112 DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT.

Beautiful Things.

esutiful faces are those that wear— marters livie if dark or fare— hole-souled honesty printed there

Beautiful eyes are those that show, Like crystal panes where hearth fires Beautiful thoughts that burn below. Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart like songs of birds, Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful bands are those that do Work that is earnest and brave and true, Moment by moment the long day through Beautiful feet are those that go On hindiy ministries to and fro— Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear Conscient burdens of homely care With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless - *-lent rivers of happiness, Whose hidden fountails but few may guess Beautiful tiwlight, at set of sun, Beautiful goal, with race well won, Beautiful rest, with work well done

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep, where brown leaves fail, where drifts lie ever worn out hands—oh beautiful sleep :

MR. O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

THE JOURNEY FROM CORK.

Great Demonstration.

SPEECHES BY MESSES. O'BRIEN AND

(From the Cork Herald of Tuesday) Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., arrived in the city on Monday morning from Mal-low en route from Midleton. A large growd, including the Mayor and several members of Parliament, had assembled at the Gianmire station, and as the distinguished gentleman was recognized a deatening cheer was raised, and was again and again repeated. A large crowd had assembled outside the Vic toria Hotel, and as the gallant gentleman alighted, a triumpbant shout was raised, and many rushed forward eager to clasp his hand. After a short delay at the hotel the party started for Summer-hill station, which was packed with an expectant crowd, and as Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandevilla entered the terminal Mr. Mandeville entered the terminus the people burst into a tremendous cheer. As Mr. O'Brien was borne off amidst the hoarse cheering of the crowd he exclaimed to some of his friends in a laughing tone that he would be returning in the evening, but with an escort of a couple of hundred

IRISH CAVALRY ESCORT. The Junction was reached at a quarter to twelve, and Mr. Win. O'Brien, Mr. Mandeville, and their friends, alighted. About one thousand stalwart horsemen were drawn up on the road towards Car rigtwohill, as were also an almost innumerable number of vehicles of all
descriptions. The appearance of Mr.
O'Brien was the signal for an outburst of
cheering which, being taken up by the
long array, was receased again and again. long array, was repeated again and again. After a short delay, and with an almost military precision, the vast concourse formed in procession, and with the horse men three deep in front, proceeded to Carrigtwohili. Along the route groups of country folk had gathered on the ditches. The men cheered loudly, and the women waved green emblem and poured forth hearty wishes of good When about a mile from Carrigt wohill the bands began to play "God sav Ireland," and the notes, being taken up by the processionists, swelled into a mighty chorus and created an impression which could not be easily forgotten. Over twenty clergymen were in the procession, and deputations and contingents were present from the remotest parts of were present from the remotest parts of the county. On arriving opposite the National League rooms, Mr. O'Brien's carriage halted, and the eager crowd pressed round, anxious to get a sight of the distinguished visitor. Across the wall of the League rooms was fixed a green banner, bearing the inacription, "Bravery lead on, and we will follow." green banner, bearing the inacr "Bravery, lead on, and we will for fter cheer rent the air, and when the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided the representatives of the different asso ciations and boards pressed forward and presented addresses

presented addresses.

MR. O'BRIEN'S REPLY.

Mr. O'Brien, who on rising in the carriage was received with great cheering, said—Fellow countrymen, I have barely time to utter a few words of thanks for the deluge of addresses pouring in on me. I do thank you from the bottom of my heart for this wonderful outpouring of affection from the people of the country around (cheers). It is the most for the three wretched months of imprithe cause of Ireland (loud cheers). spirit that animates the Irish race to day. Since I was a boy I have known a good deal of the inner working of the good deal of the inner working an irish cause, and have known many an hour of eleom. hour of hope and many an hour of gloom. but I have never in all my life known anything like the spirit that bounds and is bounding through the veins of the Irish people to day (great cheering).

NDERFUL SPIRIT. Notwithstanding the fearful winter that trust (cheers).

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO

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GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING,
AND SOCKS.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE TRADE.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE TRADE. all ranks (loud cheers) he has roused a spirit of recistance and of contempt for danger such as I confess, whenever I think of it, fills my heart with wonder and delight, for it surpasses anything I ever expected or hoped for (cheers). I am not speaking of the young men of Ireland alone. The young men, of course, are with us with all their glorious energies and with their lives (cheers), ready to go anywhere or do anything, but the wonder to us is that the old men are just as ready (cheers).

as ready (cheers).

IRREPRESSIBLE DEVOTION. I have met sedate men of business, most venerable ecclesiastics, and I find mothers and maidens, the gentlest and the best in all the world, I have found the best in all the world, I have found them willing and eager, not only to give us their prayers, but to take their share of the risks, blows, and indignities with which Mr. Balfour hopes to cow the spirit of the Irish people (cheers). When I find an Irish girl crying, "Three cheers for the Plan of Campaiga" (loud cheers), while the blood is streaming down her forehead from the blow of a crowbar— when I find a delicate and high born when I find a delicate and high born woman like Lady Anne Bluut taken by the throat by a brutal magistrate on the platform at Woodford, and when I find that woman just as ready to mount that platform again in the morning—I say that the Coercion Act was never framed, and the bullet never cut that can kill the cause that can command devotion like that (cheers), and it is because Bal-four knows it (groans) that is what para-lyzes him.

THE IRISH BACE AGAINST BALFOUR. THE IRISH BACE AGAINST BALFOUR.
That is why 200 branches of the National
League defy his proclamation with the
most perfect impunity, and that is why
he has not ventured to prosecute one
single man of the thousands of Irishmen
who for the past six weeks have spat on
his proclamation and have torn it in his
face. It is because he knows that the
whole Irish race are leagued against him. face. It is because he knows that the whole Irish race are leagued against him, and all that is bravest, noblest, and just in the Irish race, are joined together and are bound together in this struggle to one another, and to Ireland by a love as the nillar towers and as deep strong as the pillar towers and as deep as the holy well, (great cheers) I have no time to say more to you except what ever little troubles are before me. A Voice—You will get over them (cheers). Well, I think that the punishment that an Englishman like Mr. Wilfred Blunt has not shirked, the punishment that many a noble-hearted Irish girl has experienced before now without blanching, I don't suppose that that punishment is likely to break my heart.

THE WORD OF COMMAND. Proud I am to say it, that I have spent good many months and a good many years hard labour for the Irish cause (cheers), and I shall not grudge three more tor dear old Ireland, brave old Ireland (great cheering). You have obeyed the word of command to-day with the discipline of soldiers, and I ask you now to obey it again, and the word of command is that no man shall pass nearer to

MR DILLON'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's remarks there were loud calls for Mr. Dillon, who said-Men of Cork, I need hardly tell you that we are proud of the county of Cork, and of the men who live in it (cheers). Here you are to let the Government and the world know how much you care for Balfour and his pro Government of this country. My friend, Mr. O'Brien, is going to meet what is the only honour the English Government can confer upon any Irishman (hear, hear)to meet what every man in this crow would be proud to meet along with him word of command given you; for, believe me, that the greatest blow at the Tory Government is that we can show by our word that we can main. thirty or forty thousand bayonets the rnment have under their control When they undertake to cheers). maintain law and order they see what the result is. They have the experience of Mitchelstown (groans), but when the maintenance of law and order is left to the men whom the people trust, what is the result? (Cries of "Good result,") Neither life nor property is injured; an why? Because there is not a policeman within hearing. See how order is main tained here to day (cheers). What is the lesson which this day will teach to the nations of Europe? It is this, that so long as the constabulary keep away in peace and order and law (loud cheers); but when the policemen appear on wonderful sight my eyes have ever be the scene then will commence con-held in this or any other country, and it fusion, rain, and loss of life and property will be a compensation to me not merely (hear, hear, and cheers). We hope that for the three wretched months of imprisomment that are before me, but it will when the preservation of the law and of be a compensation for a long devotion to the lives and property of the Irish people I will be in the hands of men who feel it is more than mere compliment to people can trust (cheers). I promise mysel—t is a proof of the incorrigible you that when that day comes there will spirit that animates the Irish race to be no necessity for policemen trailing their rifles in places where Irishmen meet together, and we shall look to a free and entranchised people for the maintenance of their rights, and of law will show to the strangers who are here to day that you can maintain order, and that you will obey the men whom you

THE DEPARTURE.

The carriages bearing Mr O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville, with a few friends, then drove off amidsta scene of wild cheering. The vast crowds remained in the village, which was gaily decorated, patriotic emblems being displayed from many of the houses. The people were also addressed by Father Barry, P. P. Mr. Lane, M. P., and the Mayor, who advised them to preserve a peaceful demeanor. The band afterwards played some stir-ring Irish airs, and the village presented a scene of the utmost enthusiasm and good humour. The procession to Car-rigtwohill was headed by the Rev. Father Barry, P. P., and the Rev. Father Lynch, C. C.

GOING TO COURT. GOING TO COURT.

In Midleton there was a universal suspension of business, and the appearance of the town was the fullest testimony to the estimation in which Mr. O'Brien and his co-defendent, Mr. Mandeville, are held. Triumphal arches hung across the streets, laurels and evergreens adorned the exterior of many houses, while from the walls of many dwellings were suspended the portraits of Mr. Parnell and other political celebrities. The national colour was seen everywhere In the hats of the majority of the men were the green cards of the "suppressed" National League; others had green rosettes in their button holes, while the gentler sex showed their sympathies with the cause by wearing green favours.
The ovation that Mr. O'Brien received on entering the town was thrilling. He drove immediately to the courthouse, and as he passed along through the files of Highlanders drawn up with fixed bayonets he was loudly cheered by the people. For several hours the town kept filling with farmers, tradesmen, labourers, in fact all sections of the their customary avocations for the pur-pose of taking part in the demonstration.

When the case was called in court Mr. O Brien said—Your worship, would you allow me to make a short statement? His Honor-With pleasure, Mr. O'Brien.

His Honor—With pleasure, Mr. O Brien.
I'll be happy to hear you.
Mr. O'Brien—I am not represented here
by counsel, and I wish shortly to explain
why I am not. I had my counsel instructed to appear for me, and I was very
anxious to obtain the opinion of an old
established and coultable tribunal upon established and equitable tribunal upor to my mind, is a court of a very novel and despotic jurisdiction. I was very anxious to have an appeal from that court to one of the regular tribunals. Unforforced me to abandon that intention and reconsider my appeal. I trust that I will state what I have to say without any actimony for the course of action, because it is absolutely necessary for me to do so. It is well known that an English judge wrote that-

Mr. Carson- I don't want in anywise to interrupt Mr. O'Brien, but if this case goes n it must go on in the ordinary course. Mr. O'Brien—I am accustomed to be tripped up by this gentleman whenever I stand up to defend myself. It seems to me that the gentleman assumes the demeanour of one who treats tribunals under this Act as mere subordinates of

His Honour said that Mr. O'Brien could make any statement he wished atterwards. He came there with a perfectly upprejudiced mind to hear the case against Mr. O'Brien, and he would wish to hear it supported by evidence; opportunity of making a speech, particularly as he was not defended by coun-

Mr. O'Brien-I will, of course, accept your suggestion. I thought I would have spared the public time by explaining the eason I am unrepresented. I shall not nterfere in the case in any shape or form, except for the purpose of making

that statement. Mr. Carson then proceeded to state the case, and said with reference to the as which had fallen from Mr O'Brien-that he had always interrupted him when he attempted to speak, and that he had always acted as if he thought the courts before which he was pleading were under his supervision, or something of the kind-he need hardly say before a judge of the Recorder's eminence and independence that any such observation as that was one that he entirely repusay that, being pretty well accustomed to attacks of that kind in a certain class of cases before the courts, all he could say was that the attack which Mr. O'Brien was commencing to make, and commencing to make, and was apparently prepared to make, was it might be with regard to other proceed-

Mr. O'Brien-The attack came from

you, sir.

Mr. Carson then went into the case and after he had concluded his statement, His Lordship asked Mr. O'Brien if he

had anything to say ? Mr. O'Brien-I have no wish one way or the other; but, however, I should simply like to explain in a few sentences what I would like to say. Baron Bram well is, no doubt, a judicial personage of

great eminence The Recorder-I don't think he is a

Mr. O'Brien-I think I described him accurately as a judicial personage, I was about to say that he has thought proper to write a public letter in the Times newspaper, in which he undertook to sit in judgment upon and decide grounds of this appeal in most coarse and order (loud cheers). I have not the and flagrant language. Your worship, slightest doubt upon my mind that you in the exercise of a discretion which it is not my function to question, thought letter in the Times as one of the ablest suddenly rose from his seat, took his judges in this or any other country, and hat up, and strode away towards the summontd from the barrack, came up tire to their homes.

referred to it as the language of a judge whose dictum should become part of the common law. I am aware your worship has since publicly disclaimed that dic-

The Recorder—It was not a dictum. It was a deci-ion from the Court of Criminal Appeal, pronounced fourteen or fifteen years a₅o, upon an English case re-ferring to trades union in England. Everyone read it at the time, and I assure you I made no reference to any state ment which Baron Bramwell had made except to the decision of the court as to law on the subject, and I thought it necessary to do that in that case, which was

the case of an assault upon the police.

Mr. O'Brien—The decision was, sir, I
have no doubt, the decision of a court, but it was a decision pronounced by Baron Bramwell, whom you knew by name, and in your remarks panegyrised as a man every word of whose language you said men of common sense would look to.

His Honour-I certainly said that. Mr. O'Brien-I am aware that you explained that the particular language explained that the particular language you quoted was not a quotation from Baron Bramwell's letter in the Times in reference to this case. For my part I cannot discriminate between Baron Bramwell the judge to whom you referred in such terms of eulogy, and Baron Bramwell to my mind the indecent letter writer in the public newspapers. Bramwell to my mind the indecent letter writer in the public newspapers who pronounced judgment there in a criminal case. Under these circumstances, and from what I always heard of your great courtesy and personal character, I would be a hypocrite it I pretended to have the smallest ground for hope, whatever your personal wish might be in the matter, that I should have an unprejudiced hearing of the case which Baros Bramwell has spoken of. Under these circumstances, I consider I have said all I am called upon to say according to law, and I believe there is a higher ing to law, and I believe there is a highe ourt of appeal above than this. His Honor-Do you intend, then, with-

drawing your appeal?

Mr. O'Brien—I have stated the course I think necessary to defend my action in the mattar. You understand the

duty the law casts upon you.

His Honor-Well, then go on, Mr. Mr. Carson then handed in as evid nce the Dublin Gazette of July 23rd and of August 16th, containing the different proclamations. He also handed in the depositions of George Foley, who deposed to the use of certain words by Mr. O'Brien, and the depositions made by Sergeant Meagher, Mr. Gale, sub-sheriff, and Head-Constable O'Sullivan. The Recorder-You have closed your

O'Brien is about to produce any evid

Mr. O'Brien-No, sir; none whatever. I don't intend to trouble you with evid ence or otherwise. The Recorder—Shall I order any of the

witnesses up for cross examination?

Mr. O'Brien—I don't desire so.

The Recorder—Well, the Act of Par-liament makes these depositions evi-dence. It only remains for me, and I may say, nothing would gratify me more than that Mr. O'Brien was not guilty, or to know that it could not be proved against him. That would gratify me as much as anybody here. These depositions establish clearly, and beyond all question of doubt, that the words used by Mr. O'Brien were words clearly cal culated to incite the people to resist the there would be no case against Mr the superior courts. This is not made O'Brien. If there was he would have an offence 'under the Act. It is an offence under the common law, and I venture to say it is an offence against the code of every civilized country under the sun. I have not the slightest doubt of Mr. O'Brien's sincerity in the course he is pursuing, and that he is actuated by patriotic motives, but I have nothing to do with a man's motives, I have simply to ascertain what the law is, and if the evidence establishes plainly nd clearly that the law has been violated I am a mere machine to pronounce th entence of the court, nothing more O'Brien makes no defence, a no evidence to traverse the facts which these depositions prove. I make no comment upon the policy of the Act, or on the common law. It is altogether outside my province. It was the last consideration I had, with regard to that old case which I cited, and which had no reference in the world to the case of Mr. O'Brien. no evidence to traverse the facts which It was a case decided by one of the superior courts, and had reference to a state which did not exist at all in Ireland at the time. The object of that was to show how far trades unionism could go in a legal com bination to protect their interests, and also to lay down the consequences if they outstep that law. Baron Bramwell stated that offences of this kind were all offences at common law, as they are. The only thing with regard to the s under which the proceedings are taken, the only thing it does is to group into one section offences which are at this moment offences at common law, and punishable by a far greater penalty the magistrates are permitted to inflict The only thing it does is to change the mode of trial, to refer the trial of them to two magistrates appointed by the rown, and limiting the amount of shment. I have nothing to do but to say I am obliged to confirm the decision of Now we must go on the magistrates, with the other case. AN EXCITING STRUGGLE,

The second case was then proceeded with, and when it was going on Mr. O'Brien stood up to leave the courtuse, when he was seized and detained

by Inspector Creagh.

THE REAL LAWBREAKERS.

The following graphic description of the scene in the court is from the Daily News correspondent:—Mr. O'Brien

door. Like everyone else present I thought Mr. O'Brien merely intended to proceed to one of the retiring rooms.

A police officer, however—the court was full of policemen—barred Mr. O'Brien's way. "I am going out," said Mr. O Brien, firmly. Thereupon a number of policemen surrounded Mr. O'Brien to prevent him fees leaving the best of the said Mr. O'Brien to prevent him fees leaving the best of the said of th him from leaving the court. In the midst of the bubbub which instantly ensued Mr. W O'Brien, pale with indignation, but still maintaining his perfect self control, sprang upon the bench or low platform in front of the judge, and protested against the assault to which he had just been subjected in open court. "I appeal to you," he said, "to protect my rights. I have the right to go at the present moment where ever I please, for I am not under arrest, and cannot be until this case is fully disposed of and the warrant for my arrest is signed." That was the substance of what he said. The Recorder at first gave it as his opinion that Mr. O'Brien was at liberty to the course of the records. liberty to retire to one of the rooms, but not to leave the courthouse. Then the question was hotly argued between Mr. Harrington and Mr. Carson, the Crown Prosecutor, who clearly regarded him self as judge and prosecutor all in one. "We can have a warrant for his arrest ready in a few moments," exclaimed Mr. Carson in his tone of cool impudence, and it would be a farce to let him go.
I hold he should be arrested on the spot." Mr. Harrington, in pointing out the undoubted fact that no warrant had been issued for Mr. O'Brien's arrest, and been issued for Mr O'Brien's arrest, and that in fact it could not have been, referred to an episode in his own prison career, when he observed, "I had ten days' liberty granted to me before, in spite of my sentence, a constable dared place his hand on me." While all this argumentative warfare went on, Mr. O'Brien stood quiety in front of the judge, on the spot which I have alredy described, his face very pale, his arms folded, and in one hand a bunch of flowers, which some ladies present handed to him. The judge rose, "I consider," he said, "that as Mr. O'Brien is not under arrest he is at perfect liberty to leave the court." at perfect liberty to leave the court,"

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.
Rushing up to the front window which commands a view of the street I saw at a glance that we had just escaped a serious conflict. Beyond the long line of troops, Highlanders with fixed bayonets at one end, Hussars with drawn swords at the other, great crowds of people moved about quietly, utterly unconscious of what was going on in the Court house twenty yards away. It is my firm conviction, and the conviction, too, of the officials whom I have consulted on the subject, that if those great crowds of people had had the remotest notion that Mr. O Erien was at that very moment grapping with illegal brute force they would have thrown to the winds the magnificent discipline which they had observed throughout the day; they would have a heared the selice and the red that have charged the police and the soldiers, and that a massacre would have been the result.

A MAGISTRATE SUPERSEDES THE JUDIE Mc. O Brien, bowing to the judge, turned to go, but was stopped by Mc. Creagh, Constabulary Sub Inspector, and instant the courthouse became s scene of the wildest confusion. "I shall assert my rights," shouted Mr. O'Brien, "until you overpower me"—and he thrust his way by sheer force through the dense throng of constables around him, his friends, including Mr. John Mande ville, Dr. Tanner, Mr. T. Harrington, and they had acted that day, and he himselt others, accompanying him, or assisting him in his struggle with the police. A stout oldish man, brandishing a big stick, jumped up to the table in a state of furious excitement. "Stop that man," he roared out. "That man," meant he roared out. "That man," meant Mr. O'Brien, and the shouter was the resident magistrate, who has succeeded Plunkett Pasha. Here, then, was a singular development of the situation. This official, jumping up to quash the judge in his own court. The judge had said that Mr. O'Brien was entitled to leave the court for an interval if he wished. The castle official with the big stick and the police at his back declares "No, he is not." He supersedes the judge and becomes both judge and executioner on the spot. Why, asks the English reader in amazement, did not the judge order this official's arrest on the spot for contempt of court? indeed, but for the simple reason that in Ireland the Executive overrides the law. Ireland is governed by Pashas, and Pasha can at all times defy and rise superior to the laws which they are supposed administer. But I have not yet told the worst. This very official, who has snuffed out the judge in his own court, is none other than the same Captain Stokes who sentenced Mr. O'Brien at Mitchelstown, and against whose sentence Mr. O'Brien's appeal was made. In hot haste, and at the command of Mr. Stokes, the clerk there and then drew up a warrant for Mr. O'Brien's arrest d he was formally arrested in the little ante room above named, and while the struggle was still in progress, my lord the Recorder of the court still meekly submitting.

THE VIOLENCE OF THE POLICE. The reporter of the Cork Herald says-Police Inspector Creagh and other policemen, obeying the direction of Captain Stokes, laid hands on Mr. O'Brier, but he broke from them, and burst through two lines of policemen out into the porch. A number of his friends followed, and here a prolonged struggle took place. Some of the policemen seized O'Brien and dragged him violently about, while others of them stood round with their rifles. A few friends of Mr. O'Brien, however, penetrated through the line of police and succeeded in diminishing the violence of the constables who had collared him. The people behind pushed him out towards the door, and he would have got out but just at that instant

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1888.

By the time this issue of the Recons reachers our readers our first shipment of Almanacs will have strived. They will be mailed to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received. Send 25c in stamps or scrip. Address Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London Ont. London Ont.

and crushed their way into the porch, bear ing back the people inside. They managed to shut out the door, and placed their backs against it. Mr. O'Brien contheir backs against it. Mr. O'Brien continued mean while to struggle with his captors. Police Inspector Creagh seized Mr. O Brien by the throat. He dragged him about the passage, but though assisted by a number of other policemen, failed to drag him out of the porch. So violently was he handled by the policemen that all the buttons were torn out of his coat, his clothes were all disordered, and he was subjected to other indignities. and he was subjected to other indignities.

Mr. O'Brien struggled for the front door,
which was closed, and with the a sistance of his friends, who pushed from behind, he managed to force his way to the door, he managed to force his way to the door, but the pressure against it would not permit of its being opened. Mr. J.hn Dilion was violently pushed about by the policemen. Mr. Gilhooly was pounced upon by an ambitious subconstable, and threatened with arrest for the offence of standing by Savaral priests were by at the time. by. Several priests were by at the time. by. Several priests were by at the time.
Father Murphy, of Glenville, and Dr.
Reardon, of Cloyne, managed to save
Mr. O'Brien from much of the violence
of the policemen, who had jammed him
against the wall, and were roughly shoving against him with their rifles in front.
A policeman caught hold of Dr. Tanner.
The hop member demanded the name The hon member demanded the name of the fellow that had assaulted him.
Dr. Tanner applied to Mr. J. Penrose
Fitzgerald, a magistrate of the county.
Mr. Fitzgerald on asking the constable for his name was met with a blank refusal. The constable, however, said that he would humbly apologize, and on this Dr. Tanner said that the apology would satisfy him. After this Police-Inspector Creagh came out, and laying his hand on Mr. O'Brien's shoulder said, "Mr. O'Brien, you are my prisoner. I arrest you under this warrant." Mr. O'Brien demanded to be shown the warrant, and said he would now yield.

The announcement at balf-past one

that Mr. O'Brien's case had been decided against him came like a sudden shock on them, and almost immediately after it, when they learned that Mr. Mande-ville's case had been decided, the excitement became intense, and the intel-ligence that Mr. O'Brien had received rough treatment at the hands of police-officer Creagh wrought their feelings to the highest pitch. The crowd began to muster up in the direction of the Court-house, and seemed inclined, undeterred by the manifest foolbardiness of such course, to fall foul of the forces guard ing the temple of justice (1) The prudent measures of Mr. Lane, M. P., averted a collision that might have been attended with disastrous re-sults. By his exertions the people were induced to leave the vicinity of the Courthouse, and they proceeded towards Coppinger's bridge, at the other end of the town, where a meeting was held. Mr. Lane said that Mr. O'Brien desired returning home quietly, avoiding the town if possible. At twenty minutes to three the Highlanders in front of the Courthouse wheeled around and took possession of the space leading to the Cork road. Mr. O'Brien was then brought out, accompanied by a police-man, and placed in a covered carriage. Preceded by a number of cars bearing olice, and followed by a half troop Hussars, Mr. O'Brien was driven to Cork. Just before he there were standing near the n several Parliamentary representatives and some priests. Below them were the general public at some distance, and the sight of Mr. O'Brien in the act of removal instantly set them in motion. Thirty or forty, grasping blackthorns, made a rush towards him, but fortunately the majority of them were stopped by the members of Parliament and the priests, and what might have proved regrettable consequences were prevented. Mr. O'Brien was then removed, having in his hand the bouquets which Mrs. James Dunlea and Miss Newman had given him. At the request of Mr. Lane the military were

removed from the street shortly after the departure of Mr. O'Brien, and the town resumed its usual appearance. Mr. O Brien and Mr. Mandeville were then placed in a brougham. Two police officers sat with them, and a lo upon which sat about sixteen policemen. armed with rifles and revolvers, taking the lead, a squadron of Hussars formed up around all. The party started for Cork amid the cheers of the people Wherever a small body of assembled. Wherever a small body of people had assembled cheers were given for the popular prisoners, and when Cork was reached a large crowd, augmented every moment, followed the cavalcade, cheering vociferously. The head of the street leading to the jail was blocked by a number of constables mounted and on foot, and from their appearance one might conclude that they were prepared to strike hard if any incident gross which would call for their interference. Not the slightest disturbance took place, and the crowd returned to the city, and took up position in front of the Victoria Hotel, from one of the windows of which they

come such delay was constantly harrassing the mind of the devoted prelate. At last they arrived at Fort Carlton.

Beyond this point the hired half breeds were unwilling to proceed. The bishop had to engage other conductors, and to purchase oxen and waggons at exorbitant

of Lake la Biche. Though tempted strongly to protract his delay, and partake

of the rest he and his party so much needed, in a spot that had so many attrac

tions for him, yet he determined to push forward upon his Journey without further tarrying. He did not forget that he had eight hundred miles still before him, and

eight hundred miles still before him, and that he was entering upon the most

daugerous and difficult part of his journey Oxen and waggons are now left benind.

barque is purchased, and a captain and a crew of rowers are, after much trouble.

engaged. Fathers Collignon and Tadet

Many years ago the present Bishop of

Charlottetown was parish priest of Tignish, an Acadian settlement in the western part

of Prince Edward Island. His mission comprised a large district which is now

divided into many parishes. One of these

the Indian reserve known as Lennox

Island-was often visited by Father Mc

inttle reliow, who, terribly alraid of the coming chastisement, fled to the priest for protection. Father McIntyre opened his cassock and wrapped it around the trembling baby, while he gently reproved the mother for her extreme harshness, saying that she must forgive her son who would be good harsefarth.

be good henceforth.
"And how do I know he'll be good,

Father?" asked the woman.
"I'll answer for him," said the priest.
"I'll go security that he will be good."

And so the little boy was reprieved, and Father Mclatyre thought no more of the

Many years after, when he was pay in

his first pastoral visit to Lennox Island as Bishop of the diocese, a procession in his honor came to meet him at the shore.

From the ranks stepped a tall, handsome young man, who, doing homege to his chief pastor, said smilingly that he had

come to relieve His Lordship of his bond, and, upon the Bishop wonderingly asking what he meant, recalled the incident of the threatened whipping, and said that he was the baby boy for whom His Lordship

had gone security so many years before, naively remarking that he had been good

Upon the weather is accepted by some as resl, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Patnam's Painless Corn

Extractor removes the most painful corns

by substitutes and imitations. Get "Pat-

PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURN in

matter.

Pray for the Dead.

Pray for thy dead, thy parted ones, Oh! gentle Chris'i'an heart! So shalt thou in love's boilest work Fundi thy bles-ed part. Pray for the great, the low of earth, The wealthy and the poor; For all slike have 'inned, and all Sin's penalty endure. For all alike have sinned, and all Bin's penalty endure. Pray for the soul, the eager soul, That sees with longing eyes, Half oped, that it may enter in The gates of Paradise; And pray for those poor suffering souls That all too surely know, If ransomed not by pitying prayers, Theirs are long years of wos. The soul that unto justice was The soul that unto justice was The soul its fairs friends think not of, Oh! do not then forget. For every soul thy prayers and alms shall entrance win to heaven, Know, unto thee, by Mary's hand, sweet guerdon will be given.

OBLATES OF MARY.

IN THE BLEAK NORTHWEST WITH THE SAVAGES.

In 1874 Father Petitot arrived in France, the object of his return to Europe being to make arrangements for the publishing of his Dictionaries of the the publishing of his Dictionaries of the Deni and E-quimaux languages. His arrival in Paris was the occasion of a very laudatory article in the Journal Official, from which we quote the following ex-

from which we quote the following extracts:

"The northern regions of America, especially those districts that lie between Hudson Bay and the former possessions of Russia in America, were hitherto little known to geographical science. This deficiency has now been supplied by Father Petitot, a French Missionary of the society of the Oblates of Mary, who has executed, with his own hand, a map of the Basin of the Mackensie River, and of the Great Slave Lake, and the Great Bear Lake. This map, which is on a large scale, has been presented by its author to the Geographical Society of Paris, and is now one of the most precious treasures of the archives of that institution.

"The Geographical Society cannot fail to encourage the zeal of those missionto encourage the zeal of those mission-aries who turn to such profitable account, for the interests of science, those moments of leisure left to them by the works of their apostleship. Through their means we obtain a knowledge of divers remote countries, which we could not acquire through any other channel."
The Secretary of the Societe Savante,

Monsieur Blanchard, introduces thus the name of Father Petitot in the report which he read at the annual meeting of that Spciety in 1874:—
"Our committee is always ready to

recognize the services rendered to science by the explorers of distant lands; therefore it does not hesitate at once to acknowledge the deep interest it takes on widely extended travels, learned researches and observations of a missionresearches and observations of a mission-ary of the Arctic regions of America. Father Peti of passed thirteen years among the Indians who live in the regions bordering the shores of the Arctic ocean. Ten times he had travelled through the long valley of the Mackenzie, from Fort Good Hope to the Great Slave Lake; seven times he has visited the Great Bear Lake and the surrounding arid steppes. He traversed on foot the distance between the lower Mackenzie and Fort Simpson. Through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains he reached the north of Alaska. He journeyed through regions that have no name in geography to the lake of the Esquimaux, and thence to the Arctic ocean. During the time that he spent in the company of wild savage Indians, he carried on to completion great literary undertakings. To him is our society indebted for his meteonim is our society indepted for his meteo-rological observations, for his notes upon the manners and characters of the peo-ples he visited, and for an essay on the geological constitution of the countries extending from the 54th degree of lati-

Shortly after the arrival of Father Shortly after the arrival of Father Petitot in Paris, he received an invitation from a former college Confrere, Father Boudre, the Superior of the Oblates at Nancy, to visit that city. This circumstance, as we shall see, became the providential means of furnishing him with

vidential means of furnishing him with an opportunity of rendering an important public service to the cause of religion and true science. At the time of his visit to Nancy, the beautiful capital of Lorraine was astir making preparations for a Congress of Savans that was then about to assemble in that city.

The object of the Congress was to discuss the history and ethnography of the indigenous races of America, of the period before the arrival in the new world of Ohristopher Columbus. The congress was of an international character. It was Obristopher Columbus. The congress was of an international character. It was held in the Salle des Cerfs of the Ducal Palace, and was presided over by the Baron Guerrier Dumast. A great number of learned men from different countries were present. Father Petitot took his place modestly in the midst of the crowd that occupied the centre of the great hall, but on his presence becoming known to some leading members of congress, he was politely invited to occupy a place on the politely invited to occupy a place on the platform. Several speakers addressed the congress, either to set forth their own congress, either to set forth their own theories, or to read papers entrusted to them by absent members. As the pro-ceedings progressed, it became painfully evident to Father Petitot that the leading object of the greater number of those who had spoken, or who had sent in papers, was to throw discredit upon Revelation and Bible history. This they sought to do by attempting to prove that the indig-enous races of America were of American origin, and consequently were not of Asiatle origin, and consequently were not descen-ded from Adam, but were autochthons of the American continent. At last a Monsieur Rosny, professor of the Japanese language, put himself forward as the inguage, put himself forward as the language, put himself forward as the champion of this infidel theory. He based his arguments on the authority of Voltaire. He attempted to show that the tribes of North America were a race apart, that had no brotherhood of origin with any other portion of the human family, any other portion of the human family, being autochthons of America. He continued at considerable length to advocate these false views. At the conclusion of his discourse, cries were raised by certain per-ons in the assembly, demanding that the congress should decide the question at once, in a sense favorable to M. Rosny's views, and thus openly declare itself

against the Christian doctrine of the unity of the origin of the human race. The Catholics present, who formed the majerity of the assembly, were indignant at finding themselves lared into a false position, under the name of science. It was evident to them that in the heart of the congress, a conspiracy of freethinkers and infidels were actively at work. Father Grouard, who had remained in the centre of the hallswhen Father Petitot took his place on the platform, thus describes his own impression on the occasion:

"Assuredly, I said to myself, we are in the midst of a gathering of freethinkers, who have come here with their weapons of assault well prepared to give battle to Catholic doctrine. They had the tracing of the programme and the selecting of the ground of combat, and nobody had come hither prepared to engage in contest with them"

hither prepared to engage in contest with them."

When Father Grouard was turning over these discouraging thoughts in his mind he forgot the presence of his colleague, Father Petitot. The latter, when he heard the fundamental principles of Christianity openly assailed on that occasion, especially as the assault was given on a ground with which he had reason to be familiar, felt it to be his duty openly to confute the aggressions made in his presence, upon religion and true science. Advancing to the front of the platform, he asked to be allowed to speak. The favor being granted he then said: "I beg of the assembly not to conclude rashly, and without any real proof, that the American tribes were autochthons. I did not come here to-day prepared to enter upon this discussion; but give me until to morrow; and I will return, with your permission, armed with the proofs of those truths which I am willing to defend."

M. Roshy turned pale with excitement at meeting, unexpectedly, when he thought he had secured his victory, an adversary whom he instinctively felt be had too rauch reason to dread. "The Father," he exclaimed, "wishes for war, therefore let there be war."

On Father Petitot presenting himself the next day before the assembly, he was received with loud applause by the vast crowd that had collected within the great Ducal hall. Public sympathy had, in the meantime, been gained to him, when it

crowd that had collected within the great Ducal hall. Public sympathy had, in the meantime, been gained to him, when it became known that he had spent thirteen years amongst those tribes whose history and ethnography formed a great feature in the discussion which was being carried on, and that he possessed their languages so thoroughly, as to be able to compose grammars and dictionaries of them During two days, for considerable periods at a time, Father Petitot held the assembly spell bound by hissimple, convincing, and learned oratory. He drev, from his vast spell bound by his simple, convincing, and learned cratory. He drev, from his vast experience and intimate knowledge of the tribes of North America, proofs which established to demonstration their Asiatic origin. He showed clearly how their lan guage, their customs, their traditions, their religious observations, their war instruments, proved their relationship to the nations of the East.

A perfect ovation awaited Father Petitot's final discourse at the Congress. The

tot's final discourse at the Congress. The instruction and secular education will be President of the Assembly, who had been imparted, should be established in every no party to the manœ ivres of the free-thinkers, highly praised the science and talent that were united in the person of the humble missionary. And some other leading members of the Congress, who seemed at first partly inclined to side with seemed at first party incended to such with the free-thinkers, came forward, when Father Petitot ceased speaking, to disavow all sympathy with the unbelieving party in the assembly, and to make open declaration of their Christian faith and sentiments.

The plans cleverly laid by the Volarian party at the Congress, were thus com-pletely disconcerted, and the cause of true faith and true science nobly vindica-

trace faith and true science nobly vindicated.

The attractions of his native country, the charms of home life in a land like France, the private and public esteem, of which he received such marked proofs since his return to that country—all falled to wean Father Petitot's affections from the sphere of duties, which obedience and choice bal assigned to him amongst the red men of the Polar regions. The object which brought him to Europe being

which brought him to Europe being accomplished, he returned to his post. In his last communication, dated the 1st January, 1878, he gives an interesting account of his labors at Fort Macpherson, among the Esquimaux "They follow my instructions," he says, "most attentively, and literally besiege me day and night. Their former prejudices with regard to the priest have passed away, and now they manifest a confidence towards me which they would not have ventured formerly to do." He speaks in this communication to do." He speaks in this communication of the frightful sufferings, from want of food, of the Indians of the Mackenzie and Great Bear Lake districts, during the winter of 1877. The deer, from some cause, disappeared from the woods, and no trace of them could be discovered. Gluttons and wolves, black, white and grey, came forth in great numbers from the steppes and forests, and prowled about day and night, attacking, without any fear, men and dogs in their ravenous

hunger. Leaving things in this sad condition at Good Hope, Father Petitot expected to find matters better at Fort Norman, After fort be found eaving things in this sad condition at

find matters better at Fort Normau. After ten days' journeying on foot, he found that fort forsaken by the company's agents. They had all left at the beginning of winter, owing to the supply of food having run short there.

They apent that season on the borders of the Great Bear Luke, living on what fish they could catch in the lake. "I was reduced to the state of a skeleton," writes Father Petitot, "when I reached Fort Norman. I suffered also from inflammation of my chest and throat, and a painful tion of my chest and throat, and a painful abscess on my lower lip." Greatwas his dis-appointment when he found the fort abanappointment when he found the fort abandoned. His stock of provisions was exhausted, and nothing was to be had at Fort Norman, where he expected to find an abundant supply for all his wants. Fortunately an agent of the company arrived at the fort to spend a day on some temporary mission. He kindly gave temporary mission. He kindly gave Father Petitot a portion of his own rations, otherwise the latter might have perlshed of hunger on that trying occa-

while Father Petitot was at Fort Morman, a band of Indians, very few of whom were Christians, came from the Rocky Mountains in search of new hunting fields, and to escape the famine which was threat

eating their own districts. A young man of this tribe was accompanied by his two sisters and a little boy, his nephew. The oldest of these children were under nine years of age. They were cruelly abandoned on the lonely steppes by their inhuman relatives, and their little bodies were found frozen shortly afterwards, with marks of intenses suffering in their emac'ated faces. This news afflicted the good father very much, but he was consoled to learn that these children had been baptized.

We bring Father Petitot's labours down to a recent date, to show that at this hour the hardships and suff-rings of the Oblate Musionaries, in the bleak regions of the Mackenzie, demand still the exercise of heroic z-al and devotedness Father Grouard, who had been Father Petitot's companion in coming to Europe, utilized the period of his stay in France, backers and a series to a contraction of with which, owing to an extinction of voice from which he was suffering, was profrom which he was suffering, was pro-longed for a year and six months, by applying himself to learn some mechanical arts which would be of use to him after wards in his missions. He applied him-self especially to the learning of printing, of which art he became a perfect matter. He knowledge of this important branch of the useful arts will serve him afterwards as a powerful means of promoting the civilization of the tribes that he will have to evangelize. Shortly after Father Petitot took his departure, Father Grouard also left France for his distant missions by the banks of the Mackenzie.

of Notre Dame des Victories stands upon its shores. This is the ordinary residence of Monseigneur Faraud, Vicar-Apostolic of the Mackenzie district. This zealous prelate was overjoyed at the arrival of Monseigneur Clut, his coadjutor. He examined carefully the well chosen stock of supplies, which the latter was conveying northwards, and approved highly of the judgment and forethought with which they had been selected. Some few days were spent by M.nseigneur Clut and his travelling companions in the society of Bishop Farand and the Oblate Missionaries of Lake la Biche. Though tempted

Grouard also left France for his distant missions by the banks of the Mackenzie.

In seeking to promote the spread of civilization among the Indian tribes which they evangelize, the Oblate Missionsries are but acting in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the instructions given them by Monseigneur de Mizsion, and inserted by him in their code of rules. From this code of printed instructions for Fathers employed in pagan countries, we extract the following passages:

"It should not be considered as something foreign to the spirit of our ministry, to labour in forming the nomad tribes of the woods and prairies to habits of civilized life. On the contrary, the members of our society should look upon the civilization of those tribes as a powerful adjunct to their missionary work, and as a means of rendering their ministry more fruitful of solid good. Therefore they will use all their influence to withdraw such tibes from their nomad life, and to induce them to choose some place of settlement, there to hulld fixed rasidences, and to become to choose some place of settlement, there to build fixed residences, and to become tillers of the soil, or to devote themseives to some other industry of civil zed life Superiors of our society should seek to develope in young subjects destined to be employed in our foreign missions, such personal aptitudes as each one may possess, which afterwards might be available in promoting some branch of civilization in those pagan lands, in which they would have to exercise their ministry. Superiors should select also lay brothers who are skilled in the mechanical arts to becom the auxiliaries of the Fathers in the work of instructing and civilizing the wander

ing tribes of those parts.

A good school, in which solid religious The missionaries should en deavor to promote not only the spinitual but also the temporal well-being of the tribes. They should foster peace and charity between tribe and tribe, and between all members of the same tribe tween all members of the same ribe. They should endeavor to form them to habits of thrift and industry, and to a prudent laying by of savings for future wants. They should never become them selves the chiefs of tribes. They will not interfere with the freedom of each tribe to choose its own chief, further than by encouraging and advising them to give their suffrages to a worthy candidate, who would be likely to govern according to the laws of religion and justice, and to promote the temporal welfare of the

and perilous journey, carefully to consider, is that which concerns the food supply. Many precious lives have been forfeited, owing to oversight upon this point. One of the chief sources of anxiety on the part of the superiors of the missionaries of the Mackenzie districts, is the difficulty of keeping the Fathers and Brothers under their charge supplied with the common necessaries of existence. Many of the most needed requisities of life have to be conveyed over distances of two and sometimes three thousand miles, through dense forests and roadless prairies, or audist the rapids and dangerous reefs of mighty

neur Clut, the coadjutor bishop of Mon seigneur Faraud, undertook the charitable but trying task of conveying to the far north the annual supplies destined for the different missionary posts of the Macken zie districts, and also for the community

of the Sisters of Charity and their orphans, at Providence.

We insert the narrative of this charitable expedition, not because it contains anything very exceptional in the way of missionary hardship or adventure, but because it will furnish our readers with the means of forming a proper estimate of the difficulties under which the necessary food supplies are provided for the distant missions of which we are treating.

On the 5th of May, Monseigneur Cut left Montreal, accompanied by Fathers Roure, Ladet and Lecorre, and by Brothers Regnier and Pourtier, and on the 24th started from St. Cloud, on a journey of seventy six days in the wild and boundless prairie. After twenty five days' travel-ling they reached St. Boniface, where they ling they reached St. Boniface, where they were hospitably entertained by Monseigneur Tache. On the 22nd of June they took their departure from St. Boniface, and recentered the wilderness. Fifty-one days of prairie travelling lay still before them ere they could reach the banks of the first treat river on where waters they are they great river, on whose waters they were to embark. In the stead of the frail sledge drawn by four dogs, the usual accompaniment and requisite of missionary journeys, a caravan of several heavily laden wag gons, drawn by oxen, and conducted by half breeds, constituted their travelling equipage. Bishop Clut felt deeply the worms in children or adults.

A DREADFUL OUTRAGE RECALLED.

SATH OF FATHER BAPST, S. J., WHO WAS TARRED AND FEATHERED IN MAINE.

responsibility which was attached to the task he had undertaken. He had before his mind the waste of those hard-working missionaries, of those devoted nuns, and of their orphans, to whom he was conveying supplies. He felt at the time their lives to be as it were in his hand. 'I through any want of foresight on his part, some considerable portion of these most needed supplies were to perish, or some serious delay were to occur in their transport, he would consider himself greatly culpable. The brief summer of the Rad River regions set in with fierce heats, bringing with it deluging rains and clouds of mo-quitoes, that were to be the tormentors of the travellers by day and night. Salt provisions, without any variety, were there only food, and they have no other drink to appease their thirst during their jurney, but muddy or blackish water. But what caused most annoyance to the good bishop was the apathy and larines of the half breeds, who were conducting the oxen. Serious difficulties were ahead, which could be surmounted only by the journey being expeditiously performed; certain rivers which they had to embark upon were navigable only at special times. If these were not availed of, a whole year's delay might occur in the transport of articles of heavy bulk. The apprehension of some such delay was constantly harrassing the mind of the devoted prelate. At last TARBED AND FEATHERED IN MAINE.

The news of the death of the famous Jault, Father John Bapet, at Baltimore, Mi, op November 4, cannot be said to have awakened regret in the ordinary sense of the word. The friends and admirers of this valiant confessor of the Faith were rather moved to rejoice that the clouds which overshadowed the last years of his life on earth have been lifted, and that he has entered into the joy of the Lord whom he served so long and loyally.

Father John Bapst was born in La Roche, in the Catholic Canton of Friburg, Switserland, in 1815, and educated by the J-suits. He became a J-suit himself in 1835, and labored in his native land till 1848 when Governmental oppression of the Catholic Cantons obliged the J-suits to send many of their missionaries abroad. Father Bapst, who had a great aversion to the foreign missions, was among the first ordered to America. "Stationed at Oldtown, on the Ponobacot, Me.," says John Gilmary Shea in his "History of the Catholic Missions," he devoted himself to the study of the Abnaki, and ministered to the Indians for two years. Here he established habits of temperance, reconciled party feuds, attended his flock in the trying time of the cholera, and endeavored to secure the tribe the benefits of Christian edu the cholers, and endeavored to secure the tribe the benefits of Christian edu cation. Government, however, thwarted his designs and depriving the Penob scots of a priest, drove many as volun-tary exiles to Canada." had to engage other conductors, and to purchase oxen and waggons at exorbitant prices, otherwise he would have had to leave all that he possessed upon the way, and thus deprive the poor missions of the north of their needed annual supplies.

On the 8th of August the waters of the beautiful Lake la Biche were seen in the distance. The flourishing missionary post of Notre Dame des Victories stands upon its shores. This is the ordinary residence.

fary exiles to Canada."

Father Bapst was then placed in pastoral charge of St. Michael's Church, Bangor, Me., and several outlying missions among them Ellsworth, were also under his care. It was at Ellsworth that Father Bapst fell a victim—a martyr almost—to the fury of the Knownothings, who in the name of American liberty were persecuting their Catholic fellow-citizens for refusing to have their chil-dren taught Protestant doctrines in the dren taught Protestant doctrines in the schools which they were helping to support. Were it not for the survival of a few anti Catholic cranks of the type of Justin D. Falton, it would be difficult for Catholics of the present generation to credit, much less comprehend, the spirit which prevailed sgainst their predecessors in many sections of New England, and the calumnies against their faith and practice which were devoutly accepted even by intelligent and fairly accepted even by intelligent and fairly

educated Protestants.

Let us briefly recapitulate the disgraceful story. In November, 1853, the School Committee of Ellsworth, Moses R. Paislfer, John D. Richard and Seth Tisdale, ordered the school-teachers to turn out of the schools every Catholic child who refused to read the Protestant version of the Bible. The Catholics then petitioned the committee to permit the Catholic version of the Bible, or otherengaged. Fathers Collignon and Tadet remain at Notre Dams des Victoires, but in their stead a Sister of Charity and a little orphan girl, who are on their way to their community at Providence, join Monseigneur Clut's travelling party. On the 25th of August they embark on Lake la Biche.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A TREASURED WORD.

Many years ago the present Bishop of Charlottetown was parish priest of Tomish.

Communitee, after pouring out a torrent communitee, after pouring out a torrent committee, after pouring out a torrent of filthy calumnies, asserting: "We are determined to Protestantize the Catholic children. They shall read the Protestant Bible or be dismissed from the schools, and should we find them loafing around the wharves we will clap them into jail." Next day Messrs. Tisdale and Richards went to the school where most of the Catholic children attended, and

Intyre, who offered Mass in the little chapel of St. Anne, and, in default of a presbytery, lodged in the home of the Mic-Mac chief, Peter Francis, who was in of the Catholic children attended, and forthwith expelled all who refused to read the Protestant Bible.

The Catholics then opened a school of their own, and, to try the constitutionality of the proceedings of the School Committee, a suit was begun by Lawrence Benahoe, the father of one of the expelled children.

Then the persecution of the Catholics began in earnest. The chapel was

ture and ornaments demolished, and an attempt — fortunately frustrated — was made to burn it down. The priest's house was also attacked and the windows broken; and the Catholic schoolhouse suffered a similar experience. The Irish residents and their children could not appear in the streets without being grossly insulted. All the time, some short sighted Protestant ministers on Sundays, and the Elisworth Herald, under the editorship of William H. Chaney, on week days, were urging on the Know. nothings, by calumniating the Church.
The Hsrald made direct personal attacks
on Father Bapst. The excitement culminated in a town meeting on July 8, 1854, in which it was re-solved that if the priest again visited the town he should be tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail. Two months later he came, on Saturday, Oct. 14, to officiate next day. True to their cowardly resolution, the Knownothings, to the number of 50 or more, carefully masked, attacked the house of Mr. Kent, where Fr. Bapst was, dragged him from the celler where his host had hidden him, stripped, and coated him with tar and feathers, using all the while the vilest blasphemies and indecencies of language, and then rode him on a rail to a ship yard half a mile distant, Hence, the priest made his way back to the house of Mr. Kent after having been exposed to a furious storm for two hours. some of the mob, indeed, had clamore to hang him; but their leader, probably fearful of consequences, had dissuaded

no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon Father Bapst was a man of delicate constitution, but, in spite of his pain and exhaustion, he refused all nourishment until after he had celebrated Mass for regions of country where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, his people the next day. His only reference to the terrible torture he had should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic passed through was to command his people to refrain from retaliation. A Protestant citizen of Ellsworth, Mr. Jarves, sheltered Father Bapat the folmalady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the mar-

pages of Miss Tincker's celebrated tale, "The House of Yorke," where the persecution of Father Bapst (called Father Rule in the story) and the faithful Catholics of Ellsworth is faithfully and dramatically toid.

The citizens of Bangor, where Father Bapst resided, loudly denounced the miscreants who had so dishonored the American name. They presented him with a watch and a pure (he had been despoiled of his on the night of the outrage), and sought to bring his assailants

despoiled of his on the night of the outrage), and sought to bring his assailants to justice. The watch was a gold one. It is contrary to the rule of the Jesuits to wear gold. But the General of the Order dispensed Father Bapat from this rule, and he carried the gold watch as long as he lived. His assailants escaped unpunished. One public meeting justified, as another had suggested, the act. The grand jury refused to indict the offenders, although twelve or fifteen of them had been arrested and identified. On July 2, 1860, Father Bapst was them had been arrested and identified.
On July 2, 1860, Father Bapst was appointed rector of the Church of the Inmaculate Conception and president of Boston College. He held these offices for the unusually long period of nine years. His great work was the liquidation of the immense debt which rested upon the church and college when he was head. church and college when he was placed in charge. In this work he was mater-ially assisted by the Rev. Robert Fulton, S J, who afterwards succeeded him in office. Father Bapat had for his assistance in the temporal affairs of the church a sort of council composed of about 20 prominent and energetic members of the parish. Under their direction were cetter up these forces. tion were gotten up those famous fairs, well remembered by our people, at which tens of thousands of dollars were cleared. One, indeed, cleared the en-ormous sum of \$38,000, which was fur-

ormous sum of \$38,000, which was further sugmented by a gift of \$20,000 from the generous Andrew Carney.

Fatuer Bapst's zeat for the religious instruction of children and young people had but increased with years, and the work of the sodalities and Sundayschool of which the people of the Immaculate Conception are so justly proud, received a tremendous impulse under his administration.

From 1870 till 1873 inclusive. Father Bapst was Superior of the New York and Canada Province of the Jesuits. This was before the readjustment of the territorial divisions of the Order, which led to the formation of the New York led to the formation of the New York and Maryland Province. After a brief sojourn at Boston Col-

lege, Father Bapst was appointed rector of St. Joseph's Church, Providence, which position he held for several years. Here, Father Bapst's official life ended.

After another short stay in Boston, he resided thenceforward in one or the other of the Baltimore houses. About six years ago, his mind failed. His hallucination took a painful form. He was always in Ellsworth living over the scenes of that dreadful night, now starting up in horror, declaring his pursuers were upon him, sgain calling on his friends to save him; again, entreating his people in Christ's name to forgive their persecutors. Every effort was made to restore the illustrious sufferer to his reason, but save for occasional intervals, the gloom deepened till his death. Father Bapst was personally one of the

most attractive of men. Slight in build, of refined, benignant, and intellectual countenance, his friends were often struck by a singular resemblance of feature and expression between him and Ralph Waldo

His dominant spiritual characteristics were his faith—childlike, unquestioning, absolute—and his profound reverence for the authority of the Church. Indeed, it is said that he never preached a sermon without making some reference to Christ's commission to the Apostles. While not possessed of the oratorical graces which win us in some preachers, his earnestness gave to his simplest instruction a sweet gave to his simplest instruction a sweet and persuasive charm to which the heart yielded. The most arrant materialist would yield admiring tribute to the purity, singleness of purpose, sweetness and spirituality of this perfect priest. In social intercourse, he was bright and getfulness of self was remarkable even in a religious. One who was his friend for l'y years, and in familiar and almost every day intercourse with him, declares that in all that time he never alluded to his per-secution in Ellsworth. He inspired love which stimulated and uplifted, and reverence without fear. May he rest in peace

How a Monk baved His Goods.

Favored by the lawlessness which prevailed during the reign of Edward II., robbers riding about in troops were numerous. One of the most noted was Sir Gosseline Denville of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, a knight of old lineage and of considerable property inherited from his father. Having run through his patrimony by riotous living, he and his brother Robert took to public robbery, sparing neither rich nor poor, so that in a little time they became the dread and terror of time they became the dread and terror of all travelers in the North of Eugland. Their boldness was such that other robbers all travelers in the North of Eagland. Their boldness was such that other robbers when they were in any danger flew to them for succor and protection. The band, therefore, soon became almost formidable enough to bid defiance to the posse comitatus of any sheriff Near Darlington they robbed two cardinals who came to England for the purpose of arranging a peace between the kingdoms of Scotland and Eugland. They broke open houses in the daytime, taking what money and plate they found, and killing any one who opposed them. Monasteries and nunneries did not escape their outrages, and they stripped the altars in saveral churches of their plate. On one occasion, Sir Gasseline and his gang robbed a Dominican monk named Bernard Sympson, and then, for pastime, forced him to climb a tree and preach a sermon, in which he succeeded so well that they gave him his liberty and returned him the property of which he had been robbed.

Universal Approbation.

Jarves, sheltered Father Bapst the following night, offering to protect him with his life, it need be.

We have briefly recalled the main facts of a story which the older readers of the Pilot will remember reading in detail in of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Bardock Blood Bitters, as an unequalled remedy for cronte diseases are reading in detail in of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Bardock Blood Bitters, as an unequalled remedy for cronte diseases. its columns long ago. Post of our blood. Its popularity increases with its younger Catholics know it best from the years of trial.

BISHOP MACDONELL.

By W. J. Macdonell, Toronto Reprinted, by consent, from the Weekly Cat

As has been already stated, the posief the Church in Lower Canada at
close of the last and beginning of
present century, was, to say the least,
peculiar. A brief historical sketch
give our readers a crude idea of the
lations existing between Church and 8
in the days of their grandfathers,
ruling nowers attranuously endeavo in the days of their grandfathers, ruling powers strenuously endeavo to enforce the R-yal supremacy, they fused to the B-shop of Quebec his pi title, borne as it had been by his pi essors for more than one hundred y
As the parish priests died out it
intended to replace them by Prote
ministers, in short, to make the Chu mere State machine. So sure were gentlemen of success that a project letters patent, drawn up during th ministration of Governor Craig, cont. the following words:
"By these presents We cons

and nominate—Our ecclesiasticale intendent for the affairs of Our C of Rome, in Our Province of Lower ada, and we authorize the said and his successors to exercise spi and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in said Province, according to law, at have given and accorded to Out ecclesiastical superintendent full) and entire authority to confer the of Deacon and Priest, to institute himself or his delegate the Priest Deacons that We shall present nominate to benefices in the Prowith charge of souls."

with charge of souls."

Strange as it may appear, the Government, though not too kind clined towards its own Catholic su was disposed to take a more libera of colonial affairs. Lord Castle though very inimical to the Coelergy of Ireland, believed it his d follow a more conciliatory policy regard to the clergy of Canada. menting upon the Royal Suprem against, foreign jurisdiction, he "The Bishop of Quebec is not a for his clergy are not foreigners, he head of a religion which may be exercised under the faith of Parl and he may claim tithes and cus dues and exercise all accustomed over Catholics. It would seem, fore, a very delicate undertaking t fere with the Catholic religion in or to force the Titular Bishop to titles and act not as Bishop but Superintendent." Lord Bathurst ial Minister, instructed Governu brooke that the system adopted by legislation precluded all possible supporting Protes ants against Catholics in the Province of Canada, assuring him at the time that the Home Gov would not be indisposed to atter interests and wishes of the Roma. lies even though the result might favorable to the Protestants, prov Governor could come to a righ standing with the Church. To of result Governor Sherbrooke pro-call the Catholic Bishop to the Le Council, and accordingly, by m of the 30th April, 1817, Bishop P nominated to the Legislative Cou by the same instrument he was recognized by the Prince Regent Catholic Bishop of Quebec. judices entertained in Eugland a. Catholic Hierarchy were still sost great caution was necessary on th the ministry to avoid compromisi relves. Bishop Plessis was des had obtained permission to cloth fragans with the episcopal charathe ministry had consented only express condition that the new should not be recognized as T the Government. As one resul complex and protracted negotia Macdonell was on the 12th Janu nominated Bishop of Resina, i Vicar Apostolic of Upper Canad consecrated on the 31st of Decem in the Church of the Ursuline

> England for two principal of obtain assistance in his laboric and to induce the Home Gover withdraw its opposition to the ment of tituler Bishops in Casucceeded in both instances and to Canada in 1826. In this sam Rev. Wm. Peter Macdonald, years Vicar General and we throughout the Province, came to take charge of the bishop' seminary for ecclesiastics at St Mr. Macdorald was born in Macdorald was born in of Eb 110w, Banfishire, Scotlar 25th March, 1771. He was a early age by Bishop Hay to the Douay, which he was compelled on the outbreak of the French B His studies were finished at College of Valladolid. He we there on the 29th of November returned at once to Scotland, twelve years he discharged th and humble duties of a missio About the year 1801, the Brit having formed the project of Ferdinard VII. from Bayoune Ferdinard Vil. from Bayoundonald was recommended as a be employed in that enterpribally as he had perfect mas French and Spanish languages ingly proceeded on his mission off Qu beron for some time : h quence of information received Freich Directory, the proj British Government was at an Macdonald was afterward emp English embassy in Spain fo in the regular army. He wascholar and a polished gentlem be published the "Catholic" in Kingston, and resumed it from 1841 to 1844. Possessed poetic taste, he left many plei tions of his pious muse, most still in manuscript. Universa he died at St. Michael's Pal on Good Friday, April 2ad, 1 on Good Friday, April 20, 1 buried in the cathedral on the of the choir. The writer wa the special confidence of Mi donald, and carefully preserv many letters written by that gentleman. We may have refer to him again in the narrative.
> The Seminary at St. Ra

Quebec. In 1825, Bishop Macdonell re

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BISHOP MACDONELL.

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As has been already stated, the position of the Church in Lower Canada at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, was, to say the least, very peculiar. A brief historical sketch may give our readers a crude idea of the re-lations existing between Church and State in the days of their grandfathers. The in the days of their grandizaters. The ruling powers atrenuously endeavoured to enforce the R yal supremacy, they refused to the Bisnop of Quebec his proper title, borne as it had been by his predecessors for more than one hundred years. As the parish priests died out it was intended to replace them by Protestant ministers, in short, to make the Church a mere State machine. So sure were these gentlemen of success that a project for letters patent, drawn up during the ad-ministration of Governor Craig, contained

the following words:

"By these presents We constitute and nominate—Our ecclesiastical super-intendent for the affairs of Our Church of Rome, in Our Province of Lower Can-ada, and we authorize the said and his successors to exercise spiritual ecclesissical jurisdiction in Our said Province, according to law, and we have given and accorded to Our said stical superintendent full power and entire authority to confer the orde of Descon and Priest, to institute by himself or his delegate the Priests and Descons that We shall present and nominate to benefices in the Province

with charge of souls."

Strange as it may appear, the Home Government, though not too kindly inclined towards its own Catholic subjects, was disposed to take a more liberal view of colonial affairs. Lord Castlereagh, though very inimical to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, believed it his duty to follow a more conciliatory policy with regard to the clergy of Canada. Comenting upon the Royal Supremacy as gainst, foreign jurisdiction, he wrote: The Bishop of Quebec is not a foreigner, his clergy are not foreigners, he is the head of a religion which may be freely exercised under the faith of Parliament, and he may claim tithes and customary dues and exercise all accustomed rights over Catholics. It would seem, there fore, a very delicate undertaking to inter fere with the Catholic religion in Quebec or to force the Titular Bishop to drop his titles and act not as Bishop but only as Superintendent." Lord Bathurst, Colon ial Minister, instructed Governor Sher-brooke that the system adopted by British legislation precluded all possibility of supporting Protes ants against Roman Catholics in the Province of Lower assuring him at the same Canada, assuring would not be indisposed to attend to the interests and wishes of the Roman Catholics even though the result might be un-favorable to the Protestants, provided the Governor could come to a right under standing with the Church. To obtain this result Governor Sherbrooke proposed to call the Catholic Bishop to the Legislative Council, and accordingly, by mandamus of the 30th April, 1817, Bishop Plessis was nominated to the Legislative Council, and by the same instrument he was officially recognized by the Prince Regent as Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. The pre judices entertained in England against the Catholic Hierarchy were still so strong that great caution was necessary on the part of the ministry to avoid compromising them-relves. Bishop Plessis was desirous and had obtained permission to clothe his suffregans with the episcopal character, but the ministry had consented only on the express condition that the new Bishops express condition that the new Bishops should not be recognized as Titulars by the Government. As one result of these complex and protracted negotiations, Mr. Macdonell was on the 12th January, 1819, nominated Bishop of Resina, i p i, and Vicar Apostolic of Upper Canada. He was consecrated on the 31st of December, 1820,

in the Church of the Ursuline Convent,

In 1825, Bishop Macdonell returned to England for two principal objects,-to obtain assistance in his laborious duties and to induce the Home Government to withdraw its opposition to the appoint ment of titular Bishops in Canada. H succeeded in both instances and returned to Canada in 1826. In this same year the Wm. Peter Macdonald, for twenty years Vicar General and well known throughout the Province, came to Canada to take charge of the bishop's intended seminary for ecclesiastics at St. Raphael's Mr. Macdorald was born in the parist Mr. Macdorald was boin in the parish of Ebrilow, Benfishire, Sociland, on the 25th March, 1771. He was sent at an early age by Bishop Hay to the College of Douay, which he was compelled to leave on the outbreak of the French Revolution. His studies were finished at the Scot' College of Valladolid. He was ordained there on the 29th of November, 1790, and returned at once to Scotland, where for twelve years he discharged the laborious and humble duties of a missionary priest. About the year 1801, the British Cab net, having formed the project of conveying. Ferdinard VII. from Bayoene, Mr. Mac donald was recommended as a fit person to be employed in that enterprise, particu-larly as he had perfect mastery of the French and Spanish languages He accord ingly proceeded on his mission, and craised off Quberon for some time : but in conse quence of information received by the Freich Directory, the project of the British Government was at and oned. Mr. Macdonald was afterward employed on the English embassy in Spain for four years, after which he was appointed a chaplai in the regular army. He was a thorough in the regular army. He was a thorough scholar and a polished gentleman. In 1830 be published the "Catholic" newspaper at Kingston, and resumed it at Hamilton from 1841 to 1844. Possessed of a refined poetic taste, he left many pleasing productions of his pious muse, most of which are still in manuscript. Universally regretted, he died at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, on Good Friday, April 2ad, 1847, and was builed in the cathedral on the Gospel side of the choir. The writer was honored by the special confidence of Mr. W. P. Matdonald, and carsfully preserved to this day many letters written by that accomplished gentleman. We may have occasion to refer to him again in the course of this narrative.

The Seminary at St. Raphael's was a specific or Good Friday, April 2ad, 1847, and was builed in the cause of this county in Old Testament only, ending with the more than 50 miles across the country in the most severe snowsform that has been known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and deseated his country men being to print the New Testament at some known for many years. The Bishop and research his country men being to print the world his country men being to print the worl

very modest affair, but it had the honor to produce some of the most efficient missionaries of the time, among whom may be mentioned Rev. George Hay, of St. Andrew's, Rev. Michael Brennan, of Belleville, and Rev. Etward Gordon of Hamilton Nature had furnished Father Hay with a certar little forcer on each hand.

ton Nature had furnished Father Hav with an extra little fieger on each hand, which were amputated prior to his ordina tion. Old Mr. Lesaulnier, of Montreal Seminary, is reported to have said of Mr. Hay, "He is a good boy, but he will never sing Msss." Singing was, in fact, a rare accomplishment among our early Scottish and Irish missionaties. Fifty years ago High Mass, unless sung by a French priest, with an extemporized choir, was seldom heard in Upper Canada. Clergy and people contented themselves with the essentials of Divine worship, the accessories being in most cases utterly unsories being in most cases utterly un-attainable. About the year 1832, a few young people undertook to sing some simple pieces during the celebration of L.w Mass in old St. Paul's, York. The bishop was much pleased, and thought the music "too short." The bishop himself always said Low Mass, and never attempted to sing not again the adding Enjage. ed to sing, not even the ordinary Episco-pal benediction at the end. "I once took lessons," said he, "for six months, but after

my teacher got his money he discovered I had no voice."

Upper Canada was erected into a bishopric by Leo XII., on the 14th of February, 1826, and Bishop Macdonell appointed first bishop under the title of Regiopolis, or Kingston. His diocese comprised the present Province of Ontario, and has since been subdivided into the diaceses of Kingston Toronto. Hamilton. dioceses of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Pembroke and Peter

Advancing age and increased responsibility forced the Bishop to apply for a coadjutor, and Mr. Thomas Well, a descendant of one of the oldest Catholic scendant of one of the oldest Catholic families of Esgland, who, on the death of his wife, had taken orders, was selected and consecrated Bishop of Amycla and coadjutor of Upper Canada on the 6th August, 1826. By the advice of his friends and medical advisers Bishop Weld remained some years in Espland and remained some years in England and afterwards went to Rome, where, in March, 1830, he was nominated Cardinal by Pius VIII. Bishop England, of Charleston, S. C., in his explanation of the ceremonies of the mass, published at Rome in 1833, and dedicated to Cardinal Weld, thus apparatorbiase his Eminance. remained some years in England and afterwards went to Rome, where, in

at the consecration of the first prelate of the American Hierarchy. Yes, my Lord Cardinal, it is to me a great consolation as an American Bishop to be thus employed by a member of the August Senate of our Church, who, emulating even as a youth the fidelity of ancestors, that through a desolating persecution of centuries had preserved their faith uncontaminated, himself officiated at the consecration of John Carroll, the Patriot, the Missionary, the Prelate, the Metropolitan, the Sage,

and I trust the Saint."

The Presbytery and great church of St. Raphael were built in anticipation of the arrival of Bishop Weld, but, although always fully intending to go to America, he closed his days at Rome, on the 10th of April, 1837. His funeral discourse was pronounced by Doctor, (afterwards Cardinal.) Wissman, Rector of the English College at Rome. Bishop Macdonell obtained and I trust the Saint. lege at Rome. Bishop Macdonell obtained many favours from the Holy Father, through the influence of his intended coadjator. Desirous of strengthening the bond between the churches of Lawer and Upper Canada, Bishop Macdonell obtained as condjutor, Mgr. Remigius Gaulin, born at Quebec, 30th June, 1787, and consecrated at Quebec, 30th June, 1787, and consecrated Bishop of Tabracca, 20th October, 1833, where of Hougoumont." The whole town attended. The Bishop was chairman. A regimental piper in the "garb of old Gaul," regimental piper in the "garb of old Gaul," the burden proved too much for his strength and cobliged him, after an Episcopate of eight years, to re- though every inch a Scotchman, was s the same month. Bishop Phelan, who had been Administrator for 15 years, succeeded to the title, and retained it only one month. He died on the 6th of June,

There is no particular than the form of the York, in the bouse still standing on the South East corner of Jarvis, (then Nelson,) and Duchess streets. His private chapet the renowned "soup kitchen," a large frame building, was nearly opposite, an was removed only a few years ago. The Bishop went to Kingston about the year

1836, and resided there during the re-mainder of his stay in Canada. nsinder of his stay in Canada.
Colonel W. L. Stone, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who visited Mon-treal in 1836 to investigate and exp se the monstrous fabrications of the notorious Maria Monk, tells us in his report that he "we's introduced at the Seminary to many of the clergy and some of the dignitaries ordinance of his of the Church, among whom were the Lord Bishop Macdonell of Upper Canada, and the Bishop of Rad River (Provencher). Bishop Macdonell is a Scotch magnificent parish Church of that is gentleman of the old school, affable, intelligent, and, for a Catholic, not intolerant. He allows his people to read the Bible, and gives away all that he can obtain for that object. In passing down the St. Lawrence with him to Quebec I found him to Quebec I found him to Park the duties of an apostolic in the state of the parks Church of that of but the Bishop found it more in account men and former flock, among whom had spent upwards of thirty years in the state of the duties of an apostolic in the state of the duties of an apostolic in the state of the duties of an apostolic in the state of the state of the duties of an apostolic in the state of found him to be a most agreeable travell sionary, to appear before them on ing companion." This trip to Quebec is one of the writer's memorabilia as may in his life. The Bishop of Montreal appear from the sequel. As regards the Bishop's Bible distributing proclivities the writer cannot speak decistively, but so long ago as 1790, there being then a great demand among the Scottish people for an English version of the Hally Scriptures, Bishop Hay caused. e Holy Scriptures, Bishop Hay caused a several from the County of Storme large edition to be printed, several copies of which were brought to Canada by Bishop Macdonell. This edition was contained in four volumes, and comprised the Bishop Macdonell induced them to tree of the contained in four volumes.

sequently occupied as a convent. Being summer time the window was open Just across the street a meeting was being held by some religionists who were evidently believers in the colored brother's version of the Lord's Prayer "Holler'd be Thy Name," singing, praying, shouting and preaching, going on at the same time. The Bishop sat with his hands c'asped and eyes closed, apparently in a dose; presently turning to the writer "Mr. William," said he, "perhaps those people have some merit." "Cau't say, my Lord, perhaps they have," was the wise reply. "Ab," rejoined he, "your friend the Vicar-General, was, as has been remarked, a thorough scholar and believed benderated and solitated benderate and submission to his worthy co ac jutor, the Bu-hop of Tabracca, whose ardent zeal to promote the glory of a call the benderate and the color of the Proper respect and submission to his worthy co ac jutor, the Bu-hop of Tabracca, whose ardent zeal to promote the glory of a call the business of the country of the past of the County of Glengarry; they extended from one end of the Property extended f Macdonald, the Vicar-General, was, as has been remarked, a thorough scholar and polished gentleman, and in all social relations the pink of courtesy, but in controversial matters he was a tartar, a living embodiment of the national motto, nemo me impune lacessit. In 1834 the Hon. John Einsley became a convent. tions the pink of courtesy, but in controversial matters he was a tartar, a living embodiment of the national motto, nemo me unpune lacessit. In 1834 the Hon. J.bn Etmsley became a convert to the Catholic Church, and published a little book giving his reasons. His former pactor, the Ven. Archdeacon S rachan, came out on the other side with a pamphlet and se mon, other side with a pamphlet and se mon, and for the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon, and the side with a pamphlet and se mon and discalled him to leave a quiet is and comfortable position, where he was contained to the side of the side other side with a pamphlet and sermon, other side with a pamphlet and se mon, and with questionable taste sent a nicely bound copy of his production to his old friend the Bishop. The Vicar General then living at Kingston, flared up at once, my teacher got his money he discovered I and in spite of the Bishop's remonstrances published "Remarks on the Eucharist," effectually disposing of his old school fel-low, the Rev. Dr. in fact "overthrowing him as completely as a pebble from a catapult dislodges a sparrow from the wall on which he is hopping about unconscious of his danger." The worthy ex domine

of Brockville, and being granted a holiday, availed himself of the opportunity to make his first visit to Quebec. Passing down the river from Montreal, in the steamer "Canadian Eagle," he noticed an elderly gentleman in the garb of a bishop, sitting on the starboard side of the promenade deck, and whom he recognized as the prelate who had that morning said mass in the parish church of Notre Dame, on which occasion the six big candles or the high altar were lighted, much to the writer removed from Brockville to Kingston, to take charge of the forward starburg and commission business of H. & S. leston, S. C., in his explanation of the ceremonies of the mass, published at Rome in 1833, and dedicated to Cardinal Weld, thus apostrophises his Eminence:

"One other circumstance adds much to the gratification which I have thus experienced; that, in the Cardinal who to-day labours for the progress of religion in the United States, I recognize the acolyte who nearly forty-three years ago in the chapel of his family castle bore the censer at the consecration of the first prelate of

to reflect on the manners and customs of his countrymen. The writer one day gave his unasked opinion that oatmesl was not wholesome, inasmuch as he had known several young fellows brought up on that diet whose skins were very rough. The Bishop replied rather curtly, "You don't know what you are talking about." On another occasion the writer was reading. another occasion the writer was reading from Bercastel's "History of the Church" an account of the hardships undergone by the missionaries, sent by St. Vincent de Paul to keep alive the faith in the High lands and Islands of Scotland. The historian states that the missionaries frequently passed several days without food, and at the end of that time their only refection the end of that time the barley bread with was oatmeal cakes or barley bread with car. 'Under the cir cheese or salt butter. "Under the cir cumstances," remarked the Bishop, "I thuk they fared very well." Although the Bishop "had no voice," he was fond of the national music. A grand dinner was given at the old British American Hotel, Wintere to Sir Lames Macdonell, the Kingston, to Sir James Macdonell, the "hero of Hougoumont." The whole town tire to his native Province He died at St. of a wag, declared that every time the Philomene, Sth May. 1857, and was buried in the Cathedral of Kingston, on the 13th inclined his head to one side, that his ears

of the passing pipes.
Ordained priest at Valladolid, on the one month. He died on the 6th of Jane, and retained it only the month. He died on the 6th of Jane, and the february, 1787, Bishop Macdonell's last return 1837. The following interesting account

"A novel and interesting core only place to day in the Parish Church of Raphael, Glengarry, which drew a crow of more than 2,000 persons into that spe cious edifice. It is a custom of great ar The tiquity in the Catholic Church for a clerg man on completing his 50 h year of pri-hood, to celebrate a jubiles of thank giving to God and renew his vows to co-tiune in the faithful discharge of h pastoral duties for the remaining his life. Bishop Macdonell having on day, completed the 50th year of his priched, came down from King-ton for purpose of complying with this ancient

example he had given them and any neglect or omission of his duty dur-ing his ministry among them for so many years; trusting much to their prayers and supplications to the Throne of Mercy on his behalf, to enable him to his long and fearful accounts against the great and awful day of rec koning, which, in the course of nature could not be far distant; and he promised them that he would never cease to offe which he is hopping about unconscious of his danger." The worthy ex domine is said to have exclaimed, "It's all right, diamond cut diamond, Scotchman against Scotchman." The controversy went no Bishop and his bearers during his short the Bishop and his bearers during his short man against the worth prayers for their spiritual and temporal welfare. Teams flowed in abundance from the eyes of both the Bishop and his bearers during his short man against the worthy prayers for their spiritual and temporal welfare. further.

In 1836 the writer was in the office of his brother-in-law, the late Henry Jones, of Brockville, and being granted a holiday, availed himself of the corresponding to the ceremony being floished, the clergy

which lasted during the remainder of our brief acquaintance.

The Bishop was a thorough Highlander, and did not relish remarks which seemed to reflect on the manners and customs of his country men. The writer one day over had been entrusted to the Frentense Melitia, popularly known as the "Bloody Fourth," instead of the gallant regulars. who were supposed to be invincible.

The excitement became almost con sternation when, without a word of explanation, the regular troops were all brought back again. There were no telegraphs in those days, the only way of communication being by days, water or by the ordinary land carriage It soon transpired that the return of the troops was caused by the want of ordin-ance of sufficient calibre to dislodge from ther stronghold the "sympathizers" "rebels," or "patriots," as the invaders were indiscriminately called. Gans of proper weight having been obtained, the coops returned to the attack and made short work of the unfortunate "symoathizers," who were brought prisoners to Klugston, led by torch light along the front street, between nine and ten in the evening, and over Cataragui Bridge to their quarters in the casemates of Fort Henry; all the loose population of the town, as is usual on such occasions, roaring and shouting at their heels. It was stated at the time that, during the absence charge of the garrison. However that may be, it is certain his clergy were soon called upon to perform a most pairful duty. Some of the invaders, notably their leader, Von Shoultz, were Catholics; others joined the Church after receiving proper instruction; the priests were expected to attend the sheriff in his visits to of the regulars, Bishop Macdonell had Pected to attend the sheriff in his visits to Fort Henry, to select such of the prisoners as had been doomed to the last penalty. At such times the scene was most heart rending, no one but the efficient knowing upon whom the lot would fall. Sheriff Macdonell was supposed to have lost his reason from the shocks produced by the

for such eights, the writer took care to be absent at the time of execution.

No doubt these "sympathizers" were

misled: they expected would rise en masse and join them. Their execution seems to many people of the present day a piece of wanton cruelty, but had these good folks lived fifty years ago, they migut, perhaps, have thought differ-

TO BE CONTINUED.

The perilis great, and near at band, but it can be surely averted with Dr. Pieres's Golden Medical Discovery, a botanic remedy, without a peer for pulmonary, threat and liver affections, and for air resist. and sores, indicating impurity of the blood.

Druggists all sell it.

Druggists all sell it.

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes. We have never sold any whispers: How soon! medicine that gives such satisfaction the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. We can reas Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can re-fer you to numbers that have used it for diphtheria with entire satisfaction and

HOW LONG ! United Ireland, Oct. 29. The "Irish question" has resolved itself at last into this one short query, How long can Coercion last? How long can Home Rule by possibility be delayed? No one doubts now that Coercion has hopelessly and finally broken down or that Home Rule is inevitable. There is very little Rule is inevitable. There is very little serious discussion either as to the form of Home Rule. It is now altogether a question of time. The Liberal Untonists no longer count in the controversy. The no longer count in the controversy. The basue is clear. The battle is between Liberal and Tory; between Home Rule and Coercion, and Coercion is tottering on its last legs. The Coercionists entered on their task with high hopes. They would not be persuaded that it was difficult, far less impossible. Eighty-six previous fail ures under far more favorable circum-stances had no meaning for them. They would not take the word of dignified Dame History on the subject, and so sour-tempered and cross grained experience has whipped the lesson into them with a birch rod. We doubt if in the whole world's history there is an instance of more prompt or more abject failure. From week to week fiasco followed fiasco with such rapidity that the language of ridicele is exhausted. Cromwell came back last week The "Forger" has dragged him from the seaside to the dragged him from the seaside to the Castle as a termagant might lead a truant by the ear to school. We were promised all sorts of vague terrors when he came. "New vigour," we were told, oracularly, "was to be infused into every branch of the administration." Of course he had to do something for his money. What has he done? He has carried out half a dozen brutal evictions for the Most Vile the Marquis of Clanricarde, and so brought English indignation to boiling point, he has imprisoned half a dozen little girls here and there under the Coercion Act; and he has attempted to privately buily some news agents through the country into discouraging the National newspapers, which he dare not himself suppress. We can make allowances for "our Private Secre-His self-love, we have reason to know, was grievously wounded by the cartoon with which we welcomed him to Dublin, and this is the form his revenge takes. But is it not a little bit too shabby even for him ? Our cartoons are openly displayed before our own office-door in the heart of the city and the police who kindly watch our premises day and night view them with the broad grin of undisguised amusement, which proves the sense of humor is still extant in the force, but away in remote districts the "village ruffians" in uniform attempt to bully

the newsagents to boycott the paper. This is the new Cromweil's notion of Thorough: this is a fair specimen of the firm and fearless policy that is to reduce Ireland to subjection. We doubt if any two speeches ever excited more universal amusement than Mr. Goschen's extravagant eulogium of Mr. Baltour and Lord Randolph's extravagant eulogium of Lord Castlereagh which we strongly suspect was a deliber ate burlesque of the rival Chancellor of the Exchequer. No one took either of the exchequer. The praise these speeches seriously. The praise was set down, not as the extravagance of flattery, but the bitterness of irony. The three kingdoms have recognized by time that incompetence can plumb no lower depths than the empty-headed horse jockey and perfumed popular who play the role of Cromwell's in Ireland, with no quality of Cromwell's but his cruelty to fit them for the task. Even the Coercionists themselves admit the game of Coercion is up. Their straggling savagery in Ireland is inspired by vinsavagery in fremand is inspired by vindictive despair. We hear no more
amongst the leaders about Ireland
being subdued. Mr. Chamberlain is
vainly endeavouring to coax the Orangevalue of the police can
distinguish such persons as Lady Blunt
from any common virago who may hoot
and stone them." wently endeavouring to coax the Classes with endeavouring to coax the Classes will ever, denounce Moonlight outrages of the inevitable Parliament in College with all the strength left us. But we with all the strength left us. green. The erratic Lord Randolph sug-gests the Irish question should be dropped altogether and the Imperial dropped altogether and the Imperial Parliament should proceed with Eag lish reforms. He might as reasonably propose to sink Ireland to the bottom of the sea. If the Tories could not get along without Coercion last session how are they to do better next when Coercion last session how with unctuous satisfaction when the reliable to the conduct of the police at Woodford. Yet this fellow, Patton, who telegraphs his hypocritical horror all over the world at so much a line if Moonlighters cut off a woman's hair, chuckles and rubs his hands with unctuous satisfaction when the rule. he has so much useful work to do he thousand denunciations to open the Eng-cannot afford time to wait to have the injured member set and bandaged, spoken sentimentalists who rail on the The Irish question calls more claimrously than ever for settlement. Until that question is quieted no other grievances can be heard. What answer have the Coercionists to the cry when they meet.

Parliament in the spring after a winter columns in which they were here. trying scenes he was obliged to witness in the discharge of his duty. Von Shoultz was hanged on the glacis of Fort Henry, directly opposite the writer's window. The gallows tree was plainly visible, but, having no taste for anel rights, the writer took care to be faith with the country and tried Coer cion; and worse still, they failed at Coer cion. What next? There is no possible answer but Home Rule. The people who talk of the Government clinging to office for five years more of savagery and failure, with the wrath of Liberal England blazing around them, know England blazing around them, know majority withers up rapidly in the fierce glare of universal popular indignation. It is always possible to force a dissolution when the result is sure. The elec-The short, dry, hacking cough, which announces the approach of consumption, has been aptly termed a graveyard cough. policeman's final policeman's final policeman's final policeman's final policeman final police

Rables and Children.

They are silways catching co'd in the head. Place a small particle of Nasal Balm in each nostril at night, also rub well over the bridge of the nose, and let us know how they are in the morning.

SIR WILFRED BLUNT.

United Ireland, Oct. 29. The Woodford incident is specially embarrassing. It was an English gentleman that was bludgeoned and imprisoned, it was an English lady who was half strangled and stretched fainting on the ground; it was an English clergyman that was treated to the baton; it was the meeting of an English political association that was broken up by that fu.ious police charge. Their common crime was that they were anxious to hold an orderly meeting to condemn the brutality of the Most Vile the Marquis of Clanricarde, and to express their sympathy with his miserable victims. For this offence they were treated with a reckless savagery that the police would neither desire nor dare to use to the commonest criminals in England. It will be very hard to persuade the dullest voter in England that this is not coercion, but merely the mild administration of equal laws. All the common place clap trap of the coer-cionists fails here. The Irish priests and members of Parliament are, of course, mere mercenary agitators, anxious only to earn American wages by outrage and murder. The tenants are well to do rogues. But what about Mr. Wilfred Blunt? What about Lady Anne Blunt? Did the wealthy English gentle. Blunt? What about Lady Aone Blunt?
Did the wealthy English gentleman, did
the gentle English lady go to Woodford
in quest of American dollars? Even the
viest coercionist will be at a loss to find
sordid suggestions to defame the purity of
the noble sympathy that led them to the
remote Western village, at their own
imminent peril, to stand between the
oppressor and the oppressed.

The sturdy and resolute Englishman
and his gentle but undaunted wife are of
the stuff of which hero and heroine are

the stuff of which hero and heroine are made. We can scarcely fancy a nature so vile as to withhold its admiranature so vice as to without its admira-tion of their gallantry. It was no slight danger they braved at Woodford. The bloody order of Plunkett, "don't hesi-tate to shoot," was still in force. It had received the sanction and benediction of Balfour. Mr. Blunt showed himself impervious to the danger that threatened; still more marvellous was the heroism of his wife in the sacred cause of pity. She stood by her husband's side with a courage equal to his own, and never for one moment blenched amid that fierce orgie of licensed outrage. It was not for their own people they thus despised danger and suffered violence. "One touch of nature makes the whole world akin," The voice of suffering humanity in Ireland cried aloud to their poble English sympathy, and met with a fearless and fervid response. Cold must our Irish hearts be and false our tongues when we fail to remember or proclaim our grati

We would wish that for once in a way we could give the Daily Express a circula-tion beyond the limited coterie of bru-talized rack renters who read it, and talized rack renters who read it, and who, doubtless, chuckle with Dr. Patton over the brutal maltreatment of Lady Anne Blunt by the police. We must remember that with no provocation in the world she was seized by the throat and flung fainting from the platform to the ground. This is the way the editor of the Express congratulates the con-stables on their chivalry:
"Nor is much consideration due to the

ladies who accompany them and endeavor to invest with a romantic interest a cause which is stained with guilt. It ladies act in a manner unbecoming their sex and rank, they are not to be pitied if they experience any unpleasant consequences from the risk to which they expose themselves. It is not to be expected that in the excitement and con-fusion of a violent scene the police can

clumns in which they were born.

Sedentary Habits.

In this age of push and worry, the business man and the professional man are alike unable to devote any adequate time to exercise. In the daily round of toil and pleasure, no suitable provision is made for that important function, and the result is that men of sedentary habits become subject to many forms of ailments arising from a torpid or sluggish liver.
Consupation, sick headache, biliousness
and dyspepsis are all due to the improper
action of the liver. Dr. Pierce's Piesant Purgative Pellets cure these troubles by toring the liver to its normal condi-

A Significant Fact.

The worn out, waste and poisonous matter in the system should escape through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin, or serious disease results.

B. B. opens these natural outlets to

Mr. H M Caw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: 'My wife was troubled with Dyspepsis and Rheumstism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years.'

PROF. LOW'S MAGIC SULPHUR SOAP. Heating, soothing and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use.

The state of the s

Hope Retreat, where his death t

Father Bapst was born in Switzerlan

1815. Thence he was driven by

refigious persecutions in that country,

he came to the United States in 1848,

was for several years located in

Church of the Immaculate Conception

Boston. He was a priest of great learn

THE CATHOLIC RECORD THE EARLY BRITISH CHURCH. any so large a number were sent; though of Canterbury can present or does pre-RICHMOND DEBON, ONTARIO

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hould invariably send us the name of their

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BISHOP CLEARY IN NAPANEE.

through the press that at Napanee the Right Reverend Bishop Cleary made a gross attack upon Canadian girls and women. This has led to condemnatory editorials from numerous journals and correspondents of the press. The Globe of the 21-t inst. states that it has received from Bishop Cleary a strong denial of the whole statement. We are likewise assured by his Lordship himself the agonymous despatch is a gross libel, concocted as a piece of revenge for his exposure of the insult cast upon the Catholics of Kingston by the School Board of that city. The fanaticism of the School Board has met with its rebuff in the withdrawal from the Kingston Public Schools of all the Catholic children in attendance, except a few with Protestant fathers; and besides the fact has been now made public that only one Catholic family in the city of Kingston itself, as distinguished from the country, have been sending their children to the Public Schools, though it has been the boast that large numbers were doing so. The fal-shoods of the Kingston Trustees have been made known by the Bishop's pastoral, on which will be found some remarks in another column. Hence, to cover the discomfiture of the Board, this new attack has been made.

It will be remarked that, though dated

Napanee, 10 h Nov.," it did not appear in the Montreal Gazette until the 15th Nov., two days after publication of the Bishop's pastoral. It was ante dated for the purpose of deceiving the public and throwing them off the scent. Such a piece of news would not have been kept in the desks of the Montreal Gazette and O.tawa Citizen for five days, if there were not a conspiracy to inflame the public mind against the Bishop, and thus divert public attention from the Waterloo which the School Board have met by the publication of the Bishop's Pastoral. The Toronto Mail published the dispatch only on the 17th, copying it from the Montreal Gazette But the Kingston Daily News lets the cat out of the bag! This journal, at the head quarters of the forgery, forgets to ante-date it, and gives the real date of the concoction, 15th Nov., the very day of its publication in the Montreal Gazette and Ottawa Citizen. origin of the forgery, we might wonder if the Gozette and Citizen alone had correspondents at Napanee, leaving the Toronto Mail and Kingston News to look to those sources for Napance intelligence, but the whole matter is now clear. It was concocted by Kingstonians, and was sent to Octawa and Montreal simultaneously, to be afterwards copied by Kirg ton and Toronto papersas a blind.

The Rev. Father McDonagh, of Napsnee, whose letter we publish in another part of the RECORD, exposes this disreputable forgery, and denies entirely the truth of the anonymous despatch writer.

The Lordon Free Press of the 21st inst states that a sermon slmost identical with the Napance sermon was delivered by the Bishop in Brockville on the 20th inst. Of course this is equally a forgery with the other. The whole transaction is a piece of comtemptible rascality unparallelled in the history of Canadian journalism. We are sorry to find hitherto respectable journals lend themselves to be the dupes or the accomplices of the characterless concocters of the plot.

WE LEARN from the Port Arthur Sentinel that 'Rev. P. Hamel, S. J., late pastor of St. Andrew's congregation in that town, has been chosen Superior General of the Society of Jesus in Canada. The position is one of great honor and importance, for the Jesuits are noted when one of their number is chosen to

In our last issue we had occasion to point out the gross falsifications of history which are to be found in the lecture which was lately delivered by Rev. H. D Steele, of Goderich, on the "Early British Church." We would not deem it necessary to continue a review of this lecture if merely this gentleman were concerned; but it has become so common with the Church of England clergy to mis state the character of the Church in England, before the Reformation, that we deem it useful to our readers to put this matter in a clear light. The fact that they who pretend that the Church of England is a continuous body disagree so wofully on a point of history which ought to be so clear, as the important matter of subjection to the Apostolic See of Rome, is of itself sufficient proof that their pretensions are futtle. We have seen that Mr. Steele places the date of the establishment of the Pope's supremacy in Eugland in the reign of John. Bishop Coxe of Western New York, in a lecture delivered in Toronto. in February last, gives to this event quite A report has been widely circulated a different date, asserting that "emphatically, there never was a Roman Catholic Church in England;" though James I. had attempted to establish such.

On the other hand, the great body of English Church writers do not hesitate to acknowledge that the Pope's supremacy was recognized by St. Augustine, and consequently by the Courch as established by him in England. They are undoubtsdly led to this acknowledgment by the undeniable testimonies to this fact which history affords. The historian, Bishop John Bale,

nimated with peculiar spleen sgainst St. Augustine. He informs us that Augus ine was sent "by Pope Gregory the First o convert the Saxons to the papistical laith, and that King Ethelbert received from him popery with all its superstiions; yet in such a way that all should be free and without compulsion in receiving this new worship of God's. He adds ther circumstances concerning the work of St. Augustine which suffice to show how anxious he is to show that the Saint was doing the work of the devil rather than that of Christ. He accuses him of making himself Archbishop by violence, of being more ambitious to get preach the Gospel, and that he was the cause of the slaughter of twelve hundred monks. All this is in flat contradiction of the account of St. Augustine which is given by Venerable Bede, who knew thoroughly St. Augustine's charac ter, and to whose history of the Saint's assionary work we are mainly indebted for our knowledge of that whole occurrence. Our citation of Bishop Bale is therefore, for the purpose of showing that the Pope's supremacy was so cer tainly recognized at the time of St. Augustine, that the greatest enemies of the Catholic Church could not deny it, though undoubtedly they would be glad if even by perversion of history they could make it appear to be a doctrine of later date.

We have already given proof from Bede the Pope's supreme authority, on the virtue of which his own mission de- therefore Protestant. If this were the case, pended for its lawfulness. As this is an what profit would the modern English British Christians fell into a manner of Without these facts, bearing upon the important point in deciding the relations | Church derive from this? Is it enough of the British Church to the Holy See, we shall add some further testimony, so that it may be clearly seen that the one passage of Bede we have already quoted is not a merely casual remark which may have had a different meaning from that we have attached to it, but that it is one of many different ways in which that pious historian of the early Church states a fact which is perfectly notorious.

Venerable Bede relates the manner in which Pope Gregory's attention was drawn to Anglo Saxons as to a field for missionary labor: but he is fully corro borated by John the Deacon and Elstob, who give precisely the same history, with just such variations as might reasonably be expected from different writers giving an account of the same transac. tion. He states that some Anglo Saxon slaves were exposed for sale in the Roman market place, and that Gregory, passing by, was struck by their beauty and innocent looks. He asked: "Who are these? from what country do they come? And are they of Christian or Infidel origin?" He was told they were Saxons and Pagans, whereupon he ex claimed: "Alas that the author of dark. ness should be the master of men of so fair countenance, and that the minds of men of so graceful aspect should be with. out inward grace! . . . their countenances are angelic, and such should be co heirs

with the angels in heaven." When St. Gregory became Pontiff, he and importance, for the sesuits are noted as being the most enlightened and eminent body of men in the world, and gard to the conversion of the Angles, He addressed himself to the Monks of order is the necessary qualification. From our own personal acquaintance of Father Hamel, we can testify to his great liter. ary abilities and broadness of thought tiff, the prior Augustine undertook the and whilst here gained a host of friends task with several others as associates task with several others as associates, by his kindly demeanor and Christian Mr. Steele states that 40 monks were

on the road it appears that the missionary party was largely increased. Mr. teele thus reveals that his views on the whole subject are not founded upon care ful study of the facts of the case, but on the crude speculations of modern writers who frequently blundered, whether by design or through ignorance.

The circumstances we have here succinctly stated prove that this conversion of the Anglo Saxons was entirely due to the seal of the Roman Pont ff. Ethelbert did not resent St. Augustine's coming on the modern English Church ples that it was a foreign aggression, and that "no foreign Prelate hath or ought to have any urisdiction within this realm." If h bad done so, England might still be worshipping Woden and Thor instead of the one true God.

No one can read Bede's account o

the faith established in England, and ex-

isting down to his time, A. D. 596 to the 8th century, without seeing the constant dependence of the English church upon the Pope. From a Pope St. Augustine derived his jurisdiction. It was a Pope who conferred the Primacy upon Justus, St. Augustine's successo and upon Honorious, the successor of Justus. It was a Pope who gave authority to and conferred the pallium upon Paulinus, Archbishop of the Northern part of the kingdom We shall quote the letters of the opes which makes this evident. Thus niface V. writes to Justus : "We send you by the bearer of theze, the pall, and we permit you to ordain bishops where it shall be needful . . . that by the preaching of many Christ's gospel may be promulgated among all the nations not yet converted. You must, there fore, endeavor, brother, with stainless sincerity of soul, to preserve what you have received through favor of the Apostolic See." Similarly did Honorius write to King Edwin : "We are preparing gladly to grant imnediately those things which you desired would be ordained by us for your priests. . . . We have sent two palls to the metropolitans Honorius and Paulinus, with the intention that when either of them shall be called from this world to his Creator, the other may, by this authority, substitute another bishop tithes and oblations for masses than to in his place." It is therefore clear that not the local monarch, but the Supreme Head of the Universal Church is Supreme in all matters of religion.

Bede further informs us that as soon as Augustine and his clergy were established in Canterbury, they "met and chanted and celebrated Mass, and preached and baptized" in the Church of St. Martin's, which had been built by the Britons. The modern Church of England calls the Mass "a blasphemous fable." This is the term used in the Book of Homilies. It appears, therefore, that both in its faith and ecclesi astical government, the ancient Church of the Saxons differed essentially from the modern Church of England, and agreed with the Church Catholic and Roman.

But Mr. Steele and some other Angli-

cans pretend that at least the British Church which already existed in England, that St. Augustine fully acknowledged and which had been driven by the Saxons into Wales, was independent of Rome, and to constitute a pure and Protestant the rest of the Church. This mere matter Church of Christ, that it be separate of discipline and co-operation in the conrect, the Church of England should hail the followers of Johanna Southcote, as preachers of the pure gospel. Surely linked with that of the ancient Britons is there should be some similarity at least between the doctrines of the English Caurch of to day, and those of the early British Church, before the latter be claimed as predecessors of the modern Establishment, and as forming links of one chain which unites the Establish. ment with the Apostles. Now the fact is the early British Church offered mass. and monks formed an important part of the British clergy who met St. Augustine in conference, and Dinooth, one of the most prominent of the British delegates was "Abbot of the noble monastery called in English Bancornburg." otates venerable Bede. The Iona settle ment which Rev. Mr. Steele calls a "Protestant settlement" was composed of monks whose daily practice was to offer up mass-which the Church of England calls "a blasphemous fable." This is stated positively by the historian Gildas.

Besides, that early British Church certainly did not regard the king as its Supreme Head, as the modern English Church declares him to be, by divine appointment. The claim of Rev. Mr. Steele and other Anglicans is therefore merely a desperate resort in the consciousness of an indefensible cause, But it is not even to this early British Church that the Anglicans trace their descent, or from which Anglican orders and mission are claimed to be derived. They claim to have derived their orders from the Bishops existing at the time of

sent to Apostolic succession, is from his pretended succession to St. Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury. Their orders and mission, therefore, are either entirely vain, or they are derived only from the source whence St. Augustine derived his : that is to say, from the Roman Pontiff Gregory: and as they never tire of proclaiming that the Roman Pontiff has no jurisdiction in England, it. follows from their own principles that themselves have no jurisdiction, which ever horn of the dilemma they choose Further, it can be proved by more indubitable evidence that the early British Church was in communion with, and acknowledged subjection to the Se of Rome, and thus was in comme with the whole Christian world.

There is no evidence whatsoever the Christian Church was established in Britain before A. D. 179. Fanciful writers have claimed an earlier date, and have stated even that St. Paul estab lished the Church there. St. Jerome says St. Paul preached in the West, and St. Clement that he preached to the "extreme of the setting," that is, of the sun, to terma tes duseos: an expression signifying no more than what St. Jerome asserts. All this is a poor basis for the elaborate defenders of a Pauline British

Church. Now Bede informs us that during the Pontificate of Eleutherius, that is, between 179 and 194, Lucius, King of the Britons, wrote to Eleutherius "entreating that by his command he might be made a Christian," and that "he obtained his pious request, and the Britons kept pure and entire, in peace and tranquility the faith they received to the reign of Diocletian. The Book of Llandafi makes precisely the same statement, and gives other details, viz., that Pope Eleutherius caused Elfan to be ordained a Bishop, and Medwy a doctor, and that by the Pope's command (manda tum) the ecclesiastical order was established and Bishops were ordained Nennius relates the same facts, except that the name Evaristus is found in most copies instead of Eleutherius. This is evidently an error, probably of the copyists. Some manuscripts of Nepnius have Eleutherius. Gotcelinus also relates that the British Prelates in their discussions with St. Augustine authorized their practices by the "authority of the boly Pope Eleutherius their first

We would extend this article to great length were we to insert many of the proofs of our position. We shall therefore confine ourselves to one more. St. Athanasius testifies that among the bishops present at the Council of Sardica were everal British Prelates. At this council the Pope is declared to be the head. Osius represented the Pope as President. Rome is declared to be the See of Peter, and it is said to be "most proper that the priests of the Lord of each province make reference to their head, that is, the See of Peter."

It is, therefore, certain that the British Church was, like the rest of the world, in communion with, and subject to the Pope. Communication with the Pope being difficult, especially owing to the Saxon invasion, it is not wonderful that the from Rome? If such reasoning be oor- version of the Saxons, were the chief points of difference between them and St. with delight the Mormons, the Shakers, Augustine. The futility of the Anglican claim that their church is in any way therefore evident and beyond denial.

THE KINGSTON SCHOOLS.

The Mail of the 15th inst. takes great credit to itself, inasmuch as its reporter was able to take a short hand report of a Pastoral by Mgr. Cleary of Kingston which was read in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of that city" on the previous Sunday. As the pastoral is not, and was not intended to be a secret, we are not disposed to hold up our hands in wonder and admiration at the remarkable energy and enterprise which "was able to take a short hand report" of it. It was published in the Kingston Freeman and in last week's RECORD. The Mail says that the public reading

the pastoral would see "that shocking spectacle, a Bishop in a rage." This is merely a subterfuge to give that journal an excuse for not answering the solid reasoning of the pastoral. It is a subterfuge to which dishonest polemics frequently have recourse: "Oh! you are in a rage, you are in a rage!" His Lordship speaks throughout with a complete Christian charity, though with deserved severity when dealing with the attempts of bigotry to throw odium on the Catholic body. St. John the Evangelist was and is the very model among men of Caristian charity: yet history records of him that when he met a Gnostic heresiarch who was endeavoring to subvert faith, who asked "do you not other word than "expelled" by which

A legal bravo:" This term is applied to a Kingston Trustee who attempted by browbeating, to prevent a priest from the exercise of his legal right to know and instruct the Catholic children in one of the Schools; and it is well applied. 2 'Infamous deed." How else can be described the ignominious "expulsion" of unoftending children, to be revenged on the Bishop for having proved by incontestable evidence, that the Inspector's statements were false, when he pretended that "quite a number" of Catholics desired to be placed upon the Public School roll, and could not obtain their wish. An "infamous deed" it was; and why should not the Bishop call it by its name? 3. "Insane fury." This term is applied to the motive which incited the Trustees to act as they did. Were they not impelled by fury? And that the fury was insane, is evident from the fact that they over reached themselves. There were six Catholic children, at the most, who were really affected by the resolution of the board; and it was not intended by the trustees that the others should take their resolution as an affcont; but they did so, and now not more than three or four children, whose fathers are Protestante, and mothers Catholics, are attending the Kingston Public Schools. Nay, it is even to be presumed from the avowed objects of the faction who are, under the Mail's leadership, endeavoring to overthrow the Catholic school system, to coax Catholics to become Public School supporters. The trustees, therefore, having only succeeded in increasing the number of Catholic schools supporters, have brought about a result quite different from that they wished. Who, then, can say that their fury was same? Is it wrong? Is it a crime for the Bishop of Kingston to call it by its right name? But it may be said, "He ought to use milder language." In a controversy such as is now going on, it is but right that he who is contending on the side of justice should expose the unjust acts of his adversary in all their hideous deformity. This is what the Bishop of Kingston has done.

We might go through the other five expressions quoted by the Mail from Monseigneur Cleary's pastoral, and find that they are equally justified by the circumstances, with those we have just weighed, but it is scarcely worth our while. The occasion is one which requires truth unvarnished to be told; and this is the Bishop's complete justification:

"The attack on the Mail bristles with similar expressions; and here again we are compelled to say that Moneeigneur Cleary's assertions respecting the course of this journal in this and other controversies are in the main simply not true."

"In the main," not true! Then they are partly true. Would it not have been right for the Mail to have told which of the statements are false? He is too cunning to specify, for he knows they are all true, "in the main" and in the What are Bishop Cleary's statements

occasion to carry on a warfare against the Catholic Church, and "against the Lord's cause of the assailants whom he takes as told the answer to this. We have over said Bapat should be found a efforts to excite the Protestant majority in Ontario to oppress the Catholic minority by robbing us of our dearest rights of free Catholic Education for our children, and to declare war if necessary upon the people of Qaebec, stigmatized as aliens or quasi aliens in order to impose upon theory, must be an alien! Ontario rule, domination, if the Mail succeeded in its order to gain its end, disfranchise the Catholic body of Ontario on school ques. tions, at least after depriving us of Catho lic schools. This is evident from the fact that he purposes as a model for the people Protestants of Pittsburg, New York, New happen anywhere to be appointed in the liberty of the ballot allowed all citizens, when any school question is to be de cided. If any more proof be required Catholics, we can give it.

The Mail persists in not placing before the public the real issue between Mgr. Cleary and the Kingston Trustees. The Bishop has many times stated, and he repeats it in the present pastoral, that his complaint against the Board is studiously limited to one issue." That issue is that the Board insulted Catholics designedly by saving that Catholic pupils were to be "expelled." None are so blind as they who will not see; so the Mail is blind to this issue. The Trustees made the excuse that they knew of no ing Father Bapst to wear this gift, by his kindly demeanor and Unistan charity. The intelligence of this well merited honor bestowed upon the Reverse with him "from Rome." This asser. Established by St. Augustine; and the he has proved his charge of unjustifiable and this, by the way, is one of the expressions which the Mail calls "coarse" of his health, he remained at the Mount

occur below occur in the pastoral : 1. and insulting." They who insult gratuitously should be the last to complain if the insult be turned upon them: but there is this difference, that while the Trustees' expression is undeserved and incorrect, that used by Bishop Cleary is appropriately bestowed on unrepenting offenders. The silliness of their de fence is well exposed by his Lordship stating that they excuse themselves of the plea "that there was not among the whole ten of them sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to express their guilty intent in less criminal lan guage."

The Mail assures us that the lack of knowledge of English extends even to that journal's editorial chair, for he says : What this means, we do not know." Be it so. We do not consider it necessary to explain elaborately the bishop's lan guage.

Lastly, the Mail repeats the known untruth that "Mgr. Cleary and his brother prelates found it impossible to prevent Roman Catholic children from attending the Public Schools in large numbers under the law as it formerly stood :" that is, as his explanation shows, when all Catholics were assumed to be Public School supporters unless they went through certain vexatious formalities which had the effect of robbing the Catholic schools of large sums of taxes paid by those wishing to be rated as Catholic School supporters. To this state the Mail desires to bring the law back again. The truth is that at that time the Catholics were just as unanimous as they are now in wishing to support the Separate Schools; and it was only by the bare faced act of robbery we have indicated that many Catholie names were found assessed as Public School supporters in those sections where Catholic Separate Schools were established. This we assert from personal knowledge of its truth.

A MARTYR'S OBITUARY.

The Rev. John Bapst, S. J, died at

Mount Hope Retreat, ten miles from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 2nd inst., and was interred in the cemetery near the Woodstock Jesuit's College, Maryland. The Rev. Father's death recalls to mind an abominable outrage of which he was the victim thirty five years ago. At that time, the year 1852, he was pastor at Ellsworth, Maine. In the exercise of his duty, he requested the teachers of the public schools, in his parish to dispense the Catholic children attending from the reading of the Protestant Bible. So earnestly was this request urged that the teachers acceded to his wish. The school committee, becoming aware of this, met, and issued an order that all children at tending the school should be obliged to read the Bible in King James' version. The Catholics of the school district, determined not to submit to this outrege, brought the matter before the courts, and obtained an injunction against the "in the main?' That the Mail takes tyranny of the school authorities. This so roused their fury and that of their adherents, that a meeting of indignant anointed," however unworthy be the Protestants was called, which passed resolutions blaming Father Bapst for the allies. Has not the Mail done so? The law-suit to which they were subjected; readers of the RECORD do not need to be and it was further resolved that "if the and over again pointed out and repulsed soil of Ellaworth, he should be furnished the Mail's wicked and malignant with a new suit of clothes such as could not be found at the shop of any tailor, and that thus apparelled he would be presented with a free ticket to leave Ellsworth upon the first railroad operation that may go into effect."

The two papers published in Ellsworth published these resolutions with glee, them what, according to the Mail's own and added fuel to the flame by their approbation. Father Bapst resided in and which would be in reality an alien | Bangor, but he was expected at Ellsworth on Sunday, 14th Oct., to celebrate Mass, purpose. Moreover, the Mail would, in and, undeterred by the threats, kept his appointment. He was hearing confessions at the house of a Mr. Kent when the mob arrived to put the resolutions into effect. He was dragged into the street and stripped of his clothing, of Oatario, the position taken by those placed upon a rail and violently carried a long distance, until the rail broke. Jersey, M nuesota, etc, who raise a loud Fearfully mutilated as he was, his body clamor of "Romish aggressiveness" if a was covered with melted tar, and he Catholic teacher, or a Catholic trustee was rolled in feathers, and left in this condition almost dead. For two hours United States, or if Catholics exercise the he had been maltreated in almost every conceivable manner; nevertheless when left alone, he made his way again to Mr. Kent's house. It being now after midthat the Mail is waging a warfare against night on Sunday morning, he would not break his fast, so that his flock might not be deprived of the holy sacrifice of the mass.

Some time after this a public apology was made to him by the town, and the respectable Protestants presented him with a magnificent gold watch on which the circumstances are inscribed. The Jesuits are not permitted to wear such costly ornaments, but an exception was made in this case, and permission was granted by the late General of the order, Father Beckx, allow-

piety, and charity, and his friends ass us that he never spoke harshly of ruffians who treated him so shamefu Most of the clergy of this diocese remember him as the preacher of Beclesiastical Retreat to the clergy The incident we have narrated ab

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Mormons propose to establish settlement in Turkey, and have as the Sultan's permission to do so, polygamy is congenial to that climat is expected that their offer will be cepted by the Sultan.

THE Marquis of Clanricarde applied and obtained writs of ejectment again 1000 tenants. He applied for other wr but on technical grounds the appl tions were dismissed. Evictions costly, especially when resistance offered, and as it is expected that th evictions will all be resisted, it is qu within the range of probability t most of the unfortunates will contin to occupy their cabins. At all eve the Marquis will be obliged to pay ou large sum, which to a miser will be hard to him as was the drawing of teeth of the historical Jew on wh King John operated.

THE present condition of the Impe household of Germany is calculated cause great anxiety. The warlike I peror is naturally growing feebler as age advances, while his son, the Cro Prince, is suffering from a throat dise which, in the opinion of the p sicians, must before long result His general health remains go but as the cancer in his throat must removed to save his life, and in t event the doctors believe he will l only a few years, it seems to be inc table that the crown will soon pass the head of an inexperienced youth.

Two thousand representatives of Catholic workmen's circles of Franceached Rome on the 15th O under guidance of Cardinal L genieux and Count Albert de M On Sunday, 16th, they assis at the holy sacrifice of the Mass co brated in St. Peter's Church by Cardinal, and made a general Commi ion. After marching in procession several of the Sacred shrines of the C they had an audience of the Pope, w pronounced a magnificent allocution reply to the address of loyalty which the presented to him.

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A DESERVED CASTIGATION.

United Ireland, Nov. 5. Before dawn on Wednesday morni Mr. Balfour had Mr O'Brien and fellow-prisoner, Mr. Mandeville, hurr in the third-class carriages of a spec-train from Cork Jail to Tullamous deed. A more cowardly and infamous deed t lily-livered cur has never done. Mr. B four in the House of Commons once ms Mr. O Brien was first sentenced pinned Mr. Balfour to this vau and declared that he for owned see it out with him. Mr. B four should either treat him as a politi prisoner, differently from the pickpock and thieves, and thus eat his bragg words, or else he should undertake to for Rope Retreat, where his death took

Father Bapat was born in Switzerland in 1815. Thence he was driven by the refigious persecutions in that country, and he came to the United States in 1848, and was for several years located in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston. He was a priest of great learning, piety, and charity, and his friends assure us that he never spoke harshly of the ruffians who treated him so shamefully Most of the clergy of this diocese will remember him as the preacher of the Beclesiastical Retreat to the clergy in

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upon him the dress of shame and the inupon him the dress of shame and the ind'guities of the convict prison against a
resistance to the death. About the first
thing they do to a convict when he
enters the jail is to strip him naked
He is then minutely examined, and
then given the convict suit to put on.
Finally his head is shaved. Those who
know Mr. O'Brien know that he means
what he says, and he vowed with deep what he says, and he vowed with deep earnestness that he would die on the floor of the prison before he would submit to these indignities. They should have to tear the clothes in shreds from his back, tear the clothes in shreds from his back, and he would remain naked until he fainted with the cold rather than wear the prison dress. Whether Mr. Balfour is determined to carry out his threat and face this undertaking out his threat and face this undertaking out his way. All we do know we do not know as yet. All we do know is that from the jull to which Mr. O'Bries is that from the jull to which Mr. O'Brien was first taken, and where one of the visiting justices is the Mayor of Cork, who would be a witness of all that was done to the prisoner, Mr. O'Brien has been carried away to a prison where every visiting justice is a rabid political enemy and landford partisan.

THE ATTEMPT TO SLANDER BISHOP CLEARY.

LETTER FROM FATHER MCDONAGH, OF

To the Editor of the Daily News : SIR-In your issue of last Wednesday SiR—la your issue of last Wednesday an anony mous communication appears, dated Napanee, November 15th, purporting to be a report of the reply of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, to the address presented to him by the laity of the church of which I am the pastor. I cannot conceive who the author of this might be. There were several Protestant ladies and gentlemps amonths Catholication. ladies and gentlemen among the Catholi congregation during the services at which the bishop is said to have pronounced the my personal acquaintance with them forbids me to suppose that any forbids me to suppose that any of them would commit so grave a breach of religious hospitality as to misrepresent the teaching of bishop or priest which through our courtesy they were privileged. were privileged to listen to. Much les could I believe for a moment that any o them would offer so grave an outrage to their Catholic fellow citizens as to distor the bishop's instruction on the cultivation of modest deportment into the odiou accusations which your anonymous correspondent imputes to him in reference to women and girls of this country without limitation or distinction. Be pleased to allow me to inform your readers that from the beginning to the readers that from the beginning to the end of his discourse the bishop passed no observation whatever upon "the women" of this country, whom you expressly classify as distinguished from "the girls" You do not indeed imitate the Toronto Mail and the Montreal Gazette by writing an editorial paragraph appealing to the injured feelings of "the wives and mothers of Canada," but the document published by you amounts to almost the same. The manners of youth and the laws of socia reserve and modesty and gentleness required for the Christian formation of character, particularly in females. Even your anonymous correspondent suffici ently signifies this in his concluding sen tence: "His Lordship contrasted in very caustic language the system in vogue in this "His Lordship coatrasted in very country, and that of the Old World, completing his remarks with an appeal to the young girls of his congregation to preserve their modesty as a Priceless jewel." This represents the whole barden of his dis

The Bishop did undoubtedly contrast the social demeanour of young femalestrained in the Oli Country according to the traditional rules of Christian propriety with that of our new country, whose dis regard of those excellent rules in the system of public education, shows itself too frequently and painfully in certain inconguittee and irregularities of behaviour instanced by him. He said that "boldness of look" and "hard staring into the face of the other sex." and "loudness of Kingston, had heard nothing at all about the safe that experiment will not be desirable to the safe that the experiment will not be sometimes also 'unfeminine ruden sometimes also unreminine rudeness, ex-hibited by rushing in and out of railway cars, are evidences of the defective train-ing of female youth, which he himself has often witnessed and has often heard others comment upon since his advento Canada. He made emphatic reference to the practice unknown in European countries, but seemingly claimed as a privilege of their sex by many young ladies of this country, of conversing in loud, shrill tones in the railway cars, to the great annoyance of their fellow-passengers; and this he described to be "acreaming and screech-ing" rather than lady-like con-versation. I venture to say that there are few persons accustomed to travel who have not from time to time been made painfully sensible of this specimen of defective training of the female youth of Canada. Your anonymous correspondent chooses to extend his Lordship's remarks well as "the girls." and not to any class or section of them or to occasional instances of such irregularity; but to all the women, or, as the Mail and Gazette would have it, "to the wives and mothers of Canada." In this case, and it is the substantial significance of the anonymous libel, the statement lis absolutely untrue

A great deal of malignity of purpose is displayed in the anonymous writer's trans fer of certain of the Bishop's words from the sentence in which they were spoken to some other connection in which they have a meaning nowise intended by his lordship. But I will not follow him patience of your readers, since I should transcribe almost every second sentence of the libel in giving instances of unworthy procedure. One sentence at the conclusion of the libellous document calls for special remarks, because it may go far to explain many of the incongruit-ities of manner censured by the Bishop. "Putting young men and young girls together and allowing them to associate

without restraint, as is done in the school here, is an abomination which even pagans would not tolerate, and which has led to

the destruction of all female modesty."

The last clause of this sentence is, like many others throughout the libel, transformed from a just maxim of morality

one word for another. The bishop said Asatic despotism, nevertheless, by their from five hundred to one thousand dollars one word for another. The bishop said "tends" to; your correspondent writes "led" to. As regards the general proposition announced by his lordship, which he has likewise proclaimed on many similar occasions. I believe his judgment stands approved, not alone by the maxims of Catholic theology and the rules of the Church, but also by moralists of the highest character and widest experience belonging to various religious denominations; and it is a fact that the medical faculty in the United States have protested against that practice for reasons protested against that practice for reasons proper to their profession.

Even the Mail of last Thursday concurs

to a considerable extent with the views of the Eishop on the general question. It

and the United States, is deficient to some extent in truthfulness, in obedience, in reverence and in other qualities which go

to make the true man.

Sir, there is something suspicious about
this anonymous libel being produced at
this particular time. The Bishop's discourse to my congregation was delivered on the 2nd November at his formal entrance into the church for the opening of his pastoral visitation. It was published very fully in both the Napanee journals two days afterwards, and neither journal expressed a word of dissatisfaction, but expressed a word of dissatisfaction, but rather of high praise and admiration for the whole tenor of His Lind ship's instructions. The Mau's correspondent forwarded a report to that journal the substance of which appeared in a short editorial paragraph on the 8th inst, which implied that no grave accusation had been made arguest the higher and had been made against the bishop and made been made against the bisnop and which elicited from the editor nothing more than a good humored criticism. How does it come to pass that a report of his lordship's address is now brought forward after the lapse of fourteen days by some unknown person who represents those episcopal instructions as something very different from what they had been generally understood to be, and imputes to him a series of utterances derogatory to the honor of all Canadian women? And how is it that the libel has been accepted and published by so many journals, and amongst them I regret to say the Kingston Daily News, as if it were a divine revelation whose authenticity, integrity and verity had been established by irre futable proof? The spirit that govern this extraordinary journalistic movemen is manifested in the comments of som of the editors, and still more in the headings with which the libel is introduced to the public There is studied malice in converting fixed forms of language whose well known meaning is comparatively in offensive into others not very different i sound but most offensive in their significance. When one speaks of modesty of deportment being deficient in some young females, or says of a gentleman "he is not females, of says of a gentleman "he is not a very modest young man," the meaning is quite definite, and it is only an untrust fut and unjust person who would report the speaker as having said that the young man or the girl is "immodest" and "immoral." Does not the appearance of this anonymous production immediately after the issue of the Bishop's pastoral on the "Providential expulsion of Catholic children from the Pablic hools" on the 13 h inst, the Kingsto schools" on the 13 h Inst, the Kingston Daily News on the 16th, and the Toronto Mail on the 17th, supply a key for the understanding of the whole plot? And is there not a mystery in the diversity of dates assigned to the transmission of the concocted document, the Montreal Gazette and the Mail dating it was a supple of the concocted document.

Kingston, had heard nothing at all about it until the 17th inst, when he chanced to see a copy of the Gazette?
In conclusion, let me say this othe In conclusion, let me say this other word. To persons unacquainted with the vex stious proceedings of the Public School Board of Kingston, His Lordship's cen sures may appear unnecessarily severe but when a pastor's zeal is aroused by violent assault made upon the young ones of his congregation, and he has the cour-age to meet the enemy face to face in open fight, it is not surprising that he should strike sturdy blows, more especi and calumny have been freely employed against bim,

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully.

J. H. McDonagh, Priest, Pastor of Napanee, Ont

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Lincoln, Neb. 12th Nov 1887 To the wealthy Irishmen and Sons of Irishmen

in America: FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—To-day the fate of Ireland haugs trembling in the balance. One brief year must decide whether Ireland as a nation shall cease to exist or shall, in the glory of rejuens ted beauty, put on the royal robes of restored independence. The decision rests not with the people of Ireland, not with their gallant leaders; they have done all that splendid courage, combined with prudence, Christian forbearance and heroic fortitude, could do, to ameli orate their condition. The odds are against them, and without assistance from abroad, they must yield to the law of superior force. Left now to their own resources, as far as human wisdom can foresee, nothing would remain for the people of Ireland but to accept the doom of slavery, to quit forever the land of their birth, or to drench the sacred soil with their blood as a last sacrifice to that principle of liberty, which, coming from God, is in itself divine, and, like the Godhead demands from the heart of

man the homage of its respect. They shall not and they must not be left unaided. If, of themselves, they are unable to force the concession of justice from the feudal aristocracy which sways the destinies of the British Empire, and into on offensive imputation against the marks that sway in Ireland with every women of Canada, by the substitution of crime that can be found in the annals of

courage and intelligence, the Irish people have brought about such a condition of things, that, with our assistance, they will be able to change the night of gloom into the daylight of assured victory
That assistance shall not and must not be denied them.

With us, the sons of Irish exiles

or exists ourselves, rests the fiat of death or life to Ireland. We, as well as the people of Ireland, are co heirs of those who died for Irish liberty, some in the frost of battle, some in the darkness the dungeon, some beneath the arm of the English gibbet. The waves of the

ocean have not changed the blood that courses in our veins. The atmosphere of says that,

Viewed as a machine for propagating
morality, the public school system is

Viewed as a machine for propagating we would be unworthy the freedom we morality, the public school child, both in Cauada another kind, or of all four combined, the parents, or of all four combined, the parents of of all four combined, the supplies of our happier circumstances, should in this fateful hour desert our brothers in the old land, and leave them to the parents of t then be a hopeless struggle against the oppression that desolates our mother-land to day.

Our fathers took down their weapon parted from wives and children, and went out to crimson the mountain heather with their blood. The men of Ireland are willing to make that sacrifice to day, but if properly seconded in their pres efforts by us, a bloodless victory will crown a bloodless revolution, a revolution unique in the history of nations, by which intellect and moral strength of mer will be triumphant over the brute force of unrighteous usurpation. The people of Ireland will have victory within their grasp if they can be supplied with the one thing which they need. That which they want, we possess; and we can withou inconvenience give what will satisfy their necessities. They want money to carry on their struggle; having it they can bid defiance to the enemy. Is there an Irish-man in America so dead to every attribute of manhood as to refuse the sacred duty

of assisting them? The democracies of Scotland, Wales and England have declared themselves in favor of Ireland's right to self government The ablest British statesman of modern times, William Ewart Gladstone, in the winter of his hoary experience and long career, has proclaimed himself the champion of Irish liberty. Chivalrous William O'Brien may be condemned to bread and water and the insufferable hardships of a felon's cell, but for the first time in the bistory of the Irish struggle noble hearted men and Scotchmen are compet ing for the honor of imitating his examp and suffering for hands of those who have inaugurated the reign of terror that illustrates British rule in Ireland to-day. Will Irishmen in America be less generou? Money is needed and the need is very urgent for the succor of evicted tenant; for the defence of Irish leaders and English friends of our cause against a tyrannous and unscrupulous govern-ment, and of humbler champions of liberty against ruffians in au hority, and particularly for the pro-tection of the registration lists, one of the most important yet costly necessities of the struggle. Money is required above all to put the Irish party in a strong position for the General Election, which may take place at an early date, and which, if Mr. Parnell 19 properly sustained by the Irish in America, will end in the triumph of Mr. Gladstone and the achievement of Home Rule for Ireland.

Wealthy Irishmen of America, will

you help us?

Ireland appeals to you in the name of glorious history of your nation, and who are now perhaps, in their silent grave. She calls to you in the name of all the can move the human heart, in the name of God and liberty to stand forward as her help and strength in this hour of need. She asks of you no sacrifice of blood and tears such as your fathers made. Ireland sees Home Rule within her grasp, but her purse-proud foeasling the epithet of beggar in her face, and in sight of the promised land they threated to starve her in the desert of slavery ally if the weapons of misrepresentation | Children of Ireland in America, who God has blessed with your wants, will you before the world permit old mother Erin to perish for want of that which you possess in a plentitude of abundance? If it were England that cried aloud for the assistance of her exiled sons, within thirty days one thou sand Englishmen could be found in America who would not hesitate to sub scribe a thousand dollars each. have five thousand Irishmen and Irish Americans who could do the same, and Ireland on her knees, in tears and in chains, with life, liberty, and happiness almost within her reach, begs for that financial aid, without which she must die. Wealthy Irishmen of America, God. Ireland, and humanity are looking upon you now; will you be equal to the occasion? Will you do for Ireland in this Valley Forge of her struggle what the Irish merchants of Philadelphia did for that American liberty to which you ow

so much, when money alone could save the starving soldiers of Washington? The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, Michigan, Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, has prepared a book as a Roll of Honor to be preserved in the Irish archives, containing the names and addresses of all who in this final contest will give of their means to win back an Irish Parliament. Must this roll contain but the names of the brave workers who for years have given of their scanty time and means all that has been asked for by Ireland in her long and weary fight? They have built the foundations and have reared the pedestal Wealthy Irishmen of America, will you place thereon the statue of Irish liberty, and purchase in the years to come for yourselves and your children's children the thanks and esteem of an emancipated and grateful people? Ireland asks from one thousand Irishmen and Irish-Americans on this Continent

each. It is not I but Ireland that makes this call, and as Providence has given me the means to respond to it, and being destrous of doing myself that which I ex-pect from others, I therefore enter my name upon the roll for one thousand dol-

Remittances can be made to Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D, Detroit, Michi gan, or to the undersigned at Liccoln, Nebraska, and will be promptly acknowliged. JOHN FITZGERALD,
President Irish National League of America.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. J. A. Blake, Crown-Solicitor for Cork, has resigned his office. In his letter of resignation, which is marked by that dignity and nobleness of character for which he has always been remarkable he declares that he will not be a party to the application of the Crimes Act against political opponents of the Gov. to continue in his office he must trample on the sacred rights of a free people, so he hesitates not to make his choice Besides, he finds that the "nature of the lure under the crimes act seems to me to deprive the Crown Prosecutor of any discretion in discriminating between the unocent and the guilty, while the tribunal before which he would have to pendence that, in my judgment, ought to characterize any court entrusted with characterize any court entithe liberties of the people."

Three things make it impossible for an honest man to prosecute: 1. The innocent are to be treated as guilty; 2. The Court must be partizans of a tyrannical Execu tive; 3. The prosecutions are aimed against political discussion.

Of course Mr. Blake's resignation was

accepted. It is a consolation, even if a poor one, that the English people are beginning to get a little taste of the kind f justice which is administered in Ireland t will help to make them appreciate the peauties of Coercion, and will hasten the day when the Government now ruling with an iron rod will be swept out of

The death of Lord Wolverton is much egretted by the Gladstonians, of which party he was a staunch upholder. He contributed £500 000 towards the elec tion fund during the last campaign, and was prepared to contribute as largely as ever towards its future success, in which he was a firm believer. The Government organs profess to be sadly concerned as to what will now become of the Liberal party, as there is no one to take his place. They will find, however, that the solution of the great questions of the day, and especially of Home Rule, does not depend upon the life of any one, or any score of men, however generous or noble of character. It is in their power, for instance, to kill Wm O'Brien by the tyranny they are exercising on him, but they will not stay the avalanche of public opinion which is soon to overwhelm them. One man may wield great influence in hastening the day of a great Reform, but the Reforms now sought are too deeply rooted in the hearts of mil-lions to be long delayed by the vicissi

tudes to which individuals are subject.

The historian Mr. Froude says tha Ireland can be very easily governed by military rule; but England has never yet succeeded in governing Ireland con-stitutionally, and never will. There are here three assertions. 1st Ireland can be easily governed by military rule. people any more happy and contented on that account? But we suppose the object of Government is not in Ireland, as

likely that the experiment will not be made by the Tory Government, it probably will not succeed while such Governme lasts. It remains to be seen whether the experiment which is soon to be made by a Liberal Government will succeed. are quite satisfied that Irishmen will be found to be able enough to manage their own affairs.

The Freeman's Journal states that the

Government have decided to abandon the prosecution of Lord Mayor Sallivan for publishing in the Nation reports of the ublishing in the Nation reports of the roceedings of "suppressed" branches of the League. The Court of Queen's Bench has quashed

the verdict of the coroner's jury against the police who committed the M tonellstown murders,
Mr. Michael Davitt in a speech at

Limerick said that Mr. O'Brien's life is far too precious to be sacrificed in a dis pute about clothes. If he died in jail his ountrymen would know how to avenge The County Down tenants of Lord

Londonderry, the Lord Lieutenant, refuse to accept a fifty per cent. reduction of their rents, and will carry their case to the Lind Courts.

The verdict of wilful murder against George Freeman and the eight emergency men who shot the old man, Kinsella, at

Coolgreany, on 28 h Sept, has been con firmed.

Mr. John Dillon addressed a large meet

Scattand, on the 19. ing at Galashiels, Scotland, on the 19th inst. He stated that he had been informed that a warrant had been signed for his that a warrant had been signed for his arrest. He would, however, return to Ireland in a few days. Resolutions expressing indignation at Wm O Brien's ill-treatment were passed, and a testimonial was presented to Mr. Dillon.

Ronayne of Cork states that, if continued, the harsh treatment of Mr. William O'Brien will result in his death. This is evidently what Mr. Balfour desires. Mr. O'Brien has received a suit of clothing from outside his prison, in which, to his surprise, the jailor found him clothed, on the 19 h inst.

All the suppressed League branches in West Clare held their usual meetings on Prayers were offered in many chapels in behalf of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Healy, at a League meeting at Edge worth town, contrasted the prison treatment of

Government that if O Brien died the would be blood for blood and life for life. would be blood for blood and life for life. He denounced Judge O'Hagan as an enemy of the Irish nation.

John Dillon, M. P., spoke at a crowded meeting in Edinburgh on the 21st. He said a mistake by certain great pointi cal leaders was that they sought advice from Castle lawyers and the landlords party instead of taking counsel with men who have the confidence of the Irish peasantry. On mo ion of Jacob Bright the meeting adopted a resolution expressing sympatry with Wm. O'Brien.

Several persons have been arrested at Woodford charged with being present at the midnight meeting at which Mr. O'Brien burned the Governor proclamation. All berns the Governor proclamation. tion. All have been released on bail. Warrants have been issued against numer ous other persons, including Mr. Row-lands, the English member of Parliament and Mr. Dennehy, secretary to lord.
Mayor Sulivan. The Evening Telegraph,
states that the Executive has decided tosuppress the Kerry branches of the National League.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD MONTREAL LETTER.

A grand religious reunion of the mean bers of the Notre Dame Temperance Society was held at Notre Dame church on Sunday. There was a very large gathering of members and friends of temperance. An elequent sermon on Temperance was preached by one of the rev. lathers of Notre Dame. The members renewed their piedge, and a very large number took the piedge. Solemn benediction of the most adorable Sacrament brought the ceremonies to a close.
A meeting of the Union Catholique was A meeting of the Union Catholique was held in the Academic Hall of the Church of the Jesu, on last Sunday, and was largely attended. Rev. Father Lalonde, S J, delivered a most interesting and valuable lecture on Canadian literature. The monthly meeting of the T. A. and B. Society was held on Sunday. The attendance was very large. At the opening religious services in the church, Rev. James A McCallen delivered an eloquent sermon on Temperance, dwelling chiefly upon two causes, which he said upon two causes, which he said tended to promote intemperance in young men, viz, company and custom. He gave some very practical advice in his usual masterly manner to the young men, and closed his short but brilliant effort by an earnest exhortation to the fathers and mothers of families. After the sermon a very large number took the pledge. At the business meeting of the Society, Mr. Edward Murphy presiding, addresses were made by Messrs. W. Rawley, B. Emerson, P. Doyle, Jas P. Costigan and the chairman. Mr. Murphy during the course of his remarks paid a tribute to the classes of the respective of the results and the results the eloquence of the rev. president and complimented the rev. father on the complimented the rev. father on the energy be was putting forth towards the advancement of the cause. Mr. Murphy also expressed the hope that the Convention would take some steps towards the reduction of the number of saloons now existing in the city.

The St. Patrick's T. A. & B Society is the parent Total Abstinence Society of the Daminion of the Daminion of the Daminion of the Daminion of the St. Convention would take

the Irish Catholic congregation of Mon-tresl, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, Ont. The society has had a long pros-perous and useful career. Still in its ranks are several who were memb at the formation. Amongst those is Mr. Edward Murphy, the present more than respected chief lay officer of the society. The services rendered to the society by Mr. Murphy are indeed great. His time and labors to further its interests have been given without stint. Notwithstand. been given without sing.

ing his numerous engagements as an active man of business, he never misses a meeting of the society (xcept when of Secretary for twenty-seven years, has been chairman of the Committee of Management and also treasurer, and now Mane holds the highest office in the society. The members have testified on many occasions their appreciation of his services and worth. Notably in 1862 when he was presented with a massive solid silver water jug typical of his principles. Again in 1873 be was presente with an oil painting, and again on Carist-mas day in 1885 he was the recipient of a beautifully engrossed address accompanied by an oil painting of himself fre the studio of the well known artist, the studio of the well known artist, Carcy. Mr. Murphy has at times ex-pressed the wish to be released from office, but his fellow members will not let him go, They know his worth. They appreciate his services, and they are justly proud of having him at their head, and intend keeping him there, Amongst others of the pioneer members are Mr. Iss. Connaughton, who is also at the

the Dominion. It was founded in 1841 by

the Rev. Patrick Puelan, the chaptain of

present an active officer, respect esteemed by his fellow-members. The Society has to mourn the loss of one of its pioneer members in the person of Mr. Charles Moffatt, whose death took of Mr. Charles Moffatt, whose death took place two days after the last meeting of the Society. The deceased had attained the aivanced age of 85 years. He was warmly esteemed by his fellow-members for his many good qualities and upright character. His interest in the Society was maintained up to his last moments. His

familiar figure will be missed from the ranks. May his soul rest in peace,
The monthly meeting of the St. Ann's
T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday. The attendance was exceedingly large. This Society is very active, has a very large membership, and is in a most flourshing condition financially and otherwise Rev. Father Bruchesi delivered an interesting lecture in the Seminary Hall, under the auspices of the University of Laval, on Rationalism and Traditionalism, on the 22 d. Ray. Father Archambault, of L'Assumption College, will deliver a lecture under the same austices.

A Bazaar in aid of the Orphans of the St Joseph Asylum will open on the 21st.

HYMENEAL.

On Wednesday list Rev. Father Tiernan, Coancellor of the Diocese of London, united in marriage Mr. R. W. Cleghorn, to Mes Maggie May Glesson, both of this city. The bride and bridegroom are well known in London and hosts of friends Mr. O'Brien with that of Ellis, French and Col. Baker, and solemnly warned the wedded life will be long and happy.

Condensed from the Irish American. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Wexford

On Sunday morning, October 23rd, Mr. Danstevville, R. M., called on the men inside Foley's house, at Ballykerogue, to surrender possession. They refused to do so several times, but were at last compelled to surrender from want of water, the authorities having restored to the device of starving the garrison out Head-Constable Twiss, of New Ross, was the first to enter, and was followed by several policemen armed. The immates were not the least inclined to interfere with the police, but said they would sooner die than leave for the Emergeucy men. The prisoners number 21, and are all the sons of neighboring tenant-farmers on the estate of Col. Tottenham. They were remanded for a week by Mr. Dunsterville, and will be tried at Arthurstown, under the Coercion Act.

the Coercion Act.
The significance of Archbishop Walsh's The significance of Archbishop Walsh's visit to the Coolgreany tenantry cannot be overrated. He at once vindicates the "Plan of Campaigo," as applied to the Brooke estate, exposed the grinding despotism of the landlord, and showed conclusively the justice of the tenant's demands. In face of such vindications we may well disregard the sneers of Lord Hartington, who describes the "Plan of Campaign" as "unmitigated robbery." Wicklew.

On Sunday, October 2ad, a large and influential meeting was held at Bally-knockan to promote the cause of tem perance and Nationality. The Rev. M. J. O'Gorman, C. C., of Boystown in the chair. The Chairman, in an eloquent address referred to the close analogy there was in the two great questions—temperance and Irish National autontemperance and Irish National autonomy. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That we reiter ate our condemnation of the atrocities perpetrated by the present English Government, and tender our warmest expression of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for the very lucid manner in which he is exposing those horrors to the English people, and advocating the cause of our exposing those horrors to the English people, and advocating the cause of our oppressed country. That we hereby tender our best thanks to the people of the neighboring parishes who have assisted us in our efforts to put down the landgrabbers in this parish and their abbettors in Blessington, and earnestly hope for their continued assistance towards suppressing those scandals in hope for their continued assistance towards suppressing those scandals in our midst." The Ballyknockan stone cutters brass hand, under its popular captain, Mr. Peter Walshe, played a choice selection of National music, both before and after the proceedings.

Kildare. A windfall of a rather doubtful char-cter has come to the town of Naas! The emergency men look like making it a happy hunting ground. Mr. Townsend Trench having squeezed all the good out of them on the Lansdowne farms at Luggacurran turned them out, the rates. The rate-payers would not the rates. The rate-payers would not have it. Neither would the people tolerate them. They had to fly from the neighborhood to which they had come to do their wicked work. And of all the places of Ireland they selected as the most likely to receive them, not unkindly, was the town of Naas, where they were coralled at last reports.

Kilkenny.

The Rev. Walter Keoghan, P. P., Camross, has been presented with addresses and testimonials by the Confraternity of the Holy Family and the parismoners of St. John's, Kilkenny, expressive of the esteem and love in which he was held during his Administratorship of ten years. The presentation would have taken place some months ago were it not that Father Keoghan met with a painful accident. Mr. Donleavy read the address on behalf of the Confraternity, and Mr. J. Martin read the parishioners. Mr. Edward Healy, in appropriate language, presented the testimonial. Father Keoghau replied to both addresses separately in most elequent terms.

King's County.

Towards the close of the meeting of the Tullamore Guardians, on the 26 h ult., about fifty laborers forced their way into said they were starving—their wives and children were starving—and they could endure it no longer. Some of them, it endure it no longer. Some of them, it appeared, had not been working for two months, and were in a very weak state for want of food. One of the laborers for want of food. One of the laborers said there were a hundred idle in the town who would rather die than come there for relief. The guardiaus said that they could do nothing that day, as the guardiaus for the Tullamore division were not present; the Tullamore division were not present;
and the men were recommended to go to
Mr. W. Adams, C. T. C, and Mr.
Denis Fi'zpatrick, in the hope that they
might be able to afford temporary relief.

Mr. O'Buien, M. P.

Louth. Lord Masserene's agents have adopted in the new Land Act. tenants have received registered letters holdings will have passed away. The tenants do not appear to be frightened by this new mode of warfare, and his lordt one step nearer to his rack-rents

ship is not one step nearer to his rack-rents and costs t.an he was before. The Very Rev. P. Hill, P. P., V. F., was recently inducted as P. P. of Rosscar berry by the Right Rev. Dr. Frizgerald, Bishop of Ross, assisted by the Rev. John O'Leary, Adm., Skibbersen, Mass having been celebrated by the Rev. T. G. O'Hea,

Mr. Blake, Sessional Crown Solicitor of Cork City, recently wrote to the Attorney-General, informing him that in consequence of the daties which probably would devolve on him in connection with the Crimes Act, particularly those duties which would compel him to act as prosecuting counsel against the political opponents of the Government, he felt bound to tender his resignation of his office. Mr. Blake stated that he had never taken an active part in politics, and that when (extrem years previously) he became Crown Solicitor of Cork, no such political duties as those now attaching to his office under the Crimes Act devolved upon him. The Attorney General, in very short terms, accepted Mr. Blake's resignation.

Limerick.

On the 27th October, at the meeting of the Limerick City Branch of the National League, the Mayor presiding, three members of the Scotch Liberal Association—Mr. Satherland, M. P., Mr. Beith and Councillor Macpherson—attended, and were accorded a very warm reception. The deputationists addressed the meeting, referring to the close sympathy which existed between the people of Ireland and Scotland, and to the suppression of public meetings in Cork. Mr O'Shea regretted that the deputationists had arrived unexpectedly in the city, as it was intended to present them with an address on their presence at the previous Tue-day's demonstration. A resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Biunt was unanimously passed, and the conduct of the police towards Mrs. Blunt was strongly condemned.

At Billingary, on the 231 October, a At Ballingary, on the 231 Ostober, as body of laborers from the surrounding locality within a radius of four mites, to the number of one hundred men and women, dug and pitted over half an acre of potators belonging to a poor man named O'Regan, a tenant on the property of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, which said potators were seized at the instance of said laudlord under an ejectment decree, to satisfy his exphitant demand for a to satisfy his exorbitant demand for a rent of £3 10.0d. per acre. The potatoes were pitted and dug in less than one hour, and under the eyes of the police and the land bailtff, who lives but a hundred yards distant from the scene of opera-

On Oct. 28 h, Charles Martin, Captain Vandeleur's head bathff, protected by a large force of police, went to evict, by force Mr Clancy, T. C. in Vandeleur street, Kilrush, this tenant being found conceased in a cave, last week, in his house after the Sheriff had taken posses sion and locked the door, Martin was again deluged with a bucketfut of liquid by

delaged with a bucketfat* of liquid by some women, amid much jeering by some persons present, and as the police had no charge against Mr. Clancy, he ordered them and the bailiff out of his house, and they then withdrew.

On Oct 24th, a Nationalist demonstration took place in the market square, Kildysart, in the presence of 3000 people. The meeting was quite unex peeted, and it was not till four o'clock the people began to assemble. Mr. Joseph R. Cox, M. P., who drove over from Kitrush, arrived in Kildysart about four o'clock, and in company with Fathers Vaughan and O'Brien, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Catharine McM thon, from the windows of which the speeches were delivered. The Rev James Vaughan coupied the chair. Mr. Cox made a stirring speech, the chair. Mr. Cox made a stirring speech, in the course of which he referred to the "Plan of Campaign." He said no greater proof of its success could be given than the fact that he had received £122 that day from tenants who were decreed at the last Quarter Sessions. He held in the war chest over £2000, and he told Mr. war chest over £2000, and he told Mr. Vandeleur that he would have to come to terms. The people were not afraid of eviction now, and he thought that the sooner Mr. Vandeleur came to terms the better for himself.

Mr. Townsend Trench probably stung by remorse of conscience for his deeds in Luggacurran, has taken to the pulpit and left the rent flice. He has be conducting special services in Methodist churches in Beifast. Trench now sees that he has played a losing game at Lugga curran, and both he and Lussoowne would be overjoyed if they got the offer that was the boardroom, and appealed piteously to made when the "Plan of Campaign" was the guardians for work or relief. They

> On October 25th, a meeting of the Lord Lieutenant's tenantry was held in New townards, when a letter was drawn up in per cent. reduction, stating that while the tenants "would prefer an amicable ar rangement without recourse to legal pro eedings, they fear that self-preservation will compel them to seek the intervention

Tyrone.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., will again contest South Tyrone at the next elections, and the register shows that the Nationalists the Eviction-made cay process provided have a majority there on the new list of in the new Land Act. A number of the legal voters. legal voters.
It is with deep sorrow we announce the

informing them that they are now in the position of excetakers, and that unless they pay the amount of the judgments obtained against them within a period of six months, all their interests in their manners, and ordained in 1836. Father amanca, and ordsined in 1836. Father Cassidy was a most kind-hearted and charitable clergyman, and all who knew him will deeply regret his death.

Galway. On October 27th, Mr. Martin M Eagan, of Woodford, was arrested under the Crimes Act, on a charge of intimidation, on the 12th of September. For a con-siderable time he cluded the vigilance of the police, but on the day mentioned

Ireland," and groaned Balfour. The prisoners appeared in excellent spirits. The crowd was very enthusiasts and very orderly. As they approached the prison the groaning was fierce, and when the prisoners were lodged within the cheering was continued for a coasiderable time.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING IN MON-

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Montreal Herald, Nov. 14. Montreal Herald, Nov. 14.

A public meeting, convened under the auspices of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion on the present policy of the Sali-bury administration towards Ireland. The meeting was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, and there was a good attendance. The chair was taken by Mr H. J. Cloran, President of the Irague, who, in opening the procedings, League, who, in opening the proceedings, and that the object which brought them together was to discuss and pass a resolution or resolutions on the conduct of the Government of Lord Salisbury in Ireland. and particularly on the treatment to which Mr. William O'Brien and other champtons Mr. William O Brien and other champions of free speech at the present moment in the country were being subjected. This subject was one which well deserved consideration from Canadians. Here all er j yed the privileges of free institutions, guaranteed by treaty, but which their forefathers had won at the point of the bayonet. (Applause) It was thereforment that Canadian citizens should bayonet. (Applause) It was thereforment that Canadian citizens should assemble and give expression to this opinion on the course which the Salisbury Government was pursuing in Ireland towards William O'Brien. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfred Bunt (cheers) and other men who were fighting and making great personal sacrifices in the cause of free speech and advocating and strength eoing the union of sympathy in the cause

eoing the union of sympathy in the cause between the entire people of the British Isles (Cheers.) Resolutions had been drafted and would be read to the meeting, and it would be left to any gentleman present to move or speak in support of them. The firs recognized the great fact toat during the agitation which has now gone on for eight years the impression had got abroad that the fight of the Irish people was directed against the English people, an impression which, thanks to Michael Davitt and others, had been completely effseed. The fight was not and is not directed against the English people, (applause), but against the system of government carried out by the Executive in

resolution would deal more particularly with the treatment which a man who was dear to all present, he was sure, and who was known personally to many of them, was soffering. William O'Brien (loud cheers) who was a champion of the right of free speech in Canada as well as Ireland. These resolutions were directed against a wrong done, not alone to the people of Ireland, but a wrong done to that which the English people all over the world hold most dear—the right of public meeting and of free speech, and as English subjects hey should say that the resolutions were not more directed in favor of the Irish people than sgainst the attempt to do away with the noblest of British institu-tions, free speech and public meeting. (Applause) The President then read the

(Applause) The President then read the first resolution as follows:—
"That the citizens at this public meeting rejoice to witness the rapid development of friendly and sympathetic feelings be tween the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, so long kept assuder by the mis government of the classes—oppressors of both—and that we half this noion and cooperation of the English and Irish democracies as a happy omen of the time when

and self-government which we Canadians have won and enjly in this Dominion. Mr. C. J. Doherty rose to propose the resolution and was warmly received. He was glad, he said, that they were present to express indignation at the inhuman real threatment to which their fellow-country men were being treated, and when such was their object it might appear strange that the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing, and Bathe thought the gentleman who drafted M. He resolution had a happy inspiration. O'Leary, Aden. Saibbersen. Mess having been celebrated by the Rev. T. G. O'Hea, Bishop Friz eraid, in the course of an el quent address, spoke in feeling and impressive language of the many virtues and high qualities which distinguished their new pastor. Father Hill, kneeling, then made a public profession of faite, and received the keys with which he locked and unlocked the doors of the church Senedition of the Most Holy Sacrament closed the sacred ceremonics, after which a large deputation of parishioners waited on the Bishop in the parachial house and baving been introduced by Father Hill, Mr. G. Whycherly read an address, to which the Bishop replied in suitable were escorted to the jail by the crowd, who cheered lustily, sang "God Save" indicated the resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing, that the first resolution proposed by Mr. M. Chat the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. Hust the first resolution proposed by Mr. M. Chat the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. Hust the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. Hust the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. He the thought the guileann who drafted begin by expressing words of rejoicing. He the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. He the first resolution proposed by Mr. M. Chat the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. He the the first resolution proposed should begin by expressing words of rejoicing. He the first resolution proposed by Mr. M. Chat the first resolution and seconded by Mr. M. Chat the first resolution proposed by Mr. M. Chat the first resol who cheered lustily, sang "God Save | maintain the great principles which lie at | adults.

the base of every system of free government, and which form the basis of the great empire which the English people have built up. (Cheers) For this reason he had great pleasure in proposing the resolution which had been read, which recognized the true fellowship now existing between the English and Irish people in the fight for liberty going on in the old land. (Applause)

Mr. D. Barry seconded the resolution. He said that any man who recognized the fact that the people of any country should be governed by the representatives chosen by themselves should endorse the resolution which had been read (cheers); yet, strange to say, some Englishmen who advocate freedom and justice all the world over, will not allow it to the people of Ireland. It seemed to him passing strange that people who love liberty, and who have advocated liberty towards Turks, Bulgarians, Italians, Poles, and whoses ancestors have shed the last drop of their blood in defence of liberty, should in the present day of liberty and enlightenment go in for subjecting the Irish people to the course of cruelty which the government was now pursuing. The speaker referred to the idea of the religious question having anything to do with this condition of things and said, so far as the Irish people were concerned, he would be correct in think ing they were of a mind with himself, who would prefer to see a parliament of Protestants exclusively; aye, even of Orangemen, sitting in Dublin and taking an interest in the destinies and concerns of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament of their native land, than to see a parliament exclusively of Roman Catholics legislating for it in the city of London. of their native land, than to see a parliament exclusively of Roman Catholics legislating for it in the city of London. (Che rs.) He believed also, that if the noble and illustrious patriot, William O'Brien, were present with them that evening he would heartily endorse every word he had said on this subject. He called it a shame and scandal that men who should from their ancestors possess traits of nobility of character, looked only to class interests and ignored altogether to class interests and ignored altogether the true and just rights of a people. He was sure, however, that the struggle was drawing to a close, and even though it should cost a holacaust of patriots, nothing great had ever yet been won without eacrifices having been made in the cause of liberty and right. (Applause.) The resolution was carried unani-

mously.

The second resolution was then read by the President:—"That we do hereby protest against and condemn as contrary to

the enightenment of the sge and adverse to the spirit of humanity and freedom every system of government that employs the weapons of brute force to compel the majority of the people to submit to the rule of a privileged minority."

Mr. Carrol Ryan, in moving the resolution, said that in Canada they enj yed to the full those institutions which formed the inalienable right of British people, viz. free speech and the right of public meeting. As Itishmen, they were not as umerous or as wealthy as their country men in the United States, but as a people who had never changed their allegiance they had a clearer right to have their opinions heard on the treatment which their country and countrymen at home (applause), but against the system of government that employs eroment carried out by the Executive in Ireland. It was against that government that the people of Ireland ever have that the people of Ireland ever have struggled. (Cheers). They now at length saw English, Scotch and Welch people siding with the Irish—the democracy of all fighting together for the accomplishment of the H. me Rale cause, and against this great democracy was pitted the tremendous influence of the Government classes. The democracy, however, must prevail in the struggle, for the masses in England, Scotland and Waleshad come to fully recognize the fact that the Irish people are fighting against a power which oppresses not themselves alone but all alike; and that struggle was based on the good of humanity, and it should succeed. (Cheers.) The second resolution would condemn the employment of brute force in accomplishing the ends of the government. No people respecting themselves and their traditions could stand meekly by and see the government of an empire of which they formed part suppressing by brute force the voice of the people in one of its possessions; and that was why Sir Wiffred Biunt, Mr. Gladstone, John Dillon, William O Brien and Davitt (cheers) rose up and resisted to the last such a system of government. (Cheers.) The third resolution would condemn all such inhuman means as the shooting down of women and children; driving populsar men into of the peoples of England and Ireland the light of the people in one of the poople in one of women and children; driving populsar men into of the people in conclusion that a union of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so of England and Ireland the light of the people so and children; driving popular men into ted. He hoped in conclusion that a union prison and gagging free speech. It was only right for a meeting such as that to pass a resolution of the kind. The fourth resolution would deal more particularly British Empire itself. (Cheers) The

British Empire itself. (Cheers) The resolution was carried amid applause. The third resolution: "That the inbuman and injustifiable means adopted by the Tory Government of Lord Salis-bury, to coerce the Irish people and pre-vent them from exercising their ordinary rights of freemen in agitating for the redress of their grievances and recovery of their natural rights, demands from every lover of justice the most unqualified condemnation," was proposed b. A. W. Short, in a nice speech, in wh said that as an Englishman he was happy to testify to the sympathy between the masses in his country and in Ireland

Mr. Alex Ross seconded the resolution He spoke as a Scotchman who loved lib-erty and supported the people who fought for it. The resolution was supported Mr Zimmerman, a German, and carried with acciamation.

The fourth resolution was as follows:

"That we regard with indignation the cruel treatment to which Wm. O'Brien, M. P., has been subjected by the direction of the Irish executive, and that we regard operation of the English and Irish demo cracies as a happy omen of the time when the two peoples, knowing and trasting of Sir Wilfred Blunt and the each other, should enjoy mutual prosperity, peace and harmony under the benign influences of those institutions of liberty and self-government which we Canadians bave won and enjoy in this Dominion.

M. C. I. D. have rease the time when the canadians trust and believe that

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They in rigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Fernales of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

TEXED INTEMEDIA

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wondas, Sores and Ulcera
It is famous for Gout and Rheumanism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
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d are sold at ls. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s. each Box or Pot, and may
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OPIUM SO days. No pay tai cursal DR. J MONTH OF NOVEMBER

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manufacturers and importors as enable it
to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest
wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or
commissions from the importers or manu
facturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged
its patr us on purchases made for the m.and
giving them besides, the benealt of my experience and facilities in the actual prices
charged.

perione and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embraching as many separate trades or times 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

harge.
4th. Persons ontside of New York, who have not know the address of Houses selling

THOMAS D. EGAN. W J. THOMPSON. Catholic Agency, 42 Earclay St., New York. NOV 26, 1887.

The Vision of the King.

So I have seen Thee as I knelt apart: crimson life-blood, and the vesture ment The pale, and face, the riven, the bleedin heart, Christ, Master, Lord! the tears unbidde And all the love flood in my soul long pen Pours out to Thee in Thine avandonmen Beholding Thee now desolate Thou art.

love,
And robed with thine unu'terable woe,
—IRIGO DEANE, S. J.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers ached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Nintavenue, New York City.

TWENTY FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOS -FEAST OF THE PATRONAGE OF TH

To-day, my dear brethren, the Churcelebrates the feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin. Let us stop a momer and consider what is meant by this title, given to our most immaculate and blessed. You remember that there is a simil

You remember that there is a simil feast on the third Sunday after Easter honor of her glorious spouse St. Josep and that he has lately been given title of Patron of the Universal Churc Is it, then, in this sense that we are understand the Patronage of the Bless Virgin; is it that she is the patroness an protectress of the Church in general, in continual cooflict with the powers darkness? Yes, we may certainly undestand it in this way. She who with h foot has crushed the serpent's head, is t great enemy and terror of heresy in present the continual cooflict. foot has crushed the serpent's head, is t great enemy and terror of heresy in pricular, and the greater part of the heres which have afflicted the Church, and espeally those existing in our own day, has it would seem, instinctively felt this, a directed their assaults in one way another against her, and against the potion she holds in the work of our redem tion. Also she may be rightly consider as our bulwark against the attacks of tinfidel, and has at various times consignally to the assistance of the Christi world when exposed to danger, particlarly from the followers of the false puphet Matomet.

But there is another sense in which

phet Mahomet.

But there is another sense in which
understand her patronage, and to av
ourselves of it, besides this one of i
protection of the Church as a whole; a
this other is practically more imports
for us to realize. It is that she is
special patron and protector of each of of us individually, in our own spec needs and trials, and in the war which have to wage on our own account with enemies of our salvation.

You know that we are all encourage to choose certain saints whose name bear, or to whom we have a special de tion, as patrons, to obtain for us blessings and helps we need, tempora well as spiritual. And there can be doubt that if we do thus select cert natrons, they will perform for us the of patrons, they will perform for us the of which we desire; and though they m not always obtain for us those thi which our imperfect judgment fixes or most desirable, they will reward us e with greater blessings than we ask, if are faithful to them.

But it is quite plain that we should to

omit, and certainly it is not the cust of Catholics to omit, the name of Blessed Virgin from the list of pat saints, whatever others may be cho with her. And the Church, in establ-ing this festival, seems herself to of ally constitute our Blessed Lady as patron of each one of us, to whom we are have recourse in all our difficult of whatever kind they may be, that we have the assurance of constant perience that if we follow the mind of Church in this way we shall not be appointed. "Remember," says of I nard, in the beautiful prayer "M orare," which it is to be hoped we o say, "Remember, O most pious Vi Mary, it is a thing unheard of that t ever forsakest those who have record to thee," Let us then also rember this; and whatever special devoti

or helps to salvation, we may sel never lorget this, the most universal indispensable of all, of recourse to ed Mother of God. And let us remember particularly above all is the Blessed Virgin the a cate of sinners. If, then, we wish selves to escape from the power of stemptations or evil habits which threatening our ruin, let us not forge go to her who, though sinless herself, more than the compassion of a mothe us, and beg the powerful help of her m cession; and let us also ask her to re others who, it may be, are more tem

than ourselves. And it seems to be also not wit month of November, that we may ren sin in Purgatory are specially dear to Blessed Mother, and that she Wishes pray for them, and to present our pra herself, as she is their patron too. Le then, say at least some Hail Marys why not a chaplet of the beads?) every this month, that she may bring to he during it many souls, who will not for ask her intercess on for us when

Is not an ordinary mixture. In fact its perties are entirely different from any paration used for Coughs, Colds, Throw Lung Troubles. Prevailing Sickness.

The most prevailing complaints a season are rheumatism, neuralgia, throat, inflammations and conges For all these and other painful tro

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best int and external remedy. NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative ing upon the bilitary organs pro-and effectually.

Why go limping and whining your corns, when a 25 cent both Holloway's Corn Cure will remove t

Give it a trial, and you will not reg

The Vision of the King.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

So I have seen Thee as I knelt apart: The pierced hands and feet, the whiteness crimson life-blood, and the vesture With ie, ad face, the riven, the bleeding Christ, Master, Lord! the tears unbidden

And all the love flood in my soul long pent, Pours out to Thee in Thine acandonment, Beholding Thee now desolate Thou art.

Oh! hadst thou come to us a sceptered King, Magnificent in power and throned above, All lands and men we had not loved Thee so As now, forsaken, wounded, sorrowing, But crowned with Thine ineffable great

love,
And robed with thine unutterable woe,
—IRIGO DEANE, S. J.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

sched in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

WENTY FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST -FEAST OF THE PATRONAGE OF THE

To-day, my dear brethren, the Church celebrates the feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin. Let us stop a moment and consider what is meant by this title, as given to our most immaculate and blessed Mother.

You remember that there is a similar feast on the third Sunday after Easter in honor of her glorious spouse St. Joseph; and that he has lately been given the title of Patron of the Universal Church. Is it, then, in this sense that we are to derstand the Patronage of the Blesse Virgin; is it that she is the patroness and protectress of the Church in general, in its continual conflict with the powers of darkness? Yes, we may certainly understand it in this way. She who with her foot has crushed the serpent's head, is the great enemy and terror of heresy in par-ticular, and the greater part of the heresies which have sflicted the Church, and especi-ally those existing in our own day, have, it would seem, instinctively felt this, and directed their assaults in one way or another against her, and against the post tion she holds in the work of our redemp tion. Also she may be rightly considered as our bulwark against the attacks of the infidel, and has at various times come signally to the assistance of the Christian world when exposed to danger, particu-larly from the followers of the false pro-

phet Mahomet. But there is another sense in which to understand her patronage, and to avail ourselves of it, besides this one of her protection of the Church as a whole; and this other is practically more important for us to realize. It is that she is the special patron and protector of each one of us individually, in our own special needs and trials, and in the war which we have to wage on our own account with the

You know that we are all encouraged to choose certain saints whose name we bear, or to whom we have a special devotion, as patrons, to obtain for us the blessings and helps we need, temporal as well as spiritual. And there can be no doubt that if we do thus select certain patrons, they will perform for us the office which we desire; and though they may not always obtain for us those things which our imperfect judgment fixes on as most desirable, they will reward us even with greater blessings than we ask, if we

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are faithful to them.

But it is quite plain that we should not omit, and certainly it is not the custom of Catholics to omit, the name of the Blessed Virgin from the list of patron saints, whatever others may be chosen with her. And the Church, in establish ing this festival, seems herself to officially constitute our Blessed Lady as the patron of each one of us, to whom we are to have recourse in all our difficulties, of whatever kind they may be, that we may find a safe way through them. And we have the assurance of constant experience that if we follow the mind of the Church in this way we shall not be dis appointed. "Remember," says St Berappointed. "Remember," says of 1947-nard, in the beautiful prayer "Mem-orare," which it is to be hoped we often say, "Remember, O most pious Virgin Mary, it is a thing unheard of that thou ever forsakest those who have recourse Let us then also remem ber this; and whatever special devotions, or helps to salvation, we may select, never lorget this, the most universal and indispensable of all, of recourse to the Blessed Mother of God.

And let us remember particularly that above all is the Blessed Virgin the advocate of sinners. If, then, we wish our selves to escape from the power of some temptations or evil habits which are threatening our ruin, let us not forget to go to her who, though sinless herself, has more than the compassion of a mother for us, and beg the powerful help of her inter-cession; and let us also ask her to rescue others who, it may be, are more tempted

than ourselves. And it seems to be also not without eason that this feast is placed in the month of November, that we may remem ber that the holy souls now suffering for sin in Porgatory are specially dear to our Blessed Mother, and that she wishes us to pray for them, and to present our prayers herself, as she is their patron too. Let us, then, say at least some Hail Marys (and why not a chaplet of the beade?) every day why not a chaplet of the beauty every day this month, that she may bring to heaven during it many souls, who will not forget to ask her intercess on for us when we shall be in the same need.

Is not an ordinary mixture. In fact its properties are entirely different from any preparation used for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Troubles.

Prevailing Sickness. The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammations and congestions. throat, inflammations and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the bilitary organs promptly and effectually.

Why go limping and whining about rhoumatism, lumbago, sore throat, deaf-your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Care will remove them? Yellow Oil is used internally and exter-Give it a trial, and you will not regret it. nally.

A POPULAR PRIEST'S WELCOME HOME.

Marshall, Mich. Weekly Statesman, Oct. 28. The large concourse of people which gathered at the M C depot last evenng to welcome home from Rome the Very Rev. P. A. Baart, pastor of St. Mary's church, is a strong indication of that gentleman's popularity here, not only with his own church people but

with our citizens ir general.

The accommodation train steamed into the station at about 830 o'clock and Father Baart, accompanied by Father and Father Beart, accompanied by Father Melaney, of Jackson, alighted from the rear platform of the last car They were greeted by Mayor M. V. Wagner and Father Sadlier who escorted them to the carriages in waiting. In the meantime the Battle Creek German band struck up a thrilling air and the pre arranged reception of the beloved rector of St. Mary's church was auspiciously opened. The procession, headed by the band, was followed by a large delegation of Catholics and the carriages containing the Reverend Fathers T. J. Ryan, Kalamazoo; J. P. Ryan, Kalamazoo; J. P.

mszoc; J. P. Ryan, Kalamszoc; J. P. Gore, Williamston; J. P. McManus, Battle Creek; J. W. Melaney, Jockson; T. G. Hennessey, Marshall; the mayor and the reception committee. The line of march was up Eagle street directly to the par-sonage. The street was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns and an arched transparency ever the front gate of the rectory yard bore in brilliancy the appropriate legend "Welcome." Arriving at the front porch of the rec-

tory Father Baart was surrounded by the visiting clergymen and others, when James Grace delivered the following

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER :- It is with hearts overflowing with joy that we welcome you back to your parish this evening. Three months ago you left us that you might take a much needed rest. We have missed your presence and your kind words of paternal advice, but we gladly made the sacrifice since we knew so well that it was for your good. Since you left us you have visited many places of interest in the old land; you have seen the isle of saints and scholars so dear to many of us; you have gazed upon those verdant fields and valleys; you have perhaps heard the cry of distress from our down trodden brethren. In Germany, Belgium and France you have visited cathedrals, basilicas and holy shrines so dear to every Catholic heart and greater than all you have had the enviable pleasure of viewing the Eternal

City. You have drank in with your eyes those scenes of interest in the city of the Seven Hills; you have seen and spoken to our common Father Leo XIII., the Vicar of Christ on earth, the succesthe Vicar of Christ on earth, the successor of St. Peter. Yes, dear father, all this together with the novelty of the trip across the briny deep has added not a little to your already large store of erudition. We have prayed to God and to His Mother Mary, Star of the Sea, that your wayse might be a pleasant that your voyage might be a pleasant and a prosperous one. Having intrusted you to such safe keeping we were con-fident that He who rules the wind and wave would hear our earnest prayer and

gratulations on your safe return to us this evening. Mayor Wagner then stepped forward and in a few well chosen words, extended greetings in behalf of the citizens, and closed with a request that three rousing eneers be given Father Baart. The mayor's request was complied with, when Father Baart delivered a neat speech which was sprinkled here and there with his characteristic wit and was heartily received. The substance of his remarks

deliver to us in safety our dear Father

and Pastor. Accept then, dear Father

from us your children our heartfelt con-

"This is the proudest moment of my life. Although I am not outwardly demonstrative in my emotions and affections, I appreciate highly the welcome extended to me this evening. It would indeed be an iceberg or a heart of stone that could fail to melt on such an occa-sion. This is the proudest day of my life because I have tried to do my duty and this cordial greeting reminds me that my efforts have been appreciated by my people who, like Diogines of old, have held out a lantern to find a man. I do not take this demonstration to myself. It is simply a warning for the future. Appreciation must increase or diminish and this reminds me that I must strive to do better in the future. I consider it an honor to be the pastor of St. Mary's church and shall ever try to do honor to

the position. He then bade the people a hearty good night, expressing a desire not to tire them with further remarks, but rather to give one and all a chance to enjoy the full measure of jolification the occasion afforded.

The reception was a success in every particular and having been a source of great pleasure to all will long be remem-

A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, work that you can do and live at nome, making thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex. All ages, No class of working people have ever made money so fast heretofore. Comfortable fortunes await agents worker. All this seems a deep every worker. All this seems a deep mystery to you, reader, but send along your address and it will be cleared up and proved. Better not delay; now is the time.

Ten Years' of Torture. Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont.

was for ten years a sufferer from liver complaint, which doctors' medicine did not relieve. After using four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was entirely cured, and states that she is like a new

woman again. For Frost Bites.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains and similar troubles, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It also cures

IS MAN A BAROMETER!

WHY IS IT THAT CERTAIN WINDS ALWAYS MAKE RHBUMATICS CRINGE WITH PAIN?

Eighty-six percent of the signal service yeather predictions are accurate! The only indications our fathers had

These, though crude, were usually correct. The body is unquestionably ar excellent barometer, and physicians often Prescribe a change of air, so that the sys-tem may find an agreeable atmospheric

Weather changes indicate themselves by pains called rheumatism. Why bad wea-ther should cause such pains is a mystery! Does the pain really lie dormant in the quarter?

quarter?

Last week a prominent man left town on a business trip. Two days later he, who had always been apparently strong and well, was sent home a corpse—"Rheumatism of the heart!"

of the joints, but all outward applications left the cause unbenefited. Then, making like pains in the mus cles, it was thought to be a muscular disease; but the same unsatisfactory

results followed external treatment.

Now, however, it is universally acknowledged that rheumatism is a fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system!"

Everybody dreads rheumatism.
It is very prevalent at this changing time of the year. It was formerly seldom known except among those who worked much out of doors. Now it invades the hut, the palace, the executive mansion, the senate chamber and the throne room: all sorts and conditions and races

Why does this acid remain in the system? The kidneys being diseased cannot remove the acid as in health, hence the system is poisoned by its presence, and rheumatic pains, stiff joints, tendons and muscles are the result. There is but one scientific treatment, to regulate the kidneys by Warner's safe cure, and to "put out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These world re-nowned remedies, taken by bottles in alternation, as they should be, neutralize the uric acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation.

pletely restored to health.

when it is doing the worst to "give us a

The Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, speaking lately at a banquet, said that it was his desire to see a Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home throughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all events and circumstances connected with our religion and our institutions, and the general progress of the Church, were fully and accurately chronicled, and, while we did not wish to offer a word of complaint about the local press, he certainly wished it to be known, and wished it to be pub lished, that he considered it was the duty of every Catholic who could possibly afford it to take a Catholic paper and pay

It was necessary, even for the purpose of religion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the Church in the Colonies should be pleed properly before the world. He did not object to Catholics taking good papers of any kind; but he would repeat his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their Bishop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His Lordship emphasized the justice and necessity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they received it. It was necessary, even for the purpose

be supported for it was doing a work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligation to those who publish that paper, so that the Catholic press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

tt's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with

Valuable to Know.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Largest assortment of Bronzes, 'Vestments, 'halices and Ciberiums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

for foretelling weather were aching limbs, twinging joints and painful corns!

condition.

blood, to be made active only when the wind blows from some unfavorable

Rheumatism is like the Indian in am-bush, sure to kill you if not killed by you.

It is to patient and physician one of the most vexatious of diseases.

At first many thought it to be a trouble

results followed external treatment.

of men and women it attack at all times, and all fear it!

Mrs. Switt (wife of Dr. Lewis Swift, the famous comet finder of Rochester, N. Y.)

was one of its recent victims; and how very common it is among ladies She suffered great anguish and fear !

Mrs. Dr. Swift used these remedies with great success, in alternation, and was com-

We understand that the proprietors guarantee them with the strongest assurances, but this were scarcely necessary, for is not their praise in everybody's mouth? We cannot prevent the ill wind blowing

but we can get the better of it by so fortifying the system that we can ignore it |

Your Catholic Paper First.

they received it.
It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when they were sent to them. It was right that the Catholic press should

For Rickets. Marasmus and all Wast-

ing Disorders of Children Hypophosphites, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. Main, M. D., New York. Put up in 50c and \$1 size.

ALTAR WINES OF ALL KINDS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and in the fining membrane of the nose and custachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in hal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Can-ada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-ing this new treatment, free on receipt of

NATIONAL LOTTERY

The Monthly Drawings take place on the THIRD WEDNESDAY of each month.

The value of the lots that will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Day of Dec., 1887,

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FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED REELS, WINJ

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FOR SORE THEOATS AND LIMPLUREZ.

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FOR SORE SHOULDERS. SORE BACKS.

FOR FOOT ROT. AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEED

AND LAMBS.

AND LAMBS.

PRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS. SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS. SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace The Duke of Ratland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.

"Sirs.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stable
I think it very useful. Master of Belvoir Hunt.'

Castle Weir, Kingston, Herefordshire, Dec. 8, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I ase the Royal Embrocation in my stable
& kennels, and have found it very serviceable I have also used
& kennels, and have found it very serviceable I have also used
to Universal Embrocation for 'unmago and rheumatism to
the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it
R. H. PRICE, Licut Gol, Master of Radiorellar Runx.'

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

8018 by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 28

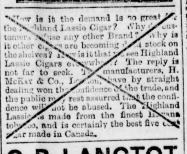
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RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS
SORE THROAT PROMICOLD.
CHEST COLDS.
The Safest, Quickest, most

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WANTED Active men, young or middle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. For particulars address a free particulars being, and can be made. For particulars address—Lyon, McNeil & Coffee, Guelph, Ontario.





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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 penuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its anthenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

Presentation.

Last Friday evening a special meeting of the Chatham branch of the Catholic Mutual Bruefit Association was held for the purpose of entertaining Mr. S. A. Heffernan previous to his departure from town. The President, Mr. W. A. Dumas, in a speech of much feeling drew the attention of the members to the loss which they were about to sustain by the removal of such a scitive and zealous member as Mr. Heffernan. A man ever ready to easist the sick and distressed by his means and personal attendance, qualities and Christian charity which had endeared Mr. H. ffernan, not only to the members of the C. M. B. A., but to the citizens of Chatham without distinction of national isy or religion, and hence all joined in wishing every prospecity in life. Is then presented Mr. Heffernan with a gold seal, bearing on one side the motto and mono gram of the society and on the other the inscription, "presented to Bro. S. A. Heffernan by the members of Branch No. 8, C. M. B. A., Chatham."

Mr. H. ffernan said that the handsome present would ever remind him of the trotherly kindness always shown him by the members of the branch who must anticipate what his feelings would not it.

Bev. Fasher Michael also bore testimony after a good one, little and and heart and and one process of the sead and heart and publish a clear and lucid article on it.

Lev Mell of great objections some seem to have is that mutual in urance association where the much is the great objection some seem to have is that mutual in urance association in what they say; there are no big salaried officers to pay, and, if our rate is small it is all that is required to pay our death claims. When one considers these two facts and understander rightly what they mean be the first of the profits to shareholders, the wages to officials and the thousand and one other expenses of running a successful ordinary life assurance on insurance in the C. M. B. A. is almost entirely managed free of all cost. I don't think this view of the question is ventilated enough, and

anticipate what his feelings would not allow him to say.

Bev. Father Michael also bore testimony of the good qualities of head and heart always shown by Mr. H. ffernan. He had always found a friend in Mr. Heffernan and was deeply sensible of the loss of a good and generous citizen as well as a faithful member of his church.

The evening was then given to songe and speeches, and closed by singing the National Anthem; a re-union which shall be long remembered by those present.

Toronto, 16th Nov., 1887.

Received from Thos. Quinn, Rec. Sec.
Branch 49, C. M. B. A., draft for two
thousand dollars, being the beneficiary of
my late husband, Geo. M. Leitheuser.

MRS MARY LEITHEUSER.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 15th., 1887.
S. R. Brown,—Dear Sir and Bro.,—
Sa Mary's Branch, 52, C. M. B. A., of this city, enjoyed a rare treat at its last regular meeting of Nov. 7th. On the invitation of the branch the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., of St. Boniface, attended the meeting and after the business of the branch was over treated the members to a short address.

He commenced by saying that he was afraid he had made a mistake in coming to our hall and had stumbled into the to our hall and had stumbled into the wrong place. Our guard at the door, our efficers all in their respective stations and the general appearance of the room, made him feel rather "queer." This impression, however, quickly left him when he saw that the meeting, after having been called to order by the president, very devoutly knelt down, and the Rev. Father Cahill, O. M. I., our spiritual adviser, recited the apaning prayer.

O. M. I., our spiritual adviser, recited the epening prayer.

He gave a very instructive address on the many benefits to be derived by Catholics in belonging to such associations as the C. M. B. A., particularly in those days. It was by such societies that Catholics came to know and be able to help one another. Our Protestant friends had similar associations for their temporal advancement, and why should not we also?

The C. M. B. A, in his opinion was the best Catholic Society in existence, for not only did it encourage Christian union and benevolence amongst its members, but it also provided a cheap and safe means of in-

nome good, sound advice, by urging them to adhere closely to their religious duties. He was glad, indeed, to see the Branch so ateadily on the increase, and hoped it would continue.

Although at first some difficulty was experienced in organizing our branch, any efforts that the charter members made then have since been amply repaid. Our branch is a most prosperous one and con-tains men who are thoroughly in earnest

in what they have undertaken.

Bro. J. K. Barrett, Inland Rev. Inspector, formerly of Branch No. 10, is now a member here. To a new Branch like cure, this administrative incapacity does not render much nearer the concession of such reasonable powers of self government as will make our people law-abiding, prosperous and happy." his intimate acquaintance with the laws and rules of the association is of greater-

Bro. D. Miller, Manager of the Merchant's Bank here, is another very enthusiastic worker for the cause. All I am sorry for is that we cannot induce these gentlemen to take office; whether it is their native modesty which hinders them I know not. In a short time we hope to have the pleasure of initiating Mr. Beck, the pro prietor of our official organ, the Northwest

Review, into our noble association.

Our growth, although slow, has been sure, which may be the best way after

The Branch gave an excursion in angust last in aid of the St. Boniface August last in aid of the St. Boniface
Hospital fund and cleared one hundred
deliars for that good and plous work.
Some time in December we intend having
the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., deliver
a lecture on the C. M. B. A., and when I to speak on any subject that the hall is too small for the audience, I convey but a small idea to you how very popular and eloquent he is. I would like to be able to tell you what a fine speaker be is, but as my education, in descriptive qualities, as my education, in descriptive quanties, was sadly neglected in my youth, I must admit I am not competent. I will endeavor to have a report of the lecture taken and will forward it for publication in the RECORD. I am only sorry you connot come up to share this rare treat

Now, my dear Bro. Brown, I want to Now, my dear Bro. Brown, I want to ask you a question. How is it that our Catholic people of this whole broad Dominion as a body do not belong to our C. M. B. A.? I am certain that if they only took say an hour's serious consideration of its aims, objects and the manner in which the association is governed, they would be so favorably impressed by its

It could be shown how an assessment rate was struck for the different ages, at so many deaths for the thousand, and the small amount expended in paying the claim, outside of the actual assurance; how strict our medical examination papers are, and the care we exercise in allowing persons to become members. If a small book or pamphlet on the above ideas was printed for the use of the Brauches, I think it would have the effect of adding materially to our number.

I must bid you good bye and hope to be able to meet all my C. M. B. A. friends at our next grand convention in Toronto, Aug., 1888.

Aug., 1888.

I wish you would favor me with say one dozen books of the constitution and bylaws of the association in the French language. I think I can form a real, live and solid French branch in St Boniface.

Yours fraterpally, P. J DOHERTY,
Pres. Br. 52. C. M. B. A.

MR. PARNELL ON THE SITUATION. London, Nov. 21.—An interview was had with Mr. Parnell here to day during a flying visit made by him on business. He looked thin and careworn, but said that his health was slowly improving. Sir Henry Thompson, who has been treating him for a year, insists that he must recuperate, as otherwise he will be unable to bear the labors of the coming session of Parliament. Mr. Parnell, on having his attention drawn to Mr. Davitt's speech at Stepaside yesterday, said:—"I do not think it weuld become me to criticise or approve the management of the Plan of Campaign. I was not consulted at its initiation and have since been unable, owing to the state of my health, to take any part in active politics outside of Par owing to the state of my health, to take any part in active politics outside of Par liament. Those who are on the spot actively engaged are the best judges of what their own honor and the interests of the country require. Mr. Davitt is in a different position. His opinion is entitled to respect, coming from one who is in Ireland and who is a man of singular remarkable—courage, who never shrank from the consequences of his words. Put I do not gather that Mr. Davitt did criti-cise the Plan. He rather seemed to be apprehensive that things might be misunderstood in America respecting the general situation. I may say that in my also provided a cheap and safe means of insurance.

In conclusion, he said he hoped the society would prosper, and was satisfied that it would, so long as the members adhered strictly to the constitution and by-laws of the association.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the rev. gentleman for his visit and encouraging address to the Branch. The Rev. Father Cabill also gave the members of suppressed branches of the League and by every Nationalist newspaper. and by every Nationalist newspaper in Ireland. In fact one of the extraordinary results of a Coercion Act and 'a firm and resolute Government' is that for every offence against the law committed before the passage of the Coercion Bill, hundreds are committed now I leave it to you to say whether Ireland's respect for the Imperial Parliament, the possibility of her continued government by the same agency, or the solidity of the

The Irish People.

Union is likely to be increased, or whether

Cardinal Manning to Bishop Fitzgerald of

I am always saying that the Irish I am always saying that the Irish people are the most profoundly Christian people in the world. No other is so peaceable, so forgiving, or when they can be, so grateful, and these are high and rare Christian graces. The reaction in England towards Ireland is on every side; and the confidence shown by Ire-land towards the English people is has-tening on the day of justice. I am in my 80th year, but I hope to live to see it.

IN DANGER OF DEATH.

The aged Emperor of Germany is dan-gerously ill. His death will cause num-erous fluctuations in the stock market and therefore our readers who have received tickets for the Bothwell bazaar are requested to make returns as soon as pos sible.

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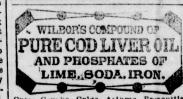
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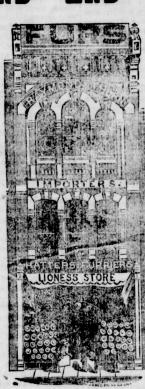
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Father Sullivan begs to inform his friends who have purchased tickets to aid in the completion of his church of Our LADY OF THE HOLY ROSARY, that the drawing has been postponed to the 31st May



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AND SOCKS.

119 DUNDAS STREE NEAR TALBOT. JOHN DILLON OR BALFOUR.

Which is the Stronger Man?

THE PRISONERS ARE EREE. United Ireland, Nov. 12 Martin de l'eland, Nov. 12

A special meeting was held despite
had weather, at Castlerea on Sunday
Mr John Dillon M P., who attended, 'I
course of his speech said:— It is now no
a year sgo since I spoke in this mar
square in Castlerea, and since I a ked
tanantay of the surrounding district

square in Castlerea, and since I a ked tensuity of the surrounding district adopt a policy which some though anwise policy and which many though dangerous policy, but which experit has now proved to be a safe, wise, good policy for the people of Ire (cheers). Proud I am to day to stand be the men of Roscommon and of Mayo—whom I may almost call my brett because my family, as you know, Roscommon and a Mayo family—and a ble to say that the hanner which be able to say that the banner whice planted in Woodford in last Oct planted in woodning in the far invelvementh, is still flying in the far many a hard and bitter foe. True that it bears upon it the mark of m hard-fought field—true is it that who have borne it and have plant who have borne it and have plant have suffered since—that we have stacked by the police, that we have arrested, that we have been proceed and I have stood two or three trials last I saw you, but I am still here to and I challenge any man standing it form of this reset meeting to say we and I challenge any man standing face of this great meeting to say wh I or Mr. Balfour is the stronger m Ireland to day (loud cheers) I say I challenge any man to deny it, the spite of the Castle and the spies (gr in spite of all the engines of a deter and crue) Government, backed to match millions spent in corrupting antold millions spent in corrupting people of Ireland, I, the persecuted felon, the arrested, and prosecute

A STRONGER MAN IN IRELAND T THAN MR BALFOUR. He sneaks through the streets of D surrounded by his informers and a police, while I and the men who by me, backed up by no armed by me, backed up by no armed asking no wespons of corruption stronger, because our strength is on the confidence of a people whe ality and Irish liberty (cheers). Is made that assertion, I will ask you De Freyne tenants, listening to

WHERE IS WHITBY LYNCH ?- WHE

CAPTAIN M'DOUGAL? (Groans) I say it is the proudes always will be the proudest recoil of my life that I was not long M for East Mayo before I drove M and Whitby Lynch out of the (cheers) Now, I want to say on with reference to the Dillon ter You all know, probably, that the tenantry yesterday resolved to st for seven shillings in the pouduction—a most reasonable dema do not propose to say anything against Mr. Hussey, the agent state I will only ask him to re if he is a wise man, that the two who fought the Plan of Campa year are gone now (cheers)—the dismissed from all their agencies the very men for whom they fought kicked them out of doors (cheer put it to Mr. Hussey would it no great deal more prudent for him, by experience, to make peace we people, remembering that become made peace last year with the tenants he is still Lord Dillon's We hear a good deal of talk no the landlords are ready to meet table, or any kind of table, or table, or any kind of table (lat the representatives of the Irish and of the Irish tenants. It is time that they thought of it. I te and I know that I speak the fee

the Irish race, PRISON WE WILL MEET IN CONFERENCE the representatives of the class w him there (cheers) If they want peace with the people of Irelar if they are wise they will look for n they are wise they will look id—they must open the prison (cheers). William O'Brien, and man down to the poorest laborir who in our sight is equal to who in our sight is equal to
D'Brien, everyone who is suffethe cause of Ireland, walks fort
man before we will consent to et
any treaties of peace with the li
(cheers). Why do they talk o
Because they are beaten—(c
because they know at last that

of Campaign is too strong for the organization of a great p-ople or broken by a wretched clique lik It is a very curious thing that du It is a very curious thing that dulast eighty years we never heard from trish landlords or of right people of Ireland. For eight after the Union the landlords of held all the power—they were presentatives of the people of Irelandent, and every bit of po Government was in their hands; you here to dry, what record to show of good done for the prelamd or for this country durieighty years? I say that during twen the landlords of Ireland absolved and unlimited sway, it shecked and unlimited away, it long unbroken record of suffer poverty for the people of Ireland the time comes that their power h