Belfour has already on him the brand of Cain not only for the murderous evictions which were perpetrated under his circet auspices, but also for the more directly wilful murders of Mitchellstown, and that of Mr. John Mandeville. Should he add to his already long list of crimes the compassing of Mr. William O'Brien's death, the we cannot say we would be much surprised. But we extend towards Mr. O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy in the o'Brien our heartfelt sympathy in the straight of the head. The inspector was struck with a stone on the back of the head. The inspector fell and died soon afterwards. Father McFadden was subsequently arrested.

Constable Clifton, of Kildysart, has resigned as a protest against the harch treatment of Mr. O'Brien by the prison officials at Clonmel.

Mr. Mr. William O'Brien and the country of the occurrence is by cable despatch: "A party of police under Inspector Martin, surrounded to the head in the prison of him. The people came to his more people came to his own house when Inspector Martin, surrounded to him. The people came to his own house when Inspector Martin, surrounded to him. The Jens of the head. The inspector feel and died soon afterwards. Father McFadden was subsequently arrested.

Constable Clifton, of Kildysart, has resigned as a protest against the harch treatment of Mr. O'Brien by the prison officials at Clonmel. O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy in the distressing position in which Balfour's brutality has placed him. The Irish Secretary will perhaps, by such measures as the imprisonment and deliberate murder of Irlsh members, keep up for the present his Parliamentary majority, in spite of the Waterloo he is meeting at the by-elections, in spite of the decided vote of non-confidence in him which the electors of Govan have given, but he will not succeed in averting the final verdict which will certainly sweep him and his colleagues and their policy into non-existence as soon as the people get a chance to record their verdict at a general

election. Certainly appearances are that the pre-sent Coercion policy will be repudiated by the popular vote, and the present tyranniand oppressive course; but even if they do give an uncertain sound, Scotland, Wales and Ireland will by their decisive vote declare that the Coercionist Government was born in 1616 and a gifted disciple of the complete and second vision in 1616 and a gifted disciple of the complete and the complete a

majesty with noofs and norms, with the tail wound around Secretary Balfour's leg, he is dragging the latter through a fire of brimstone to an eviction acene. Balfour says: "For you I have lied without shame, and tortured without pity. Bloody graves, ruined villages, and prisons crammed with your victims teshas at length refused the forces of the Crown to further aid in the wholesale extermination of his tenents by the Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde.' "The devil's work" with which Chief Baron Palles characterized the doings of the Marquis.

No more satisfactory evidence of the unanimity and firm determination of the

Irish people to gain their freedom, and to assert their liberty of speech could be given, than the fact that in spite of the desire of the Government to suppress public meetings in Ireland by proclamation and brute force, mass meetings are constantly held all over the country, the police being kept in utter darkness as to any intention on the part of the people to hold them. Such a meeting was held in Killoskully, on the 13th ult., many thousands of people being present There was a large number of priests, four There was a large number of priests, four of whom made patrictic speeches, beside Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., Mr. Peter Gill and others. Mr. Gill said that Balfour's record of legal murders, commencing with that of poor Larkin in Kilkenny jail, beat the record of Jack the Ripper.

David Sheeky M. P. for Galway, has David Sheehy, M. P. for Galway, has been sentenced to six months' imprison without labor, under the Coercion Act.

on February 2nd, Thomas Sexton tele-graphed to Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the treatment to which Wm O'Brien had been subjected since his incarnation in Clonmel gool had ex-

No. 538

officials at Clonmel.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has returned the "private entrae" tickets sent to him for a levees at the Castle, with a request that the Commis-sioner of Police send him no more invit-ations as long as the present Government remalas in power.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. ART TEEASURES AT LORETTO ABBEY.

Having recently learned that the Ladles of Loretto had been favored with the popular vote, and the present tyrannical measures of the Government will make that vote the more decisive. We do not place so low an estimate on the humanity of the English people generally as to be lieve that they will continue to sustain the Salisbury Government in their criminal Carlo Dolci, our readers will remember,

was born in 1616 and a gifted disciple of Jacopo Vignali; he occupied a high and unique position in the Florentine school. The last cartoon of United Ireland re-presents Lord Clanricarde as his satanic longer wondered at the extravagant esents Lord Clanricarde as his satanic longer wondered at the extravagant ajesty with hoofs and horns. With his value placed upon all his productions, for every individual feature in the ex quisite Jewish face before us, portrayed pathos and sorrow deeper than aught we have ever seen or imagined. The dress and all the minution are simply faultless and Pinkington most truly asserts, Dolci's colouring is always transparent though rich, and his faces distinguished by a prisons crammed with your victims testifying zeal in your cause. I DARZ do no more." Clanricarde: "You have sold yourself to the devil, and must do his bidding to the end," In conclusion, the week's news is quoted: "Mr. Balfour the week's news is

Our kindly chaperones took us to see many other valuable works of art, many other valuable works of any amongst them an exquisite copy of Murillo's Magdalen, and a very large and handsome picture of the interior of the sacristy of the cathedral of Parma by Marchesi, who is himself a native of Marchesi, who is himself a native of Parma. It is about six feet by five and a work of great value and merit. An aged priest is preparing to offer up the sacri-fice of the Mass, three acolytes attend selves, but the most striking feature is the fineness and delicacy of detail per-vading the whole—the very dust on the books and carved shelves and columns being most realistic and artistic. The somere bues of the oaken and dust encumbered walls are relieved by the rays of the morning sun which falls aslant the whole, through a high eastern window.

nate possessors of a true copy of Landell's famous Angel of the Crucifixion, upon which no eye can rest untouched; in short it would be vain for us to describe or even to attempt to enumerate the many art treasures that can be found within Loretto's Halls and we only wish all our friends may enjoy the same pleasure we did this afterneon in inspecting them. Reports of the ill health of the Pope

have been again circulated with great industry, but authentic intelligence states that the Holy Father's health is excellent.

make was to be a second or the second



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CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE SEARCH. In one of the wildest parts of Ireland, In one of the wildest parts of Ireland, where mountain and morass, brush and woodland gave beauty and variety to the acere, a company of her Majesty's soldiers were slowly wending their way. It was nearly sunset, and, viewed in the mellow splendor of the dying day, the prospect had all that softened beauty which touches the heart with accounting whin to mathon even while it

beauty which touches the heart with something skin to pathos, even while it wins to enthusiastic admiration. It seemed to have such an effect on the rough, broszed fellows who were treading their way by the side of the morass, for, from murmurs at the late which doomed them to such useless and fatiguing expeditions, and jokes at some of their companious who had been quitique in ingexpeditions, and jokes at some of their companions who had been outdone in individual exploits by the rascally Irish, they had become suddenly silent, their eyes wandering from object to object of the beautiful scene, and more than one hardened face expressing the softened emotions of a soul long unused to any but lawless impulses. Their leader appeared the most impressed; his face, more youthful than any of his com-panions, was unmarked by the lines which indicate a reckless will and dissolute living, and his stern and piercing eyes had all the candor of a truthful

His whole countenance was aglow from some secret feeling, his step be came slower, and at length, as if over come by his strange emotion, he paused, and brushing his hand over his forehead,

murmured audibly:

"What does it mean—what are these

"What does it mean—what are these impressions I am trying to recal!—are they only parts of a lost dream?"

Roused by a cough from one of his men, the craving of whose appetite had overmastered his desire to linger on the scene, he abruptly resumed his way, the glow fading from his face and his eyes resuming their stern and piercing ex-

Pression.

The road began to grow more tortuous and unmarked, the scene itself to be-come more wild; night was descending, and even the stern and reticent leader betrayed a little anxiety as he glanced about him to discover, if possible, some cabin from which he and his men might be directed. None appeared in sight, and as he eagerly peered acout him, the half-suppressed murmurs of his men fell

upon his ears.

They were approaching what seemed to be the ruins of some ancient abbey; arches, niches, and narrow pointed windows came dimly into sight, their very outlines suggesting thoughts of vivid and and romantic interest. A few steps farther, and the broken remains of tombs strewed their way, while the dense ivy that in some places en-tirely covered the moldering structure, imparted a weird and supernatural as pect to the scene. Suddenly there emerged from behind

the broken remnant of a wall which was once part of the castled dominions of the lords of Kerry a strange-looking form; bounding forward until it reached the side of the officer in command, it gave a cry so wild that every man of the little detachment was brought to a sud-den and somewhat alarmed halt.

The form was that of a man of medium, ender stature, and a head much sunken between high, drooping shoulders; it was clothed in such gro-tesque garb, and the countenance ex-pressed so much stupid bewilderment, pressed so much stupid beat provoked that even the stern leader was provoked

Who are you?" he asked. "Eyeh!" was the reply, accompanied by an idiotic rolling of the head. Presuming that the strange being

might be deat, the officer repeated his question.

The man shook back the coarse hair

that hung almost over his eyes, and "Is it who I am you're askin'? maybe

it would be manners to tell me who ye are, seein' that ye don't belong to this

plied:
"Well, my man, we are a part of her Majesty's—Regiment, sent to Ireland to keep the peace between the Fenians and the queen's loyal subjects. We have happened to get in this confounded spot to-night because we have lost our way; if you will lead us back to the garrison at Tralee you shall be well rewarded."

"With what?" and the comically stupid look accompanying the question again

provoked the officer's smile.

"With a good supper, and perhaps what you will like as well, or better, a

glass of good whisky."
"I dun na," was the reply, "mebbe it's wanting me to turn informer you'd be when you'd get me into your clutches." "No," was the answer, "that shall lie with yourself; if you have information which is of use to her Majesty's govern-ment and wish to tell it, you shall be well paid for it; but if you do not choose to do so you shall be free to leave us

when you will, only guide us out of here.' The stranger still hesitated, gazing at each in turn of the men, who had somewhat forgotten their fatigue and their anxiety to reach their quarters, in the interest and amusement afforded by this

Will you pledge me your word of hen, that you will do me no harrum, neither now nor again ?" he said at rum, neither now nor again?" he said at last, turning his eyes full upon his questioner, and extending a brown, knotty and horny hand. Captain Dennier of her Majesty's, ——shrunk a little from the profiered grasp; his fastidious taste and innate haughtiness could hardly yield to such close contact with the being before him, and it was a second or two heters he suffered his own spitch. or two before he suffered his own aristo cratic, shapely hand to lie in the horny

palm.

"It's to the garrison you want to go," pursued the strange man; "well this is the road to Ardiert, and Tralee is a good five miles beyant,—but follow me, and I'll have you there in no time, or my name is not Rick of the Hills." Rick's to 'no time," as he had expressed it, lengthened itself to what seemed to the tired and hungry men an undue period, and

at moments when there seemed to be no termination to the tortuous path, and no more sign of babitation in the wild spot than there had been at the beginning of the journey, Captain Dennier and his men grew impatient, and even a little anxious lest their wild suide might had.

The sounds of wists cach recover his taste shown in the garden surrounding it, bespoke for its interior unusual neatmess and thrift.

An English officer, sauntering with careless gait, though his face would seem. at moments when there seemed to be no termination to the tortuous path, and no more sign of babitation in the wild spot than there had been at the beginning of the journey, Captain Dennier and his men grew impatient, and even a little anxious lest their wild guide might be playing them fals. playing them false.

"Look here, my man," the captain said at last, "there's something wrong about this; you are not keeping your word with us."
"Whilst!" was the reply, accompanied

"Whilst !" was the reply, accompanied by a gesture commanding silence, "don't let your voice be heard in this place, or maybe you'd have more company than would be to your liking."

The oflicer, though a man of tried courage, quailed for a moment at the words of his guide. His hand sought the hilt of his sword, and his eyes tried more

anxiously to pierce the gloom of the night. All the wild stories which he had eard, even over camp fires in India, of the places of concealment afforded to the Irish by the very wildness of their country, and of the lengths to which des-peration occasionally drove them, came before him now. His fears for the instant roused into fancied being a hundred lawless, despairing wretches swooping down from the very hills beside which they were walking, and hurling death to every man of the little party. Then also, the disturbed and excited state of the times, owing to those troubles to which Irish grievances have ever, under some form or other, given being, arose before him in vivid and distressing pictures. Wild reports of an anticipated stant roused into fancied being a hur tures. Wild reports of an anticipated general Fenian rising had already reached him, and knowing that they were in that very part of the country where the young and daring Captain O'Conor secreted his followers in the features of the country where the secretary of the country where the secretary of the country is the features of the country where the secretary of the country is the features of the country is the secretary of the country is the features of the country is the secretary of the country is the fastnesses of the mountains, he became each moment more certain of being attacked

Rick of the Hills, a little in advance of the soldiers, kept steadily on his way. He seemed so sure of the road, tortuous as it was, that he looked neither to the right nor to the left of him, and only

occasionally peered ahead.

The path at last became broader and widened into one that appeared to lead into some hamlet or town. The soldiers, relieved from the oppression, gloom, and wildness of the scenes of the last tew hours, recovered their spirits, and their leader, recognizing by certain landmarks that the garrison town was not far dis tant, ceased to grasp his sword.

They arrived at the barracks, from one

They arrived at the barracks, from one quarter of which as they approached they could hear the sound of distant revelry. The step of the guard as he paced his rounds was lost in the quick, heavy tramp of the approaching band. A halt was demanded, the countersign by Captain Dannier, and the given by Captain Dennier, and the soldiers, with Rick in their midst, passed

within the barracks,
"I am much obliged to you, my man,"
said the captain, turning to the strange
guide as his men were about to file into
the guard-room, "and you shall have all
that I promised." His eyes turned for a that I promised." His eyes turned for a moment as if in search of some attendant to whom he might consign Rick, and at that instant a man in civilian dress, who had been standing in an angle of the wall watching the scene with peculiar interest, darted forward and responded as if in answer to the officer's look.

as it in answer to the officer's look.
"I know something of this man, captain; I will take charge of him."
"Oh thank you, Carter, then I transfer him to you; you know the ways of the

barrack sufficiently to provide for his being treated well, and being permitted to leave when he will;" and Captain Dennier turned away. The man addressed as Carter beckoned Rick to follow him. They traversed a long hall until a turn brought them into long hall until a turn brought them into a narrower and shorter passage, from beyond which came plainly the sounds of uproarious mirth. Here he who had been addressed us Carter stopped suddenly, and wheeling round upon his companion, just where the light from a pendant lamp brought his round, red face and constantly working eyes into distinct view, he hissed rather than said:

"You devil's imp. what brings you here?" You devil's imp, what brings you here?" Willing to humor the singular being for the sake of being guided perhaps to their destination.

"You devil's imp, what brings you here Rick shook himself erect, and going a close to the speaker that his breat fanned the latter's countenance, he answered in a tone of mingled passion

"To watch you, Morty Carter, and to foil your ends."

"You'll never do it; you and them your serving shall feel the weight of my fury—I have sworn it—do you under stand? and I would come from my grave

and defiance

stand? and I would come from my grave to have revenge on Carroll O'Donoghue."
"Spare yourselt," retorted Rick, "for you'll fall yourself into the trap you're layin'; you thought to win when you gave the information which set them beyant," making a gesture toward where he had left Captain Dennier's men, "on the search they were after when I met them. But did you succeed? Have a care, Morty Carty, that your treachery doeen't betray yourself into a worse pit than that betray yourself into a worse pit than that you'd dig for those that never harmed

you."
The round red face glowering beneath The round red face glowering beneath the lamp grew more fibrid, and the hands hanging by his side clenched and drew themselves up as if they would have felled the audacious speaker. "What proof have you that I gave the information?" he hissed.

"This proof—you were at Carrick Hard

"This proof—you were at Carrick Hur-ley's the other night—you swore to die in the cause you intended to betray, and then you came straight here and gave the informatian which sent Captain Dennier and his men on the search they were after to night, and only the boys were on the watch, the soldiers would have caught another fox than the one they went to hunt."

went to hunt,"

"What do you mean?" said Carter.

"I mean that Carroll O'Donoghue
would have been in their clutches but
for the watch of the boys."

Carter staggered against the wall, his
face becoming of an ashen hue, and his
hands falling helpless by his side: "Carroll O'Donoghue here!" he exclaimed,
"In Ireland—good God!"

"Yes, here to bring you to an account,"
pursued Rick, striding to him; "here to
see that justice is done to the innocent
beings you would rob; here to give the
lie to your actions. What have you to
say now, Morty Carter?"

"This," said the latter, straightening

swelled into shouts of laughter. bidden spectators coming upon the scene made both men auxious to withdraw. Warned by approaching steps, Carter turned in the direction of the boisterous merriment, closely followed

the canteen whence the laughter pro-ceeded; it was a large, irregularly shaped apartment, against the walls of which, on wooden shelves, stood various pewter mugs and quarter pitchers, while about the room in scattered places were sev-eral beer casks. The soldiers themselves eral beer casks. The soldiers themselves were dispersed in groups, those who had formed a portion of Captain Dennier's company being distinguished from their companions by certain marks which they bore of their recent journey. The majority seemed to be drinking, and it was from those who appeared to be most under the influence of the potations that the boisterous mirth proceeded. the boisterous mirth proceeded.

Deep in the mysteries of the stimulat-

ing cup, no one appeared to notice the entrance of Carter and his compenion till the former had ushered Rick into the midst of one of the noisy groups, and had repeated the instructions of Captain Dennier. The soldiers, balf in their cups, gazed with amused interest on the uncouth looking being introduced to them, and one, eager to provoke fun out of the strange character, said with a tone of cockneyism, "So you are one of these d— Hirish that we are hexpected to

d—— Hirish that we are nexpected to ketch, are you?"
A look of intense disgust passed over Rick's features, and his deep-set eyes gleamed beneath their shaggy brows

while he retorted:

"And you are one of the Hinglish" mimicking the other, "that didn't ketch us yet, though you're scouring the country this while back."

The half maudin soldier was nettled by the very resident from the by the reply; rising from his seat, he said in a tone that he strove to render

authoritative: "Look here, you feller, be careful how you speak to one of her Majesty's soldiers." "Then do you be careful to be civil to your betters," answered Rick, nothing

Carter, knowing the outspoken ar and fearing a quarrel which might result unpleasantly to himself, stepped batween the wordy combatants, and with a whisper to the soldier quieted him. He dropped into his seat, but not without a glowering look at Rick and "The next time we meet you shall

know what it is to have cheek an Eng. Rick promptly responded : "And next time we meet may be you'll feel what it is to have insulted an Irishman."

Carter, now really alarmed, savagely caught Rick and foxed him out of the

group.

"You imp of the devil, do you want to destroy yourself, that you are talking in this manner?" but in so low a tone that no one save Rick heard him.

no one save Rick heard him.
"I want to destroy you," was the
whispered reply, "and the evidence that
dooms me will twist the hemp for your
neck—do you mind that, Morty Carter?"
Carter did not reply; but, summoning
one of the soldiers, bade him prepare a
meal for Rick, and afterward assign him
a place to sleep. a place to sleep.

In an apartment in another portion of an apartment in another portion of the barrack, entirely removed from the soldiers' quarters, Captain Dannier, still in his marching attire, and with the dusty marks of his recent expedition not yet removed, stood in respectful attitude before an elderly officer of inposing presence.

The latter was also standing, but he seemed to have assumed the attitude rather in the heat of his speech to the young man, and his fingers played nervously with the ribbon of some decoration

upon his person.
"It is exceedingly discreditable, this continued ill success of yours," he said in an irritated tone, "and I warn you to speedily redeem it; nothing could be clearer than the clew with which this fellow Carter furnished you, and he has the most important testimony to bring the most important testimony to bring forward as soon as you capture your

prey."
Captain Dennier's face flushed hotly,

Captain Dennier's lace mushed activity, but he made no reply.

"Here am I," continued the senior officer, "hurried over from England to find after all that her Majesty's soldiers are unequal to the task of unearthing a few poor rampant Irishmeo, who have few poor rampant Irishmen, who have more bluster than brains. And here is another dispatch."

He drew toward him one out of a lie drew toward him one out of a loose packet of papers that lay upon a table, and tendered it to the captain.

The latter read aloud:

"A convict, Carroll O'Donoghue by

name, has escaped from penal servitude in Australia, and is supposed to be concealed in or about Cahirciveen. Let a sufficient number of men be detailed to search and guard the place, and let all precautions be taken to prevent the escape of the convict by sea."

scape of the convict by sea."

The captain replaced the paper with-"You must be ready, sir, to undertake

that expedition to morrow," said

senior officer.

A bow of assent was the reply.

"And let it be your effort to cover by its success your failure of to day."

With a wave of his hand he dismissed the young man, and throwing himself into a chair, turned wearily to the packet of papers lying before him. of papers lying before h

CHAPTER II.

A SINGULAR MEETING

In one of the loveliest spots of Ireland, where lofty mountains looked protectingly down on a green valey that wound about them, and, in the distance, the white line of a broken and rock-girded coast glasmed in the sun, stood one of coast gleamed in the sun, stood one of the better class of country cottages. Its

An English officer, sauntering with careless gait, though his face would seem to betray the existence of anxious and perplexing thought, paused as he neared the cottage, and looked admiringly on the tasteful surroundings. Thence his eyes wandered to the picturesque scene beyond—the mountains, the shore. A short distance away, on the other side of building; it looked strange and isolated, and its apparent massive strength, together with its shape, would give something of the impression of a deserted

With his curiosity aroused, the office walked more brickly, and, arriving at the cottage, he found the door broadly open. Within, an attractive looking Irish girl Within, an attractive looking Irish girl was spinning, her back to the entrance at which stood the interested spectator, and she was singing as she worked. It was a simple ditty, but one so plaintive, and trilled out in such an exquisitely sweet voice, that the soldier feared to make a motion lest he should interrupt

When it ceased he knocked, but so He ventured to repeat the sound; she turned shortly, without, however, pausing in her work, and bade him enter.

"Pardon my intrusion," he began,

"but I wished so much to know the nam of this charming spot, that I have ventured to enter

"The name of this charming spot,"
with an amusing mimicry of his own
words, "is Dhrommacohol"
She still continued her work, not even glancing at him, and somewhat embar-rassed by her indifference, he hesitated

a moment before he said:
"I want to go to Cabirciveen, but I confess to some curiosity to learn a little of this romantic looking place before I am directed thence."

"If you will take my place at the spin-

ning wheel, I will bring some one to you who will answer your questions." who will answer your questions."

She stopped her work and looked at him now, but in a provokingly defiant manner, her dark eyes brimful of sup pressed mischief, and her mouth curv

ing into a half sareastic smile.

The officer was completely nonplussed he glanced at his hands for an instant without knowing why he did so; they were white and dainty compared with her red, but small and shapely ones.

The Irish lass was growing every instant more tantalizing.
"Don't," she said, observing his hasty glance at his hands; "it might put them

out of shape,"

In sheer desperation he attempted to In sheer desperation he attempted to work the spinning wheel as he had seen her do, but peal after peal of merry laughter greeted his awkward attempts. Her Majesty's officer was never in such a trying position—better could he have borne the fire of a dozen muskets than the taunting might of this processing eight. the taunting mirth of this provoking girl, the taunting mirth of this provoking girl, half menial though he suspected her to be. His face flushed, and the perspiration rolled from his forehead, yet fear of more severe ridicule prevented him from resigning the humiliating task.

"Go and tell your mistress," he said, "that I would like to see her."

"My mistress! When his provoked.

"My mistress! umph!" she repeated "and what name shall I give to my mis

tress?" with provoking emphasis of ast word. "Captain Dennier, of her Majesty's "Captain what?" with an air of amus

ing stupidity, as if the name was too difficult to pronounce. Almost irritated, he was about to repeat it, but she inter-

rupted:
"Don't trouble yourself to say it again -I shall describe you to my mistre that will do "

What that description of him would be, and especially what it would be of him as he appeared in his present position, the aristocratic captain too well knew; and as his vivid imagination knew; and as his vivid imagination pictured the mirth which perhaps an other provoking Irish girl would have at his expense, he was tempted to curse the fate that had led him to Dhrommacohol, and his own folly that had placed him in such a position.

Wind meach spot of the old nouse is so to which each spot of the old nouse is completed to the vide of sadness crossed the officer's face, as if some chord had been struck the fate that had led him to Dhrommacohol, and his own folly that had placed him in such a position.

"He mistakes me for the servant," muttered the girl, laughing to herself, as she hastily repaired to an upper chan

There, engaged in graceful needlethere, engaged in graceful needle-wook, sat a young woman some years the senior of her who so hurriedly entered, but so fair in face and form that she seemed out of place amid her neat though homely surroundings.

"Oh, Nora!" burst out the new-comer,

"I have the funniest sight in the world to show you-one of Queen Victoria

officers spinning our linen."
"What!" was the almost affrighted exclamation; and the young lady addressed as Nora dropped her work and stared almost aghast

"He mistook me for the servant, and he wanted to be directed somewhere, and to learn something of this beautiful and to learn something of this beautiful spot; and he was so elegant looking, and so courtly, that the thought just popped into my head to put him at the spinning-wheel, for a bit of revenge, you know; so I told him I'd bring my mistress to him, and she would answer all his questions. He gave me his name, Captain Dennier, of her Majesty's—Regiment. Oh, Nora! he makes the drollest sight at the wheel!"

"Now, Clare! how you do such a thing."

"Now, Clare! how you do such a thing: it was positively unkind!" and the lovely speaker looked reprovingly at the lovely speaker looked reprovingly at the laughing girl. "How could I do such a thing?" was

the reply, in a tone that increased in spirit with every word, "I could heap confusion and shame upon every one of contusion and shame upon every one of them who left us as we are, who took from us the hope and comfort of our lives; but the English, I hate them, and I could crush them."

I could crush them."

She looked the personification of her ardent and bitter feeling: her slight, small form drawn to its full height, her cheeks flaming, and her dark eyes alight with all the fire of passionate emotion. Kora rose, and putting her arm about the angry girl drew her to her.
"Hush, Clare; did not you promise Father O'Connor, only the other day, that you would strive to quiet these

that you would strive to quiet these bursts, that you would be more Christian, more forgiving?"

"I know it," half sobbed Clare, "but I cannot help it; the very sight of that man as he stood in the doorway seemed low alike to gentle, saintly Father O Con. o rouse my most bitter feelings.

"Then we shall go down immediately, and spologize to him for the indignity to which he has been subjected," said Nora, quietly.

"Never!" vehemently answered Clare, withdrawing from the arm which still clasped her; "if you will have so little spirit Clare O'Donoghue shall not for get that she is one of the trampled and outraged Irish."

A sigh was the only response A sigh was the only response from Nora, and flinging about her a white shawl which had dropped from her shoulders on rising from her seat, she prepared to descend to Captain Dennier, Ciare dried her eyes, shook down her curls, which had been fastened in a massive twist at the back of her head, unpinned her dress, that had been gathered about her for greater convenience in her work, and followed.

The captain had ceased his awkward attempt to spin, but he remained stand.

The captain had ceased his awkward attempt to spin, but he remained standing by the wheel, with one hand resting upon the latter. The absence of his messenger seemed unaccountably long, and in much trepidation he watched the door by which Clare had gone for her mistress.

A rustle of a garment, and the loveli A rustle of a germent, and the loveli est woman he thought he had ever beheld stood before him; a woman so fair and fragile-looking that for an in-stant one might deem her some super-natural visitant. The white shawl draped gracefully about her was hardly whiter than her face, but the transpar-ent hue was not that of disease, but a complexion that had never been touched complexion that had never been touched by a foreign sun. Her jet black hair twisted in heavy bands about her head and her large, black, pensive eyes rather increased the ethereal look of her coun-

tenance The officer, in his surprise at this un expected vision, remained standing by the spinning wheel, and he did not recover his self-possession till the lovely new comer, advancing to him, said in a sweet, low voice:

"Captain Dennier, I presume, one of her Maista's officers, permit, me to

her Majesty's officers; permit me to apologize for the prank which my mirthful companion has played upon you in requesting you to spin." Clare had arrival in time to hear the apology, and standing on titoe behind Nors who was standing on tiptoe behind Nora, who was considerably taller, so that her face, charming in its setting of short, cluster ing brown curls, looked over the latter's shoulder, she interposed :
"And permit me, Captain Dennier, to

introdue to you my mistress, Miss McCar-thy, and to say that it is against my will that any apology has been made to you.' "Nora's band was over Clare's mouth,

and Nora herself was blushing till her forehead and neck were scarlet. Captain Dennier, with an effort, recov ered his self-possession. Bowing low, he said with persuasive grace of man-

"Pardon, ladies, my apparent intru-sion, but the beauty of this charming spot tempted me to enter, in order to saw, as well as to ask my way to Cabirciveen. I should particularly like to know about that building which stands out so picturesquely before us," He pointed through the open window to the dark, solitary edifice which had attracted his attention before entering the cot

age.
"That," answered Nora, sadly, "was ones our home, but the estate becoming encumbered by debt has passed from our possession; it is now in the market to be sold."

our possession; it is now in the market to be sold."
"Yes," spoke up Clare, at the same time withdrawing from Nora so that the latter's hand might not restrain again her impulsive speech, "and tenantiess, it stands a memento of that oppression which would take from the Irish even the shelter of the poorest home. We, to whom each spot of the old house is so

aroused in Clare. He advanced to her, saying gently:
"Let not the wrongs my country may have done your land be a reason for enmity between us as individuals. We at least may not hate each other, and I assure you on my word of honor as an officer that I admire and revere the vir

tures of many of your country people."

Clare retorted quickly: "And yet you are down here on her Majesty's commis-sion, to capture and to hound to death many of those whose virtues you say you admire and revere; how consistent are your remarks!

your remarks!"

"Pardon me," he broke in, now warmly
desirous of establishing himself in her
good opinion, "and listen to me, I cannot disapprove the putting down of reheliton have been proved. bellion by my country, however much I may deplore the suffering it entails on the poor victims of fooihardly patriotism."

"Enough, sir!" answered Clare, her eyes flashing, and her lip curling with eyes hashing, and her mp curing who scorn; "you have suffered contamination by coming here; my brother is one of the victims of foolhardy patriotism, and for it he is now a penal convict in Aus-

She turned away, her anger giving place to a passionate burst of tears, and they could hear her sobbing as she

ascended to her own apartment.

"Good heavens! what have I done?"
and the captain's unfeigned distress was
pitlable. "Plead for me," he said to
Nora; "tell her I did not mean to wound her feelings; tell her that I crave a thou-sand pardons."

"Pray do not trouble yourself about it," answered Nors, gently. "Poor Clare has had so much to suffer in the loss of her home and the arrest and sentence of her brother that her feelings easily overpower her. Forgive her, and think kindly of her."

Nora flew to him. "Oh, father! Heaven must have sent you in; our poor Clare is in one of her unhappy moods, innocently caused by this gentlemen;" and then with simple grace she introduced Captain Dennier, and in a

The gentlemen clasped hands on the introduction with more mutual cordiality than perhaps would have pleased easily. excited Clare, had she witnessed it. On the part of the priest the kindliness was prompted by the truest charity, combined with an involuntary admiration for the officer's fank many hearings. officer's frank, manly bearing; on the part of Captain Dennier, the cordial grasp part of Captala Dennier, the cordial grasp was prompted by a sudden and irrestatible attraction for the priest, as if something strangely apart from himself had roused within and impelled him to selze the extended hand with a viee like pressure, and look into the pale thin face with all the eager and mysterious longing of a restless and unhappy soul. The strange gaze was not unobserved by Nora; she noted it even while she was explaining the recent singular evente, and she noted also in that exchange of looks, how like in color and shape were the eyes of both young men sbape were the eyes of both young men; the expression differed, the priest's eyes wesring a look of Heaven in their intense softness and kindliness, while those of Captain Dennier flashed out bold, keep

"Have Clare hasten to see me, then, for I am on my way to Rossbeigh, and can-not delay. I have just seen Father Meagher, and he told me there had been trouble there between some of the people and the soldiers; that one or two poor fellows had been wounded, not dangerously, however, and, as he could not see them for some hours yet, he asked me to take his place."

At that moment Clare appeared, her face still hotty suffused, and her eyes showing traces of her recent violent weep.

"I heard your voice," she said, advancing to the priest, "and fearing you would be in your usual hurry, I hastened to see

you."
"And one result of your seeing him,"
"And one result of your seeing him," spoke Captain Dennier, gently, and with some embarrassment, "will be, I trust, to forgive one who has been so unhappy as to offend you."

His whole bearing, at once so noble and

so respectful, for the moment won Clare's impulsive heart; the next instant, howimpulsive near; the next instant, how-ever, she scorned herself for even this involuntary yielding to the detested for of her country. Father O'Connor's eyes were upon her, with their tender, re-proachful glance, which she had never yet been able to withstand, and she repressed the sharp words singer upon her tree and the sharp words almost upon her lips, and answered instead . "I know not why you crave my poor

"I know not why you crave my poor forgiveness, but since it is so, though I shall still regard you as the enemy of my country, I grant what you ask—I—"In a faltering voice, and with a deep-drawn sigh, "I—forgive you."

"And I thank you," responded the captain, with another of his low and graceful bows.

"I cannot remain longer," said the priest, "and if you, sir, desire to go to Cahirciveen, I can guide you part of the way; my journey will lie somewhat in that direction."

The officer, though reluctant to leave

The officer, though reluctant to leave the ladies, in whom he had become strangely interested, still gladly accepted the clergyman's offer. With a kind addeu from Nora, and an amusingly formal one from Clare, which he courteously returned, he took his departure with the priest.

TO BE CONTINUED. CHARITY SERMON. Toronto Empire. Jan 4 Father Teefy's sermon at grand vespers in St Michael's Cathedral last evening in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was an eloquent appeal to one of the largest congrega-tions that the church has ever held. The preacher has a fine style of pulpit orathe listener the emotion preacher himself manifestly feels. His discourse, framed on the command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and with thy whole soul and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself," at once made union neighbor as thyself," at once made union between Christ's work on earth and Christian charity of to day. The man, he said, who claimed to love his God while he did not love his neighbor is a liar. While charity is noble and sanctified, and while the besses and brightens a Christian life, it is nevertheless a Christian duty. The Catholic Church is the great teacher of char! y, but he should look around him in a flourishing city like this and acknowledge at once the devotion to the poor of many individuals and many denominaedge at once the devotion to the poor of many individuals and many denominations. All honor and God's blessing to all slike who answered the call of the blessed Master. As a priest of the Catholic Church he felt proud of her grand work as a teacher of charity and protector of the poor. He then went into a broad exposition of Luke xvi., discussing the duty therein defined as a question duty therein defined as a question between man and God. Not only is the man, he said, the steward the Creator, but the poor man is the steward of God the Redeemer. This is Catholicism. It is not a crime to be rich, but it is a crime to refuse Lazarus the crumbs of your table, to deny the cross of your superlines wealth. Catho. poor of your superfluous wealth. Catho-licism also admitted to the man who is starving the right to take what may re-deem him from that state; yet both cases in the civilization of to-day are the ex-tramar: Christian charity finds a noble tremes; Christian charity finds a noble mission between. "Glory to God in the had so much to suffer in the loss of her home and the arrest and sentence of her brother that her feelings easily overpower her. Forgive her, and think kindly of her."

"Forgive her, and think kindly of her."

"Forgive her! it is I who should crave forgiveness; it is certainly enough to hunt your countrymen as we are doing, without entering your homes to force you to believe in the righteousness of our work."

A form darkened the doorway—a tall, spare form in clerical dress, and with the attenuated face which speaks of long self-denial and mortification; but there was a kindness and sweetness in the pale, thin countenance, and a look of Heaven in the CATHOLICS OF BY THE REV. MNEAS LL. D., F

FEBRUARY S

Written for CAT

PAR GEORGE HAY, JOHN CATHOLIC COMMIT The "Catholic Con was once more at wo in endeavouring to

the remaining pen

presented in Februa

on the subject to Mr gave a favorable however, certain t and he recommende delay their applicati the following session in the meantime, t him with authent opinion held by the the universities wit istence or the ex alleged to belong to ing subjects from th to their sovereign. olic universities of Louvain, Douai, Ale for an opinion on the minister and the c fied with the replie April, 1788, it was bill for the desired was confided to M committee could ba as they originally do placed the Catholic dissenters generally any kind, It may owing that the entirely under la May, 1788, Bishop Berington, coadjute trict, and Mr. Thom added to its memb perienced by the cl purposes of the co-to have passed aw-sidered that, as a relieve the Engli disabilities, someti the same time, f suggested to his friendly person mi his influence in Catholics. Could n vail on his friend,

nterest himself in

take to promote seither himself, or

powerful friends?

ADDITIONAL RELIE

ot a bill in favor of conformists, but to the Catholics. the committee sh mittee considered Thomas and Jam alterations, when the bishops and gentry and cler their signatures gether with a p the obnoxious last Parliament, In ter demanded a mittee was asked meet the views o of oath, according it was thought, v as it was only an to which the wi duced an alterat jection. Bishop I like both to the o This feeling was aggerated impre had received fr papers, through yet, acquainted the bishops of signed the Prote who were men gave their sanci of oath. The throughout Eng ordance bishop. There been anything language was contact Catholics. Bis Catholics. Bis Bishop Gibson, exceptionable. Thompson he opposition to designation of ters," which was proposed bill. always call him must be an ade or some such Hay entertain opinion. He equivalent to

does not appe interpreted by ever much th This feeling issued a circ their people forbidding Cat ment, at lengt offensive expr Thomas Talb Douglas, Who James Talbo together with published a c former one, for in their dist mittee, wear much variety attempt to a of Commons to Catholics, without a dis of Lords, the bill now becomextraordinar was found t

Heaven must have sent Clare is in one of her innocently caused by this then with simple grace aptain Dennier, and in a

eyes, that won high and

e, saintly Father O Con.

n clasped hands on the more mutual cordiality and have pleased easily. It is a structure of the structure of the riest the kindliness was oriest the kindliness was truest charity, combined tary admiration for the nanly bearing; on the bennier, the cordial grasp a sudden and irresistible a priest, as if something from himself had roused led him to seize the ex-a vice like pressure, and e thin face with all the ious longing of a restless il. The strange gaze was d. The strange gaze was by Nora; she noted it as explaining the recent and she noted also in that as, how like in color and yes of both young men; iffered, the priest's eyes I Heaven in their intense dliness, while those of flashed out bold, keen

asten to see me, then, for to Rossbeigh, and can-nave just seen Father told me there had been ween some of the people; that one or two poor wounded, not dangerand, as he could not see ours yet, he asked me to

ent Clare appeared, her suffused, and her eyes her recent violent weep. voice," she said, advanc-"and fearing you would hurry, I hastened to see

alt of your seeing him," Dennier, gently, and with nent, "will be, I trust, to has been so unhappy as

ing, at once so noble and the moment won Clare's the next instant, how-d herself for even this ding to the detested foe Father O'Connor's eyes with their tender, rewhich she had never yet astand, and she repressed almost upon her lips, and

why you crave my poor since it is so, though I you as the enemy of my what you ask—I—"in a and with a deep-drawn you." It you," responded the nother of his low and

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hough reluctant to leave whom he had become sted, still gladly accepted offer. With a kind addeu

an amusingly formal one he courteously returned, rture with the priest. E CONTINUED.

TY SERMON. Empire, Jan. 4. 's sermon at grand ves-ael's Cathedral last even-funds of the Society of Paul was an eloquent of the largest congrega-burch has ever held. The fine style of pulpit ora-hat not only commands ne emotion which the e the Lord thy God with and with thy whole soul thy strength, and thy self," at once made union t's work on earth and y of to day. The man, he ed to love his God while his neighbor is a liar. and brightens a Christian theless a Christian duty. urch is the great teacher te should look around him city like this and acknowldevotion to the poor of ls and many denomina-or and God's blesseing to As a priest of the Catho-felt proud of her grand r of charity and protector le then went into a broad uke xvi., discussing the defined as a question d God. Not only is the said, the steward of God but the poor man of God the Redeemer. sm. It is not a crime to a crime to refuse Lazarus your table, to deny the perfluous wealth. Catho-nitted to the man who is to take what may re-that state; yet both cases on of to-day are the ex-an charity finds a noble . "Glory to God in the earth peace, good will it is the same holy mission

is, and to-day it finds hosts re in the Church, in the homes of the poor. Fifty locality of St. Vincent de died in Paris. It has thout the world, and its appears not on the control of th

every nation. Christian devote their lives to its the Church which nour-

e it. In the name of the he appealed on behalf of heir charity, to their gen-

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME -THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE, ENGLAND.

The "Catholic Committee" of England was once more at work, laudably engaged in endeavouring to obtain the repeal of the remaining penal laws. They had presented in February, 1788, a memorial on the subject to Mr. Pitt. That minister gave a favorable reply. There were, however, certain technical difficulties, and he recommended that they should delay their application to Parliament till the following session, and requested that, in the meantime, they should provide him with authentic evidence of the opinion held by the Catholic clergy and the universities with respect to the existence or the extent of the power, alleged to belong to the Pope, of dispensing subjects from their oath of allegiance to their sovereign. Hence the application that became so famous, to the Catholic universities of the Sorbonne, of Louvain, Douai, Alcala and Salamanca, for an opinion on the subject. Both the minister and the committee were satis minister and the continuous acts and field with the replies, and on the 19th of April, 1788, it was resolved to prepare a bill for the desired repeal. This work was confided to Mr. Butler; and if the committee could have had the bill framed as they originally designed, it would have placed the Catholics in the position of dissenters generally, without an oath of any kind. It may be mentioned, as showing that the committee was not entirely under law influence, that in entirely under lay influence, that in May, 1788, Bishop James Talbot, Bishop Berington, coadjutor in the Midland dis trict, and Mr. Thomas Wilks, O S B, were added to its members. The distrust ex added to its members. The distrust experienced by the clergy, as to the ulterior purposes of the committee, appears now to have passed away. Bishop Hay considered that, as an effort was made to relieve the English Catholics of their disabilities, something might be done, at the same time, for Scotland; and he suggested to his coadjutor that some friendly person might be induced to use his influence in favour of the Scotch Catholics. Could not Bishop Geddes prevail on his friend, Mr. Henry Dundas, to interest himself in the cause and undertake to promote some measure of relief, take to promote some measure of relief, either himself, or through some of his

Some hindrance was caused by the action and a series of the committee should adopt a form of conformat, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly formed. That fine building, the Register in geertain opinion. Catholics. The counties considered the professation in and, formed the considered the professation which he believe that the successor in the secretary and obers, the control of the bishops of England, meanwhile, had signed the Protestation, and two of them. who were members of the committee, who were members of the committee, who were members of the committee, and the condition of the Scotch college and the college and who were memoers of the committee, gave their sanction to the proposed form of oath. The opinion of the oath throughout England was, however, quite in accordance with that of the Scotch Bishop Hay, in acknowledging the committee, at Rome. Bishop Geddes now wrote to compliment him on the recurrence of the anniversary of his consecration. gave their sanction to the proposed form of oath. The opinion of the oath throughout England was, kowever, quite in accordance with that of the Scotch bishop. There does not appear to have been anything positively unorthodox in the oath or the Protestation. But the language was coarse and unpalatable to Catholics. Bishop Geddes, in writing to Catholics. Bishop Geddes, in writing to language was coarse and unpalatable to Catholics. Bishop Geddes, in writing to Bishop Gibson, said "the oath was very exceptionable." In a letter to Mr. Thompson he wrote that much of the opposition to it was provoked by the designation of "Protesting Catholic Dissen ters," which was inserted in it and in the proposed bill. For his part he would always call himself a Catholic, or, if there equivalent to the oath of supremacy. It does not appear, however, that it was so interpreted by the English bishops, however much they may have disliked it. This feeling was so decided that they issued a circular letter addressed to their people condemning the oath, and forbidding Catholics to take it. Government, at length, was moved to modify the offensive expressions in the oath Bishop Thomas Talbot alone was inclined to Douglas. The conversion of another lady of the convers ment, at length, was moved to modify the offensive expressions in the cath Bishop Thomas Talbot alone was inclined to accept the osth as amended. Dr. John Douglas, who had succeeded Bishop James Talbot alone as bishop in London, together with his two collegues, gave no countenance to the amended oath and published a circular letter, similer to the former one, forbidding it to the Catholics in their districts. The Catholic Committee, wearied and distracted by so much variety of opinion, made no further attempt to alter the oath. The House of Commons, more friendly at the time to Catholics, passed the bill and oath without a dissenting voice. In the House of Lords, the bishops had sufficient influence to cause the oath to be amended as as to meet their views. The English relief bill now become law. This is the more extraordinary as some ten years later it was found to be impossible to remove

to assist him.

SOME INTOLERANCE STILL AT GLASGOW.

About the same time there was considerable anxiety on account of the mission at Glasgow, as yet in its beginnings. This arose from a threatening and anonymous letter which claimed to convey the determination of a hody of men combined for represents the growth of vey the determination of a hody of men combined for repressing the growth of Catholicity. The magnetrates of the city assured Bishop Geddes that the annoying letter was the work of a malicious person, and not of a combination. This, on mature inquiry, the bishop found to be the case. Bishop Hay was not surprised at the anxiety of his colleague. Knowing as he did so well, the character prised at the anxiety of his colleague. Knowing, as he did so well, the character of the people he dreaded lest the letter might be the prelude to something worse. When, however, the facts were discovered he expressed his satisfaction that there had resulted no evil consequence; the circumstance having only shown that the dangerous spark, which might be so easily tanned into a flame, was still alive among "that poor fanatical people." The age was advancing, and it would have required many sparks to stifle the spirit of toleration that was fast gaining ground.

BISHOP GEDDES DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.

AND ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.

The great care which Bishop Geddes bestowed on Glasgow and the other missions did not prevent him from finding leisure for much correspondence on matters of antiquarian interest, on taste and literature. Among his papers of this time are found letters from Principal Robertson, George Chalmers, author of "Caledonia;" General Hutton, Dr. John Gregory, Sir William Forbes, Sir Alexander Livingstone, the Duke of Montague and the Earl of Buchan. These letters from Protestant noblemen and gentlemen, most of whom were eminent literary characters, abound in courtesy, and are full of expressions of personal regard. DEPOPULATION OF THE HIGHLANDS. - EDIN-

DEPOPULATION OF THE HIGHLANDS.— EDINBURGH INCREASING.
Writing to Mr. Thomson, April 18, the
good bishop expresses his regret that
the Highland missions were likely to
suffer from the depopulation of large
tracts of country, to make way for sheep
farms, whilst, on the other hand, it was
cheering to observe that Edinburgh was
increasing. It was gradually advancing
westwards. Hanover street, Frederick
street, and even Castle street were
formed. That fine building, the Register
House, was completed, St. James'
Square built and the enlargement of
Leith harbour begun.

ridiculous that when there were two English churchmen within ten or twelve miles of it, you should be troubled with journeying thither. He never could and never would agree to such an arrange ment. It was unreasonable, he insisted that Bishop Geddes should take new

the remaining disabilities, notwithstanding the good will and the powerful efforts of Mr. Pitt. The obstinacy of George III. was unconquerable.

PRESHOME CHURCH.

There now arose some difficulty at Preshome, so well known for a long time as the chief seat of the Catholic religion in the North. The new church had cost double what Mr. Reid had calculated on. The zealous priest was not, however, discouraged. Illi robur et os triplez circa pectus erat. And his numerous congregation, which had at first contributed fo liberally, was well able and not unwilling to assist him.

SOME INTOLERANCE STILL AT GLASGOW.

About the same time there was considerable anxiety on account of the mission at Glasgow, as yet in its beginnings.

Of fresh disturbances which the practice, might occasion. Mr. Matthieson, who was missionary apostolic in the parish of Bellie, and who was an amateur musical instrument maker of distinguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and music into the Catholic churches. In his paper on the subject, he fully distorted to be considered at the approaching meeting of the bishops. Edinburgh had also Mr. Matthieson, who was missionary apostolic in the parish of Bellie, and who was an amateur musical instrument maker of distinguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and music into the Catholic churches. In his paper on the subject, he fully discussed the merits of the case, as it was to be considered at the approaching meeting of the bishops. Edinburgh had also Mr. Matthieson's an amateur musical instrument maker of discussed ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to experiment at Typet had cost much labor and expense. But not in vain. The result was larger congregations at Caristian doctrine on Sunday afternoons. The chapel was also better attended, on holydays than ever before; he might say it recovered. The recovery generally it was crowded. The people, generally, were edified, although, as was to be supposed, some objected to the innovation. posed, some objected to the innovation.
As to exciting the jealousy of Protestants and occasioning unpleasant proceedings on their part, it only caused them to express surprise that Catholics had so long neglected congregational singing. Mr. Matthieson had made sure of their distinct approbation by wisely consulting several of various denominations. It was objected that the music was not well performed. The better attendance showed, if not that the music was excel-lent, that the congregation was well pleased with it. As to its excellence or pleased with it. As to its excellence or inferiority, opinion would be formed according to taste and judgment. It would not be difficult, Mr. Matthieson conceived, to have as good music as their Presbyterian neighbors of the Church of Scotland. He was sustained by leading members of the clergy. Mr. James Robertson, now settled at Edinburgh, assured Bishop Geddes that his opinion was more and more confirmed that the introduction of music into the larger congregations was both practicable and desirable. Mr. John Gordon, missionary apostolic at Aberdeen, addressed his uncle, Bishop Geddes, to the same effect. It is difficult to understand how there could be High Mass, or even a Missa can tata, without singing. The use of any could be High Mass, or even a Missa can tata, without singing. The use of any other music than that which belongs to such Masses, is certainly questionable. It does not seem reasonable that there should be chanting by the choir or the congregation during those parts of the Mass which the priest is directed to read or chant aloud, the Gloria, Preface, Could see At afternoon services, when read or chant aloud, the Gloral, Prelace, Credo, etc. At afternoon services, when vespers cannot be chanted, any de-votional singing or music may be edify ingly introduced. None knew all this better than Bishop Hay. And, indeed,

> the next five years there, provided there occurred nothing to prevent him. No young priest could be expected from Scalan for three years; and about the same time, before any of its subjects would be called for by a foreign college. The bishop hoped in the meantime, to advance the studies of some of them beyond what was usually attained by boys destined only for a short residence. boys destined only for a short residence in the seminary. For this purpose he commissioned Mr. Thomson to purchase and send to him some necessary books; such as de colonia de arte Rhetorica, Cicero's such as de cotoma de are hietoria, Cutoro Epistles Minell's, it possible, Sterghenan's Instatuta logica et Metaphysica, and any other suitable work in Latin, history, or phil sophy. Cardinal Antonelli, also, would perhaps, send him some from Propaganda. The summer in the country suitable of the summer in the country and Scales had been very very sing. ganda. The summer in the country around Scalan had been very rainy.

Jacques Cartier.

Read at a concert given under the auspices of the French Catholic teachers of the city of Montreal, Thursday, January 24th, 1889. There are meetings, where old memories rise glorious and sublime From the tomb of former ages to the light of present time,
And the dear associations of a dead and
buried past
Will a myriad recollections with their gloom will a myriad recollections with their gloom or glory cast

a spelt upon the present, to affect the human heart
by a ray of joyful pleasure, or by sorrow's bitter dart;
The meeting, which is honored by your presence here to night,
Brings profife indications on the wings of memory bright,
As sous of sires departed of the grand old nights.

memory bright,
As sons of sires departed of the grand old ploneers,
Whose names grow ever brighter through the cycle of the years,
'Tis yours the right to picture, to show the wide degree
Between dark Hochelaga and the light of Ville Marie;
Though bigotry and ignorance go carping at your race,
And deem it usurpation when you fill honor's place,
Your signal magnanimity can smile at such demean,
'Tis you who stand pre-eminent in light of nistory seen:
Now, Learning's beacon glistens in strong effulgence here,
Where the gloom of savage vengeance filled a forest vast and drear
The tumahawk, the spear and bow, the camp and council fire,
The war-dance and the scalping knife told each a tale of ire;
The dasky warriors taught their sons from Nature's solemn voice,
No word civine had e'er proclaimed the Christian's happy choice,
A heathen darkness spread its pall o'er hut and palisade,
And Hochelaga little knew the wonders God had made.
Behold! In spleudor beaming, gleams an

And Hooselega little knew the wonders double had made.

Behold! In spleudor beaming, gleams an oriental star In shining still it brightens, to show its advent from afar.

Look! look old Donnacona right o'er St. Malo bay,

Upon the shores of gifted France its lustre seems to sway.

Upon the shores of gifted France its lustre seems to sway,
A form by its brilliancy in sailor garb is seen.
He mounts a stately vestel's side, it is La Grand Hermine,
Her provi is to the setting sun, her sails are now unfurled,
Out she glides o'er billowy foam to greet a distant world.
Far o'er the crested wave she steers for fatherland and God,
If e'er she strikes a foreign strand the cross shall bless its sod,
And in the name of Christ and king, that sulp of fenowa

shall bless its sod,
And in the name of Christ and king, that
sailor of renown
Will deck salvation's emblem with his
country's arms and crown,
Each seaman of that little fleet, as he draws
forth his lance,
Will cheer the great Jacques Cartier, true
son of glorious France:
But, let us not forestall the goal of that
proud swelling sail,
Whose gallant pennant gally ways to occidental gale.
She still in beauty onward rides, nor heeds
the storm king's roar,
Through ara Belle laie and Bay Chaleur she
halls famed Gaspe's shore,
Where first the little seed was cast by
saintiy Cartier's hand
That soon took root and multiplied throughout this fair young land;
The child's Manitou;
With Christian zeal Jacques Cartier sighed
for this unlettered race,
And fain would break the fetters off by force
of saving grace:
A chieftsin's sons he captive took back to

The old, old enmity was raised when you proposed just now
A statue of the Virgin Queen upon the
mountain brow:
Tower of David, come one day! and glorify it vet;
Graut Ville Marie, thy glowing shrine, a
favored Bernadette.
From off the waters of this land; its cities,
towns and plains
The tide of time shall never efface old
France's Cellic panes.

The tide of time shall never effaces old France's Celtic names, Here to-night, for Ireland's sake, allow me, friends, to say We hold you clasped in memory dear since fever-stricken day, And cold the Irich heart will be ere it can once forget The sainted names of Balllargeon, of Caza and Bourget: The sainted mines of ballargeon, of Canad When the Irish orphan struggled with its mother's lifetess breast The daugaters of French Canada that infant form caressed; Such charly is requited where all perfec-tions dwell.

tions dwel!,
But, Irish lips now fain would speak the
look over they feel so well:
Oh, Canada! French Canada! thy children
are renowned
In every land, from every tongue their credit
does redound,
Thy orators and statesmen, thy bards and
scholars fine, Thy orators and sateshell, by acts and scholars fine;
Thy artists faured and athletes do each respiendent shine;
And hy genius so transcendent to heavenly joy gives birth;
When Albani, thy nightingale, does carol to the earth; the earth; The exalted soul of Cartier such changes sees

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3rd. Should a patron want several different

harged. 8rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight

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Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Feb. 2nd, 1889. THE FREETHINKERS AND THE

REVISION. The editor of the Freethought, an in-

fidel journal, proposed as a good motto for Freethinkers the words, "Peace on earth to men of good will." Some infidel journals seized upon this as a grand thought, and the New York Truth Seeker declared it to be an improvement on the canticle of the angels in St. Luke ii., 14: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." The last reading is from the Protestant (King James') version. The Freethinkers are now much disappointed on making the discovery that the version which they admired so much as a Freethinker's improvement, is exactly the Catholic reading of the text as found in the Dousy version. The accuracy of the Dousy version is conceded by the Protestant Revision Committee, who have translated it, "and on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased." This is substantially equivalent to the Catholic rendering ; but this is not the only passage in which the revisers have returned to the Catholic rendering of the New Testament, though controversialists among Protestants have continually vaunted the superiority of the Greek text, of which the Protestant version is supposed to be a translation, over the Lstin text of the vulgate, which is the authorized text of the Catholic Church. But the fact is that the Latin vulgate text, specially guarded from error by the care of the Church, far more accurately represents the original Greek text than any old Greek copy now extant.

This slso is virtually scknowledged by the revisers, who have in at least ninetytwo places, in St. Matthew's gospel alone, returned to the Catholic vulgate rendering. We may instance the celebrated power and glory clause found in the King James' version, (St. Matt. vi, 13) and used by Protestants in the recital of the Lord's prayer. The revisers, by omitting the clause, acknowledge the accuracy of the Catholic reading.

A more important passage still, if we can make such distinction where every passage is of very great importance, is found in I Cor. xi, 27. Here the apostle plainly indicates the practice of communion under one kind: "Whosoever shall cat this bread or drink the chalice of Body and of the Blood of the Lord."

To exade this testimony in favor of the Catholic discipline, the Protestant trapelators had substituted and for or where the word is italicised. The revisers have a:knowledged the correctness of the Catholic text here by the restoration of the dis junctive or.

We would be pleased if we could testify that the revisers had shown the same fair ness throughout their work, as they have done in the passages we have indicated, but this is, unfortunately, not the case. We may instance St. James v. 15, where they persist in requiring the elders of the Ohurch to be called in to administer sacraments to the sick, whereas the word consecrated by Christian usage to signify the Christian ministry, i. priests. In fact priest is simply the English contraction of the Greek word employed by St. James ter. In another instance the revisers not But I say to the unmarried, and to the widows, it is good for them if they so

continue, even as I." (I Cor. vii, 8.) The passage to which we refer is found carry about a woman, a sister, as well as in question is in

Authorized Version consistently with

It may be said that "sister" here signifies a believer, a Christian, and in all likelihood this is the case. But a translation, not a commentary, was expected from the revisers. If St. Paul took with him on his missionary labors, a Christian companion, she was not his wife, but a plous woman who would attend to those duties which female attendants can best fulfil. However, he does not assert that he actually took such an attendant with him, but only that he could lawfully do

THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL QUESTION.

Our forecast is being verified by facts that the Catholics of Massachusetts will not endure in servile fashion the intolerable despotism which the parsons of the state are endeavoring to impose upon them. By exciting the bigotry of the Boston women the parsons have succeeded in obtaining an anti Catholic school board, which will probably re introduce Swin ton's lying Outlines of History into the high school, unless they be restrained by legal steps from inflicting so gross an outrage upon the Catholics of the city, and even upon Protestants, for surely we should consider the forcing of historical lies upon the children of a mixed com munity as much an outrage upon Protestants as on Catholics. We have no doubt that if the new school board attempt this course, the spirited Catholics of the city will bring them to the right about face by

a legal restraining injunction. It is very plausible to say "the majority must rule ;" but even under our modern democratic forms of government, the dicts of the majority in every little municipality are not absolute. They are not rule, and those liberal Protestant gentlepermitted to impose their yoke upon the minority in every matter with which they think proper to interfere. Nay, even the majority in a nation, much less in a single state, have not the ethical right to impose their will on the minority all things. Herbert Spencer "I again emphasize justly says: the proposition that the members of an incorporated body are bound severally to submit to the will of the majority in all matters concerning the fulfilment of the objects for which they are incorporated; but in no others. And I contend that this holds of an incorporated nation as much as of an incorporated company." The matter of religious education is clearly one of the things wherein the majority have no right to impose their views upon the minority, and to attempt the like is persecution. A majority has in its hands the power of persecution, but this fact gives them no right to inflict it.

Indeed it needs no argumentation to prove what every instinct of free citizens speaks to their minds : and the lawfolness of resistance under such circumstances is one of these teachings. The Massachusetts Catholics will, however, undoubtedly exhaust every legal method to assert their inalienable rights, and we are pleased to see that they are already doing so, not only in Boston, but also in Haverbill. We presume that measures will be taken to prevent the threatened thorough Prothe Lord unworthily shall be guilty of the testantizing of the Boston schools; but at all events the course taken by the bigots for the cause of Gladstone and Home seized by a gentleman of the party, while has resulted in steps being taken for the Rule for Ireland. immediate establishment of a Catholic high school. This is to be built in connection with the Jesuits' college already existing. Other buildings are also to be erected, namely, an addition to the colege and a Catholic association building. The total outlay will be \$125 000

It was stated that there is no appeal from the tyranpical decision reached by the Haverhill school board, to close the parochial school in connection with St. Joseph's church. We learn, however, that it is the intention of the Catholics to contest the school board's legal right to in. terfere. The school board found their statement, that the standard of the parochial is not up to that of the public schools, on the fact that the text books are not the same. But it is clear that in this passage, presbuteros, in Latin presby- identity of text books is not necessary in order that private schools be fully equal only refuse to return to the true Catholic | to the public schools in efficiency, and it rendering, but, while adhering to the is claimed that the results of the parochial Protestant mistranslation of the text, school programme of studies are fully introduce a new mistranslation to im- equal to those attained in the public prove upon St. Paul himself, as well as schools. If this can be substantiated both the Catholic and Protestant versions; -if it can be shown that the paro and not satisfied with furnishing a wife to chial school which has been ordered to St. Paul, they give this information con- be closed has been more efficient cerulng ber, that she was a Christian, "a than some of the public schools placed believer," though St. Paul himself, in the in similar circumstances, it will be a same epistle, tells us that he was unmarried. | well-merited humiliation for the school board bigots who have taken the highbanded course which was already reported in our columns; and it would by no means surprise us if this be done, for we in I Cor. ix , 5. "Have we not power to are assured that the parochial school every respect the rest of the Apostles, and the brethren | an admirable one. The School Board of the Lord and Cephas." King James' have declared that most of the teaching in version substitutes wife for woman. The St. Joseph's school is in French. It would revisers, instead of "a woman a sister," not be surprising, nor would it be ungive the reading "a wife who is a be- reasonable that amidst a French popula- The tion, most of the teaching should be

in their preface : "To introduce as few is almost entirely in English. One third a'terations as possible into the Text of the of the children are French, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be French teaching Taking all the circumstances into account, it certainly would appear that the school board, actuated by blind bigotry, has overstepped its duties as prescribed by law. The state law does not require private schools to adopt the methods or text-books of the public schools. It merely guards their efficiency, and in this respect the Catholics maintain that St. Joseph's school will bear the most rigid inspection. This the school hoard did not accord. The whole of the examination they gave the school did not last an hour. We are glad to learn that the Catholics will not allow themselves to be overridden arbitrarily. On the whole, we have no doubt the insane proceedings of the Puritan element of Maseachusetts will result in infusing more vigor into the Catholic schools throughout the state.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

In an article written some weeks ago on the question of intelerance we maintained that the cry of Orangemen and other fanatics, viz, that Catholics would persecute if they had the power, has no foundation, in fact or in theory. The contrary could be maintained with much stronger proofs, and facts adduced to make clear the contention that Protestants ostracising their Catholic fellew-citizens when they are in the mejority, and when the opportunity presents itself of showing a modicum of liberality. No doubt there are exceptions; and honest, fair-minded liberal men are found in the ranks of Protestants, whether Conservative or Liberal. But, unfortunately, in this case as in others, the exception proves the men have to deplore, as much as we do, the sad fact that an appeal to Protestant bigotry, or to the No Popery cry is, as a rule, sure to carry in a Protestant community. We would not refer to this vexed question of intolerance were we not reminded of it so often by such writings as appear in the Toronto Week, edited by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and accused of being aggressors and persecutors for conscience sake by such blatant orators as the Rev. Dr. Hunter of Toronto, and Rev. Chaplain Perry, of the Grand Lodge of Oatario, who both have lately maintained, one from the pulpit and the latter from the platform, that "If Roman Catholics were more tolerant to-day it is because they are afraid," and as Rev. Dr. Hunter said The days of bloody-persecution are over, but the principles of Rome are the same, They would persecute if they had the

We adduced in a previous article several examples of Catholic generosity, which is a different thing from merely toleration, as at all times practiced in Ireland and in other countries where Catholics are in the immense majority. We now append, in further proof of our argument, an account that appeared in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of an ovation tendered to Mr. Pierce Mahony, who was leaving Ireland on the 10th-of January last to engage in

At Ardagh, in the County Limerick, an address was presented to Mr. Mahony, M P. in which these words occur:

"A Protestant Irish gentleman, you are in your own person a practical argument against the unreasoning bigotry which assumes that your co-religionists in this assumes that your co-religionists in this country would ever suffer at the hands of your Catholic fellow countrymen. Our own able and self sacrificing representa-tive, Mr. Wm. Abraham, furnishes another argument to the same effect. We know that you and he have worked together in the Sister Isle with the happlest results, etc." John Magner, Hon. Sec. January 10.b, 1889.

To which Mr. Pierce Mahony, M. P.

venlied as follows: "My friends, I thank you most sincerely for this expression of your good will. You allude to the fact that your repre-sentative, Mr. Wm. Abraham, and I are both Protestants, and you regard it as a proof that we at any rate are satisfied hat under Home Rule we shall be treated with all fairness by our Catholic fellow-countrymen. You have correctly judged our feelings, and the best proof that we are right in our opinion is that in those parts of Ireland where the majority of the people are Catholics religious intoler ance is unknown (cheers) I do believe with all my heart that under Home Rule you will second to us Protestants all that you desire for yourselves, namely -perfect equality (cheers). I rejoice greatly to think that any action of mine has benefited, even in a small degree, the poor tenantry of Glensharrold. I think that the calm and truthful account of their sufferings written by my friend, Mr. Alfred Pease, M. P., cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect (cheers) Our cause never stood higher than at present, our people are showing a noble spirit. From our leaders—Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Wm. O'Brien—down to the humblest tenant in Donega', coercion is being met

so by being true to one another, by making sacrifices, by thinking of the welfare of our neighbors, as well as of our own. It is because I see the split of self-sacrifice in our leaders and in our people that I feel so confident of victory. Remember that though individually you may be weak, united and combined together you are strong (chara!)? are strong (cheers) "

We invite the particular and undivided attention of Mr. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Hunter and Rev. Chaplain Perry to these words uttered by a Protestant M. P. of the British House of Commons Where the majority of people are Catholics religious intolerance is unknown.

MORE SPIRITIST FRAUDS.

Notwithstanding the ludlerous and damaging exposures experienced last summer by several spiritualistic humbugs who in divers places were enriching them. selves at the expense of their more wealthy, than wise dupes, and in spite of the confessions of the Misses Fox that from the beginning the whole system was founded on fraud, there are still to be found persons willing to be duped by designing mediums who pretend to have constant intercourse with the world of spirits. Last summer the Barge sisters in Chicago succeeded in duping a photographer named Jestram, by means of the slate writing which is so common among spiritualistic mediums. Jestram was so impressed with the communications received from absent friends, dead do really persecute, either by tabooing or and living, that he became entirely devoted to the spiritualistic cause and endeavored to propagate it by making converts among his friends. Among the communications which he received he was particularly impressed by those from his own two children, sged respectively, four months, and twenty four hours. The ex. planation of the anomaly of children of these ages at death sending written communications was, that they had acquired knowledge in the spirit world which they had not on earth. The communications were believed to be genuine, because Jestram himself held the two slates in his hands, with a slate pencil between them, and heard the pencils move while they were writing. When he endeavored to make converts, however, he was to ridiculed that he became crazy, and the ridicule against what he deemed sacred is said to have been the cause of his

It will be remembered that the fraudu. lent character of the Bangs' seances was detected by two policemen who obtained a convenient position and clutched Miss May Bangs at the moment when, in gorgeous costume, she was personating the spirit of a Russian princess, on the occasion of a public exhibition of the wonders of Spiritualiem. Notwithstanding the resistance of friends and credulous believers. the two sisters were borne away by the police and imprisoned for obtaining money under false pretences and running a show

without a license. About the same time, a Mrs. Cowan, who was in high repute as a Spiritualist, and who had received a testimonial from the Spiritualists of Boston, was unmasked by a party of ladies and gentlemen in a manner very similar to that by which the Bangs sisters were exposed. While the

herself, a man and a girl. Another case was that when a New York lawyer was humbugged by a quondam No Popery lecturer, Madame Ann Odella Diss de Bar, who furnished on demand, for large sums of money, pictures of the lawyer himself, his dead wife, and others, said to have been painted by the spirits of Raphael and other eminent old masters.

The exposure of these frauds has not Mrs. Stryker, who about five years ago lived in a tenement house in Brooklyn in poor circumstances, but who now, thanks vasty deep," has elegant rooms on Madi-

wealthiest in the city. George D. Carroll, a smart business lists attended the services, contributing Mr. Carroll paid the bills. Among the

of opinion that many of its manifestations have been outside the operation of the ordinary laws of material nature, and we have the authority of those who were well acquainted with its workings for this opinion. But we are satisfied that it is an incorgruous compound of jugglery and demonism, and it is undoubtedly criminal for any Christian to participate in Spiritnalistic seances.

Dr. Slade, who is also well-known in Spirtualistic circles, declares that Mrs. Stryker has carried her spiritualistic exhibitions beyond the bounds of probability in baving them marry and beget children, and he suspects that she is a fraud. Other spiritualists are of the same opinion. reasoning people, while agreeing with the doctor in regarding Mrs. Stryker as a fraud, will regard bimself in the same light when he produces spirit painted pictures of the dead who have not been seen by any one of the present generation.

THE CHURCH CATHOLIC. There is no error more persistently maintained among Protestants than that the sects to which they adhere may properly be termed Catholic. Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, all make use of the Apostles' Creed, which requires us to be lieve the teachings of "the Holy Catholic Church." which the Nicene Creed, received by the Church of England, describes more fully as "one, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church." As a matter of course, to make their case plausible these denominations must ca'l their Churches Catholic, else by their accept ance of these creeds they would proclaim their own condemnation: for, why should they profess to believe in a Church which is Catholic, if they adhered to one which could not be so called ?

Most Protestants of the Church of England are quite willing that the Church Catholic, in union with the See of Rome should be called by this title, and should be regarded as a branch of the Catholic Church, provided their claim be allowed that they constitute another branch thereof. But others arrogate to themselves this title, and are not willing that the Church which alone is truly One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolical, should be so characterfzed at all.

The other day the Rev. Mr. Elliot B A, of Richmond, P. Q, spoke in glowing terms of "the grand old Catholic Church as a power in promoting the great moral reforms of the age." A writer in the Christian Guardian, commenting on these words, states that Mr. Elliot, is Catholic, but, that "Mr. Elllot knows well that the Papal Church is not the grand old Catholic Church," and that to assert that she is so is "a pernicious and impudent error."

The term Catholic certainly has some meaning. Bat does this writer attach any meaning to it when he claims Catholicity to be an attribute, apparently exclusively, of Methodism, for Rev. Mr. Elliot is a Methodist minister? We are confident that he cannot have any conception of its real meaning. Catholic means universal; but in what way is the Church of Christ room was in darkness in which she was universal? Must she be universal by her the election contest at Govan in England, carrying on her seance, a number of spirit continuous existence since she was estabwhich has since then resulted so gloriously forms appeared, and one of them was lished by Christ? If so, surely Methodism or any other ism into which Protestantis the others lighted the room. The spirits is divided has no claim to the name were thus discovered to be Mrs. Cowan | Methodism is barely a century old, and Protestantism in any or all of its forms dates back only a few years beyond three hundred. None of them can be called Catholic by their antiquity, or universal in regard to time. Must the Church be about three years ago. A good Catholic mother, full of years and full of faith, has words, must she teach Christ's doctrine whole and entire? If so, her doctrines must be the same in every country and in every age, and there must be an assurance in her essential constitution that she will been sufficient to put some people on continue to teach everywhere and always their guard against new impostors of the the same doctrine. Such assurance of same kind. There is now in New York a unity in doctrine cannot be given by Methodism or any other denomination which makes the private judgment of individuals the ultimate judge of religious to her power in raising "spirits from the faith, for the judgment of individuals is always fickle and variable, and, therefore, son avenue, and dresses to rival the often false. Nor could they give such assurance, even if the judgment of their Society were supreme, for only an infalitman, aged fifty, has as high an opinion of | ble tribunal can be constantly one with Mrs. Stryker's spiritual powers as lawyer itself; and these sects do not even claim Luther R Marsh had of the powers of infallibility. Besides, they have all Mrs. Diss de Bar. After a short sequaint- | changed their doctrines from time to time; ance it was agreed that Mr. Carroll and and even at the present moment there is a Mrs. Stryker should conduct a church or general movement on foot to bring about spiritual temple, and a house was hired a union based upon mutual comfor the purpose and called the Metropoli- promise in doctrine. What assurance tan Church of Humanity. Mrs. Stryker have we that this compromise will was the pastor, and a number of spiritual | never be effected? There is, therefore, no Catholicity of doctrine in any of money liberally to Mrs Stryker, while | these sects, singly, still less in the aggregation of them; and indeed we are certain freaks performed by Mrs. Stryker was that if they were questioned on the subher persuading Mr. Carroll that he was in ject, it would be found that they who frequent communication with his dead maintain that the sects are Catholic, have Wm. O'Brien—down to the numbers tenant in Donegal, coercion is being met by definance. The juils of a coercion government have become the places of the highest honor in the land, the highest honor in the land, the offspring of the marriage. In spite of Lucking Catholicity of this kind, they the dry bracing climate of that country would have a beneficial effect, at the same time followed by the fond prayers of his friends that they would soon have the places of the offspring of the marriage. In spite of Lucking Catholicity of this kind, they Surely the translators cannot be said to have followed their first rule in making this alteration. This rule is thus set forth

as we have above described; for we are of claim. To possess it they should be more widely diffused than any other Christian denomination, to say the least. So far is any sect from being able to claim this characteristic, that all of them together cannot claim to be as diffused throughout the world as is the Catholic Church in union with the Apostolic Roman See.

The Catholic Church numbers about two hundred and fifty millions of adher. ents, spread through all parts of the earth, while it is certain that all Protestant denominations together do not make a total of eighty militons of souls; and any one of these denominations is entirely unknown over the greatest part of the

In no sense of the word, therefore, can any of these denominations be termed

Catholic, nor all of them together. The name Catholic is not given to the Church in Holy Scripture ; nevertheless the articles of the Church of England acknowl. edge that the qualities expressed by the title are proved "by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture," for in these terms the 8th article approves of the Apostles' and Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, all of which apply the name Catholic to the Church of Christ From many passages of holy writ the three kinds of Catholicity we have named are declared to belong to the Oburch as Christ established it, It will suffice to quote two:

"You shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the uttermost part of the

earth." (Acts i, 8)
"Going therefore teach ye all nations. , all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world St. Matt. xxviii,20.)

To assure ourselves that in the three ways we have spoken of the quality of Catholicity has always been held to belong to the Church, we may quote a short extract from St. Cyril of Jerusalem showing that this mark of the Church was always understood in the sense we have indicated. We have only room here for part of what this great father of the Church says on the subject :

"It (the church) is called Catholic, because it is throughout the whole world from one end of the earth to the other and because it teaches universally and completely all the doctrines which ought to come to men's knowledge concerning things both visible and invisible, heavenly and earthly. . . . And it is rightly called Church, because it calls forth, and assembles together all men . . . And if ever thou art sojourning in any city, is ever those are softening in any city, is quire not simply where the Lord's house is (for the sects of the profane also attempt to call their own dems houses of the Lord), nor merely where is the Church, but where is the Catholic Church? For this is the peculiar name of this holy (Church) and mother of us all which is indeed the spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God."

(Catech. 18) The same method of finding out the true Church of Christ will succeed as well to day as it did in the fourth century. The Catholic Church alone, which is also Roman. is the only body of Caristians which possesses the three-fold Catholicity we have described above. "In this holy Catholic Church, receiving instruction, and leading good lives, we shall obtain the king. dom of heaven, and inherit life everlast. ing." (St. Cyril in loco.)

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to be called upon to announce the death of Mrs. Mullins, mother of Mr. E. Mullins, train despatcher, which occurred at his residence. 633 Wellington street, on Monday Feb 4th. She was eighty five years of age, and came to this city from Stratford gone to meet the reward of a good lite. We deeply sympathize with the relatives

in their sad affliction. Mrs. Dr. Woodruff. On Monday, 28th January, Eliza, the beloved wife of Dr. Woodruff, of this city, breathed her last, leaving an infant saughter, a fond husband, a mother, brother, sister, and a large number of warm friends to mourn her untimely demise. She was in life a most ardent Catholic, and charitable to a degree which will render her death a misfortune to the The funeral took place on Wednesay, 30 h, from her late residence to St Peter's Cathedral, where a requiem high mass was offered for the repose of her soul by Rev. Father Tiernan. The vast soul by Rev. Father Tiernan. The vast cathedral was crowded to the doors, all anxious to witness the last rites of the Church performed over one who in life was most highly esteemed. After the celebration of mass the rev. gentleman delivered a very affecting sermon on the un-certainity of life, making a feeling refer-ence to the deceased lady. The floral offerings were numerous and of the most costly character and varied as well as beau-tiful designs. We tender Dr. Woodroff and other relatives of the deceased our

most heartfelt condolence. Allen Cameron, M. D. There died at St. Boniface on the 16th inst, Allen Cameron, M. D., a native of Antigonish and a nephew of Bishop Cameron. The deceased had been troubled for some time past with hemorrhage of the lungs. In September last he left for Manitoba with the hope that

brother and nursed by the kind Sisters of St. Boniface. The news of his death was a shock to his friends—and they are legion—both in Cape Breton, Antigonish and elsewhere. In fact all who had the pleasure of the acquaintance of such a genial, generous, gentle friend will hear of his death with sorrow. But though sad his death it is pleasing to reflect that it has been the reflex of his life hallowed by the rites of mother Church, of which he was a devoted adherent, and surrounded at his last moments by loving friends. Requiescat in pace.

Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER CORNYN. for the

On last Thursday afternoon a telegram | whom reached this city stating that Rev. Father Cornyn, P. P., Strathroy, was dead, All in a be were shocked, and many were incredulous. beyon It is true that the rev gentleman had been | jected for some time under the doctor's care, but It was no one had expected so sudden and so watles painful a termination to aliments that skillful attention on the part of his physicians might have, with time and proper deput

cians might have, with time and proper care, obviated. Soon, however, the rumor spread that he bad died accidentally of a gun-shot wound, and that he was found dead in his study with a gun recently exploded lying beside him. Rev. Father there are with the contract of this city, instantly on receiving the sad intelligence, hastened by rail to Strathroy. They found the people of Strathroy painfully startled and in a state of excitement not easy to describe, though easy enough. not easy to describe, though easy enough to account for. Their beloved parish priest was no more, and evil-minded lift upersons reight harbor the opinion and eyes give expression to the base suspicion that he had died wilfully by bis own hand. on investigation these rumors were proved to be utterly without a shadow of foundation. Rev. Father Compn was known to devote a few leisure hours every week to the exhilerating pastime of fowling. Some intimate friends had some time previously presented him with a double-barreled gun of new pattern, and what was considered a perfection in the what was considered a perfection in the art of gun making. It required very little pressure to explode it He was fond of examining it, and showing it to friends who called to his house. He was loud in its praises as being a gem of its found in its brases as being a gent of its kind. On Thursday, about noon, he was preparing to make use of it when his medi-cal attendant, Dr. Betteridge, was au-nounced. He ran down down to meet the doctor, got some medical advice, accompanied the doctor to the door and

accompanied the doctor to the door and bowed him out with a smile and a wish to see him soon again. He returned to the hall, gave some directions for dinner to his housekeeper, then ran upstairs to his favorite gun. He drew up the muzzle towards him, when it jarred lost against companion when it is a smile towards him, when it jarred against something rough or torn on the carpet and went off, the charge entering at the lower part of his left check and carrying away part of his head and fece. His death was instantaneous. The house-keeper ran to the room on hearing the the stove had been explosion, lancying the stove had been upset, and, to her horior, found Father Cornyn's lifeless body stretched on the floor, the blood yet or zing from the wound in his head. Summoning assistance, the coroner and medical attendant soon arrived, and upon hearing the circumstance, l noticing the marks of powder on the and noticing the marks of powder on the left hand that still held the muzzle, with the housekeeper's and doctor's explanation, the coroner decided that the death of Rev. Father Corryn was purely accidental and that there was no need of an inquest being held. Grief and intense sorrow was visible on every countenance we scanned that evening. As we reached the village, all, especially the poor, were in deep sffliction, especially the poor, were in deep sfill ction, and in every group was heard alamentation for the faithful priest that was gone to a better world, and a fervent aspiration to

beaven "that his soul may rest in peace."
On Saturday morning last the funeral obsequies were held in the patish church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, while the sistes were crowded to the doors by many who could not obtain a seat in the pews already occupied. Rav. Father James Walsh, of the cathedral, brant of the Mass, Rev. Fathers Brady, of Woodstock, and Kennedy, of the cathedral, were respectively deacon and sub-deacon. Dr. Verrinder, organist at the cathedral, with several members of the London choir, rendered the Gregorian High Mass de Requiem Mrs. Traher ren-dered a beautiful Offertory solo, "Ange's Ever Bright and Fair," which was very

touching.

There were present in the sanctuary, besides the celebrant and assisting deacon and sub deacon, Rev. Father Fiannery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Marya; Rev. Father Corcoran, of Park St. Maye; Rev. Father Corcora, of Father Hill; Rev. A McKeon, of Bothwell; Rev. D. McCrea, of West Williams; Rev. Father Gnam, of Wyoming; and Rev. Father Quigley, of Stratford. Rev. Father Tiernan, of the cathedral,

was master of ceremonies and conducted all the services. After the last gospel Rev. Father Flannery preached the ser mon, which was substantially as follows: "I am the resurrection and every one who believeth in Me, even though he be dead shall live, and every one that liveth and believeth in Me shall

not die forever."
In these words Our Blessed Lord conand Mary and Martha for the loss of their only brother, Lazarus, who was stricken down and torn from their em-brace by the hand of death. The Church, in like manner, consoles her children when some great calamity befalls a family or a community, when, by an un foreseen and sudden catastrophe such as we are met this day to deplore, one whom all esteemed and loved is instantaneously burried away before the judg-ment seat of God. True it is, that we should always be prepared for the unfore seen, and at all times be willing to bow down in humble submission to the will of Him Who is master of life and death. For experience, as well as Holy Scripture, teaches that all must die. The sentence was pronounced in the garden, "Remember man thou art but dust and unto dust thou must return." And St. Paul declared that it is decreed for all men once to die and that after death comes judgment. Monarchs with their subjects, chieftains with their armies, and priests with their people, must all in turn in-cline before the pitiless stroke of death and pass into the home of their exemplified what great things can be done when a zealous priest and a liberal

those zealous and devoted missionaries who came a long distance and at a great

sacrifice-for their calls are many-to

labour for the salvation of souls in the parish of Arthur, a collection was taken

up during the services of one day, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$250,

and towards which numbers of persons of others denominations contributed as liberally as those who belonged to the

church. The devotions closed on Monday evening with the papal benediction, and

long will the services of those pious and talented priests be remembered by the faithful of St John's church, Arthur.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUED.

To The Editor Catholic Record, Lo. don: DEAR SIR—All true Irishmen heartily

acknowledge Parnell's battle for right and justice and all his friends are showing the

eepest interest in the Irish cause by

vindication of the constitutional character of the national movement of which Par

at the Americans and at the friends of

Ireland in different parts of Canada and

to those honest Englishmen who are now preparing to stand by Parnell and to do their part in bringing him safely and

ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

Chatham, January, 1889.

ardent prayer of

brother and nursed by the kind Sisters of St. Boniface. The news of his death was a shock to his friends—and they are legion—both in Cape Breton, Antigonish and elsewhere. In fact all who had the pleasure of the acquaintance of such a genial, generous, gentle friend will hear of his death with sorrow. But though sad his death it is pleasing to reflect that it has been the reflect of his life hellowed. it has been the refl x of his life hallowed by the rites of mother Church, of which was a devoted adherent, and surrounded at his last moments by loving friends. Requiescat in pace.

Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC DEATH OF REV. FATHER CORNYN.

On last Thursday afternoon a telegram reached this city stating that Rev. Father Cornyn, P. P., Strathroy, was dead, All were shocked, and many were incredulous. It is true that the rev. gentleman had been for some time under the doctor's care, but no one had expected so sudden and so painful a termination to allments that skillful attention on the part of his physicians might have, with time and proper care, obviated. Soon, however, the rumor spread that he had died accidentally of a gun shot wound, and that he was found dead in his study with a gun recently exploded lying beside him. Rev. Fathers Thernan and Walsh, of this city, instantly on receiving the sad intelli-Therefore and which, or this city, in-stantly on receiving the sad intelli-gence, hastened by rail to Strathroy. They found the people of Strathroy pain-fully startled and in a state of excitement not easy to describe, though easy enough to account for. Their beloved parish to account for. Their beloved parish down to lliumine our dark places, and priest was no more, and evil minded lift up the veil that concealed from human persons reight harbor the opinion and eyes the beauty and the glory of those give expression to the base suspicion that he had died wiifully by his own hand. On investigation these rumors were proved to be utterly without a shadow of foundation. Rev. Father Cornyn was known to devote a few leisure hours every week to the exhiberating pastime of fowling. Some intimate friends had some time previously presented him with a double-barreled gun of new pattern, and what was considered a perfection in the art of gun meking. It required very little pressure to explode it He was fond of examining it, and showing it to friends who called to his house. He was loud in its praises as being a gem of its foud in its brases as being a gent of its kind. On Thursday, about noon, he was preparing to make use of it when his medi-cal attendant, Dr. Betteridge, was au-nounced. He ran down down to meet the doctor, got some medical advice, accompanied the doctor to the door and owed him out with a smile and wish to see him soon again. He returned to the hall, gave some directions for dinner to his housekeeper, then ran upstairs to his favorite gun. Hedrew up the muzzle towards him, when it jarred against something rough or torn on the carpet and went off, the charge entering at the lower part of his left cheek and carrying away part of his head and fece. His death was instantaneous. The house-keeper ran to the room on hearing the keeper ran to the room on hearing the explosion, fancying the stove had been upset, and, to her horror, found Father Cornyn's lifeless body stretched on the floor, the blood yetoozing from the wound in his head. Summoning assistance, the corner and medical attendant soon arrived, and upon hearing the circumstance, and upon hearing the circumstance, and noticing the marks of nowder on the the sad expression I see cornwhere and

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foreseen and sudden catastrophe such as we are met this day to deplore, one whom all esteemed and loved is instanwhen all esteemed and loved is instantaneously hurried away before the judgement seat of God. True it is, that we should always be prepared for the anfore seen, and at all times be willing to bow down in humble submission to the will of Him Who is master of life and death. For experience, as well as Holy Scripture, teaches that all must die. The sentence was pronounced in the garden, "Remember man thou at but dust must must return." And St. Paul declares that it is decreed for all men once to die and that after death comes yingment. Monarchs with their people, must all in turn incline before the pittless stroke of death and pass into the home of their

eternity, like waters never to return. It is the common fate of all things earthly. Nations fall, kingdoms perish, the most powerful and best established dynastics all topple to the dust. The heavens and the earth shall pass away but there is one thing which never shall pass, it is the word of God No matter, if nations or individuals shall perish, it shall ever be true that the humble of heart shall be blessed for theirs is the kingdom of heaven, that the meek shall possess the land, that the pure of heart shall see God, and that no true peace of mind or real happiness shall be found except in the knowledge and service and love of God. Infidelity may grieve and despair at the contemplation of death, for they who believe not imagine an eter-nal separation at the grave from those whom they love most. They do not believe, or at least pretend not to believe, in a better world; they have no knowledge, they tell us, of a blessed and happy home beyond the skies. Therefore are they de-jected and despairing when death is nighit was thus men also in Pagan times be-wailed their unbappy lot, for they had no knowledge of a world to come. But in the fullness of time God the Father deputed, not an angel with a trumpet or an archangel from on high, but His only begotten Son, the Word made Flesh, Jesus Christ, the Son of Justice, to bring light to those who sat in darkness and the shadow of death, to unravel the mysteries of the future and tell us that He is the resurrection and the life, and all those who believe in Him and whose actions

shall not see death forever.

He who is the light of heaven came realms beyond the skies, where death shall be no more, where tears shall be changed into joy, and the former things shall bave into joy, end the former things shall have passed away. "Then there shall be no more sorrow nor weeping nor grief any more, for Jesus, the Heavenly Consoler, shall wipe away the tears from every eye, and our reward shall be very great indeed, and heavenly treasures shall be our por tion of which no man can robe us." It is Heavenly are a shall be our por tion of which no man can robe us." whose word shall never pass away; Who whose word soan here pass way, who exclaims "I am the resurrection and the life, every one that believeth in Mr. even though he be dead, he shall live." Such is the blessed and safe assurance that disarms unbelief and robs death of its terrors. and draws from the apostle the cry of triumph: "Ob, grave, where is thy victory?

comport with the teachings of divine faith

Oh, death, where is thy sting?
And such, beloved brethren, is the foundation and source of all our hope and consolation in the presence of the sad and unexpected calamity that has befallen this parish in the sudden and awe inspiring death of your beloved and much-lamented pastor. Not a day passes but we read of some dreadful accident by which life is the record, through force of repetition, leaves no impression. It is only when some unforeseen catastrophe occurs in our very midst that we realize all the pain and the horror that attend such calamatics.

By one of those accidents that might have part of January. Accordingly the mission was considered an Sunday, the 27th of January.

and of St. Joseph, where, while the mind is not neglected, little hearts are trained

in like manner, consoles her children that it was an accident it is impossible for when some great calamity befalls a tany one who looks into the circumstances family or a community, when, by an unit to be thoroughly convinced of. He not to be thoroughly convinced of. He barren of good results. To note the was young and hopeful, with a home farwas young and hopeful, with a home fur-nished with every comfort and luxury which prompted many families to drive that a man of refigement and education twice a day more than ten miles and back,

sacred and treasured up in his loving heart by a horrible and degrading crime. The idea is preposterous and the harboring of it is criminal. We can no longer dwell on such harrowing thoughts, but rather let tus bow down submissively to the blow that has fallen on this parish and that has plunged the whole diocese into intense pain and sorter. submissively to the blow that has fallen on this parish and that has plunged the whole diocese into intense pain and sorrow. Our Blessed Lord is present to comfort us as He comforted the sisters of the dead Lezzus. "I am the resurred tion and the life; he who believeth in Me even though he be dead he shell live." And because he whom we lament to day believed and hoped and did great and good work in his day, and because he pointed she way and opened the door for many, therefore will Jesus be for him both resurrection and life, his crown and his reward exceeding great,

be for him both resurrection and life, his crown and his reward exceeding great, and most successfully taught by S sizes of life eternal and everlasting peace. Amen.

After the Libera was sung alternately by the choir and the priests in the sanctoury. Rev. Father Thernan addressed church and school house on the same tuary, Rev. Father Tiernan addressed a few words of carnest exhortation to the people and called upon all present to kneel in humble supplication for eternal rest to the soul of their pastor who was so dear to them in life and whose memory would long be enshrined in their

hears.

The funeral was attended by a very large cortege, of which many prominent citizens, both Catholic and Protestant. formed part, and the whole community at large seemed deeply impressed and anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased priest whose sudden departure was so universally and sincerely regretted R I. P.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. LETTER FROM ARTHUR.

February 4th, 1889. DEAR SIR -Often emorg the peculiar phases of this life do we see some of the noblest acts of man, and some of the grandest achievements of the human mind, left unrecorded, save in the memor-ies of these who have been eye witnesses ies of the se who have been eye witnesses thereof. Oftener still do we find the most trivial incidents, and the most commonplace occurrences, possessing not the attributes of virtue, nor yet even the charms of variety, heralded forth to a curtous world, in such gaudy colors, and with such meretricious glitter, as to lead one, in charity, to imagine that the exhibitor himself, was the most pitlable, if not the only, victim of the delusion.

To reverse this order somewhat I feel it incumbent on me to chronicle for the benefit and edification of your numerous readers some of the events which have

readers some of the events which have been transpling in Arthur and its surroundings during last week and a portion of this. About a month ago the Rav. Father Doherty, the respected and indefatiguable pastor of St. John's church, Arthur, made the joyful announcement to his congregation, that the Redemptor is the threshold concentration and in the research of the congregation of the state o part of January. Accordingly the mission was opened on Sunday, the 27th of January, by the Rev. Father Seigel, of Philadelphia, U.S. A., and the Rev. Father Tremple, of St. John, New Brusswick, Rev. Father Turndel, of Toronto, arriving on the day after The arriving on the day after. The services, which lested for nine days, con

whom were known to have come a dis-tance of ten or twelve miles for the purwas master of ceremonies and conducted all the services. After the last gospel Rev. Father Flannery preached the ser mon, which was substantially as follows:

'I am the resurrection and the life, every one who believeth in Me, even though he be dead shall live, and every one that liveth and believeth in Me shall not die forever.'

In these words Our Blessed Lord consoled Mary and Martha for the loss of soled Mary and Martha for the loss of John O'Netil Mrs J B Kelly P Flannery 1 00 It was moved and seconded that the Rev. Father William request His Lordship Bishop Walsh to forward the sum of one hundred dollars for the defence fund, and In these words Our Blessed Lord consoled Mary and Martha for the loss of their only brother, Lazarus, who was stricken down and torn from their embrace by the hand of death. The Church, brace by the hand of death. The Church that it was an accident it is impossible for the first of the property of the property of the second of the second of the second of the second of the first o many others also, who attended it, entirely

> The following are the names of these this section and now has a firm and last who kindly contributed to the Parnell Defence Fund since the publication of the we say farewell and God speed. during severe weather, in order to be

2 00 Don McCarthy

00 Former sub.

1 00

ng on hand will be increased at an early

James Flynn

1 00 scription 24 75

Total \$118 50

Sincerely yours, J. J. H.

Guelph Feb 4th, 1889.

\$93.75

REV. FATHER McDONAGH HONORED.

Napanee Express, Jan. 25th. The regret at the departure of Rev. Father McDonagh from Napanee has been widespread, and in order to show been widespread, and in order the high esteem in which he is held by all, it was decided to present him with all, it was decided to present him with an address and a purse of money. The purse was contributed by friends of the reverend geutleman—without regard to ereed, Protestants vieing with Catholics

in honoring one beloved by all.

Judge Wilkison read the address but
before doing so made the following remarks:

penarks:

It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain that I rise on this occasion to present you with this address and purse. A pleasure it is indeed to me to be the medium of conveying to you an expression of the esteem, respect and a flection entertained for you by the citizens of Napanee. But that pleasure is much chastened by the reflection that your removal from amongst us has occasioned our meeting you at this time.

I can assure you Sir that the address which I am about to read but inadequately expresses the feelings entertained by the citizens of Napanee for you. Words would indeed fail properly to express them.

By your gentlemanly, kind and courteous manner you have won for yourself a place to the affections of the people that any our might justly envy. Unassuming merit is, and even will be regarded by a thoughful intelligent pub le.

During each of the fifteen years of your residence in Napanee the respect for you has deepened and widened, and I express but the feelings of all when I say that your departure is deeply deplored. I may add, however, by none more than by myself.

But it is said there is a silver hings to every cloud, and I am glad to know that it is not wanting in talls one. It is know that it is not wanting in talls one is not causing to be a resident of the form you on are not going to a remote part of the Province, and that we may still have the pleasure of frequently seeing you.

grounds, form the chief, if not the only edifices, whose architectural beauties, and spacious dimensions, estch the eye of the traveller or tourist on his approach to Arthur from either side. In Arthur has it been truly people work in harmony together, and the fact for the thousandth time has

been proved that "union is strength."
To defray the expenses of, and in a small measure, at least, to recompense

The Judge then read the following address:

Rev. J. H. McDonagh, Napanes.
REVD. AND DEAR FIR:—Your parishjouers and friends have learned with unfeigned sorrow that in the wisdom of the
Right Rev. Dr. Clear, Bishop of Kingston,
you have been transferred from Napanes to
the parish of Picton, and will eater upon
the enhanced responsibilities of your new
postorate.

May God bless them is the brief but

you have been transferred from Napanes to the parish of Picton, and will eater upon the enhanced responsibilities of your new postorate.

Whils our appreciation of your personal worth is conformed by the action of your Bishop in selecting you from amongst your reverend peers for one of the most important charges in the diocese, we cannot retrain from the expression of the shoere regret that this well-deserved recognition of merit involves your departure from citizensip with us. We cannot indeed sufficiently estimate the loss we sustain in being thus deprived of the benefits of your broad Cathonicity of spirit, and your dignified moderation and generous patronage in all matters of public policy along the lines of moral and social probity.

The event we deplore recalls the fact that for fifteen years you have resided among us, dillgently engaged in your work of religious instruction. You have seen our town, alternately advancing with rapid strides, and apparently stancing still; you have viewed it in the throes of agitation and in the quiet of peaceful progress; you have seen to helm drop from the hands of the aged, and the middle aged climb over the mountain-top of robust vigor into the descending paths of lessening strength and added years; you have looked interestedly upon care-free youth eagerly taking up the responsibilities of business and professional life, and boyhood creeping obward into manhood. These years have shown you fair girlnood blessoming into womanhood, and as wives and nothers worthing sustaining the purity and hour or that sheet anchor of our nationality—the happy home. handsome contributions to the Parnell Fund. You are aware that a fund has been opened to defray the cost of the legal proceedings undertaken by Mr. Parnell in defence of his honor and in nell is the accepted and trusted leader. All will, I hope, avail themselves of this oppor-tunity to give a new proof of their earnestness in sustaining the cause of justice estness in sustaining the cause of justice and friendship towards Ireland. The cause of Ireland is also ours. It is for the sake of the country of our saints and sizes that Mr. Parnell has braved the anger and the bate of his assailants. Look

Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam, His first, best country ever is at home."

And we rejoice to know that whilst noting these events in their passage you have by council and admonition sided in enforcing the necessity of godlines and virtue as the only true foundation of advancing civiliza

corner and model attachmic soon are invited, and upon heating the foremaster, which is a trivial and upon heating the foremaster, in the district How can be added of several Massa, as some and the uppressed sub-theat, it is too heat the state of the housekepein's and doctors explanation, the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors explanation, the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors explanation. The corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors explanation, the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which is the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which is the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which the corner decided that the death of the housekepein's and doctors which the corner decided that the death of the corner decided the decided that the death of the corner decided that the

Very respectfully and sincerely yours:
J. P. HANLEY.
D. J. HOGAN.
URTAIL WILSON.
THOS, TRIMBLE, F. BURROWS, I. P. S.
R. P. LAHEY.
J. MCKENTY.
GEO, M. ELLIOTT,
Collector of Customs.
W. S. DETLOR, Druggists.

Napanee, 18th Jan., 1889. Father McDonagh's feelings would not allow of a reply. He said, however, that later on he, would deliver a formal reply

to the address presented. Rev. Father William request His Lordship
Bishop Walsh to forward the sum of one
hundred dollars for the defence fund, and
express the sympathy of this meeting for
Charles Stewart Parnell and wish him
success. The balance of the fund remain-

gentleman's worth. He has a big heart and has obeyed its dictates. In his new field of labor we bespeak for him a warm welcome. For fifteen years he has been

growing into the hearts of the people in

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indiges-tion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sar-saparilla. Thousands all over the land

estify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My hus-band has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at

and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year rom Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, Neither the medicines prescribed by sicians, nor any of the remedies ertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, lped her, until she commenced of Aver's Sarsaparilla. "Three ottles of this medicine," she writes,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

Greatest Musical Event Ever Known in London.

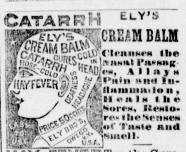
special Engagement of the World-renown ed Canadian Prima Dona.

MME. ALBANI

and her European Concert Company.

Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Plan opens Thursday, February 7th, at





AY-FEVER Try the Cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.



THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See Ez

IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.

STOPPED FREE

Insane Persona Restored.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT

WERVE RESTORER

Cure for Neve Mycholog. Fig. Epideny, etc.

Isvalling it taken as all \$2 trial bothe free it.

Fit patients, they paying express charges on bow wite

Freeived. Sond names, F. O. and express address or

allited to Dir. KLINE, 981 Are 88, Philadelphis, Pa.

See Druggists. BEWARE OF MITATING FRAUDS

For saile by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto. For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

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LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate!

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable as the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. E. LEYS, Managar

F. B. LEYS, Manager. OFFICE -- Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London, Ontario. BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Glass, Paints, Olis, etc., at bottom prices. Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing. Nos. II and 12 Annealed Wire and But-ton's Pliers for Russel's Patent Fence. JAS. REID & CO.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old colored woman in Washington upon religious matters. "Do you resily believe, aunty," said he, "that people are made of dust?" "Yes ash; de Bible says dey is, an' so I b'lleves it." "Eut what is done in wet weather, when there is nothing but mud?" "Den I s'pects dey made infiduls out'n sich truck."

TRUE CHICAGO AMERICANISM. TRUE CHICAGO AMERICANISM.

"By the way, Frank," said a friend of
the eminent Chicago statesman, as the
two met for a moment, in a Washington
cold tea restaurant, "you didn't attend
the concert last night. You missed a
good thing. I think I never heard anything better rendered than that overture
to the Caliph of Bagdad—" "Overture to
the Caliph of Bagdad !" "exclaimed the
eminent Chicago statesman, thickly,
bringing bis fist down on the counter
with a force that scattered cloves, popwith a force that scattered cloves, pop-corn and coffee in all directions: "if the 'Caliph of Bagdad's got any business with the 'Nited States let him make the over-tures himself b'gosh"—Chicago Tribune.

HOW NIC FORD WAS CURED. The Hon. Nicholas Ford, late Republican candidate for governor, has been lying at the point of death for a month or more. Hearing of his serious illness, his old friend John Finn went up to St. Joseph to see him before dying. Happily he found him well on the road to recovery. 'Oh, Ford, Ford,' said Finn, "why didn't you die?" "Why do you ask that question?" answered the sick man. "I'll tell you," said the ex-sheriff, "Chas. Green has just appointed me Marshal of the Knights of St. Patrick, and I had pretaked for you the grandest funeral that the calm bay where we rest and do not fear; it cannot give us the exhilaration of love, and it must not give us the anxieties. We feel rested and strengthened after an interview with a real friend, never irritated or worthed. The worthy and worth-while friend never chides us for not loving him enough the Knights of St. Patrick, and I had pretaked for you the grandest funeral that The Hon. Nicholas Ford, late Repub-Green has just appointed me Marshal of the Knights of St. Patrick, and I had pre-pared for you the grandest funeral that and affection. and affection.

and affection.

And affection.

The wise friend new his friendship—never invalid, heard her husband's laughter and coming in joined in John's funny grief.

It is needless to remark that the convaluation of both her husband's remarks that the convaluation of the husband's remarks that the chance of your life, who didn't you die?

The wise friend new his freeded in the convaluation of the husband's laughter and love alone to do that. this needless to remark that the conval-escence of both has progressed very well since John Finn's visit. By the wsy, Mr. F.rd has returned to the practice of his

verted the story told in "O Connell's Life" of the "murdered" man who was put into the witness box at Clonmel, is a remark ably happy instance of the receptivity of his mind and his readiness to turn what he reads to practical account. The story he reads to practical account. The story has long been pretty well known to the public. A prisoner who was on the point of being convicted for murder turned the tables on his accusers by producing the "murdered" man. The judge then directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with they in the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with they in the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with they in the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a problet of "murdered" with the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a problet of the prize, formed one of the prize, formed one of the chief attractions, because of its exquisitions. We are confident that Miss edmond in Florence, presented by her as one of the prize, formed one of the chief attractions, because of its exquisitions. We are confident that Miss edmond has a brilliant future before her, and that the bust of the great leader of murder the prize, promise of the chief attractions, because of its exquisitions. but they, on the contrary, brought in a verdict of "guilty." "Of what is he guilty?" asked the Judge, "Surely not of murder?" "No, my Lord," replied the foreman, "but if he did not murder that man, he stole my grey mare." Mr. Gladstone had been criticising the conduct of the Removables who heard evidence against the Killeach prisoners as to one against the Killeagh prisoners as to one offence, and then, without further ado, convicted them of another which was totally distinct, and he wittily remarked, "Instead of the word 'foreman' insert 'two resident magistrates,' and the story is a correct rendering as well as a vivid illus-tration of what was done by those three R. M.'s." Under such circumstances it is not surprising that proceedings in Irlsh courts of justice are often farcical.

HIS EXAMPLE.

Among the anecdotes relating to the revolutionary campaigns within the limits of New Jersey which are sacredly preserved in that State one of the pleas-antest is a little story which illustrates the kindness and courtesy of General Washing-

After the battle of Monmouth the American army was encamped on the farm of a certain John Vance. Washington, with his staff, was quartered in the farm house. A daughter of the farmer

undertone, retiring as soon as the meal was finished to his own chamber, which

adjoined the dining room.

After he had gone, however, the spirits of the young men rose, and forgetting their orders, they began to sing and laugh uproariously. In the midst of the fun the general's door opened softly, and Washing-ton entered the room and walked noise

toward themselves.

It was the age of fine and stately man.

Pure water.

Before setting out to continue their

ners, and the bearing of this, the noblest of gentlemen in that ege, is worthy of study now, when careful and fine courtesy of manner is no longer so striking a charac-teristic of the time.

THINGS A FRIEND WILL NOT DO. made of dust?" "Yes sai, 'de Bible says day is, an' so I b'ileves it.' 'Eut what is done in wet weather, when there is nothing but mud?" "Den I s'pects dey made infiduls out'n sich truck."

Two Newport men went over to see Booth and Barret in Othello a few nights ago. When the show let out neither of them said anything of consequence until they got down to the ferry, where, while waiting in the float, one who never says anything unless he says it, said: "Ben, that nigger held up his end about as well as any of 'em."

THINGS A FRIEND WILL NOT DO. My true friend never comes to me with the belittiing and causeless gossip which he hears about me, He never says: "I know you will not care—" and then relate some malicious lie invented by the mind of envy. He never tells me anything disagreeable unless it is to warn me or put me on my guard against a secret enemy or against my own imprudence. He tells me the kind and pleasant words he hears apoken of me, and takes as much pleasure in hearing them as I do. And he defends me in absence even against an army of accusers.

He will say things to my face which

He will say things to my face which he would not say or permit to be said behind my back.

Friendship of the highest order should banish all wearisome restrictions and formalities. If I happen to drop in upon my nearest friend as she is preparing to go out with another, she should be free to go, with no fear that I will be hurt or feel slighted.

We can bear with the tyrannies, anxistics, fears and turmoils of love, because

we can bear with the tyrannies, anxi-eties, fears and turmoils of love, because its joys and raptures repay us for all it makes us suffer; but the calmer pleas-ures of friendship are jeopardised if we permit these other emotions to mar them.

Love is like the mid-ocean, grand beautiful and terrible, full of delight and danger; and friendship should be like the calm bay where we rest and do not fear; it cannot give us the exhibitant or flows and it must not give us the exhibitant or flows and it must not give us the same and the same and

The wise friend never weights us with his friendship—never burdens us with the feeling that he cannot live without our constant devotion. It is the privilege of

Love may lean and cling forever, And forever grow more dear.

MISS MARY REDMOND. religion.

"ACT IN THE LIVING PRESENT."

What we do, we had better do right away. The clock ticks now and we hear it. After a while the clock will tick and we will not hear it. Seated by a country fireside, I saw the fire kindle, blaze, and go out. I gathered up from the hearth enough for profitable reflections. Our life is just like the fire on that hearth. We put on fresh fagots, and the fire bursts through and up and out, gay of flash, gay of crackle—emblem of boyhood. Then the fire reddens into coals; the heat is fiercer; and the more it is stirred the more it reddens. With sweep of flame it cleaves its way until all the hearth glows with its intensity—emblem of full manhood. Then comes a whiteness to the coals. The flickering shadows have died along the wall. The fagots drop apart. The household hover over the expiring embers. The last breath of smoke has been lost in the chimney. The fire is out. Shovel up the white remains. Ashes!

The use to which Mr. Gladstone converted the story told in "O Connell's Life" of the "murdered" men who was not into the cole brated Italian masters as Signor Romanell! From the editorial columns of the work obtaining the approval of such celebrated Italian masters as Signor Romanelli and Signor Anderlini. At the bazzar held in the Rotunda last year, in aid of the Sacred Heart Home in Drumondra, a statuette of Judith from the studio of Mas Rodword in Florance assessment of the Sacred Heart Home in Drumondra, a statuette of Judith from the studio of the Rodword in Florance assessment has executed by her, will result in a splendid success, and will still further establish her reputation as a distinguished Irish

> THE LEGEND OF THE PALM-BRANCH Why is this palm branch the emblem of victory? Why are the martyrs represented with a palm in their hand? There is a pretty legend in answer to these

sculptor.

queries. An angel, as we know, come to visit St. Joseph, and told him to flee into Egypt; therefore, at the cock crow, Joseph, Mary, and the Child Jesus were on their way, Having escaped the soldiers of Herod. they came into a great city. As soon as they entered it all the idels fell down, they entered it all the ideas fell down, and the inhabitants, in great terror, began to rush t-rough the streets in all directions. Joseph and Mary were frightened at this wild conduct of the people, and hurried out of the city without taking any provisions with them.

Towards the middle of the day Mary hearms year hunger and thirsty, and the

became very hungry and thirsty, and the Holy Family sat down to rest at the foot of a sycamore tree. Just in front of them was a group of palm trees loaded with fruit. The Blessed Virgin said: "I would like to eat of those dates if they were within reach."

was seriously ill in an upper room. A soon as Washington heard this he gave orders that no guns should be fired or drums beat near the house.

During supper he set the example of caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as account of the caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as account of the caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as account of the caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as account of the caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as a conversion of the caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as a conversion of the caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone vertible as a conversion of the caution to his officers by conversion of the caution to his officers b Joseph arose and tried to shake the

and we may find some that we can reach."

But Mary was tired out, and she sighed.

Then Jesus said: "Palm-tree, beautiful palm, bow down your head and offer your fruits to My Mother."

The palm tree bowed its head and the Blessed Virgin took as many of the dates as she wanted, and then the tree straight general's door opened soluy, and washing to ented itself up again, and was covered to entered the room and walked noise ened itself up again, and was covered with more fruit than before. And whilst He crossed to the fireplace, took a book from the mantel shelf, and as silently who was sitting on the ground, made a returned without a word, nodding a smiling good night as he closed the door behind him. returned without a word, nodding a mole in the sand with his ninger, near the smilling good night as he closed the door behind him.

The officers stood ashamed and rebuked, not only by his consideration for the sick girl, but by his gentle courtesy of silence the child Jesus, there flowed a spring of the child Jesus the chil

it Proves.

Reply of Hon. John Costigan.

DEAR SIR—For many weeks I have borne silently the malignant attacks on various Opposition newspapers, inspired in their statements by a succession of slanders published in the Ottawa Free Press, in connection with alleged wrongdoing upon my part and that of my collegue, Sir Adolphe Caron, in the purchase of certain lands in the county of Ottawa. I could have rested estisfied with the verdict of those who know me; I could have felt safe in the regard and confidence of my friends, but as a Minister of the Crown I deemed it not only

journey, Jesus turned to the palm-tree and said to it:

"Good palm tree, I thank thee, and, as a reward for the service thou hast done My Mother, I command My angels to carry one of the branches into the beautiful Paradite of My Father; and, as a sign of My blessing, thou shalt be worn as a crown by those that have conquered for their Faith. It shall be said to them:
"You have deserved the palm of victory."

So He spoke, and the angel flew around the tree, took a branch of it, and bore it away to heaven.

THE OTTAWA LAND MATTER

that gentleman an interest in the lot if it could be secured. Sir James telegraphed (11th August, 1884), asking if the land could be purchased. Mr. Lynch, the could be purchased. Mr. Lynch, the lot had "already been applied for by the Hon. A. P. Caron." This them was crown by those that have conquered for their Faith. It shall be said to them: "You have deserved the palm of victory."

So He spoke, and the angel flew around the tree, took a branch of it, and bore it away to heaven.

THE OTTAWA LAND MATTER

Expert Testimony, and What it Proves. from Mr. Lynch stating that in view of Cameron's report he could not give us the lot, as Mr. Leclaire's right as a settler should not be 'gnored, and added that he did not suppose we wished to deprive a settler of any rights he might have. I very readily assented to the principle, but claimed it did not apply in this case, as Leclaire had no shadow of a claim to 14, and that Cameron's report was wifelly and that Cameron's report was wilfully false and misleading Mr. Collins, an officer of the Crown Lands Department, being at the time on the Ottawa, was in-structed to examine lot 14 with a view to see how far Mr. Cameron's report was founded on facts. The result of the ex-amination showed that Leclaire had never

amination showed that Licilaire had never made any improvements on 14 or even 13. In the meantime I had made further explorations and found good indications on lot 13, and as it might be inconvenient to get access to 14 if anyone hostile to us owned 13 I applied for 13 also. Now, 14 and 13 were long lots, containing considerably over 100 acres, and after the dispute had been settled in our favor, after confidence of my friends, but as a Minister of the Crown I deemed it not only prudent, but a duty I owed to the country at large, to direct such an investigation into the matter as would enable me to place expert testimony, instead of mere casual denial, before those who desired to know the truth, and whose respect is dearer to asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands

the original survey:

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa:

SIR—According to your instructions of 14th November last I have made a survey of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, town saip of Wells, in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the improvements, thereon. As I could find no posts at the River du Lievre) I drew my lines from the River du Lievre) I drew my lines from the posts planted at the rear of said range. I have sluce ascertained from the Crown Lands Department that there are no posts planted at the front of said 2dd range. I find the improvements on the above-mentioned lots as follows:

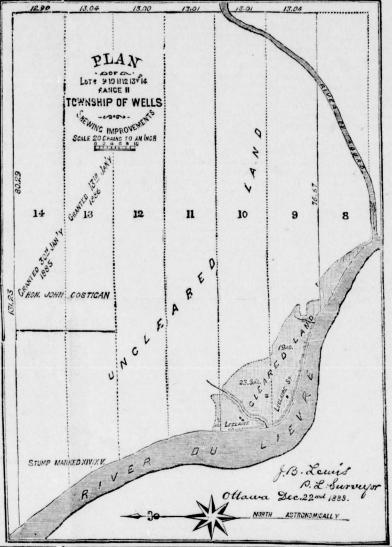
Lot. Acres Cleared. Houses.

The clearance on lot 11 is for the most part quite recent. The house on lot 9 is that of J. B. Leclaire, sen, and the house on lot 10 is that of J. B. Leclaire, inn.

I have now before me copies of two reports made by Mr. J. A. Csmeron, Crown Lands Agent at Thurso, the first dated "Thurso, ist August, 1881," and the second dated "Thurso, ist Sentember, 1884," and both addressed to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

The reports dated lst August, 1884, is a claim of J. B. Leclaire, sen, for himself and soo, advanced by Mr. Cameron, who states that he knows J. B. Leclaire, sep., to have considerable improvements on several lots on the bank of the du Lievre north of its junction with the River du Sourd.

It appears that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, on receipt of Mr. Cameron's first report, dated ist August, 1884, instruction Mr. Cameron "to make an inspection of



me than any advantages likely to accrue from the ownership of two hundred acres of land in the township of Wells.

It has been alleged (1) that I dispe a poor settler of his estate; (2) that I was assisted by the Minister of Militia; (3) that I willing perpetrated this act; (4) that it was with the comivance of the Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec; (5) that this settler's application was over-looked and pigeon holed at my dictation; (6) that the Crown Lands Agent at Thurso reported in favor of the settler; (7) that an eviction took place, and the settler's family was dispossessed of twenty-four years' hard struggle at clearing the forest; (8) that Mr Collins, at that time an Inector in the Crown Lands Department. unduly favored me when reporting upon the lots. These are the charges, surrounded by a score of mean and upgen-erous insinuations and inunendoes, di-rected against all and singular who happen to cross the path of these clippers of re-putation and organized gang of systematic

candal mongers.

Now, sir, what are the facts? I say Acts, because, after weeks' of investiga-tion—hampered in my efforts, to some extent, by delaying in sending documents from Quebec—I am able to lay a plan of the lands in question before the public and the report as well, of a competent, trustworthy and disinterested expert upon the apocryphel claims to possession, set up by the alleged original pioneer— Leclaire.

During the summer of 1883-one year before Leclaire put in any claim—after exploring and prospecting at great ex-pense, I decided to apply for lot 14, in the 2nd range of the township of Wells—and at my solicitation Sir Adolphe Caron advanced the money, becoming joint owner of the land. During the ensuing year, months after my application, G. Stewart and J. McCabe came to Ottawa to find whether or not the statement was true that I had applied for the lot in question. Stewart had already applied to Cameron, the agent at Thurso, who stated it was vacant. I showed McCabe my memoranda book, from which the ap plication had been taken, especially marking lot 14 McCabe appeared satisfied, expressing himself as convinced there was no good going to Quebec now. Stewart then visited Sir James Grant, offering

if he would not extend a base line which divided the long lots above 14, so that the front of 14 or 13 could be left for settlement, while at the same time I would save payment for an increased acreege which—as we desired mineral property—would be superfluous. My desire to economize caused the division, not any design to get clear of Leclaire's claims. He has none now and had none then. That our applications were in months before Cameron reported is established by latter that he came the clear of the complete is established by latter that he came that he made nis inspection 27th of August, 1884. I spent seven two and three sacres cleared," etc.

Mr. Cameron makes a very full (of errors). Beginning with lot 14 Mr. Cameron floor some reason does not mention lots 8 and 9, except in quoting his tructual spent of the cameron floor and the cameron reports that he made nis inspection 27th of August, 1884. I spent seven two and three sacres cleared," etc.

Mr. Cameron makes a very full (of errors) and the cameron in the cameron floor and the camero before Cameron reported is established by a letter in the Crown Lands Department -quoted in the Free Press and other Opposition newspapers—written by Sir A. P. Cason to Mr. Lynch, in whom he said (under date of September 3rd, 1884): "A little over a year ago, as far as I can remember, in July or August, 1883, Mr. Costigan went up and selected it, after having been put to considerable expense and labor." And yet Stewart and Leclaire only became cognizant of this after Stewart had visited Ottawa in 1884, and urged Sir James Grant to apply for the lot! I visited Leclaire's several times between 1883 and 1884: he never claimed the land, never objected to its exploration, never complained that he had been wronged, never stated that anything belonging to him had been injured, broken or taken away. He was the essence of contentment, until Mr. G. Stewart falled to get what he wanted-and then followed a wail about evictions, settlers' wrongs, mineral dispossession and Departmental

outrage.
I now publish in connection with this I now putlish in connection with this statement a carefully-prepared diagram showing the position of the lots in question, the location of Leclaire's legal possessions, and the whereabouts of the land he desired to own, because Mr. G. Stewart wauted it. This shows in a nutshell the true position of matters, and I think will stillie to give explicit disproof to the assertion that an oll settler had been desertion that an old settler had been deprived of his earnings and rights because I wanted them! I might add that after lots 13 and 14 had been deeded to us, I assumed Sir A. Caron's portion and reassumed Sir A. Caron's portion and re-paid his advance deposits. There is an other point worthy of notice, namely, that the deed of lot 14 has been in my possession since February 9th, 1885— nearly four years, and not until within three months ago has a syllable been pub-lished or an affidavit made, or a complaint

On lot 13, 2nd range, Wells, Mr. Cameron

On lot 13, 2nd range, Wells, Mr. Cameron reports fifteen acres cleared, and partly cropped and fenced by J. B. Leclaire, sen., and occupied for twenty-four years, also the walls of a house erected by J. B. Leclaire, jun; who is 26 years of age, married, and lives with his father.

Lot 13 has no clearance, no land ever cropped, as far as I can find, and has no house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire's, jun, house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron then reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron then reports as follows: "J
B. Leclaire informed me that he gave all his claims to his son for lots 13 and 14, 21 and 15, 21 and 14, 21 and 21 an

cleared and continuously caltivated them," etc.

As far as I can ascertain J. B. Leclaire, sen. has lived in the same house as he at present occupies, for the last twenty-four years, that is, on 10 19, not on lots 13 and 14, as he states. Regarding his clearing and cultivating continuously, I am informed that he has made very little clearance on lots 2 and 10 since he purchased the improvements of one Gabriel Foubert, nearly thirty years ago.

As there has been some mention made in a letter published in the Ottawa Daily Free

Press of Leclaire, sen., having made a clearing around an old shanty, commonly known as Kennedy's shanty, and as this letter has evidently been written with the intention of confirming Leclaire's claim to lots 13 and 14. I may mention that this old shanty was not situate on lots 13 and 14, sheing north of a lake which lies beyond the north boundary of lot 14, and is most probably situate on lot I. If the lies beyond the north boundary of lot 14, and is most probably situate on lot I. If the lies beyond the improvements on lots 12, 13 and 14, and below will give the actual condition of the said lots:

Mr. Cameron reports on Lot, Acres Cleared.

Buildings.

Total 52 0. I find on Acres Cleared. Buildings.

Total 0
When I state that there is no clearance on the above lots, I mean none except that made by the lumbermen, wood-cutters, road-makers and by fire. There is a nouse on lot 14, near the rear of 2nd range, and about one and a half miles east of the River du Lievre, but this was not built for more than two years after Mr. Cameron made his report.

report.
In conclusion, I must s'ate, Mr. Cameron's report, and Mr J. B. Leclaire's, sen. deposition to the contrary notwithstanning, that there are no improvements whatever on lots Is and Is, 2nd range, towaship of Wells, and no sign of there ever having

been any.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] J. B. LEWIS,
P. L. Surveyor,
Richmond, Jan. 3rd, 1869.

Richmond, Jan. 3rd, 1889.

I now append the report of Mr. J. B.
Lewis, in which he not only deals with
the question of survey, but proves to a
demonstration that Mr. Cameron, of
Thurso, either through error or design,
reported settlement duties performed, according to the act, which were not even commenced!

John Costigan, Minister of Inland

commenced!

OTTAWA Jan. 19th. 1889.

Hon John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa:

Sire—Since I nanded you plans and reports of my survey and examination of lois 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, township of Wells, made in accordance with your instructions of 14th Nevember last, I have received a certified copy of the plan of the said township, as surveyed by Richard G. Barton, P. L. 8, in 1833, and am happy to inform you that it agrees in every respect with my plans and reports, showing that the clarance at that date (since which time, as far as I can ascertain, Leclaire has not made more than five screep of clearance), did not extend beyond lot 10.

My exami-ation shows J. B. Leclaire's senior's house to be on 1019, and his son's house on lot 10, and no clearance on lot 11, and no clearance whatever, except that which has been made recently, amounting to about three acres. On lots 12, 13 and 14 there is no clearance whatever, except around house at rear, built within the last three years, and that made by lumbermen and parties cutting wood. I may mention that the westerly boundary of the rear 109 acres, as shown on plan, is a continuation of the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, of the township of Wells, which line in the original survey did not extend beyond the southerly boundary of 15.

I have the honor to be, sir.

Your obedient servant.

Now, sir, what becomes of Mr. Camer-on's report? What should be thought of on's report? What should be thought of it? What motive imputed to it? Of Mr. G. Stewart but one opinion can possibly prevail, namely, that disappointed in not securing what he thought a prize, he has not scrupled to state what is utterly void of truth. For instance, in the Free Press of October 26th, he said: "In the summer of 1884 we came to Ottawa, where McCabe met the Hon. Mr. Costigar, and mentioned my discovery to him and he immediately telegraphed with Sir A. Caron to secure the lot." I have shown that one year before that we applied for the land, as will be found by telegrams republished in the Free Press of October 20th. Stewart further says that he did not know Stewart further says that he did not know Leclaire owned the land when he was ap-plying for it! This is proof then that Leclaire did not own it, for Stewart has been his neighbor for fourteen year, and was conversant with the ownership of every lot in the neighborhood. He did discover Leclaire's claim, however, after Sir James Grant had received the Quebec telegram. Stewart stated to the reporter that he "never negotiated with Leclaire for the purchase of his interests." How comes it then that the records in Hull show that deeds were executed by Leclaire (with right of redemption) to George Stewart, of lot 11, in 2ad range of Weils, and lots 11, 12 and 13, 1st range, same township, for an advance of \$220 at 8 per cent. Besides this a dozen other lots are deeded the same way; and perhaps this in the discovery of needy settlers, and how many acres of land he has secured by this process? The truth is—the land grabbir g, the dregging of interest out of poor farmers, owe their origin to the very man who has, for personal reasons, attempted to damn my reputation.

Mr. Lewis has made a subsequent report, which, drawn from official sources, is simply unanswerable, and of itself dis-poses of the malicious allegation that either I or Sir A. P. Caron, individually or collectively, wronged Lacture in pur-chasing land which belonged to the Prov-ince and not him. The following is the document:

What then becomes of the assertion that Leclairs was evicted? What remains of the base falsehood that Mr. Collins rewhat tangible proof exists that the Com-missioner of Crown Lands unduly favored anyone? What appearance has the affi-davit of Leclaire? What color is applicable to the report of Mr. Cameron What words strong enough to denounce the destardly charges made by the Ottawa Free Press and other organs quite as de-graded and quite as dishonest? Yours, etc.,

John Costigan.
Ottawa, January 23:d, 1889.

Imitation

Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure, and painless. All druggists.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven-Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who
have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable
Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure says that it
has done them more good than anything
they have ever used." It has indeed
wonderful influence in purifying the blood
and curing diseases of the Digestive
Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system. orders of the system.

To Invigorate both the body and the

brain, use the reliable tonic, Aromatic Quinine Wine.

The noontide rests upon Jerusalem
The sir is golden, and azere sky
Bends o'er the lovely land; the tree
Whispering music with soft clash
And blend their low tones with the
streams;
The sixh of winds, the call of matin
The clistant lauguter in the reapers
And gentle footfalls, as the camels

Stone the Woman-Let the

FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

The streets are silent, for the idle d Who bring no money to the human But swarm at corners and at open Eager for anything to stimulate The dull monotony of idle hours, Have sought the temple where the

The dull monocourse the temple where the Have sought the temple where the site,

To caimly criticise His mode of spand hear if He, an obscure Nazare Can fashion it with such strange st As thrills, men say, the coldest

But now the dreadful silence is o'c
A group of Scribes and Pharisees a
And in their midst a wretched wom
A blot upon the beauty of the day
Her head is bent in uttermost des
Her hands are clasped upon he
breast,
And burning tears are falling
cheeks. cheeks.
Where conscious sin has sent the blood.
Shame clothes her as a garment,

soul
Sbudders within its desecrated sh
Shamed and unutterably dishone
So sad a sight, so loathsomely def
That angels weep and tremble as t

That angels weep and tremble as They reached the temple; in a mother interests and the same the same they wonderful that face, the bury of seraphin would fail to picture bivinely sweet, unfathomably cat unatterably tender, in the eyes Patience so godlike and compass A l'ok of Mary round the sacred That weurs a sigh of weariness su As though pain slept a little furthow young He seemed, and yet not young.

But grave and kentie, as if many Pressed on an infinitely loving h

The trembling woman kneels
Judge,
And clasps her hands upon her gr
Never before seemed purity so pu
Never before was sin so horrible;
She did not plead, she knelt there
shame.

shame,
An outcast and degraded—weepit
Wating the words: "The wom
stoned."
The crowd draws near to hear
says,
And silence steals upon the mult
The sunlight falls attwart the te
Through open doorways sigh ti
wind;
The little children patter with so
In quiet corners, knowing not as
Life's tragedy, intense and passe

But Jesus speaks; the temple a hushed, And watchled angels thrill with
"Let him," said He, "who know
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Cast the first stone." The men I
Startled a little, then they hang
And blushes gather on the brow
To show such color. Slowly, on
Without a word, they slick aws
'fill Jesus and the woman stand
"Go sin no more," He says. A
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To mend the ruined beauty of he
To wash her sout in penttential
And ever after with undying lov
To follow Christ lamenting.

But where is he, the sharer of he The man whom God appointed The shield of woman in her wes Whom she should look upon God, God,
But noble, loveable, and worth
Incapable of wronging that we
That seeks its strength in meekl,
Is he not, too, in deepest grief's
Filled to o'erflowing with an a
That cannot, like the woman's,
In tears that scoren and dry up

His shamed manhood, his insu The ruin wrought upon anothe Heaping upon him stinging w That burning in his ears, awak Of utler degradation!

A sumptuous feast is spread up And Joyous guests are piedging He's clothed in purple, and the Of diamonds sparkle on his hands; Odrous scents are stealing from And watening slaves are had Jooks:

And watching slaves are he looks;
The dancing girls are waiting with lyre and sistrum to beg And touch the senses into deil, And haif pleased amiles are his lips.
And conscious rapture ripples As pieasant banter accuses hi Of having won a woman from

touch
Her garments as she passes; b
That led her to destruction at
Sint up to her the sacred way
That she no more may win a
But ope to him all honorable
Where he may win distinction
Fair, pressed-down measures Fair, pressed-down measures est joys.
Pass her, O maiden, with a pull she puts out a poor, pollute But lay thy hand in his on bridge was to cling to him w

A sister woman to a teach that yes, stone the woman—let the Let one soul suffer for the guilt is the acctrine of a burried Too much out of breath for he Where nice distinctions and Are calminy weighed. But at On fhat strange day of final fwhen men shall suther with And all shall stand before on Shall sex then make a differ shall He, the searcher of the Little sternal and divine de Condemn the woman, and for

Very many persons die cholera and kindred summ who might have been saved dies had been used. If a delay in getting a bottle of logg's Dysentery Cordial, th have used it say it acts thoroughly, subdues the pa

A Lucky Escap "For six years I suffered and enlarged tonsils. I was doctored four years and h three doctors; they said I undergo an operation. I instead. One bottle cure Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

Henry Clement, Almonte long time I was trouble rheumatism, at times where tried anything and ever mended, but failed to get a mended, but failed to gets a gentleman who was cure by Dr. Thomas' Eclectri about it. I began using it and externally, and before used I was radically cured household medicine, and fouts and bruises, it has no

A Hint to Housek Mrs. Robert Williams
Pary Sound, Ont., says,
house without Hagyard
hand. I have used it in croup, sore throat, and a chighly recommend it to ex

A Postmaster's "I have great pleasure the usefulness of Hagyar writes D. Kavenagh, por fraville, Ont., "having us of the throat, burns, or nothing equal to it." of Hagyar Stone the Woman-Let the Man go

The noontide rests upon Jerusalem,
The air is golden, and azere say
Bends o'er the lovely land; the trees beyond
Whispering music with soft clashing arms,
And blend their low tones with the voice of
streams;
The sish of winds, the call of mating birds,
The citant lauguter in the reapers fields,
And gentle footfalls, as the camels pass.

And gentle footfalls, as the camels pass.

The streets are silent, for the idle drones Who bring no money to the human hive, But swarm at corners and at open doors, Eager for anything to stimulate The dull monotony of idle hours, Have sought the temple where the Saviour site.

To caimly criticise His mode of speech, And hear if He, an obscure Nazarene!
Can fashion it with such strange substances, As thrills, men say, the coldest listening heart.

Buildings.

Buildings.

learance on except that cood-cutters, is a nouse range, and of the River it for more on made his

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Sir A. Caron shown that plied for the elegrams re-

October 20th. did not know of then that

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COSTIGAN.

39.

neart.

But now the dreadful silence is o'er;
A group of Scribes and Pharisees appear,
And in their midst a wretched woman moves,
A blot upon the beauty of the day.
Her head is bent in uttermost despair,
Her hands are clasped upon her beating
breast,
And burning tears are falling down the
cheeks,
Where conscious sin has sent the rushing
blood.
Shame clothes her as a garment, while her
soul

soul
Shudders within its descrated shrine,
Shamed and unutterably dishonored,
So sad a sight, so loathsomely deformed
That angels weep and tremble as they gazs.

That angels weep and tremble as they gaza.

They reached the temple; in a moment more that since stands before the Saviour's face, How wonderful that face, the burning tongue Of Seraphin would fail to pleture it,—
bivinely aweet, unfathomably calm,
Unutterably tender, in the eyes
Patience so godlike and compassionate,
Allow of Mary round the sacred lios,
That wears a sigh of weariness suppressed,
As though pain slept a little further back,
How young He seemed, and yet He seemed not young,
But grave and gentle, as if many cares

not young,
But grave and gentle, as if many cares
Pressed on an infinitely loving heart.

The trembling woman kneels before her Judge,
And clasps her hands upon her guilty face.
Never before seemed purity so pure,
Never before was sin so horrible;
She did not plead, she knelt there clothed in shame. sname,
An outcast and degraded—weeping knelt,
Watting the words: "The woman must be

stoned."
The crowd draws near to hear what Jesus And silence steals upon the multitude: The sunlight falls atowart the temple floor; Through open doorways sigh the fragrant

wind; The little children patter with soft steps In quiet corners, knowing not as yet Life's tragedy, intense and passionate. But Jesus speaks; the temple grows more

hushed,
And watching angels thrill with endless love,
"Let him," said He, "who knows that he is Cast the first stone." The men look up.
Cast the first stone." The men look up.
Startled a little, then they hang their neads,
And blusnes gather on the brows, unused
To show such color. Slowly, one by one,
Without a word, they stink away,
"I'll Jesus and the woman stand apart.
"Go sin no more," He says. And forth she

goes
To mend the ruined beauty of her life;
To wasn her soul in pentential tears,
And ever after with undying love
To follow Carist lamenting.

But where is he, the sharer of her guilt?
The man whom God appointed as the head,
The shield of woman in her weakness—
Whom she should look upon as less than
God,

God,
But noble, loveable, and worthy trust,
Incapable of wronging that weak heart
That seeks its strength in meekly loving him,
Is se not, too, in deepest grief and shame,
Filled to o'er flowing with an agony
That cannot, like the woman's, find relief
In tears that scorch and dry upon the cheek.

His shamed manhood, his insulted God, The ruin wrought upon another's soul, Heaping upon him stinging words of scorn That burning in his ears, awake the sense Of utter degradation!

A sumptuous feast is spread upon his board, And joyous guests are pledging him in wine, He's clothed in purple, and the fishing light Of diamonds sparkle on his breast and

Of diamonds sparkle on his breast and hands;
Odorous scents are stealing from his robes
And watching slaves are hanging on his
looks;
The dancing girls are waiting in the halls,
With lyre and sistrum to begule the hour;
And touch the senses into delight;
And half pleased smiles are playing round
his lips,
And conscious rapture ripples on the air,
As pleasant banier accuses him
Of having won a woman from her lord.

Yes, stone the woman—let the man go free Draw bacz your skirts, lest perchance may touch
touch
Her garments as she passes; but to him
That led her to destruction and disgrace,
Shut up to her the sacred ways of toil,
That she no more may win an honest meal,
But ope to him all honorable paths,
Where he may win distinction. Give to him
Fair, pressed-down measures of life's sweetest loys.

Pass her, O maiden, with a pure, Pass her, Pass him who led r. O maiden, with a pure, proud face, called on.

A sister woman—let the man go free! Let one soul suffer for the guilt of two—It is the coctrine of a buried world. Too much out of breath for holding belances, Where nice distinctions and injustices! Are calmiy weighed. But at! how will it be On finst strange day of final fire and fame, when men shall wither with a mystic fear, And all shall stand before one Judge? Shall sex then make a difference in sin? Shall He, the searcher of the human heart, In His eternal and divince decree, Condemn the woman, and forgive the man.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

A lucky Escape.

A Lucky Escape. "For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation, I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. [A. Sonelch Ragian, Ont. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for coup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

A Hint to Housekeepers.

A Hint to Housekeepers. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Pary Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

A Postmaster's Opinion.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster of Um-fraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

Wicklow.

Wicklow.

On Thursday, January 10th, Mr. W. Kennedy, Sub-Sheriff for the county, with Emergencymen and thirty police, evicted a tenant named James Cullen, of Coolanead, about eix miles from the town of Wicklow. The holding contains fortynine acres two roods, the rent being £87 and the valuation £67. Father Germaine, P. P.; Ovoca, attempted to effect a settle ment with the landlord, Mr. Henry Revelle, but did not succeed. but did not succeed.

Kildare.

On Friday, January 11th, the mock "trial" of the Clongorey Coercion prisoners at Nass, was concluded by Removables G. D. Mercer and Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, after running through weeks Fitzgerald, after running through weeks of outrageous proceedings, during which the counsel for the prisoners were one after another successively silenced or removed from the court by force. The result was as had been forseen from the beginning. The sentence on the prisoners was that they each receive a term of imprisonment of one month in Kilmalnham isl.

Wexford.

The League branches in Wexford have voted £500, through Mr. John Dillon, M. P., towards the support of evicted ten

ants.

On Saturday, Jan. 5th, a batch of evictions was served at the New Ross Union by Colonel Charles Tottenbam, of Ballycurry, county Wicklow, against his tenants on the Ballykerogue and Danganstown estates. Efforts have lately been made in order to effect a settlement on this estate, but they failed, the landlord having refused to reinstate the evicted tenants. The tenants are making pretenants. The tenants are making pre-parations to resist the sheriff and emersencymen, and some exciting scenes are

The evictions on the estate of Colonel The evictions on the estate of Coloner Tottenham were begun on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, by the sheriff and a large squad of emergencymen, who were protected by a force of one hundred police and one hundred men of the Derbyshire regiment, the whole being in charge of Colonel Mitler. There was no resistance offered at the houses at which the first evictions were exceeded out. The company of devastacarried out. The campaign of devasta-tion was carried on on the succeeding day

tion was carried on on the succeeding day (Wednesday the 9 h).

On Friday night, Jan. 4th, a splendid demonstration in honor of the release of Mr. Edward Walsh, took place in his native town of New Ross. About eight o'clock the New Ross Brass Band and the St. Mary's Independent Band, accompanied by a large torchlight procession, paraded the principal streets of the town. The two bands played together, and, surrounded by an immense number of torchlights, presented a splendid appearance.

On Friday night, Jan. 11th, Mrs. Courtney, of 4 Slaney street, Emiscorthy, died

ney, of 4 Slaney street, Enniscorthy, died suddenly. She was well known and re-spected, and her death is widely regretted.

Westmeath. Westmeath.

At the Quarter Sessions, in Mullingar, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, before County Court Judge Gerald Fitzgerald, Mary Carey, Bernard Carey, and Aune Lynch were indicted for rescuing cattle from bailiffs at Tyrrellepase, on the 19th of Ostober last. Bernard Carey was indicted on the second charge of assulting a bailiff. The defendants pleaded guilty, and the women were let out on their own recognizances to come up for judgement when called on.

Kilkenny

On Jan. 10th, Rev Thomas Hartley, of On Jan. 10th, Rev Thomas Hartley, of of Kilkenny, first cousin of the Rev. James Hartley, C. C., Wexford, received the first tonsure, at the hands of the bishop of the diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Browne, assisted by the college clergy. Next morning he received the four minor orders, and on Sunday, January 13th, he was created a subdescen.

orders, and of Sunday, shaday in Joss, he was created a subdeacon.

At Thomastown Land Sessions, Margaret Duggan applied to have a fair rent fixed for her farm at Daragin, Kilmacow, held from the representatives of the late P. O. Walsh. The Judge reduced the sent form £81 to £35! rent from £81 to £35 !

Queen's County. The new Coadjutor Bishop, Right Rev.
Dr. Comberford, paid his first episcopal
visit to Maryboro' in Epiphany week. A
good deal of interest was attached to this
visit as the bishop spent some years on the
mission in Maryboro'.

King's County The funeral of the Rev. Francis Mur phy, C. C., took place on Jan. 10th, and was the largest ever seen in Tullamore for many years. Father Murphy was a native of the parish of Ballinaree, in the diocese

of Meath. Carlow.

On January 9th, His Grace the Archishop of Dublin, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Power, of Waterford, and Most Rev. Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, visited Tullow, where they were guests of the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch. Louth.

On Jan. 9th Mr. Stephen Segrave was released from Dundalk jail after under going a sentence of one month under the Coercion Act. Mr. Segrave issued from the prison not a whit the worse in health.

Cork.

Mr. Nicholas Daniel Murphy, a member of a family long identified with the trade and commerce of Oork, and who represented that city in Parliament from 1864 to 1880, died on Sunday, January 6th, at his residence in Sunday's Well.

The Mayor of Cork, Mr. M. Daly, and Mr. Timothy Mahony visited the Cork

County Jail on Little Christmas Day, and

Dublin.

Baibriggan was recently the scene of great rejoicing in celebration of the problem of the parishioners watted on the very rev. gentleman and presented to him a congratulatory address.

In view of his approaching call to the Irish Bar, Mr. M. J. Kenny, M. P., has resigned the sceretary-hip to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A shoemaker named John Walker, aged fifty years, committed suicide on Tuesday morning, January 8th, by cutting his throat with a razor, at the rere of his residence, 166 Phibsborogh road, Dublin.

Wicklaw.

Daniel O'Connell, and her brothers are practising solicitors in Dublin.

Judge Ferguson, at Bandon, on Jan. 7th, congratulated the grand jury on the peace and quietness which prevailed in the district, there being only one criminal case (for stealing a rabbit trap), to go before them. He thought that the Crown officials must be in a kind of lesgue to denvise him of with a closes. deprive him of white gloves.

Lord James Butler, through his agent,

Mr. Cox, has communicated to the ten-antry of his estate at Glebroe that he is prepared to make a uniform abatement of 20 per cent, on the rents calling at

Limerick.

Counism and Mr. Robert McDonnell, Counism and Mr. Robert McDonnell, City Magistrates, visited the political prisoners in the district prison, Limerick. They found Messrs. Finucane, Stewart, and Ludden dressed in the prison clothes and performing the ordinary duties of criminals not sentenced to hard labor.

hard labor.
The tenants on the Cantillon (Minor) property, near Newcastle West, have received from the agent, Mr. P. Fitz-gerald, Limerick, in reply to their peti-tion for some favorable reduction, a notification granting them an all round reduction of 25 per cent. The tenants have decided to accept the offer.

Clare The tenants on the Vandeleur estate have unanimously rejected the landlord's final proposals for settlement, and it is expected that the evictions will shortly be resumed.

Tipperary. On January 5th, the deputy sub sheriff of the county, assisted by balliffs, and protected by police, evicted three tenants named Edmund Quirke, Daniel Lenihan, and William Dwyer from their holdings at Bansha.

On Jan. 3rd, when the tenants of Cart. Averations, D. L. Maylshiffe.

Capt. Armstrong, D. L., Moylshiffe, Thurles, called upon him to pay the November rents, he forgave one of them, a Mrs. Hogan, the mother of a large family and a widow, whose husband died in October, the year's rent, and told her in October, the year's rent, and told her that until her eldest son, who is now ten years old, attained to twenty one, he would only ask 53 a year, in lieu of her rent, which was £16 per annum.

Derry. On Monday, December 7th, a large number of tenants belonging to the Bal linaskeen portion of the Drapers' estate, including the majority of those whose evictions were announced to be carried out during the week, attended at the office of Mesers. Glover and McGuckin, the company's solicitors, for the purpose of effecting some sort of settlement rather than be thrown out on the roadway.

The Falcarragh evictions were continued on January 10:h. The "garrison" held the house known as Curran's barn with great determination, and only surrendered when the Riot Act was read. Forty prisoners have been lodged in Londonderry jull in connection with the evictions, which were brought to a close by the turning out of three families on the Sweeney estate, at Carrowcannon.

Sweeney estate, at Carrows.

Galway.

The Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, writing to the Rev. Father Coen, parish priest of Woodford, under date of Jan. 4th, says:

"Dear Father Coen,—You are, doubtless, aware that the magnificent sum of £200 was forwarded to me some days ago by our distinguished fellow countryman, T. P. O'Connor, M. P. It is the response to an appeal made by him in the Star for avicted tenants. The contributors are avicted tenants. The contributors are avicted tenants. Considerevicted tenants. The contributors are sympathizing English friends. Considering the suggestive tenor of Mr. O'Connor's letter, I have come to the conclunor's letter, I have come to the conclusion that you and your committee are the fittest channel for the judicious and impartial allocation of this sum among those entitled to share in it. Accordingly I forward cheque for £200. I may add that I have slo received cheque (£10) from Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., and promises from others of further donations.

Two evicted tenants on the estate of Mr. William Mahon, at Cloonfree, near Strokestown, have just been reinstated in their holdings. Their names are Widow Rose Hunt and Thomas Meehan. The former tenant has been five times imprisoned for taking forcible possession of her holding. On paying one half year's rent, exclusive of law costs, both tenants have been re-admitted to their

Sligo.

The Ursuline Convent, Sligo, was, on the 3rd January, the scene of a very imposing ceremony, when Miss E. M. O'Connor, in religion eister Mary Cecilia, third eldest daughter of the late Thomas O'Copnor, of Pallas, county Galman made. O'Connor, of Pallas, county Galway, made her religious vows and consecrated herself irrevocably to God.

Mayo. Mr. James Lavelle, of Kilgevrin, aged sixty-one years, died on the 27th ult., and was interred on the 29th, at Liskeavey, the family burial ground.

"My little son, three years of age, was terribly afflicted with scrofula. His head was entirely covered with scrofulous sores, and his body showed many marks of the disease. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him."—W. J. Beckett,

To Save Life

Frequently requires prompt action. An mour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences, especially in cases of Croup, Pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by

cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use.

S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Cronp in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, cronp, &c."

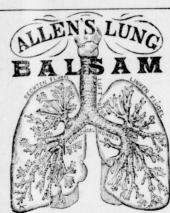
A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly

tion once saved my life. It had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."

"I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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ASTHMA, CROUP. ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND

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It contains no OPIUM in any form PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),



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TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros.. General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Onlario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superfor wine for altar use.

CATARRII.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRII, CATARRIIAL DEAVESS

The microscope has prevent the content of the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrare of the upper air passages and enatuchita those. The enter, enacients, 19 man the content of the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrare of the upper air passages and enatuchita those. The enter, enacients, 19 man the content of the upper air passages and enatuchita those. The enter, enacients, 19 man the content of the upper air passages and enatuchita those. The enter, enacients, 19 man the content of the upper air passages and enatuchina these content, enacients, 19 man the content of the upper air passages and enatuchina to apply an irritant remety these diseases is to apply an irritant remety weekly, and even daily constant sale of irritation, accompanied by violent succession of the upper air passages and the content of the upper air passages and the content of the upper air passages and even daily constant as a content of the upper air passages and even daily constant as a content of the upper air passages and even daily constant and the content of the upper air passages and even daily constant as a content of the upper air passages and even daily constant and the content of the upper air passages and even daily content of the upper air passages and even daily constant and the constant and the constant and the content of the upper air passages and the c

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In all the world OPIUM Hatte, In Dr., I. Supplied there that the world OPIUM Hatte, I was not expected as more quie for the OPIUM Hatte, I was not expected to more quie for the OPIUM HATTE, I was not considered to the OPIUM HATTE, I was not considered one case. No PAY TILL CURED, Remember this, and write to the J. Le Stephens Co., Lebanon, Obio

Headquarters for Church Candles. ESTABLISHED 1855. ECKERMANN & WILL'S

REES- WAX ALTAR - CANDLES

With Self-Fitting Base.

To the Rev. Clergy and Religious: For thirty-three years we have made a specialty of manufacturing BEES - WAX CANDLES or Attar use, and in this long time the production of these goods have enabled us to reduce the price, so that now it is within the reach of the peorest parish. In all this time nothing has met with such a degree of success as our Candles with

SELF - FITTING BASE. The saving in time and trouble to properly fit a Candle into a candle stick, to which may be added the fact that

The Candle can be Burn-ed to the Very End, thus avoiding CONSIDERABLE WASTE, has met with such general favor that we have concluded to make both Bees-wax and Stearine Candles with the same improvement and in all sizes, viz: 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s and 6s.

The advantage in this style of Candle over the ordinary shape consists in the tapering base, which is so graduated as to fit any approximate candle-stick socket

approximate candle-stick socket
Without Cutting or Papering the Base.
They are securely packed in 6-lb. paper
boxes, and we guarantee safe arrival. Ask
your dealer for Eckermann & Will's Attar
Brand Self-Fitting
BEES-WAX CANDLES,

and take no substitutes. If not kept in stock, send for our prices. Stock, send for our prices.

ECKERMANN & WILL SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICK, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Corness. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, 4100 per sanuum, For full particulara apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Prosident. 46-ly

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Defective vision, impaired hearing.
Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Leyes tested, glasses adjusted.
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Meetings. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hali, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIE O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, - ONT.

PURE NATIVE WINES.

Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specialty recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Walsh.

We also make the best Native Claret in the market.

We also make the best many the market.

Send for prices and circular.

London, Sept. 13th, 1887.

The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., on Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clerge of the sacrifice of the sacrifice.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

Works: 484 RICHMOND St. R. LEWIS.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of rice, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now exceed manufacturing Fews for new Church we in that country and Ireland. Address—BENNET FURNISHING COA. YELONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold. Montreal.

INCINNATIBELL FOUNDRY GO



WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
Seaso. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals. McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Pesls for CHURCHES,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, eta.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue,
HY, MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORS,
Md., U. S. Mention this paper.

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The state of

BUCKEYE BELL TO GUICHAS, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLE WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Froe. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q.

ginal and only am's Painless fail to possess hasing get the sure, and painggist, Gravens sustomers who an's Vegetable

ire says that it

than anything t has indeed fying the blood the Digestive

We would call the attention of our C. M. B. A. Branches and members to the fact that we make a very pretty silk C. M. B. A. Badge, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, according to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.70, and \$2.00, and can be used by branches when attending funerals of decessed members, or at a demonstration of any kind, and it imparts a body of men a neat appearance.

OAT HOLIC OHGANIZATIONS IN CAPAGE.

OAT HOLIC OHGANIZATIONS IN CAPAGE.

We espectfully solicit the patronage of the Catholic Societies of the Dominion, "Religions, National and Benevolent," and would call their attention to the fact that we are the only Catholic firm in Canada who make a specialty of association supplies, such as C. M. B. A.

make a specialty of association supplies, such as Flags. Flags. Banners, Badges in Silk, Collars, Emblems, Beals, Ballot Boxes, Briss, Gavils. Gavils. Wood Cuts, Electotypes, Constitutions, Cushings Stamps, Letter Heads. Manuel, Beals and prices fruit-hed upon application to T. P. TANSEY, General Purchasing Agent and Manufacturer of Association Supplies, 255 st. Martin Street, Montreal.

C. M. B. A.

From the Grand President.

Stratford, Ont., Jan. 28th, 1889. To the members of the C. M. B. A. in BROTHERS -By the authority vested in

BROTHERS —By the authority vested in me by the Toronto Convention, I hereby appoint the following named brothers to watch legislation affecting the C M B A:
Mr. John O'Mesra, barrister, Peterboro, Ont., for the Oniario Legislature.
Mr. Charles J. Doherty, Q C., Montreal, Que, for the Quebec Legislature.
Mr. F. R. Latchford, barrister, Ottawa, Ont., for the Dominton Perliament.
Yours fraternally.

Yours fraternally.
D J. O'Connor, Grand President.

Montreal Notes.

Another Branch will shortly be started Another Branch will shortly be started.

Branch 83 will soon number amongst its
member Judge De Lorimier, L. O. David,
M. P. P. for Montreal East, and Aid. J.
Eaunotte, Chai mu Police Committee.
This Branch is composed of the heads of
some of our best French-Canadian fam
illes.

Branches 54 and 84 are increasing

Branches 54 and 84 are increasing rapidly owing to the energy displayed by their members.

Z. Beneit, chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, will shortly become a member of

Brigade, will shortly become a member of parent Branch 26.

It is pleasing to rote the difference in attendance in this Branch. At one time it was considered a very large meeting if about a degen of members could be got together; now the ball will not seat one-half those who attend.

half those who attend.

A meeting was held last Sunday afternoon in the hall of Branch 26, and dele gates were in attendance from seven Branches to consider the advisability of starting a Relief Fund in connection with our city Branches. It was a pleasant re-union and led to many interchanges of our city Branches. It was a pleasant re-union and led to many interchanges of opinion between the members of the differ-ent Branches. A motion was put to the meeting, and carried, approving of the pro-ject and instructing the secretary pro-tem to correspond with Grand President O'Connor in regard to this matter; and a committee was appointed to draw up rules, etc. etc., for consideration at a future meeting, should the opinion of the Grand President be favorable. A letter was read from Bro. Doravan, Secretary of the Syracuse Rellef Fund, containing much important information, as regards the workings of the Relief Fund established

some time ago in Syracuse.

Many of our members would also like to know how much money has been paid by Canada into Beneficiary Fund from ement No. 1, 1888, to 16, included, and also how many death claims have been settled in that time amongst Canadian

members.
Assessment 16 to hand and now due Quite a surprise! Where is its brother the usual 17? What will the croakers say who opposed Reserve Fund, and the insurance agents who assert our assess ments will become so heavy that we will eventually collaspe? Is it not gratifying to our members to see our Reserve Fund increased \$20,000 and still one assessment

less than in previous years.

Archishop Fabre will leave Rome for
Montreal about the 10th Feb. Upon his arrival home addresses from the clergy and latty will be presented to him. Would it not be a graceful act, on the part of our Montreal branches to also present their homage? AMICOS.

From Perth Branch.

Branch No. 89, Perth, held an enter-tainment in their hall on Tuesday night, Jan. 15th, 1889, before a very large and appreciative audience. In fact the rush was so great that many had to return home unable to gain admittance.

The programme was a good one, consisting of choice selections of vocal and

instrumental music and an address on the C. M. B. A., by the Rev. T. P. O'Connor, who was introduced to the audience by the chairman, Mr. B. J. Conway, the worthy president of the Branch, in a few well chosen remarks. well chosen remarks. The rev. speaker gave a very interesting discourse upon the many bearefits to be obtained from being a member of the C. M. B. A., showing the small cost of insurance, the object and aim of the association and the great satis-faction of knowing that we had the sanc tion and co operation of our Church and clergy with u —in fact, it is a part of us. The rev. speaker advised and urged all

who were eligible to become members of this grand association.

Those who kindly assisted in rendering the programme are indeed entitled to much thanks. It would be difficult to say who deserves the most praise, but we might mention Mrs. B. J. Conway, in her beautiful song, "I'm Sitting on the Stile, Mary," which she rendered in an artistic manner and in response to an encore sung

"Killarney."
Mr. E J. Connolly, the worthy treasurer of the Branch, in his rendering of the beautiful tenor solo, "When the Tide Comes In," received an unanimous recall

Comes In," received an uranimous recall and sung "Kathleen," as an encore.

Mr. B. J. Conway, formerly of Branch 56, Hamilton, and now the president of Branch No. 89 kept the large andlence in roars of laughter with his song, "The Chinamen," and the audience demanding an encore he gave them "Mr. O'Rielly," which only made them call for more, and he then sung, "The German Fifth," bringing one of the most successful entertainments of the season to a finish, with the

glorious estisfaction to its members, that everyone, was well pleased, yes, delighted with the performance. Mrs. E. J. Oon nolly acted as accompanist and gave entire satisfaction to ell.

Branch No. 89 has now nineteen members enrolled, with nine applications for membership before the examiner.

B. J. Conway, John Doyle, President. Rec. Sec'y.

Branch No. 89 embraced the opportunity of presenting the Rev. Father T. P. O'Connor with an address and a beautiful geld headed cane on his departure from

C. M. B. A, Pembroke, for the ensuing year:
Ppirthal Adviser, Rev J J Doucet
President, J T Gorman
First Vice-President, M Howe
Second Vice-President, L Rejotte
Treasurer, A Mechan
Financial Secretary, J J Fortier
Recording Secretary, J P Sarsfield
Assistant Secretary, John Sarsfield
Marshal, W Charron
Guard, P Chaput
Trustees, L Rejotte, W Jewel and B J
Mulligan.

Before recorder.

Before proceeding with the installation, Before proceeding with the installation, Bro. Galvin addressed the members on the great advantages that are derived from joining the C. M. B. A., socially as well as morally, as it creates a feeling of mutual interest in one another, thereby elevating the moral standing of each. He hoped the efficers whom he was about to install would attend to the duties of their offices with care, and would forward the interest of the association as much as possible, as the welfare of the Branch depended a great deal on the way the officers attended to their duties. The members should see that none but good officers attended to their duties. The members should see that none but good ones were elected. Rev. P. J. Ryan then addressed the meeting, giving kind words of encouragement to the members, all of whom he was well acquainted with. He did not become a member without due deliberation, and was very glad that he was one; after which the installation was proceeded with.

> Election of Officers. Branch 89, Perth.

Branch 89, Perth.

President, B J Conway
Cnanestior, D J McDonald
First Vice-President, James E McGeough
Second Vice-President, John Benry
Recording Secretary, John Doyle
Assistant Rec. Secrety, James McDonagh
Financial secretary, John Prunter
Treasurer, Edward Connelly
Marshal, James Kane
Guard, Edward Lee
Trustees, for one year, E E Major, P J
Sheridan and John Noonan; for two years,
Timothy Horan, Michael McCarthy
Branch 12, Berlin.

Branch 12, Berlin.

Branch 12, Berlin.

President, James Spereman
First Vice-President, J Guinther
Second Vice-President, Charles S Miller
Recording Secretary, V F Weber
Assistant Recording Secretary. S Stumph
Financial Secretary, R O Donohue
Assistant Financial Secretary, A Bauer,
Treasurer, Joe Winterhaldt
Marshal, aug Heymann
Guard, Alvin Widig
Trustees, for two years, Joe A Fuhermann,
Henry Lang Thos Tracy; for one year,
Henry Hemmel, Nich, Welnelser

Nazaire Charles Antoine Boudreault, Priest.

DIED ON THE EVE OF THE EPIPHANY, 1889 AT MISCOUCHE, P. E ISLAND.

Feathery snow flakes softly falling, Flying, fluttering from the east, Spreading o'er earth's frozen bosom, Spotless shroud for spotless priest;

Save o'er ocean's breast afar, Where a beam of pale translucen Marks the path of Magi's Star. By that gleaming, wondrous pathway, Royal road to centiles given, Passed the soul of christian pastor Led by angels up to Heaven.

Toll, ye bells of Belle Allianec, From your Gallie belfry old, For your prieft whose pain-worn body Lies before you white and cold.

Ring the glas, and call the people From Miscouche and Carmel fair; Come behold him, come extol him, He who loved you, lying there.

Clad in sacred priestly vestments, In his hands the imaged Christ, On his lips a smile of gladness At the thought of morning's tyrst,

Gaspar, Melchior, Balthazar, Kings of the Epiphany! Join ye in the glad Hosanna, Sung to welcome such as he. He who in his youth and beauty Crowned with sufferings nobly borne, Went to keep the feast in Heaven On this January morn.

His the gain and ours the sorrow; We who knew and loved him well; Bishop, priests and people grieving All alike his praises tell.

God help her who loved him dearest, Who is with him in her dreams, When the winter winds blow keenest, O'er the ice-bound Madeleines.

Christian mother, Catholic mother, No one can console thee now, Saving her whose heart was broken On Mount Calvary's dark brow.

Yet this thought should bring thee comfort He, thy saintly, much loved son, Bying leaves a fair white record, Filled with duties noblydone.

Here the cross of sorest suffering 'Twas his daily lot to bear:
But the crown of life eternal Now is his in Heaven to wear,

Toll then bells of Belle Alliance Through the frosty winter night, While the people for their pastor Ask of God perpetual light.

And thou priest of God forever, Whose sacerdoce pover ender

THE CITY MUTUAL.

plordons estimated to the members, that everyone'was well pleased, yes, delighted a strength of the programment of the programm

losses... To cash received for bills receivable, to cash received for office furniture.

By paid salaries, directors' and auditors' fees
By paid returned premiums. 2553 15
By paid law expenses. 67 48
By paid postege. 114 77
By paid printing, advertising and stattonary. 368 69
By paid ren'. 60 00
By paid agents in settlement of account. 44 20 1,000 00 count

By paid expense (sundries)......
Cash in Molson's Bank......
Cash in Treasurer's hands..... Assets— Amount available on premium \$35 559 42

Total\$48,841 60

ers, and found correct as set forth in the above statement.

(Signed) JAMES GRANT } Auditors.

ALFX. M. FREDERICK { Auditors.

London, Jan 28, 1889

The acoption of the report was moved by the President and seconded by C. F. Colwell, both of whom dweit upon the success which had attended the company in the pest year, and the bright outlook for future years.

Messrs. D. C. Macdonald and T. C. Hewitt made short congratulatory speeches, expressing the warmest praises of the manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted.

in which the affairs of the company had been conducted.

The election of directors then ensued, and the retiring members were re-elected.

On motion the Secretary took the chair, and a standing voice of thanks was passed to the retiring president, Mr. Jas. Cowan, who replied briefly.

A voice of thanks was also passed to the company's agents, Mr. Blackstock replyling. A meeting of the directors was held immediately afterwards and Mr. James Cowan was re-elected president, and Mr. Jas Armstrong, M. P. vice-president Messis. J. Grant and A. M. Frederick anditors

The gentlemen chosen as the Executive Committee were Messis. Pocock, Colwell and Cowan, Mr. Colwell being elected chairman.

The Board of Directors now consists of

and Cowan, Mr. Colwell oring to man.

The Board of Directors now consists of Messrs. James Cowan, president; J., Armstrong, vice-president; Daniel Black, T. C., Hewitt, Angus Campbell, C. F. Colwell, James Cameron, Philip Pocock, D. C. Macdonald, J. B. Vining, W. R. Vining, A. J. B. Macdonald, G. A. Blackstock.

THE FORGERIES COMMISSON.

During the past week very little that was new was brought in evidence as the week was taken up for the most part with the reading of speaches of Nationalist members of Parliament A sensation, however, has been created by the announcement that the witness, Thomas O'Connor, who charged Timothy Harring ton. M. P. with employing him as ton, M P., with employing him as a moonlighter, is dying and has signed a confession. In which he withdraws the ac

Mr. Daly, a Galway solicitor, testified to being prid by the League to defend the persons accused of the murder of Lord Mountmorris and the Huddys, also persons accused of other outriges. He said Walsh told him the instructions to defend the accused came from Mr. Davitt.

How to CURE HEADACHE.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by ming Parralleck Vertebble Sillocartic. using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion, Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first class article for Billious Headache."

A Severe Trial. Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

company and are deserving of acknowledges them.

The gentlemen who retire from the Board, but who are eligible for re-election, are Messrs. James Egan and Thomas H. Tracy.

Appended is the auditors' report and detailed cash statement of receipts and disbursements, together with a statement of assets and liabilities of the company on Dec. 31, 1888.

Statement of eash receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st December, 1888:

RECEIPTS.

Cock on hand 31st December, 1887:\$ 104, 58

- 1 101 1 Thomas 1007 0	104	50
Cash on hand 31st December, 1887\$	266	00
Coch in Molsons Bank	200	22
Cash in Dominion Savings and Invest-	444	
ment Society	91	
ment Society	2,016	76
Cash received from agents	11,680	40
Cash received from assessments	5.509	95
Cash received from re-insurance	1.642	99
Cash received from re-insurance	11,792	98
	53	00
Cash received from transfer fees	00	00
Cash received from carpenters' risks	24	30
Cash received from interest	222	02
Cash received from additional pre-		
miums	17	73
Cash received from commission		70
Cash received from threshing ma-		
Cash received from threshing ma-	1	00
chines		00
Total	33,423	01
Total	33,123	91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
D t waid amonto	3,013	96
	21,940	95
By amount salaries and directors' fees.		
By amount traveling expenses	335	10
By amount traveling expenses including		
By amount other expenses, including	488	54
rent and taxes	100	01
By amount Government license and	00	-0
statement fee By amount law costs and solicitor's	98	12
By amount law costs and solicitor's		
7000	537	
De amount Division Court costs	123	87
By amount postage, including office		
By amount postage, merading ones	233	47
and agents. By amount printing, stationery, etc	221	
By amount printing, stationery, etc	80	
By amount returned premiums	121	
	739	
By amount re-insurance Amount paid bank to retire members'	649	16
by amount rold bank to retire members'		
Amount paid bank to retire members	289	73
notes		
City of London depentures deposited	2.016	00
with Government	2,010	10
with Government	23	1.50
Cash and postage stamps on hand	25	1 37
		-
	600 100	0.01

Audited compared with vonchers and with he several books of the company, all of which ce find properly kept and strictly correct as bove set forth. A. G. SMYTH, JOHN S. DEWAR. Auditors.

London, Ont., 28th January, 1889.
Statement of assets and liabilities of the Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 31st December, 1888: December, 1888:

Amount available on premium notes and assessments in course of collection.

Amount due by agents, secured by agents' bonds and members' due bills 2,721 53 Amount due on bills receivable. 289 73 Office furniture, valued at 255 00 City of London debentures deposited with the Government. 2,016 26 Cash on hand in the bank. 481 85

Total assets \$38,694 73
Including bills payable, unpaid and unadjusted losses will not exceed \$17,853 37

journed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,
Mr. A. McCormick was re-elected President
and Mr. Jas. Egan Vice-President.

HYMENEAL.

A very pleasing matrimonial event took place at St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday morning, the 20th ult., when Mr. J. L. Doyle, of Chatham, and Miss Annie O'Rourke, daughter of Wm. O'Rourke, Esq., of London Township, were united. Miss Kate O Rourke, sister of the bride, acred as bridesmaid and Mr. M. L. Doyle as groomsman. The ceremony was parformed by the Rev. Father Kennedy, assisted by the Rev. Father Kennedy, assisted by the Rev. Father Tiernan. After spending a few pleasant hours at the home of the bride's father, where they were made the recipients of a large number of costly presents, the happy couple left on the evening train for their home in Chatham, with the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their fature happiness and prosperity.

Archduke Rudolph, the Austrian Crown Prince, and heir apparent to the Austrian throne, died suddenly on the 30th. ult. There are various rumors regarding the cause of his death. The official report is that it is a case of suicide, while other rumors are to the effect that he was killed in a duel, others again assert that he was murdered. A very pleasing matrimonial event took place at St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednes day morning, the 30th ult., when Mr. J. L. Doyle, of Castham, and Miss Annie O'Rourke, daughter of Wm. O'Rourke, Eq., of London Township, were united. Miss Kate O'Rourke, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. M. L. Doyle as groomman. The caremany was per-

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

FATHER COOKE PRESENTED WITH A VERY VALUABLE GOLD WATCH BY HIS

YALUABLE GOLD WATCH BY HIS YALUABLE GOLD WATCH BY HIS FRIENDS IN ST. THOMAS.

To the Kev Father Cooke:

Rev. AND DEAR SIR.—Your many friends, feeling sincere sorrow at your departure from the city of St. Thomas, regret that the short period of time which elapsed from the time your intended departure was made known till your actual leaving took place rendered it impossible for them to personally meet you and make known to you the earnest and sincere respect in which you are held by the people of the parish of St. Thomas and by your other friends in this city, and to convey to you their feelings of sorrow and regret that you have been called to another field of duty.

You have since you first came to us, by your manly and earnest and Christian conduct, by your affability and gentleness of character, by your teaching and example, by your zeal and piety, and by the many manifestations of self-denial and disinterestedness you have shown while here, won for yourself the respect and admiration and esteem of all with whom you have in any way been associated, and also of all those who have heard of the good you have done. We also desire to zay thar although your stay with as has been

you have done. We also desire to say
that although your stay with us has been
short, yet it has been prolific of much good.
And the examples you and the zealous end
worthy paster of the Church of the Holy Angels here, the Rev. Father Fiannery, have shown us, of Christian conduct and have shown us, of Christian conduct and gentleness will, we assure you, be cher thed long by us, and you will always be remembered here with feelings of reverence and friendship for your humility, piety and Christian character.

Not desiring to simply convey to you in words alone our appreciation of your many sterling qualities, we beg of you, in the name of your many friends here, to accept this small tangible token of the gratitude and esteem, respect and rever

gratitude and esteem, respect and rever friends, and we devoutly pray that the Giver of all good will shower His choicest blessings upon you, both in your temporal welfare, and on your labor in that sacred work you have been called to follow. Signed on behalf of your many friends.

St. Thomas, Ont., 8th January, 1889 FATHER COOKE BETURNS HIS HEARTY THANKS TO HIS FRIENDS IN ST.

THOMAS.

The poet said: "the evil that men do the poet said: "the evil that men do with their bones." But the grateful people of St. Thomas buried the evil I did, and embalmed whatever little good I may have done.

The presentation of a very valuable gold watch, with a most appropriate device was unexpected, as I had many substantial tokens of your friendships and generosity at my departure.

at my departure.

Assuring you that every recollection of you is like Moses' vision of the promised land, and wishing that a union of all those affections and powers, by which life is perfected, ennobled, embellished and refined, may continue to unite our hearts to our Redeemer's loving heart,

I remain yours very truly, JOHN COOKE.

Quebec, Feb 3—Albani is the sole topic of conversation here, and yesterday the city was all en fee in her honor. Prime Minister Mercier entertained her at luncheon, and amongst those invited to meet her were the Mayor and all the Ministers and ex-Ministers of the Local Government Last highl all the snow shoe clubs of Quebec and Levis joined in a special demonstration in her honor, consit ug of a torchlight procession which escorted her from her hotel to the Parliament House and of a grand pyrotechnical display in front of the latter building, which she viewed from a balcony of the front facade, accompanied by the Mayor and members of the Government, and in which many thousands of people participated. Last night, long before the concert began, hundreds were unable to gain admission to the Academy of Music, and the sale of seats were stopped. Such was the enthusiasm at Albani's first appearance that for many minutes she could only acknowledge the warm and heartfelt greetings She was in splendid voice, and unhesitatingly responded to the numerous encores

Albani appears at the Grand Opera House this city on Friday evening, Feb. 15. The plan opens on Thursday morning. ALBANI AT QUEBEC.

VEGETABLES.—Foratoes per bag, 50 to 50; Dnions per bag, 65 to 75. PRODUCE.—Eggs, 13c to 15c; butter, best roll, 20c to §21c; large rolls, 18c; crocks, 18c; tub-dairy, 20; store packed firkin, 14c to 18c; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00 green wood 4.25 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; lard, No 1, 12c to 13c; No 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; hay,

4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; lärd, No 1, 12c to 13c; ton 20; to 11c 12†; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; hay. ton, 10 0.0 to 12 to 10.

MEATS.—Pork, 5.50 to 6.50; pork, by qr., 8 to 9; beef, by qr., 4 00 to 6.00; mutton, by qr., 7 to 9; beef, by qr., 4 00 to 6.00; mutton, by qr., 7 to 9; by carcass, 8 to 9; lamb, by qr., 9 to 10; veal, by qr., 6 to 7; veal, by carcass, 5 to 6.

POULTRY.—dressed)—Chickens, pr., 40 to 60c; ducks, pr., 70 to 90c; geese, each, 50 to 660c; geese, lb. 6e to 9c; turkeys, lb., 8c to 10c.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 28.00 to 50.00; live hogs, owt., 5.00 to 5.50; pigs, pr., 4.00 to 6.00; fat beeves, 2.50 to 4.00.

Montreal, Feb 7.—FLOUR. Receipts, 300 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet at generality unchanged rates. Grain and provisions unchanced. Stocks here this morning—Wheat, 471.89 bush.; corn, 37,477 bush.; oats, 36,955; barley, 53,615 bush.; rye, none; flour, 96,821; oatmeal, 479 bbls.

Toronto, Feb, 7.—WHEAT—Fall, No 2, 106 to 1.07; to dwinter, No. 2, 106 to 1.17; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 1.20 to 1.24; No 2, 1.17 to 1.18; No. 3, 1.13. Barley, No. 1, 58c to 59c; No 2, 55c to 56c; No 3, extra, 50 to 52; No. 3, 46c to 47c; peas, No. 2, 59t to 69; oats, No. 2, 31¢ to 35c; flour, extra, 4.50 to 4.60; strong bakers, 4.91 to 5.75.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

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For the relef and cure of the inflammation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything ease it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrin and hay fevor. Used in the initial singes of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrin and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

FIFS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvel-ouscures Treatise and 92.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases, Send to Dr. Kline, 291 Arch 8t. Phila. Pa.

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 7.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1.69 to 1.63; white, 1.69 to 1.63; spring, 1.69 to 1.63; spring, 1.69 to 1.63; spring, 1.69 to 1.63; spring, 1.69 to 1.65; buckwheat, cental, 1.09.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes per bag, 25 to 35; Onlions per bag, 65 to 75.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, 136 to 15c; butter, best

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases with the sent free to any address, and poor patients and the sent free to any address, and poor patients and the sent free to any address, and poor patients and the sent free to the sent free of charge from the remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past better years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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