Catholic Record.

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

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Catholic Record

Loudon, Sat., Feb. 22nd, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What a tremendous difference it makes if the Mail ox happens to be gored. When Wm. O'Brien visited Toronto a few years ago half a dezen lines appeared in that journal in reterence to the riot that then occurred, Thousands of ill-behaved, well-dressed rowdies made an attack on Mr. O'Brien and a few companions as they emerged Wales-will now be the watchwords, and from the Rossin House. Rocks flew in every direction and many persons were injured, while Mr. O'Brien's life was saved by his taking refuge in a small shop behind the Rossin House, which place he finally succeeded in entering by climbing over a high wall. Before this happened, however, scenes quite as disgraceful occurred in Queen's Park, when thousands of well-educated ruffians, together with thousands of the untutored element, gave a brilliant exhibition of the manner in which free speech would not be permitted by people who are forever boasting of their liberality and love of fair play.

In the Mail of last Thursday appeared an editorial article of over a column in length, dealing with the riot in Hull, The production is of the whining order: This person and that person is to blamefreedom of speech is outraged—it was a lamentable and disgraceful proceeding-do we live in a free country or not? -and plenty more of the same sort; but the climax is capped in this precious

"When Mr. W. O'Brien came here "When Mr. W. O'Brien came here from Ireland a year or two ago it was perfectly well known that he would utter opinions that were contrary to the sentiments of many of our citizens. The authorities, however, were prepared to protect him, he said his say, and was the victim of no outrage."

A close study of the manner in which the Mail refers to the O'Brien case will reveal a very neat specimen of newspaper quibbling and dishonesty. True, indeed, is it "that the authorities were prepared to protect him," but equally true is it that they either would not or could not do so. "He said his say," but such was the din raised by the Grange mob that those who were within a few feet of the speaker could not understand what he said. In stating that Mr. O Brien "was the victim of no outrage," the Mail squarely takes issue with the truth The whole world, save those who read only the Mail, knows that Mr. O'Brien was the victim of cutrage, and that his life was not taken was not owing to any willingness on the part of the Orange mob to spare him.

IT IS regrettable that some of our Canadian dailies which circulate very exten-sively amongst the people are frequently better for the Onurch and for religion." guilty of dishonest utterances of this kind; and we cannot hope for a solid of letters from correspondents which foundation of good feeling amongst all pave been accumulating for some days classes of the community until public It is not easy, in stirring times like these opinion stamps with the contempt all newspapers conducted on such base and hypocritical lines. Not one word have we to say in extenuation of the conduct of the rioters in Hull, Tuey should be arrested and punished in a manner most severe- in a manner that will for all time prevent a recurrence of such discreditable scenes. The Catholic people of Outsrio demand justice, equal rights, fair play, free speech, etc., and they demand at the same time that a like condition of affairs prevail as regards the Protestant minority in Quebec. It must be borne in mind, however, that a riot in Toronto is just as serious a matter as a riot in Hull or anywhere else, and that, if complaint can be made of inactivity on the part of the Hull authorities in suppressing the riot, complaint can be made with equal force against the authorities in Toronto, who have, on more than one occasion permitted the Catholic people to remain at the mercy of the lawless element of the Orange lodges.

PERHAPS the most satisfactory feature of the Parnell investigation is the fact that the London Times has been so badly smirched that it can never again rise to the dignity of a great newspaper. This occurrence will not only prove a matter for which the Irish people the world over will be thankful, but the English people as well, we think, should be equally gratified that the Thunderer's power is broken. It was the organ of the titled and privileged nobodies-the organ of those indolent snobs who were firmly impressed with the ridiculous superstition that the blood they possessed was of a superior kind—that the possession of this blood rendered it dishonorable to pursue any useful cocupa. It would be well were the Ontario

of the kingdom should support them in an idleness in many cases accompanied by villainy of the very worst kind. The Times' power is broken-the power of the snobs is smashed to atoms -and the next election will, we have every reason to hope, clean away the last vestige of this dishonorable and disgraceful appendage which has been hanging about the neck of the British of subscription list were the honorable Empire for many centuries. Home Rule for England-home rule for Irelandhome rule for Scotland-home rule for

throughout the world. OUR neighbor, the London Free Press, is in very sour mood these days. As the flesh pots in Toronto seem farther and farther away the faster be runs towards them, the more loudly and heartily does he condemn both Pope and Popery. In referring to the Hull riot in its issue of the 13th, it says that the "attack on Miss Wright and her friends who were beat on holding some religious services, will not tend to allay the feeling in Ontario, which takes the direction that the Popish power intends by every means at its command to run this country." We may say to our contemporary that he has made a very silly statement by blaming what he terms the "Popish power" for the Hull riots. If all those engaged in that disgraceful business would observe the precepts of the Catholic Church-if they were good Catholics and followed the advice of their pasters

THE Low Church party in England have found new cause for complaint, in asmuch as not only has it been decided that the reredos in St. Paul's Church, London, which was found so objectionable, is to be retained, but also because the Bishop of Lincoln has obtained leave to bring up anew before the Courts the question of lighting candles on the Communion table. It was thought that this question was finally decided sgairss the Risualists, but it is now possible that the adverse decision may be set aside. The Caristian World foretells dire consequences as the result of these recent triumphs of the High Church party. It says, referring especially to the question of the reredos :

"Tae decision will tend to increase the anarchy and confusion in the Church of Eagland, and will therefore give an additional impetus to the growing desire for disestablishment within the Church. Ritualist and Evangelical, it is evident like 'crabbed age and youth, cannot together live,' and the sooner they are

Tae Mail of to day contains a number to give prompt publication to the many interesting letters that reach this office. -Mail Feb 15.

If the gentleman whose duty it is to supervise these letters before insertion would throw about five sixths of them into the waste-paper basket, it would be great relief to the readers of the Mail, and his character for good taste would be very much enhanced. A year or two ago ponderous documents appeared in the Mail from the preacher element, nearly all of them breathing a spirit of intolerance and hatred. These so called men of God performed their nefarious work-they sowed the seeds of dissension-and now they remain silent while the crop is being harvested. In the columns of the Mail the grosser element at present holds the fort, and the productions are for the most part of the Peck's Bad Boy character. They supply variety, however, if nothing else can be said in their favor, and stand out in bold contrast to the polished poison of the editorial columns.

Referring to the Hull outrage, La Pa-

"To maltreat the evangelistic preachers is a curious way of manifesting de-votion to the Catholic religion. We regret the disorderly scenes place in Hull last week, and which were unhappily repeated two days ago. Peaceful meetings where honest citizens legally expressed their opinion on politi-cal events have been called revolutionary impudence. How then is the conduct of those to be described who have recourse to violence to prevent others from praying in their own way? It is so easy to keep away from the evangelmeetings. Those who give them occasion to pose as victims do very poor service to the Catholic cause. They are the more guilty that such barbarous acts are not our habit, and are utterly con-

trary to Caristian charity."

such dailies as the Toronto Mail observe a cowardly and criminal silence when Orange rowdies make belligerent demonstrations. This element is in large part the one upon which it depends for support, and the editor becomes weak. kneed in the face of probable diminution course of denouncing outrages adopted.

THE LONDON Free Press man is very much annoyed because the Archbishop of Toronto has issued a Lenten pastoral the old Empire will—when these great in which he orders the observance of blessings are achieved—put on a new fast during that penitential season. and smiling face, and start on a brilliant We hasten to assure our contemporary career that will most probably make her that Archbishop Walsh had not in mind greater than ever and a power for good the editor of the Free Press when he promulgated this mandate, well knowing, we feel assured, that that personage observes fast all the year round. It has been, indeed, a fast known amongst Catholics as the black fast, And, moreover, it was not a Catholic Bishop's pastoral that caused our friend to observe this wholesome custom. The pastorals issued by Oliver Mowat every four years have forced him to wear the penitential garb; but we fear not much merit will accrue to him because of the observance, as it has been borne very unwillingly. The possession in abundance of beef, beer and boodle, and the prospect of having a divorce court established in Ontario, is what our neighbor lives for. But no matter how brilliant may be his daily pyrotechnical displays of sour grapes-no matter how perseveringly of sensible Protestants will continue to be guided by sound common sense, and -there would have occurred no such little Oliver will for many years more breach of the peace as that alluded to. force the Free Piess to observe Lent during the whole twelve months,

> WHAT adds an intense sourners to the some of those horrid Frenchmen have ikewise compelled it to fast just a little say soul) body. Many a year it fed unsparingly and unreasonably in Ottawafed until it became plethoric-fed until there was fear of collapse-fed like a colt would feed in a field of luscious cloveruntil same kind Samszitan habitant came to the rescue and insisted on more moder ation.

Our Toronto subscribers are cautioned against paying maney to any one for sub scriptions except Mr. P. J. Nevin. Another person has recently been representing himself as agent and made attempts to collect money. We would be glad if any one upon whom he calls would give him in charge of a policeman. It is needless to mention that we have no reference to our respected old friend, Mr. Donat Crowe, who was formerly our good and trustworthy agent in Toronto.

WE BEG to tender our congratulations to the popular parish priest of Ocillia, by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto to the distinguished position of Archdescon of the Archdiocece. His many friends throughout the Dominion will, we feel assured, join us in the hope that he will be spared many years to reflect honor on the Archdiocese of Toronto and be a blessing to the good people who have been placed in his immediate charge. We also note with pleasure that this estimable priest has been elected, for the sixth consecutive time, to fill the position of chairman of the Orillia High School

In another column we publish the remarkable speech of Mr. J. J. Curren. member for Montreal Centre, on the dual language question. This speech possesses the true ring of Canadian patriotism, and will prove to be a severe rebuke to the conduct of those public men who are engaged in the unlovely work of setting our people by the ears. The speeches of Messrs, Blake, Mills, Landerkin, Langevin, and others, are likewise deserving of the utmost praise all breathing that true spirit of liberality which should prevail amongst all classes of the people of the Dominion.

During the course of the debate on the dual language question in the House of Commons some of the members, and notably Mesars, McCarthy, McNeili and Caurlton, made vain efforts to conceal their batred of the French, partly because of the nationality of that people, but chiefly for the reason that that noble race has ever held manfully and heroic. ally to the good old Catholic faith-the faith of their distinguished ancestors. These illiberal and narrow-minded members of the notorious "Devil's Thir-

right to expect that all the other peop'e guage of a like character when breaches all that in their scheme to impose disof the peace occur in Toronto. Some of | abilities upon Catholics they are engaged them do so, we are glad to note, but in a hopeless as well as a most mischiev-

"The man recovered from the bite, The dog it was that died."

ADVICES from Ottawa inform us that a pastoral letter from Archbishop Duhamel was read in all the Catholic churches of that city on Sunday as well as in the Catholic church at Hull. His Grace expressed regret for the recent cutrage at Hull, and said that such outrages cannot be countenanced by the Church in Casada. It would be productive of very much good, we think, were the preachers to pursue the manly and Christian-like course of the distinguished Arch bishop of Ottawa whenever occasion arises for pronouncement on deeds of

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE ARCH-

BISHOP.

Toronto Empire, Feb. 16.

The Lenten passoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, which was read in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes

restriction of the Lady of Ladven transported pages. The following are some of its paragraphs:

The law of penance has God for its author, and must be observed as a necess sary condition of salvation by all who by sin have forfeited the right to heaven. And surely, dearly beloved children, if, op the one hand, we consider the infinite perfections of God, His boundless goodgrapes—no matter how perseveringly and cunningly he spreads abroad false statements about Catholics—the majority the infinite malice of mortal sin, the in expressible outrages we have offered to His Sovereign Majesty, the wounds we have inflicted on the addrable heart of Jesus by our numberless trangressions, we will most heartily and eagerly have recourse to penance as the most effectual means of disarming the justice of God, of winning back His favor and of blot Free Press editorials of late is the fact that ting out from the book of judgment the countless sins which the recording angel has therein registered against us It is true that Protestantism denies the bit for the good of its (we were going to necessity of penitential works, and even as well as in other respects, Protestant iem is a protest against the Caristian religion itself. Self-denial and mor

rengion itself. Self-danal and mor-rification are the very essence of Christianity, its whole scope and spirit, the special note of the gospel, the doctrine of the cross; and Protestantism in repudiating them re-jects the teachings and practices of the Saviour Himself. But should we wender Were not the founders of this religion of the "Reformation," Luther and Henry VIII and Knox, such men as were described by St Paul when he said : "For many walk of whom I have told you often (and new tell you wasping) that they are enemies of the Cross of Carist, whose god is their belly and whose glery is their shame?' Christ our Lord tells is their sname? Christ our Lord tells us that if any man wishes to be His disciple he must deny himself, take up his cross daily and follow Him. And St. Paul declares that "they that are Christ's crucify their flesh with its vices and con

Now, fast and abstinence were amongst the penitential works most pleasing to God and most salutary to our souls, and it is for this reason, as well as in imita forty days' fast in the desert, that the Holy Catholic Church proclaims the fast of Lent and commands it to be observed by her children.

Let us, therefore, who are able to observe the fast of Lant, and let those who are not bound to fast observe the pre ept of abstinence and chastise their dies and mortify their flesh by other penitential works. * * * *
Yes, we must join in the great fast from
sin with the solemn fast of Lent in order that the latter may be really acceptable to our Heavenly Father and beneficial to our souls. For of what avail will it

e to us whilst we fast in the body if our ouls fast not from sin and vice? And in this connection let us exhort you, dearly beloved brethren, to practice the virtue of temperance and to avoid and to detest the sin of drunkennes which is opposed to it. This fearful sit of drunkenness apreads its ravages all around, and, like a deadly plague, brings reation ; it darkens the intellect, weakons the will, blunts the conscien smooths the way to an impension death. It squanders the savinge of years of toil, it plunges multitudes in misery and want and sorrow, it wastes the energies of the mind and the body, shatters the constitution, drags its victims' bodies into a premature and dishonored grave and casts their souls into the everlasting

ames of hell. Let us again most earnestly request both priests and people to do all in their power to promote the cause of Cataolic education, to render the Catholic schools as efficient as possible and to see that pesides a sound secular education religious instruction be regularly and effici should be lost to God and the loveliest of children are his own, so it is

tion-and that they had a God-given papers to utter manly and honest lan- teen" may as well understand once for Church by the criminal neglect and with people in their earliest intimacy of them the blood of those lost children will be required at their hands by the Supreme Judga. The law establishing ous undertaking. They forget or ignore of postpone thought on the lessons of history. They will learn, however, as many others like them have learned, that all who have eaten of the Pope have died of it, and it would be well if they would bear in mind the little epigram: will be required at their bands by the schools that they should never employ a teacher without the express approval of the pastor, as he is the legitimate guardian of the schools in their moral

and religious aspects.

The following are the Lenten regulations to be observed in this archdiocese 1. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted,

are fasting days.

2. By a special dispensation from the Holy See meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday.

Holy Saturday.

3 The use of flesh and fish at the same time is not allowed in Lant.

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, v.z., children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill health, advanced age, hard labor or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. food during the season of Lent, as also on all days of abstinance throughout the year

by those who cannot easily procure butter.

The season within which all who have attained the proper age are obliged to make the paschal Communion com mences on Ash Wednesday and termin-

on Trinity Sunday.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST MARY'S ADDRESS

ARCHBISHOP WALSH. Tuesday evening was the occasion of the first official visit of Archbishop Walsh to St. Mary's church, his old Waish to St. Mary's church, his old charge in Toronto. The people took the opportunity of presenting an address to their former paster. The presentation was made after the women's special missionary service, and the entire church was crowded with ladies. The address was beautifully engrossed and illuminated, and will be appropriately framed. The fallowing gantlemen represented the parishioners: Messrs. Ph. D. Gruchy, D. Kannedy, W. Looney, C. Rianagan, J. Way, J. W. Kennedy, W. Fianagan, J. Way, J. W. Kennedy, Fraser, W. A. Lee, John Walsh, Herbert, L. J. Cosgrave, J. J. Lundy, Cowlen, Pa De Gruchy, sr., T. K Ragera, M Burns, Wm. Tacmpson, T. J. Johnston, M Burns. The address was read by Mr. D. Kennedy, and was as

To His Grace the Most Reverend John Walsh. D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—We, the
people of St. Mary's garish, hall this longexpected opportunity of Your Grace's
first efficial visit as Archbishop to St.

Mary's Church to tender to Your Grace the expression of our most sincere joy and happiness at your elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of Toronto, bearing in mind the long and many years that you were our esteemed and wellbeloved pastor, and the cordial and affectionate relations that existed between us as pastor and people when it was our privilege to have received innumerable acts and to have listened with rapt enthusiasm to the words of elequence

pulpit of St. Mary's Caurch.
We desire to indicate that though you were absent from our midet you were always present in our recollections, and that our affections towards you were never diminished and now that we feel a pardonable pride in being in a position bid Your Grace a thrice hearty wel

tan Arabbishep.
Your Grace, when it seemed pleasing to the will of God and the Holy See to transfer you from us to a higher sphere of labor and of merit in Christ's vineyard and place you over a neighboring diocas its chief pastor we were desply sensi-tive of the loss we were sustaining, yet we bowed with Caristian resignation to the will of God and our eoclesisstical superiors, meanwhile entertaining the hope that we realise to day, namely, that us as a father would return to his children after a lapse of many years.

How the discese of London year by year, as well in its spiritual as in its material interests under your wise ecclesiaatical and paternal care is a matter too well known for us to dilate upon. The many churches you have erected, bearing aloft the cross, the emblem of salvation pointing proudly heaven ward, and the numerous institu-tions of education and charity founded by around, and, like a deadily plague, brings sorrow, desolation and death into numberless families. It brings a curse upon all who are guilty of it, it maculates and defaces the image of God stamped upon our souls, it detarones reason and reduces man to the level of the brute transport of the state of the brute of the Your Grace, we new congratulate our selves on your arrival amongst us as chief pastor, and we wish you long and

happy years to reign over this great archdiocese. We ssk Your Grace's benediction for

ourselves and families.

(Sgned) L. J. Cosgrave, E. Rush, James
Way, D. Kennedy, R. G. Byron, J. A. Way, D Kenaedy, R G Byron, J. A. Gormaly, P. Baras, C. Flanagan, J. W. Kennedy, J. Clarke, V. M. Risch, W. J. Louney, J. Carolan, P. Herbert, M. J. Burns, J. C. Smith, W. F. aser, R. Thomoon, M. Nolan, T. J. Johnson, T. K. Rogers, Ph DeGruchy. St. Mary's Church, Toronto,

16th Feb., 1890. The Archbishop in reply acknowledged ently imparted therein. An awill responsibility rests on the souls of both pastor and people in this matter. If any of the little ones of Christ pected, Just as a parent thinks the should be lest to God one.

with a paster. This is a characteristic of the Irish race and of the English and Scoreb, too. He was very bappy in being among the people of St. Mary's as the Archbishop of Toronto. He felt sure that the sentiments expressed in the address were the sentiments of the whole of the people of the parish, among whom he had spent the best and happiest years of his priesthood. He spoke of various incidents connected with his priesthood in the parish. He added that his most sacred feelings were connected with that time. wish that time. Looking around him to-day, looking on their beautiful church and schools, he could see that his successor, their Vicar-General, was well worthy of the charge of St. Mary's.

The following letter of sympathy was addressed by His Grace the Archbishop to the President of Toronto University St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Feb. 15, 1890.

DEAR SIR DANIBL - As a formersens. tor of the Toronto University and as a Canadian citizen interested in the institutions of the country, I hasten to express my profound sorrow and regret at the destruction of the great university building, and my earnest sympathy with yourself and the other gentlemen of the university faculty in this sad catastrophe that has come upon you so suddenly. Tae ruin of this great temple of learning and, indeed, over the country at large, and will bring pain to the hearts of the thousands of Canadians educated within its walls. I hope, however, that phonix-like it will soon rise from its ashes in renewed grace and beauty, and that the glory of the new house will be even greater than that of the older one that has passed and sincerely yours, + John Walsh, has passed away. Believe me to be very

Archbishop of Toronto.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Special Correspondence of the CATHOLIC Your readers may be interested to know that the Redemptorist Fathers are at present engaged giving missions in different portions of the diocese of Peterborough. They are doing so at the request of the Most Reverend R. Alphonsus O'Copnor, than whom there is not today in the Catholic Church a Bishop more filled with zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. The Redemptorist Fathers make a specialty of mis-sion work, and the more they love it the more they conform to the original inten-tion of the illustrious founder of their in-stitute. Your readers need not be told

that the Redemptorists were founded one hundred and fifty eight years ago by St. Alphonsus, who died August the 1st, 1787, at the advanced age of ninety one years. The Redemptorists have done nobly in Poland, Austria, Germany, nobly in Poland, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and France. They are now, also, thank God, prosecuting their grand work in the United States and Canada. They may each one of them truthfull say: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me; wherefore He hath anointed me to preach the Garnel to the poor. He hath preach the Gospel to the poor, He hath sent me to heal the contrite of heart."
(St Luke iv, 18)
Their work in the diocese of Peterbor-

ough began in Lindsay on the 5th of January and continued 12 days, during which 1800 received Holy Communion, The mission began in the cathedral paris on the 19 h January, continued two weeks, and 2150 approached the Holy Table. The mission began in Douro the 2nd of February and continued one work, when 852 had the happiness to eat the Bread of Life. Moreover during the continuance of the mission the Most theverend the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation in Lindsay to 85 adults, in Peterborough to 81 adults and in Douro to 39 adults.

In order to appreciate the amount of good accomplished we must also take into consideration the fact that many were converted to the true and that a great many received the sacraments who for years had persistently absented themselves. Then we must take into consideration the immense number who became enrolled in the order of the scapular. Thus we reach a grand total that explains the frequency and fervency with which the people exclaimed during and since the ssion : Thanks be to God. The names of the Redemptionists who accomplished such marvellous word in our midst are the Very Rev. Father Wissel, Superior, and the Rev. Fathers Spehl and Zennen. The preaching took Spehl and Zinnen. The preaching took in the whole domain of fatth and morals, was eminently practical and the people listened gladly and attentively and profitably. The good fathers need no praise from us; they "shall have fruit in the visitation of holy souls." (Wisdom, iii. 18) Lovingly and gratefully we shall always connect with the precious blessings of the mission the name of our beloved and revered bishop, the Most Reverend Richard Alphonsus O Connor. May God grant him length OBSERVER

NEW BOOKS

The following new and very valuable works have been issued from the publishing house of Messrs, Benziger Bros., New York: THE HI-DEN TREASURE; or, the Value and Excelence of the Holy Mass. With a practical and devout Method of hearing it with profit. By St. Leonard of Port Maurice. Translated from the Italion, at the particular instance of the Batop of Southwark. With an Introduction by His Lordship.

WARK.
LOrdship.
A NEW PRAYER-BOOK for LENT-GETHSEMANI, JERUSALEM AND GULGOTHA.
Meditations and Prayers for Lent. frainslated from the German, by Rev. A. Geyer.
To which are added: Morning and Evening
Prayers, Devotions for Mass, the Sistions
of the Passion of Our Lord. 32mo. No. 26,
eioth, 35c.; No. 4, Arabesque, glit centre
and edges, 69c.; No. 95p, French morecoo,
panded sides, round corners, blind basset
band and glit title and emblem on side,
edges red under gold, \$1 25.

Pray For Your Dead: meath the snow-drift lying, nid the wild winds' sighing, os pitying folds of the willow's shi low where the bells come toiling, gib the sad years ouward rolling, dear dead faces we loved are laid.

eener the grass is growing, ester the wild flowers blowing, Fhere the worm is tangled in golden h onger the willows' roots are, there the tired hands molder that pla them there.

ort was the cold regretting,
re is the leng forgetting,
hough the dead may linger in pain below
bous the earnest pleading,
d constant the interceding,
rang out from those patient realms of

years that in fetal fleetness Passed ouward like golden dreams away not think of the love-indearing, I the tender words of cheering, From the poor lips pleeding in vain to

Think of that light tiluming, And those fearful flames consuming. Into perfect witteness the slightest stain There belpiess they wast and languish, Outstretching in friendless anguish, The tired hands seeking for aid in vain.

From friends that were held the dearest,
From hearts that were first and nearest,
From kindred love with a love too keen.
Aleo! for the short regretting,
The long and the sure lorgetting,
And the tears dried up ere the grave wa

Ab I how shall we hope to meet them, is Heaven to know and greet them.
Through the long night deaf to the prayers and ories;
Remembering the cold neglecting, what else can we be expecting.
But to meet represch in those gentle eye

weet—the mysterious sadness ne strange and vnearthly gladness, That Death on each calm, white bro set.
Ah! the kind and tender faces,
Laid low in forsaken places,
They are not forgetting as we forgot.

KNOCKNAGOW THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXIV.

"GoD BE WITH YE!"
The disappearance of the light was counted for when, after shutting the cor behind him, he saw Pail Laby sitting

door behind him, he saw Phil Lahy sitting at the fire reading a newspaper, and Billy H-ffernan holding the candle for him.

"What's the news, Phil?" he asked.

"Tis an' American paper I'm afther gettin' the lend of," replied Phil Lahy.

"But I cen't see much in id that we hadn't before, except that speech of Bishop Hughes's. That's a great man," said Phil, solemnly. "But I won't mind readin' the spee—apse—apsech," he added, pronouncing the word with considerable d fficulty, "tall to morrow."

ill to morrow."
"Wouldn't id be time to be goin' home ?" Billy Hefferran ventured to sug-

"Yes, Billy. 'Home, sweet home, there's no pisce like home.' I have a poor wife," continued Phil Laby, tarning round and looking straight in Mat Donovan's face, "that would't say a word to me—no matter what I'd do."

"She is a good wife, sure enough," re-plied Mat, as he gently touched Phil's shin with the tongs, with the view of inducing him to draw his foot out of the fire, into which he had just thrust it.

"Billy," said Phil, after staring at him for a minute, "you're lookin' very bad." This was said with a solemnity that quite frightened Billy Hellernan.
'You ought," Phil Laby continued in a fatherly way, "you ought to take a little nourishment You'd want it."

"Toe divil cut the hand uv me," returned Billy Heffernan, recovering from his fright, "if ever I take a dhrop uv anylog stronger than wather. 'Tis little od id ever done me while I was takin'

"That is, Billy, because you didn't take it in raison. I'm not takin' anything suyself now in a public house, on account uv a little promise I made. You'd say now," he added, turning suddenly to Mat, "that I was fond uv the dhrop?"

He waited for a reply, but Mat only looked into the fire.

I give for it," he repeated, "on'y for the company."
"Au' why couldn't you have the com

pany widout the whiskey?' Nelly asked. "Many's the pleasant company I see where there wasn't either a pint or a

"Nelly," said Pail, looking very seri-

"Nelly," said Pail, looking very seriously at her, but answering her rather wide of the mark, "I forgot thankin' you for the fresh eggs you sent to my poor sick daughter; an' our own hens stopped layin' this I don't know how long."
"Faix an' 'its the same story we'd have ourselves," replied Nelly, "if Mat could have his own way, an' keep the hens out on the roost he made for 'em in the pighouse." We're gettin—." Here Nelly stopped short. She was about telling him she was getting three half pence a him she was getting three half pence a couple for her eggs, when it occurred to her it would look as if she wished to let him see the extent of the favour he was

"Nelly," said Phil Laby, with a polite-ness that was quite affecting, "I'll thank you for wan of them knittin'-needles to ready this pipe."

She piled her needles with increased nimbleness for a few seconds and then handed him one of them.

Phil thrust the knitting needle into the wooden stem of his pipe, but forgot to draw it out, till it came in contact with his nose, as he was putting the pipe to his mouth, which made him start and look very much astonished.

"It never could be said of me, Mrs.
Donovan," he proceeded—as he drew out
the kaitting needle, which slipped through his fingers several times-"it never could be said that I"-here he paused and looked into her face as if something had stru k him in the outline of her nose that be had never noticed before—"that I," he repeated, "ever went to bed wudout sprinklin' the holy wather on myself. Au', as long as a man has that to say, he can't be called a drunkard at any rate, Mrs. Donovan."

acted upon—supposing that Phil Laby was disposed to act upon it—the latch was again raised.

"I ran in to take my lave of ye, for fear I mighth't see ye again," said a young girl, who stepped lightly into the kitchen, forgetting to close the door behind her.

her.

A gust of wind rushed in after her, and was mot by another gust that rushed down the chimney; and both gust join ing together, whirled round and round Mat Donovar's kitchen. extloguishing the candle which Billy Heffernan had laid on the end of the bench upon which he sat, and blowing the ashes and some sparks of fire into Mrs. Donovar's lap, causing the good woman to start to her feet and beat her apron as if it were in a blaze about her; and, not content with this mischief, the two gusts of wind whirled up to the thatched roof, and so joetled Nelly Donovan's hene about, on the roest over the door, that their querulous acreams at being thus rudely and unseasonably awakened from their repose were piteous to listen to; and then, by way of fisishing their frolic, the intruders swept the old red cock himself from the coller-beam, where he reposed in solitary dignity, bringing him down straight upon Phil Laby's head, who had just risen to his feet and was making an ineffectual effort to comprehend the state of affairs, and upon whom the sudden assault had such an effect that he staggered backward and was coming down in a sitting posture upon the fire, when Billy Heffernen caught him in his arms in time to prevent the unpleasant catastrophe. And the two quest of wind, having faifilled their mission, went out of existence as suddenly as they came into Mat the Thrasher's kitchen by the door and by the chimney.

Mrs. Donovan blessed herself several

as they came into Mat the Thresher's kitchen by the door and by the chimney.

Mrs. Donovan blessed herself several times. She had her own private opinion as to the nature of the two gusts of wind; and had not a deubt that the desizens of Maurice Kearney's fort were unusually frollosome that night — witness Ned Brophy's hat and the old red cock, who stood upon the bearth-stone looking quite stood upon the bearth-stone looking quite stood upon the hearth-stone looking quite dazed and feolish, at if he were just after receiving a box on the ear, which bothered him to that degree that he was delib-

ered him to that degree that he was deliberatly walking into the fire till Nelly snatched him up in her arms.

"Faith, you wor never in Dublin, whoever you are," said Billy Heffernan, as with a vigorous awing he placed Phil Laby in his chair.

"Oh, wishs!" exclaimed the innocent cause of the commotion, "see how I should forget to shut the door,"

"Light the candle, Billy," said Nelly Donovan. "I wondher who have we at all? Maybe 'tis Judy Connell."

"Tis, Nelly," was the reply. "I'm comin' out from town, an' I didn't like to pass by wudout comin' in to see ye as I don't know the minute or hour the captain's letter might come, an' maybe I mightn't have time to take my lave uv ye."

"Sit down, Judy," said Mrs. Donovan eadly.

"No, ma'am, thank you," she replied;

"Mary is wud me, an' we're in a hurry home, as there's a few friends comin'

"An she spoke she ran to Nelly, and flinging her arms round her neck, klesed her, we might say passionately. She also kissed the old woman, but

more calmly.

They were all now standing around her and as she gave her hand to Mat she tried to smalle.

'God be wud you, Mat," said she, "tie

many's the time we danced together at the Bush." The recollection of those bappy times was too much for her, and the tears

guehed from her eyes.

'God Almighty be wud ye all," she exclaimed in a choking voice, as she hur riedly shook hands with Billy Heffernan and Phil Lahy.

And as she turned towards the door

which Nelly ran to open for her, she pressed one hand on her bosom and the other over her eyes, and a cry so full of sorrow burst from her that the tears came rolling down Mat Donovan's cheeks before he could turn away to hide them under the pretext of placing the candle in looked into the fire.

"No; I wouldn't give you that for a pun-puncheon of it." And Phil laid the top of his finger on his torgue, and effer looking at it steadily as if there were a looking at it steadily as if there were thorn in it, performed the action known a presentiment selzed upon him at the moment that his cown heart would shoulder and said in a whisper:

that moment that his own heart would one day feel the paug that wrung that cry from the heart of Jady Connell.

"I never thought," Nelly remarked, when the emigrant girl had left, "that herself an' Joe'd ever be parted."

"Tisn't Joe's fault," Mat returned; "his lase is out, an he's expectin' the notice every day like the rest of the tinants on the property. As fast as their lases dhrop, out they must go."

lases dbrop, out they must go."
"Au' she tould me last Sunday," con
tinued Nelly, "that on'ly for her sisters

sending' for her, she'd never go. She has a sore heart to night any way," added Nelly with a sigh.
"Short she'll think uv Joe, once the say

s betune 'em," Billy Heffernan observed somewhat cyrically.
"The more likely 'the short Joe 'll think uv her," retorted Nelly, apparently nettled by the insinuation of female inconstancy which Billy's remark implied.
"May be 'twould be out uv sight out up and mad and the two uv 'em." Mrs. omewhat cynically uv mind wud the two uv 'em," Mrs. Donovan observed. "An' may be not,"

uv mind wud the two uv 'em," Mrs. Donovan ebserved. "An' may be not," she added more seriously, after a pause. "That," said Mat, who was gazing thoughtfully into the fire, "that depends on the soart they are. The round uv the world wouldn't put some people out uv wan another's mind But there's more uv 'em," he added, with a shake of the head, "an' the cross uv a stubble garden would do id."

"Wisha, would I doubt you for sayin' a equare thing," Nelly replied with a mixture of surprise and contempt in her tone; "I wondher what put a stubble garden into your head? An' 'tis you're the lad that'd forget a girl before you'd be the cross uv a basheen, not to say a stubble garden."

"The world is only a blue-rag, Billy, Have your squeeze out of id," said Mat, shaking off the gloom that seem to oppress him during the evening, and resuming his usual cheefful look.

"There's more of id," returned Nelly. "Whoever called the world a blue rag hafore? I suppose 'I suppose 'Is head of the comment of the comment

Whoever called the world a blue rag before? I suppose 'tls because Kit Cum mins came in for a squeeze of id a while "Let us be goin'," Billy Heffernan sug-gested. But before the hint could be I'd rather a man like yourself, Billy,

that wouldn't mind any wan, than a fellow that'd be goin' about palaverin' every girl he'd meet."

"I don't know," retorted Mat, with a shrug of his shoulders, "I had my fling among 'em, sure enough; but where's the wan uv 'em that ever had to esy a bad word uv me?"

Mat gezed into the fire again, with that look of his which had in it such a strange blending of humour and sadnees, like the munic of his country. The smile was on his lip, and the smile was in his eye. But for all that there was a melting something in big Mat Donovan's face, as he gezed into the turf fire, that made Billy Heffernan expect every moment to see the humourful eye swim in the chair, and with a sidelong glance in his chair, unantical him to come home?

"Wo must cit him up," said Mat, shaking him, "get up and pay for your bed."

Phil opened his eyes and stared about him as if the whole place were quite strange to him. But, on recognizing Mat, who was shaking him by the collar, Phill who was chaking him by the collar, Phill who was chair him to come home?

"Wo me thi him to woo he him to whole place were quite wit A gust of wind rushed in after her, and

simply the faithful chronicier of the say ings and doings, jays and sorrows of Knecknegow, a regard for truth compels us to record that Mat the Tarasher's song was no other than that sentimentalest of

mention her."

And, furthermore, we feel bound to and, furthermore, we see to bound to state that this song was second to none in popularity among the music loving peo-ple of Kuocknagow. How is this to be accounted for? Is there some innate good hid under the lackadalsical in this good hid under the lackadalsical in this renowned effort of Mr. Haynes Bailey's muse? Or might it be that "the haw thorn tree" brought the bush near Maur-ice Kearney's back gate, with its host of tender association, to the minds of the sing ers and listeners? Or, to make another, and, probably, the best guess, perhaps the

"Were I in a foreign land They'd find no change in me."

came home to many a loving heart in Knocknogow? For some or all of these reasons, or for some reason unknown to us, this seng, as we have said, was popu-lar in a high degree, from the cross-roads at the foot of the hill to the cross roads at the top of the hill; and indeed we might say as far as the eye of a spectator stand-ing on Maurice Kearney's fort could reach all round.

"'fis true that I behold no more
The valley where we met,
I do not see the hawthern tree,
But how can I ferget?"

But how can I forget?"

So sang Mat the Thrasher. And Nelly, who at first seemed disposed to be cornful, when he came to these words began to accompany him unconsciously, but in an almost inaudible voice. Billy Heffernan bent down with his elbows on his knees and his hands covering his face. Mrs. Donovan's arms dropped by her side, and a dreamy look came into her sad face, as if her thoughts went back to the far past. Yes! there was "a valley where we met" in her memory, and as she smoothed her gray hair over her temples, Mrs. Donovan stealthily wiped a tear from her cheek with the back of her hand.

And Mat the Thrasher's song reminds And Mat the Thrasher's song reminds us that at the very last wedding we had the honour of being invited to in the neighbourhood of Knocknagow, the two musicians, standing in the corner appropriated to them, commenced to play a "slow tune" during the interval between two dances; which slow tune so fascinated our good friend, Father Hannigan, who was a bigoted admirer of Irish music, that he left his place behind the mahogany table at the opposite side of music, that he left his place behind the manogany table at the opposite side of the room, and, after pushing his way through the dancers, stood with folded arms close to the musicians, who, flattered by the compliment, put their whole souls into their fiddles. And when we, at the suggestion of the bride's father, went to eacort Father Hannigan back to his place at the mahogany table, and to the little comforts "smiling" thereon—we borrow the expression from a well-known song beginning "Let the farmer praise his grounds.

"That's a fine thing!"
"Why, that," we replied, "Is the English sentimental song—'Oh, no, we never mention her.'" To which Father Hannigan frowned a scornful contradiction.

But we having relterated the assertion, Father Hannigan listened again, and suddenly turning to us with a look of profound amazement, said:

"Begor, you're right!"
And then Father Hannigan made

way back to the mahogany table, rubbing the side of his head, and evincing all the symptoms of a man conscious of having been "sold."

So the music as well as the words of this much-abused lyric has been a puzzle

And before dismissing Mr. Haynes Balley, we must further record that an other song of his, though "caviare to the general," was a decided favourite with Mat the Thrasher. He was wont to chant with great feeling how "She wore a wreath of roses the time when first we met," and a "wreath of orange blossoms" on the second occasion. And when once again they met, the widow's cap had taken the place of roses and blossoms. Mat's rendering of this last stanza was quite heart-breaking. But the great triumph was a new reading of the last line

but one. In the original it is, we believe, "And there is no one near To press her hand within his own, And wipe away the tear," which Mat altered, whether intentionally

or not we never could discover, to "But there was no one near To roll her in his arms And wips away a tear."

Mat Donovan sang on, with his eyes fixed on the collar beams, and with a con-tinuous wavy motion of the heal, which had a softness in it in harmony with the humourously pathetic look which was peculiar to him when the theme of his song, or his discourse, or his thoughts happened to be that which we are assured rules the court, the camp, the grove, and even "makes the world go round."
"As long as the fox runs, he's caught at

SISTER ROSE GESTRUDE AND THE

"Mat," said he, "you wor always a playboy."

"The divil a much of a play boy in id,"
returned Mat; "I'm on'y tellin' you to
keep your eyes open."

"No doubt, no doubt," Phil replied,
with the look of a man that couldn't
laugh if it were to save his life. "No
doubt, Mat;" and he nodded so far forward that Billy Heffernan stretched out
his hands with a start, imagining that he
had taken a sadden fancy to dive head
foremost into the fire.

"Let us be movin', Phil," said Billy
Heffernan. "'Tis gettin' late an' I must
be off, an' we may as well go home to
gether."

"You know, Billy, I have a poor wife

"You know, Billy, I have a poor wife that wouldn't say a word to me, no matter what I'd do." what I'd do."
"I know that," Billy replied, as if 'twas
the most sorrowful thing he ever heard in his life.

his life.

"Poor Norah is comin' on finely,"
Nelly observed. "'Tis long sisce I see
her lookin' so well as she did to day."
The mention of Norah's name had an

Billy Heffernan expected this result, and yet he could not mention Nerah's

name himself. "Billy," said Phil Lahy, looking at him

when she said that she'd rather a man like him that "wouldn't mind anyone" than "a rag on every bush" like Mat, she had certain miggivings that her words did not exactly apply to Billy's case; and now as she looked at him she felt sure that they did not. But though her first feeling, on making this discovery, was one of disappointment, if not of pain, it soon gave place to admiration and sympathy at the recollection of Norsh's pale face. And Neily Donovan never cared so much for Billy Hefferman as now that she belived he cared fer another.

he caved for another.
"Billy," said Phil Laby raising from his chair, "you ought to be in your own house. A young man ought to keep regu-

"Well," I b'lieve so," replied Billy, get ting up from the bench in the corner and stretching his arms. "Good night to ye." "Mat, I have somethin' to be talkin' to

"Mat, I have somethin' to be talkin' to you about," Phil observed before he reached the door, "but it will do another time. Good night, Mrs. Donovan."

"Good night, Mrs. Donovan."

"Good night, Mrs. Donovan."

"Good night, Phil. Nelly, hold the candle for 'em till they get a past the turn; I b'lieve the wight is very dark."

"There's great foar of 'em," returned Nelly in her good-humored way. "Here, take this in your hand," she centinued, presenting a blackthorn stick to Billy Heffernan: "maybe you might meet the night-walkers. And 'tis the stick you ought to get," she added, giving him a blow of her open hand as he stepped over the threshold.

"'Tis a shame for you," said her mother.
"You'll never have a stim uv sines." At

which Nelly Donovan laughed her ringing laugh as she closed the door and fastened it with the back stick. "Heigho! heart—wan here an' another in Cork," she exclaimed, as she took the broom from behind the door and tucked

up her apron, putting the corner under the string behind her back.

"Wisha, Mat," she continued, "how long you're about makin' thim couple uv brooms. These sally brooms don't hold a minute. Wan birch broom 'd be worth a

dozen uv 'em." "I'll desire Barney to cut the makin's uv 'em," replied Mat, "the next time he's goin' over to Ardboher. I haven't time

myself, if you don't want me to go in the night—or lose a Sunday for 'em." Mat Donovan, we are bound to cenfess, Mat Donovan, we are bound to cenfess, would not have thought it a mortal sin to cut the makings of a broom on the Sabbath, and by "losing a Sunday" he meant losing a dauce, or the hurling, or the hunt, which he could only enjoy on the day of rest. As he spoke to his sister, he unfolded a crumpled ballad, and was just beginning to hum the chorus, when his mother reminded him that it was time to go to bed.

go to bed. Well, I b'lieve so," he replied, rolling "Well, I b'lieve so," he replied, rolling the ballad between his hands, like a bail, and replacing it in his waistcoat pocket. "What raison do you rowl it up that way instead of foldin' id right?" Nelly

asked, "I thought 'twas goin' to play scut wud id you wor.' "You know nothin'," returned Mat—if

"You know nothin'," returned Mat—if I folded id right, as you say, 'twould cut in my pocket; an'now id won't."

He was en his knees by his bedside without requiring another hint. And by the time his mother and Nelly had their prayers said, and the house swept, and the fire raked, Mat the Thrasher was sound

Aud so, for the present, we wish good night to the occupants of this humble little Tipperary home.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

THE LEPERS' NEW FRIENDS.

Miss Amy C. Fowler, otherwise Siste Miss Amy C. Fowler, otherwise Sister Rose Gertrude, the young woman now in New York on her way to the leper island of Moloka', was first brought to the knowledge of the British public by the Prince of Wales, and forthwith be came a nine-day sensation all through the United Kingdom, and a mystery as well, for it was some time after the public first learned that such a young woman existed before her name and identity were disclosed. The Prince of Wales, it should be known, has begun to make a hobby of the leper question, and has been instrumental in the foundation in Great Britain of a national leprosy fund, Britain of a national leprosy fund, intended to be used for the protection of Great Britain against the disease. In aid of this cause a dinner was given a short time ago at the Hotel Metropole in Lon-don, the Prince presiding, the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Fife, and other notables the Duke of Fife, and other notables being gueste, along with Father Pamphile de Venster, a brother of Father Danien. The principal address of the evening was made by the Prince. In it he gave a deal of new and startling information upon the subject of leprosy in the British colonies, the extent of which had not there fore been fully understood.

Then came the reference to Sister Rose Gertrade, which was the sensation of the

Gertrade, which was the sensation of the evening, the Prince caying: "Since I cam here this evening I have received a communication, the nature of which I am anxious that you should know. A lady is going out to nurse the legers in Molokei, and she sails on Saturday next from Liverpool She is twenty-seven years of age and is the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England,

young woman so willing to sacrifice her ife for the good of the most unfortune of life for the good of the most unfortune of her race at once became rife all through Eagland, but it was the wish of the young woman that her secret should be main tained, and she had her way for several days. It was inevitable that such a thing should come out, however, and before long the whole story was being told throughout the press of the kingdom, and one paper succeeded in obtaining or in saying that it had obtained an interview with the young woman. In this she mentioned incidentally that it was her desire, when she got settled down in her new home, to purchase a piano with which to help entertain the lepers. In default of any idea as to what else to do to manifest sympathy and admiration for the young woman, some enthusiastic Britishers at once started a "Lepers" Piano the lepter in the latter, who is a Church of Eagland clergyman at Bath, her birthplace. "I had business to finish up in Eagland, she said, and arrangements to make with my brother and sister for the disposition of my affairs, for you know it was like dying."

"Yee," she centinued after a pause, with her hands clasped in her lap. "I thick I realize into that I am nearther a pause, with her hands clasped in her lap. "I thick I realize into that I am nearther a pause, with her hands clasped in her lap." "I "Billy," said Phil Laby, lesking at him as if it were he and not Nell who had spoken, or rather as if no one had spoken at all—"Billy, I have a daughter, an' the like uv her is not in the werld." He said this confidentially, leaning forward as if he were imparting a secret to him.

That affection of the throat which had prevented Billy Heffernan from at once complying with Norah's request that he would play "Auld Lang Syne" was now observed by Nelly Donovan, who was watching him very clesely.

Perhaps Nelly Donovan had her own reasons for watching Billy Heffernan; and possibly his presence had something to de with her forgetfulness a while ago, in reference to the lesks and "roasters." And when she said that she'd rather a man like him that "wouldn't mind anyone" than "ar ag on every bush" like Mat, she had certain misgivings that her words did not a sit it was the wish of the young woman that her secret ehould be main timed, and she had her way for several days. It was inevitable that such a thing should come out, however, and before long the whole story was being told throughout the prese of the kingdom, and one paper succeeded in obtaining or in anyling that it had obtained an interview with the young woman. In this she mentioned incidentally that it was her desire, when she got settled down in her new home, to purchase a piano with which to help entertain the lepers. In default of any idea as to what else to do to manifest sympathy and admiration for the young woman, some enthusiatic British-era at once became rife all through the rece at once became rife all through ther race at once became rife all through ther race at once became rife all through there are the good of the most anfortune of the suddy.

ing numerous contributions.

Miss Fowler seems to be a thoroughly Miss Fowler seems to be a thoroughly womanly character in spite of the grandeur of the work she has taken up, for her shyness and her ready bluch are speken of by all the English papers, and is addition there is told a little anecdete which betrays the character of the woman. A visitor had been talking with her as to her work, and, telling of her farewell, save: arewell, says :

"I rose to go; a photograph on which the sweet young nun had written her name and her motto was give to me as a souvenir of our meeting, but as I turned to go she hesitated, her happy eyes became once again very grave and dreamy, and, with the het blood rushing into her happy had about a side of the her blood rushing into her hand about a side of the her blood rushing into her hand about a side of the her blood rushing into her hand about a side of the her blood rushing into her hand about a side of the her hand a sid cheeks, she handed shyly an old little prayer book over to me, and turning to the fly-leaf at the end, said, in bashful

confusion :
"I don't know whether I ought to tell you, but unless I do I shall not have ex-plained one of the reasons of my great wish to go and live with and help the

lepers.'
"In Miss Fowler's small clear handwriting a prayer was written on the leaf, the touching, pathetic prayer which is said to have been found on the chest of the Prince Imperial when he was carried dead from the battlefield in Zaluland. Miss

Fowler pointed to the passage.
"If Thou only givest on thi certain sum of happiness, take, O God, my share and bestow it on the most worthy. If Thou seekest vengeance on man, strike

"'Good-bye,' she said, as we stood at the door and looked out into the stormy night, Good-bye, and think sometimes of

mg ; perhaps we may meet sgain.'"

A reporter called upon Miss Fowler the other day at a house in Brooklyn, where other day at a house in Brooklyn, where she is stopping with friends. She was dressed in the same plain suit of black, which she had worn in her trip across the Atlantic in the Bothnis. There was not a single ornament, and her dark brown hair was brushed smoothly back from a low brow and caught in a braid bebind. Her face is an attractive one, with small, delicately-out features. At first sight it seems girlish, but there is an earnestness of purpose shown in it and in every word that Miss Fowler uttered which showed that there is no danger of her faltering in the work which she has set out to accom lish. Miss Fowler is barely four feet

high and of slight figure.

"This is the first time I have been in "This is the first time I have been in terviewed," she said in a low, musical voice, with just the slightest English ac-cent. "Ever since I determined on my mission I have been keenly sensative to the criticism that I felt it would excite. My identity was kept a secret until two days before I sailed, and after that I days before I salled, and after that I steadily refused to talk with the reporters of the Eaglish newspapers. I have been so kindly treated though, by all who know of my mission that I have consented, for the sake of the cause in which I am laboring, to lay aside my scruples.'
"When did you first conceive the ides

of taking up this work?" asked the reporter.
"It was one Sunday," Miss Fowler be-

gan, "seven years ago, when I was visiting friends at Brighton. I had just a short time before joined the Roman Catholic Church, and on this particular Sunday time before joined the Roman Catholic Church, and on this particular Sunday we were attending the Church of St. John the Baptist. Father Johnston was preaching, and in his sermon he told of the leper colony at Kalawao and of Father Damien's labors there. It came to

me then like an inspiration that I should devote myself to these poor unfortunates. I wasted to go then but I was only twenty, and my friends persuaded me to wait till I was older and knew something of the dread disease with which I would be brought in contact. As time went on my purpose only became more deep-teated, Two years ago I began the training in Parls under Pasteur, and in the hospitals there, which was to give a scientific acquaintance with this disease. This will enable me to make investigations myself while acting as a nurse in the Hawaiian leper colony that may be of importance to medical men in their efforts to check the progress of the disease, which has now got such a footbold all over the globe. While I was in Parls I was in the employ of English publishers, and when I was not attending lectures or classics at the hospitals I was transcribing, by means of the typewriter, the reports of various Congresses and bodies which met there. These reports were sent to London for publication. In Parls all the best medical lectures are given on Sunday and in the warnings, as my time was well taken up."

lectures are given on Sunday and in the evenings, so my time was well taken up."

'Did you make a general study of medicine?" "No. I confised my attention to my "No. I confined my attention to my specialty and to Pasteur's methods of discovering the micro organisms of various diseases. I was present at his experiments and those of his assistants in inoculation. We had at the Hospital Saint Louis several victims of leprosy, and I learned there a great deal about the disease. Of course, you producted disease. Of course, you understand, though, that I only go out as a nurse."

It was while the was in Paris that Miss Fowler, through friends there, obtained from the Hawalian Government the charge of the leper hospital at the colony in Kalawae.

"The Government makes it a rule," clergyman of the Church of England, although she has been a Roman Catholic for the last eight years. I do not think that this is an improper occasion for wishing her "Godspeed," and to express a hope that she may do much to mitigate the saffering of the unfortunate people she is going to."

Speculation as to the identity of the young woman so willing to eactifice her life for the good of the most unfortune of the country of the work of the country of the work is the leper colony. Last September the Hawaiian Government sent word that it would accept me and gave me a salary for the work I am to undertake. Three moaths later I took the vows of the Third Order of St. Dominic. It was not alone because the Hawaiian Government makes it a rule," requires it that I joined the order, but I feit that my mission would be sanctified by that action. The Superior General of the Order granted me a special dispensation which enables me to take the name

with her hands clasped in her lap. "I think I realize just what I am venturing into, and I have no hope of escaping the disease. Then, you know, after I am once on the island with the lepers there is no turning back, for the Government dees not allow it. I do not expect to take any but ordinary precautions against

the disease."
Miss Fowler told with a sparkle in her eyes what an interest England took in all work in bebalf of the lepers.

"My people especially admired the heroism of Father Damien," she said, "for pluck, more than anything else, appeals to our race."

to our race." Just before leaving England Miss Fowler received a blessing from Cardinal Manning, and through him the blessing of the Pope as well, who has taken a special interest in the young woman's

mission,
The hospitable at Kalawao, of which I "The hospitable at Kalawao, of which I am to have charge," said Miss Fowler, "always contains fifty or sixty patients. I intend to de what I can to brighten their lives. I don't intend to forget my scientific work, for which I am taking with me a microscope, which will aid me greatly in making a study of the disease, and a camera, with which I shall make photographs, which may prove of value to the medical world."

Miss Fowler is anytique to reach Hamile

Miss Fowler is anxious to reach Hawail as soon as possible, but the slow trip made by the Bothnia will prevent her from ig the next steamer from San Fra cisco. She will accordingly remain with her friends in Brooklyn for a couple of weeks at least before starting for San Francisco. When she leaves New York she will travel alone on the rest of her

long journey.
Contributions of any sort from those who are interested in the unfortunates of Kalawao will be acceptable to Miss Fowler. They can be sent to R. F. Downing & C., 63 Beaver street, New York.

The great majority of so-called cough The great majority or so-caused couga cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's, Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver. He Yielded to Persuasion.

"For years I suffered from dyspepsia in its worst forms, and after trying all means in my power to no purpose, friends persuaded me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and after using five bottles I was completely cured."

NEIL MCNEIL. NEIL MC

pletely cured."

Neith McNeil,
Leith, Ont,
Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y.,
writes: "I have been afficted for nearly
a year with that most to be dreaded disease
Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with
pain and want of sleep, and after trying
almost everything recommended, I tried
one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I
am now nearly well, and believe they will
care me. I would not be without them for
any money." any money."
The Candid Truth.

I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil this winter for the first time for croup and must say I find no better remedy for it. Minnie Reid, Listowel, Ont. Yellow Oil is a specific for croup and sore throat; it never fails.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Gure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a

bottle at once. A Cure for Deafness.

A SISTER AT SALT LAKE. THE EVILS OF MORMONISM AND THE CRUELTY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CRUELTY OF ERIGHAM YOUNG.

In the last number of the American
Catholic Quarterly Review is a paper of
unusual interest on "Forty Years in the
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After a brief sketch of the rise of the
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Austin says:

"The controlling authority of the Mormon Church has always been excreted by Americans of Saxon lineage. It is even said that several of the first "Twelve Apostles" came from families that had participated in the struggle for national independence. It is not, therefore, quite correct to speak of Mormonism as an alien organization. It was always non-Catholic. Even in seeking recruits, the Mormons rather avoided Catholic countries. Spanlards, Italians, French, Irish, Mexicans, are sought in vain among the Latter Day Saints. Its disciples were drawn mainly from the lower grades of non-Catholic nations. But into this seething vortex men and women of ordinary education, and a few of more than average ability, from the Od World and the New, have been drawn. Time and again have deluded creatures turned their backs on home, friends and country to seek salvation in this awful fanaticism The Catholic faith seems to have been the only agis capable of protecting souls from this supendous parody on things decent, fitting, and spiritual.

"The Mormon men seemed dull, vulgar and clownish; no doubt there are many exceptions. 'When I look at them,' said a prominent Gantile, 'I think their horrible system should be uprooted by free and sword.' Not so the writer. It should never be glorified by persecution. Lift to itself, it will tumble to pleces. When Mormons break the laws by bigamy or other crimes, they suffer not as martyrs, but as evil doers. Yet it is their policy

Mormons break the laws by bigamy or other crimes, they suffer not as martyre, but as evil doers. Yet it is their policy to pose as victims.

"The Mormon women look shapeless and slovenly; their faces soulies, their eyes fishy, dead. Seen in thousands issuing out of the tabernacle on a fine Sanday afternoon, with their slatternly figures and slouching gait, they do, in deed, appear "the off scouring of all." Nothing bitthe or gay about them as they waddle along: no glow upon the cheek. Nothing bitthe or gay about them as they waddle along; no glow upon the cheek, no sparkle in the eye, no trim, graceful robes, no womanly dignity. Those whom we saw were downright ugly, and whom we saw were downright ngity, and had a wizened appearance. In some the expression was repulsive and defiant, in others repulsive and sad. Many of the children are sflicted with physical deformity, and not a few are said to be idlotic. The deaf and dumb have in idiotic. The deaf and dumb have in creased of late years. The groups have a decidedly foreign appearance. Light hair and the Scondinavian cast of features

Some of our readers may recall Kate Field's letters from Salt Lake City some years ago, and her assertion that the fanaticism of the women was the bulwark of Mormonism. The experience of the United States officials in their efforts to United States officials in their efforts to root out polygamy corroborated her. The Slater of Mercy gives cumulative evidence. It is easy to persuade a woman that a thing which is hard to fiesh and blood is necessarily a good thing—even a bounden duty. The ignorant women, without religious anchorage, who were drawn into Mormonism, were taught that the heart-crucifixion of wives, in the polygamous marriage relation, was, that the heart-crucinxion of wives, in the polygamous marriage relation, was, if patiently borne, their paseport to high happiness in Paradise. Those who could not be thus deluded into resignation of not be taue setuded into resignation of their wisehood's divine right were terror-ized into submission, or, in the lifetime of the Mormon prophet, held by their abject faith in him. Mother Austin, in

the brief d'alogue appended, gives a case in point:
"No one but a Mormon woman," said a poor, faded creature, "can know the torture, the horror, of this diabolical cus-

"You think it wrong, then? You are not deluded into believing it right?"
"Oh, no. I never could believe such

"Well, now, the head of your religion practiced these abominations How can you follow his teachings in other points?" "Oh, that is entirely different. He was right whatever he did." Mother Austin describes the personal Mother Austin describes the personal-ity of this modern Mokanna, the terrible despot and money grabber, who, never-theless, "did hard things in a kindly fashion, kept the rabble on his side, and

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were seasoned with Scriptural allusions, and emitted in a clear, finely modulated voice, with which one could not readily connect any disposition to cruelty. Hi gentle condescension and quiet self posstrangers of session sometimes threw strangers off their guard, and made them wonder whether this bland, corteous gentleman was in reality the terrible Brigham. He would describe his sufferings with a pa thetic air, and pose as a victim with so much grace that tears sometimes be dewed the eyes of an impressionable dewed the eyes of an impressionation when the old English would call 'progresses,' through the country, young men, unasked, went out before his car riage to remove stones or other obstruc-tions from the rocky roads lest his sacred tions from the rocky of the strival person should be joited. On his arrival at Mormon hamlets, little girls in white, with cashes of celestial blue, used to march and gambol before him. Every materi misery found a counterpole in him. He sought to eliminate all the supernatura of which he was not the medium. He listened gently to the woes of the plural consorts who came to him for a remedy which he could not give. Similar woes which he could not give. Similar would disturbed his own castles. But after a few soft words from him, they would sub mit to their hard lot with patient endur-

ance from which no perfume of genuine plety exhaled." His honest opinion of the polygamy Which he preached and practiced may be inferred from his dying words, as reported by one of his grand-children: "I never had a wife but one, and that was my

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After a brief sketch of the rise of the sect and its settlement in Utab, Mother Austin says:

"The controlling authority of the Mormore Salt Lake City a notable commercial mart is due chiefly to the incoming

different mothers, being about the same age, were called 'papa's twins,' lhe largest families number sixty five, and families of thirty or forty are not unc meson. A theatre manager, while in Salt Lake City, wanted a certain space for his posters. He asked the owner for his posters. He saked the owner for leave to use it. 'Oertainly,' was the reply, 'but I want some tickets for my family.' Inquiry elicited the fact that the family numbered forty one, and the manager thought it cheaper to hire his advertising

"In addressing Mormons one must say, 'Are you a saint?' not, 'Are you a Mormon?' A gentleman having shown us great courtesy, we voutured to ask, 'Are you a saint, sir?' 'No,' said he, '1 am a sinuer from the Island of S duts'

Two Sisters of the Holy Cross had once to meet Backam Voung on charitable

to meet Beigham Young on charitable business. He said, as they were depart-ing: "Whenever you need any spiritual ing: "Whenever you need any spiritual advice or direction, apply to me and I will instruct you!" And so he dismissed them with his blessing. So great was his zeal for their salvation that he was baptized for them, as he had been vicariously baptized for George Washington and others. It is interesting to add that several of Brigham's descendants have become Oatholies, and the cottage which he occupied in his ploneer days is now part of the property of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.

A correspondent of an Auglican paper points out that although there is a large number of Irish Cataolies in Scotland, reaching in some places to one fifth of the population, the Catholic population is not increase were it not for fresh arrivals of immigrants from Ireland. He even asserts that the Catholic Church in Scotland Isse three born Catholics for every convert she makes from Presbyterlanism convert she makes from Presbyterianism We ballove it is true that although the relative number of Catholice in Scotland relative number of Catnol c. In Scotland is nearly double what it is in England, yet the Church has less influence—does not bulk so largely in the public mind in the land of John Kuoz as it does south of the Tweed. This is no the leakage which is now draining their own strength.

Let quality, not quantity, be the test of a medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the concentrated extract of the best and purest ingredients. Medical men everywhere recommanded it as the surest and most sconomical blood medicine in the market

Would not be Without It. Sirs,—We have used your Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for severe coughs and colds and can recommend it to be just what it is represented to be. We would not be without it.

H. Sanine,
Cataract, Ont.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Swimming Ningara Is an easy way to end life, and suffering dyspepsia to exist is an easy way to make it miserable Taking Burdock Blood Bitters is any easy way to cure dyspepsia and it never fails to thoroughly tone and strengthen the entire system at the same



"ESCAPES."

SOME THRILLING ONES MADE BY

Boston Republic.
Miss Frances Clare Ousack, ex-nun of Miss Frances Clare Obsack, ex-num of Kenmare, will please accept the assurance of our most sincere sympathy. In the Herald report of the gathering of the defenders of the republic from Jesuits and kindred evils at Music Hall, Sunday afternoon, to listen to Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, we find this O'Gorman, the scaped nun, we find this statement: Miss O'Gorman was introduced by Dr Fulton, who made an attack on the Nun of Kenmare because she had seen fit to deny some of the atatements made in attacks upon Roman sisterhoods. Thus has official notification been served upon Miss Cusack by Boston's boas bigot that though she may have, in the heat of her excitement after her thrilling "eacape from Romanism," made statements not in the line of truth, she is not to correct her errors, nor those of anyone else. Everything must go just as it is stated at first, and the more exaggerated and least truthful it is the better for all parties.

It must be that the doors of convents and seminaries are being fitted with time looks of late, as there is a notable decrease in the number of "escaped" religious dur-

locks of late, as there is a notable decrease in the number of "escaped" religious during the past few months. In fact, the supply falls so far below the demand that it has become necessary to resurrect a long buried cadaver in the person of the notorious Edith O'Gorman and bring her again before the public eyes We hardly like to accuse the Music Hail howlers of idolatry, as the exercise of this kind of worship has been accorded as a special prerogative to the "Papists," but last Sun day's exhibition was startlingly remainlegent of the ancient Egyptian custom of mummy worship. mummy worship.
THE LATEST "ESCAPE."

For the benefit of those of our readers who may not be up on these affairs we reproduce the aketch given in the January number of the Converted Catholic of the dramatic way in which a descendent of "the Conlone of Geevangh" escaped from the Catholic Church. Here it is: "Rev. Thomas Connellan was born in county Roscommon, Ireland in 1855. He was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in May routh the 1880 and measurements in nooth in 1880, and was very popular in Sligo and Autone. Readers of the Canverted Catholic are familiar with his romantic escape from the Roman Church. On September 20th, 1887, after saying Mass in Athlone he went rowing on Lough Ree, and was supposed to be drowned, as his ciercal clothes were found in the boat later in the day. In reality he had taken a suit of secular realty he had taken a suit of secular clothes with him in which he escaped to London. His death by drowning was believed and mourned by all. He was converted in London, and is now actively engaged in writing on the Roman controversy." Taink of the horror his troversy." Taink of the borror his supposed death must have caused, and think how much greater must have been the borror and consternation when it was discovered that he had only

it was discovered that he had only "escaped," and was going to disclose the fearful mysteries of Catholioty. It is strange that the Pope has not issued a Buil requiring a guard of Papai Z uares to be placed round each religious house to prevent a recurrence of the disasters However, as long as this is not done, any person who can show a good record of having "eacaped" may apply to Recther. having "escaped" may apply to Brother in-law Bradbury and he or she will be accorded the privileges of Music Hall. Certificates of character not necessary.

GLADSTONE ON DOELLINGER.

The sketch of the life and character of the late Dr Doellinger, which Mr. Gladstone contributed to the last number of the London Speaker, was reproduced in full in last Sunday's Herald, and it will go further toward giving us a clear idea of the great Garman theo logian's position than what anyone else has written. Mr Gladstone, it seems, has known Dr. Doellinger personally since 1845 and has always cherished a very warm regard for him. To Catholics however, the chief interest of Mr. Glad stone's paper lies in the traces one finds in it of what one may call a latent abominations."

"Well, now, the head of your religion practiced these abominations How can you follow his teachings in other points?"

"Oh, that is entirely different. He was right whatever he did."

Mother Austin describes the personality of this modern Mokanna, the terribe despot and money grabber, who, nevertheless, "did hard things in a kindly fashion, kept the rabble on his side, and was worshipped by his motley clientels."

She continues: "His unctuous words were seasoned with Scriptural allusions, and emitted in a clear, finely modulated voice, with which one could not readily connect any disposition to cruelty. His gentle condescension and quiet self possible co gian of the Roman Church" he always felt that he could communicate with the schiematical Russian Church. And as he began a re examination of all the doctrines of the Church, showing that he could not have held them very firmly before his excommunication. The Liverpool Times says: "The work of the evening of the life of this eminent scholar was an attempt to form eminent scholar was an attempt to form a basis of union for Christian sects which had left the centre of unity; and in this labor he conspicuously falled. Surely the mere fact of his fallure might have opened his eyes!" The Munich divine was essentially alone in the world after his excommunication by the Archbishop of that city in 1870. His position was unique. He never resumed his clerical functions among the Old Catholics, tactity acknowledging the justice of his sentence. The among the Old Catholics, tactify acknowledging the justice of his sentence. The intimation that Leo XIII. expressed regret to him that the ban of the Church had been pronounced against him is characteristic of the present Pope, of his sorrow at the less of such a brilliant man and of his wish, if it were possible, to let mercy temper justice.

mercy temper justice PROTESTANT MIS IONARIES AT HONOLULU The Boston Heraid has been trying to neemirch the character of Father Damien again, but has only succeeded in getting the dirt off on its own clothes The whole trouble seems to be that the Protestant missionaries in Honolulu are broken-hearted over the action of the Prince of Wales in initiating the Damien memorial wastes in initiating the Damies in maintain fund, knowing very well that some of the money which has heretofore been poured into their capacious pockets will be divert-ed from them to a worthler object. That these men are more fond of high living and other excesses than of exposing them-

selves and their wives to danger may be seen by the following, taken from the Ka Elele, a paper printed at Honolulu, which ought to know whereof it speaks. It says: "The present missionaries claim to love both God and man; but their past record and daily actions prove that they love a mortgage on a native's kulcana better than a native himself, and that their trust in God is expressed in and confined to the motto which appears that their trust in God is expressed in and confined to the motto which appears on the American dollar!" Again it speaks of "the hatchet-headed sentiments and one-sided political policy" advocated by the children and the grandchildren of the old missionaries in their present political, social and race oppression of the native Hawaiians. And yet these gentlemen have had good examples before them—that of Father Damien, for instance. Damien, for instance.

"Fair Play" s all that is asked for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disocvery, when taken for catarrh in the head, or for bronchial or throat affections, or lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) and if taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will oure or the money paid for it will be refunded. It is the only GUARANTEED CURE. Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Amherst Acknowledgments. "I acknowledge the good I received from Burdock Blood Bitters. I had constipa-tion, irregular bowels and accumulation of wind, causing severe pain in my stomach. Two bottles of B. B. B. cured me. It is all you claim it to be.

ALLAN A. CLARKE. Amherst, N. S. Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand? VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid

to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all To Invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels removing all obstructions.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable anthemintic Freeman's Worm



WHICH WILL IT BE?

Waich is the fairest, a rose or a lily?
Which is the sweetest, a peach or a pear?
Merry's coquetish, and charming is Milly;
Dora is gentle and fair.
Sweet as a flower was her face when I kissed
(Love is the romance and glory of life.)
Milly, my playmate, I love "like a sister,"
But Dora I choose for my wife.

But Dora I choose for my wife.

That is right, young man, marry the girl you love, by all means, if she will have you. Should her health become delicate and her beauty fade after marriage, remember that this is usually due to functional disturbances, weaknesses, irregularities, or painful disorders peculiar to her sex, in the cure of which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. See the printed certificate of guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, sumstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

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regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and per-fectly harmless. **One a Dose.** Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.



Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, I sing enso of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, tansea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are roubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring bottle of Nasat. Balm. Be warned in time, teglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasat. Balm is sold by ill druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of rice (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.



WANTED, hree good men to sell for us, either on salary or commussion. Address May Brothers, Nursers men, Rochester, N. Y.

A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR

JOHNSTONS REUDBRISH CREAT STRELICT! CNIER

It supplies Nourishment for Flesh, Muscle and Bone.

Worth their Weight in Gold

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

The Best Family Pill in use.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Sin:—For years and after trying the best doctors in this locality without receiving any benefit, I tried **Dr. Morse's** Indian Root Pills with the result that to-day I indian Root paralletely cured. I would not be am a new man, completely cured. I would not without them; they are the best Pill I ever used.
Yours, &c., WM. JACKEON.

After 25 Years. PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,

W. II. CONSTOCK:

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

Yours, &c., Celia Johnson.

Disease of the Kidneys.

I. COMSTOCK:

AR SIR: — Your Br. Morse's Indian Root

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

Yours, &c.,

L. W. Perguson.

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

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.
They invigorate and restors to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all sges. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless
THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Broasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Kheumatism. For disorders of the Cheet it has no equal.
FOR SORE THEOATS, ERONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm
Manufactured only at Preference HOLLOW AY'S Establishment.
78 NEW OXFORD ST, LATE 523 OXFORD ST.), LONDONAnd are sold at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s. and 32s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pois and Ecxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are sentitions.

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Ge THSEMANI, JERUSALEM, AND GOLGOTHA. Meditations and Prayers for
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THE SACRED PASSION OF JESUS CHRIS! Short Meditations for Every Day in Lent. By Rev. Richard F. Clarke, S.J. 1800, marcountly 20 at 15. 8 J. 18mo, marcquesse, \$1350
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Marcquette, 25 cts F. X. Sshouppe, S.J., by Rev. J. J. Quisn. Marquette, 25 ets
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COOK-BOOK F-JR LENT. Receipts for the preparation of dishes without the use of flesh-meat. Homo, cloth, 20 ets.

For the Month of March.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Feb. 22nd, 1890,

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The regulations for Lent, as follows, were read in St. Peter's Cathedral last Sunday by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Chancellor

the discose : 1st Aldays of Lent, Sundays excepted,

are fast days
200. By a special indult from the Holy
See, A D 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every mesl, and at one mesl on
Mondays, Tacedays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week

days except the Saturday of Ember Week and Holy Saturday.

3rd The use of flesh and fish at the same time is not allowed in Lent.

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz: Children under seven years; and from fasting: persons under twenty one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other levitimate cause, cannot observe the law.

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lant, except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure butter.

THE HULL RIOTS. We have at all times deprecated and condemned violence and mob law of We must enter our protest and condemnation of the conduct of French Canadians who last week in Hull battered with nes the doors and window shutters of the little conventicle in which one Miss Wright was holding evangelistic services. It appears the few constables and aldermen who interfered were powerless to arrest the progress of the riot. It is fortunate, however, and we are very much pleased to learn, that with the exceution of a few bruises received by those who interfered to prevent the riot. nobody was hurt very badly, and that Miss Wright and her companions, male and female, escaped without even a scratch. Mr John Charlton, M. P., drew the attention of the House to the supineness on the part of our Government in not interfering to protect the lady preacher and to assert freedom of worship. A debate ensued in the of Commons, a report of will be found elsewhere. Toe Toronto Empire says "that all through Mr. Charlton's recent line of action the same hypocrisy and dishonest shown," and that his efforts "to pose as a religious champion is a proof of his dastard malignity and unscrupulousness " One of the rioters named Therien was arrested and sent down for three months or to pay a \$20 fine. It appears he was a rowdy of the lowest character, and that his friends, not having the waerewith to release him and not being able to collect it, as every one approached refused to contribute. Therien must serve his full time in jail, The conduct of the French Capadians in Hull is very reprehensible, and no doubt there is law enough and energy enough on the part of the men in power to protect the person and property of Miss Wright or any other lady or gentleman who, while presching or praying, confine themselves to their praying, confine themselves to their hall or church and provoke no breach hall or church and provoke no breach the uttering biasphemy at the confine themselves to their this sum. This proves conclusively, said he, that no respectable citizens favor such rowdvism. The man will consequently go to jull, "The man will consequently go to jull." on the part of the men in power to pro open air meetings or otherwise going out of their way to rouse the passions of the lower classes. There are two sides, however, to every question. The French-Canadians are naturally jealous of their faith, as they are of their language and mstionality. They feel keenly any attempts to deprive them of either, or to wound their feelings in tampering with any of those characteristics pe to them as a people. The French Canadians have borne with great patience many audacious attempts of a similar nature. The proselytisers are to be found in almost every township the Province of Quebec; and by these we mean open air evangelizers, bible distributors and tract peddlers who insinuate themselves into the houses of the poor, and by means of promises and of gifts of clothing or money gain the good will and confidence of the most gnorant and most destitute of the poorer habitants Taen they suggest doubts about their religion, promise a free education at their proselytising establishment at Pointe-aux-Trembles, for both boys and girls, where they can learn enough English to get a recommendation to some rich Protestant family that will provide for them and procure their independance and marrisge to a rich Protestant husband or wife. Several poor people have been lured away from the true faith by those agents of the Mission Society. And the wonder is that a great many more have not been victimized. As rule they turn out to be neither Catholics nor Protestants, but either canting hypocrites or downright infidels. They form a class of people in Lower Canada peculiar to themselves. They are shunned and mistrusted by their Cat o'ic neighbors; they go about with scowling looks feeling guilty of having committed tresson against their family

men and women, are designated by the graduated in the fifth forms of the Sepame approbrious term "Suisse." means a Switzer or Genevese, and has named, and who are occupying respectthe same odium attached to it as the able and distinguished positions, and name of swaddler or souper in the West | they are as numerous in proportion to of Ireland.

A loud cry is raised along the whole line of Equal Righters and fanatics of every name, and complaint is made that there is no respect for British law and British freedom among French-Canadians. These people forget how such law and such freedom are set aside in Ontario and in the Queen's City, especially, when Catholics attempt to appear in public as a religious body. They could not walk quietly in procession in Toronto from one Catholic church to another without being violently assaulted and assailed with volleys of stones. Even the police, who attempted to protect the proessionists in 1875, were maltreated and some of them beaten almost to death. When Mr. William O'Brien attempted to speak in Toronto he was assaulted in a most savage manner by a howling mob composed chiefly of gentlemen students of the Toronto University.

What constitutes an enormous difference in the complexion of the Quebec and Ontario riots is that in the Province of Quebec the untutored masses alone were engaged, whereas in Toronto the mobs were composed of students and men who ought to know better. In Quebec there is no mention made of any priest encouraging by his words or by his presence such disorder and unlawful. ness, whereas in Toronto Rev. Dr. Wild from his pulpit and Rev. Dr. Dumoulin by his presence in the Queen's park encouraged such outbreaks and maddened the multitude already too much excited. Another difference is very remarkable. In Hull the friends of Therien went round soliciting subscriptions, but could not raise a dollar to help in saving him from his just deserts. In Teronto, In Goderich and Ingersoll the Separate on the contrary, the man who was convicted of throwing stones at Archbishop Walsh's carriage and of wounding him in the arm was rescued from prison by a public subscription of \$50. When released from jail he received an ovation from his Orange friends, who showed that not only they approved of his cowardly and ruffianly conduct but made a hero of him on account of it. They honored him with a procession and a fife partisanship has been persistently and drum band played in front of a statement. Outside of the religious carriage surmounted with transparencies most insulting to His Grace personally and to every member of the Catholic Church.

> It is patent to all that the citizens of Hull generally condemned the conduct of the rioters, when not one penny could be raised to release from prison the man convicted of the outrage complained of. Here is what the despatch from Ottawa said on Friday last :

"An attempt was made to day to take "An attempt was made to day to take up a subscription to defray the fine of \$20 imposed upon A. Therein, one of the participants in the row. Therein's brother canvassed the city for that purpose, but was unable to gather the money. Chief was unable to gather the money. Chief Guest says an idea of the class of people

Tae evangelising women and tract peddlers who are constantly prowling around the towns and villages of Lower Canada "seeking whom to devour" receive constant support from the fanstics of Ontario and yearly subscriptions are taken up for the purpose in many of the churches in this neighborhood, Taese people and these subscriptions would be far better employed in suppress ing crime and converting the hoodlums and public blasphemers who call Toronte the "Vestibule of Heaven."

EFFICIENCY OF SEPARATE

SCHOOLS. A recent number of the Educational Journal makes reference to the fact that only one pupil from the Kingston Separate schools passed the recent High school entrance examination in that city. The explanation has already been given that the Kingston Separate schools have higher classes in which the advantages of a High school are available, and consequently it is not the custom to send children from the Separate schools of the city to compete in the entrance examination. In the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and London, and in some towns, it is not usual for the Cath. olic Separate school pupils to compete at the High school examinations, as the fifth form supplies all the advantages which are to be found in the High schools. Hence the Separate school pupils who competed at the Kingston examination did so of their own motion, and they were not the choice pupils of the schools, nor should they be regarded as a test of the efficiency of the schools. The Educational Journal says: "It would be absurd to suppose that they (the pupils) can receive any Separate schools at all comparable with those afforded by the High schools," tr-ditions, their country and their God. The absurdity is in the imagination of of 117 in these same subjects in the

It arate schools in all the cities we have the Catholic population as are the High

school graduates. We have before now pointed out that the Separate schools of Ontario stand fully as high as the Public schools. The teachers are as well or even better qualified, and their success is as complete as in the best Pablic schools in the Provi ince wherever there have been opportunities for comparison. The one en trance examination held in Kingston in December was no test, for the reason that no Separate school boys were sent by their teachers to compete, as they had their own fifth form in the Catholic schools. But in July last seven girls were sent to compete, and all were succassful in passing the examination. We have no doubt that if the most forward boys had been sent up for examination in December they would have been equally successful, but as they were not sent, there is no means of judging what the amount of success would have been.

We had occasion to notice in our columns several cases wherein the Catholic Separate schools were remarkably successful at the December entrance examinations. In Almonte six passed in December and six in July, making a total of twelve for the year; whereas the Public schools of the town only passed eighteen, though the proportion of pupils attending the Public and Separate schools respectively, according to the latest report of the Minister of Education, was : Public schools 494; Separate school 181. This shows a Separate school success of one in 15, while the Public school success was only one in 28. A Separate school pupil also stood at the head with 500 marks. school pupils made a similar showing. In Cornwall the Separate school passed an equal per centage with the Puplic schools, and in Amprior the Separate school passed 86 per cent. of the pupils sent for examination, while the Public schools only passed 50 per cent.

It is the fashion with anti Catholic journals to represent the Separate schools of the Province as inefficient, but there is absolutely no ground for the orders, who are not required by law to hold certificates for teaching the eparate schools, the proportion of first and second class certificates held by Saparate school teachers is much larger than in the Pablic schools. With superior teachers, it is absurd to say that the schools are inferior ; and though the religious orders have not always certificates, they are not on that account any less competent than the teachers who hold certificates. Tacy devote themselves entirely to their work, and they are not likely to be less efficient than teachers who, outside of the school room, spend their time in worldly pursuits which are not always calculated to make them more efficient. We do not hesitate to say that the religious orders who are engaged in teaching the Separate schools in the cities and towns are fully as competent as the lay teachers employed by the Public School Boards, though we are aware that it is difficult to

institute a comparison between them. Mr. White, the Inspector for the Western Division of the Separate schools, reports that of the ninty four lay teachers in his division, about onehalf hold first and second class certificates. "A few have temporary certificates, and the rest are third class teachers." Mr. Donovan, Inspector of the Eastern Section, does not give the proportion, but it may be presumed that it is equally satisfactory, as he states that "most of the teachers are abreast of the times-earnest, faithful, pains taking and thoroughly alive to the inter

ests of their profession." In all the schools of the Province there were 7,594 teachers employed in 1887, of whom 3,029 held first or second class certificates, so that the standing of the Catholic Separate school teachers really is higher than the average. The average attendance of the children at school is also a very fair test of the efficiency of the schools, and in this respect the Catholic Separate schools make a better showing than the Public schools The total number of children attending the Catholic schools was 30 373. with an average attendance of 16 866 being more than 551 per cent. The number of children at the Public schools was 462,839, with an average attendance of 228 286, being less than 491 per cent. The attendance at the Separate schools is therefore over 6 per cent, better than at the Public schools, The proportion of pupils in algebra, book keeping and geometry in the Separate schools is also much in excess of the number in the same classes in the Public schools. The school advantages in the fifth forms of the returns show ten Separate school pupils' names in these three subjects. out of 59, whereas there are only 10 cut T ey are nick-named "Suisses," and not the writer. There are hundreds of Public schools. This certainly does not only the perverts but also the preachers, young men and young women who have indicate inferiority among the Separate

school pupils. The indications are highly favorable to the general standing of the Separate school.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Often have we heard the adage that the darkest bour of night is the one immediately preceding daylight. At every crisis in Ireland's history, when people were driven by landlord tyranny to the verge of madness, the above old saying whispered in the ear of the unfortunater or proclaimed aloud, as we often heard it from pulpit and platform, saved people from actual despair. But never have we seen it realized so truthfully as in the late horrible accusations brought against Mr. Parnell and his faithful followers. They were accused of fomenting and inciting to the worst crimes—they were branded as assassins they were connected by sworn affidavits with the Invincibles who so foully murdered Burke and Lord Cavendish outside the viceregal lodge in Prænix Park. It was sworn that Mr. Parnell furnished money to enable murderers to escape from the clutches of the law. Again it was sworn by Orangeman Houston, and Delaney the informer and penitentiary bird, that Mr. Parnell was on intimate terms with the Invincibles in Dublin and that he must have known beforehand of their intention to assassinate Lord Cavendish, and therefore was accessory before the fact to one of the most unprovoked and most unpardonable of crimes ever committed in Ireland. Week after week these charges were reiterated in the columns of the London Times, with letters and autographs of Mr. Parnell as substantial proofs of his guilt. From the boldness of assertion on the part of the Times and the multiplicity of evidence and proofs alleged to be on hand when called for. much credit was given both in America and England to such damning charges. Even people who professed unbounded trust in the integrity es in the ability of the Irish leader began to waver in their good opinion of him and his cause. In fact had they been proven in a manner to satisfy Eng land and America of Mr. Parnell's guilti ness the cause of Ireland were lost irretrievably and Home Rule set back for another century. Orange ascendancy and Toryism, castle rule and rack. renting landlordism, would have another lease of unbridled license to crush and to starve the industrious tenants and toiling masses of Ireland. But, forturately, and as though through a special Providence of God, the day dawned and a light as it were from Heaven appeared which illumined all the dark places of the secret plottings against Parnell's innocence of crime and Ireland's day of deliverance. The letters and autographs produced by the Times were proved most conclusively to be abominable forgeries. The arch-forger Pigott admitted his guilt, and rather than reveal the names of those who subcrued him he fled to Sosin and blew out his brains. Houston, the Orange Unionist, and Le Caron, the British spy, were proved to be in league with the chief conspirator, the London Times. A Parliamentary enquiry may yet fasten the entire guilt upon the Tory government of Lord Salisbury and his unsern pulcus Irish Secretary, Balfour. What is certain is that the Commission appointed by Parliament and the judges

named by the Government to inquire into the guilt of Parnell and his collesgues, after mature deliberation. and one of the longest and most patient trials ever held in Eng land, have handed in their report in which it is unanimously and unqualifiedly declared that Mr. Parnell is innocent of all and every one of the horrible charges brought against him and repeated so often in the pages of the London Times. The three judges, Sir James Hannen, Sir John C. Day and Sir A. Smith, after full investigation and hearing of all witnesses and speeches.

pro and con, declare : Beside these remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally,

namely:

(a) That at the time of the Kilmain. (a) That at the time of the Almand-ham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organiz-ing outrages, and, therefore, wished to use them to put down outrages. We use them to put down out find this charge not proved.

(b) That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading invincibles, that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, When he was telescent party of the Phonix Park murders as their handlwork. We find there is no foundation for this charge, and that the Invincibles were not a branc

of the Land Lague.
(c) That Mr. Parnell, in January, 1883. by an opportune remittance, enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Byrne to escape from justice.

The judges, however, declare that Michael Davitt, M. Harris, John Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, W. Redmond, J. O'Connor, Joseph Condon and J. J. Kelly, established and joined in the Land League agitation with the intention by

borate and all-pervading tyranny, aiming to injure the landlords as a class and drive them out of the country, that it is a criminal conspiracy, and all the home rulers are guilty, from Parnell and Davitt down to the youngest Irish member elected on Home Rule principles." There was never so triumphant a victory gained over Balfour and his party. Never since the Volunteers of 1782 did Irish representatives stand before the world so confident in their cause and so hopeful of a speedy termination to the woes and ills that betide their native land. All England is to day awake to the unholy and ignoble means devised by the Government of Balfour and Salisbury to disgrace and discredit the cause and the men of Ireland. The acqueations made against Pernell and the crimes alleged by the London Times to have been either committed or connived at by him and his associates have been so utterly disproved, and the English electorate so perfectly disgusted with the forgeries and the spy system of the Tory Government, that Mr. Gladstone is certain of glorious and unprecedented majorities at the next general election. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell are the foremost and most honored figures that stand before the British public, and, for that matter, before the admiring gaze of the civilized world to day.

THE NORTHWEST QUESTION. It is now positively stated that the original Bill of Rights which was presented by the settlers of Manitobs, and accepted by the Federal Government when Manitoba entered into the Canadian Confederation, has been discovered among the papers of Sir Donald Smith, it having been entrusted to his care at the time. The agreement will be published shortly. It contains a clause providing absolutely for the preservation of French as the official language of the Province for all time, and also for the

maintenance of Separate schools. It was recently publicly stated by His Grace Archbishop Tache that when the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories agreed to enter into the Confederation, these clauses were in the Bill of Rights presented, and in the copy of the Bill of Rights which he pub. lished they were contained. The accuracy of His Grace's copy of the Bill of Rights was disputed, and it was boldly asserted, in behalf of the aggressive movement against the French language and Separate schools, that the Bill of Rights had been tampered with in the interests of the French-Canadians and Catholics. Father Richot, who was one of the delegates of the Province who went to Ottawa for the purpose of arranging the terms on which it would agree to become a part of the Canadian Confederacy, testified to the accuracy of Archbishop Tache's version, Independently of Father Richot's testimony, there could be no reasonable doubt that His Grace possessed a correct copy, as he was commissioned by the Canadian Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which in 1869 and 1870 threatened seriously the welfare of the Dominion. He must therefore have known the terms on which the people of Manitoba agreed to enter into the Dominion, but the weight of Father Richot's testimony strength. ened greatly His Grace's statements.

Tae production of the original document will, however, be important as well as interesting, as it will show in its true light the greatness of the injustice which the demagogues of Messrs. McCarthy, O'Brien, Charlton, etc., desire to inflict upon the North-West Territory and Manitoba.

The fact that several different copie of the "Bill of Rights" have been produced by the gentlemen who called Archbishop Tache's version into question, has been well explained by His Grace's statement of what every one knows to have been the real state of the case. Many drafts of "Bills of Rights" were drawn up for consideration, at is always the case when a deliberative body of any importance meets to consider a weighty matter. Some of these drafts fell into the possession of the gentlemen who have disputed the Archbishop's statement; but, after all, the Archbishop's docu ment is the one which was adopted by the Provisional Government which held negotiations with the Government at Ottawa, and which was agreed to by the Dominion Government.

The retention of French as an official language would not, taken apart from other considerations, be a matter of very serious importance, in comparison with the attack made on Catholic Separate schools. The whole Catholic people of Manitoba and the North West must regard the attack upon the Separate school system as directed against Catholic liberty of conscience, Tae question of speaking French in the Legislature or of printing the statutes in French is in itself quite a subordinate

despite of the solemn covenant which was entered into between the Dominion and the North-West, when the latter was really a separate Territory.

Legally, we may concede that the Territory in rebellion was merged into the Dominion as soon as an Act of the Imperial Parliament declared it to be a part thereof, but that the North Western settlers had rights which ought to have been recognized is now universally acknowledged cutside of the Orange Lodges. When the Dominion Govern ment entered into negotiation with the settlers and the Metis, it yielded its strictly legal rights, if it had any, and recognized the North Western settlers as a belligerent body whose claims had to be settled by treaty. By treaty they were settled, and the terms of that treaty should not be departed from.

We do not assert that the dual language should forever remain imposed upon the people of Manitoba and the North-West, should the permanent relative proportions of population demand a change in this respect : but we do say that the time for such a change has not arrived. The expense of printing a few books, \$400, in the North-West Territory, is not a sefficient reason for so grave a change. The generation is still living to which the promise of retention of their language had been mide. It may be that English is going to be the prevailing language of the North West, but as the prevailing language has changed in a score of years from French to English it is quite possible that within twenty years more the state of the case may be reversed, and it is surely too soon to assert that English must forever predominate : that is to say, unless the preamble of Mr. McCarthy's bill is to be accepted. But this preamble asserts an insult to the French Canadians. It asserts that they are a subordinate race and that their language should be crushed out.

We do not need to prove here the perfect equality to which the French-Canadians of the Dominion are entitled ; but that equality must be maintained. or the existence of the Dominion of Canada is not worth a day's purchase. It is well, however, that Mr. McCarthy's motion has brought forward. We want to know how far the Orange Lodges control Ontario and the Dominion. We want to see the votes on Mr. McCarthy's motion. The final vote will probably not be taken before we go to press, We do not expect Mr. McCarthy's motion to be carried. No one expects this; but will the Parliament of Canada adopt a compromise motion on this im-

portant question ? We confess we would wish to see Mr. McCarthy's motion voted on directly. We would like to know exactly who are those members of Parliament who would repress French Canadians and Catholics by Mr. McCarthy's method of bullets. We know thirteen of them by their votes on Colonel O'Brien's anti Jesuit resolution-but are there any more? We would be glad to know them. We do not care how numerous they are ; we know that they shall not control the

Dominion. We can only refer in this issue to the eloquent and statesmanlike speech of Hon. Edward Blake on Mr. McCarthy's Bill shows in the clearest manner the danger shows in the clearest manner the danger to the Dominion of Mr. McCarthy's method of procedure. Its aim is dissension and disruption. We hope that Parliament will not adopt any compromise, but if amendments are to be added to Mr. McCarthy's Bill, let Bill itself expresses. Let them record that our French-Canadians are a race which has no business in the country, and hat the stigma of inferiority must be placed upon them. We shall then have what Mr. McCarthy said in his speech moving his bill, and we shall know what the Parliament of Canada really thinks of his proposition.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY DE-STROYED.

Toronto University was totally destroyed by fire on the 14th. The loss is set mated at over half a million dollars. Preparations had been made for the annual conversatione, at which two thousand people were expected to be present, and it was just before the guests commenced to arrive, at 7 o'clock, that the fire broke out. The building is not hre broke out. 126 building is not supplied with enough gas jets, so that on any special evening it is necessary to light up with lamps. Two men were engaged carrying upstairs in a rack half a dozen lighted lamps to be put in chandeliers, when the man on the lower end became frightened that they might fall and when the man on the lower end became frightened that they might fall and instantly let go his hold. The lighted lamps fell and broke, oil spreading all over the stairs and down into the already

heavily oiled floor.

All the buildings were destroyed. The library, worth \$100,000; the museum, with its invaluable specimens and curiosities; valuable documents of Dr. Wilson, President of the University; chemical apparatus, mathematical instruments,

apparatus, mathematical instruments, furniture and utensils were all destroyed. The property, including all buildings and contents, was insured in twelve companies to the extent of \$164,000. Following are the names of the companies:— Æ na, Citizens', Oity Mutual Fire In-League agitation with the intention by its means to bring about absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation.

They also condemn boycotting as illegal and criminal, and say: "It was an ela-"

They also condemn boycotting as illegal could be calmly considered, even in City, Royal Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company, Royal City, Royal Insurance Company, Royal City and the Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company, Royal City and the Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company,

ARCHDIOCESE OF KIN

James Vincent, by the Grace of Favor of the Apostolic See, A elect of Kingeton. the Reverend Clergy. Relig The Lenter regulations for t

of Kingston this year are as fol l. All persons who have their twenty-first year of age, by the law of fast, and according to the law of fast, restricted to one full reparties meal or collevening, on all days within t season, upless they be excus pensed. There is no restrict number of meals on Sundays.

II. The cick, the aged (that who have passed their sixtleth

who have passed their eixtieth all who are employed in hard labor, likewiss nursing women others whose condition of life health would render it obvious one to deprive them of their where of meals, are excused from fast, as distinguished from Incases of doubt as to the su fil. The law of abstinence

guished from fast, binds all p havo come to the age of discre is commonly reckoned about of age. It forbide certain kir during the penticutial sessor Since the first age of Christimast, eggs and whitemest, su butter and cheese, have bee from the food of the faithful from the food of the faithful the forty days of penance and ceding Easter. This law remercept in so far as it is relaxed to year by the ruleys of the Ci Sovereign Lord, Pope Leo authorized the Bishops of this allow, and We by these preser all our faithful people, the meat, eggs and woitemeats at on all Sundays in Lent; also principal meal on all Monday Thursdays and Saturdays, ex day, 1st of March, and Hol At the evening collation the eggs and whitemeats; also oys small fish. small fish. 1V. Whensoever fleshmes

Sundays or other days in Len be used at the same meal. lard may, however, be used fish, eggs, etc.

V. In consideration of t

that has for some time prevai us, and the consequent necess tious diet for the convalesc for those who have exp for those who have exp strength in caring the sick their families, we allow all yel from seven to twenty one ye use meat at every meal or days it is allowed at dinner t persons. The same privileg all who are engaged in labori haustive occupations, or are fast by reason of old age o health. Furthermore, if the family be lawfully dispense from fast for any of the mentioned (No. 2) and his sufficient to enable him to different kinds of food-f different kinds of 100d—1 himself, and fasting tare fo the family—all the members even those who are of age share his privilege and use fl share his privilege and use it bim at the one-principal me on which he is permitted to liberty to use fissibases impl to use eggs and whitemeats at the same meal. Should relaxation of the fast or needed by particular per spective pastors are hereby grant it, provided a true a cause be assigned.

We confide in the z al

clergy for the awakening piety among the people in the of penance. The austeriti practiced by our forefather all ages from the days of the the first quarter of the pr have by the merciful indu Church been mitigated to cation almost nominal. meal, and no more, was Christians on all days from day's self dedication in blo the morning of the Saviour had set and the vesper s Church had been chanted. and coarsest food was us fleshmeat, eggs and whitem species of delicate fare, tha the sensual appetite, welcluded. In those days the penance was active and really "chastised their bodi them into subjection" in it Paul (1 Cor. 9 ch): the for and prayer bore some reset Lord's fast in the desert, o an annual commemoration the Apostles; and the penturbe looked hopefully for the Aposties; and the pen who looked hopefully for ticipation in the joys of the of the Crucified, prepar body and soul by liken Jesus, the first-born of the in self-humiliation and se For this is the condition o God, and joint heirs with if we euffer with Him, tha elorified with Him." no man deceive himself that, because the Church ten discipline in consid weakness of her childr

weakness of her children times, she deems penanc than of old. The law of of no dispensation. The declared it indispensive be physically abnot. "Unless ye do per "ye shall all likewise period the shall all likewise periods." ch) This applies to the tury equally as to the firs the maxim of St. Paul, of Carist, have crucified its vices and concupiscent The great Apostle hims "of Carist," a "vessel of e missioned ambassador with inspiration of secre the power of human 100 hai already been favore the third heaven before eignificant sentence of pa

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ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON. James Vinceut, by the Grace of God and Favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop-elect of Kingston.

the Reverend Clergy, Religious Committee, and Faithful Latry of our Dio-

The Lenter regulations for the diocese of Kingston this year are as follows:

I. All persons who have completed their twenty-first year of age, are bound by the law of fast, and accordingly are restricted to one full meat with a partial meal or collision at evening, on all days within the Lenten season, unless they be excused or dispensed. There is no restriction to the number of meals on Sandays.

pened. There is no restriction to the number of mests on Sundays.

II. The sick, the aged (that is, persons who have passed their sixtieth year) and all who are employed in hard fatiguing labor, likewise nursing women, and any others whose condition of life or state of health would render it obviously dangerous to deprive them of their usual number of meals are excused from the law of ber of meals, are excused from the law of fast, as distinguished from abstinence. Incases of doubt as to the sufficiency of the excuse, the confessor is to be con-

III. The law of abstinence, as distin-guished from fast, binds all persons who have come to the age of discretion, which is commonly reckoned about seven years of age. It forbide certain kinds of food during the pentiential season of Lent.
Since the first age of Christianity firshmeat, eggs and whitemeats, such as milk,
butter and cheese, have been excluded
from the food of the faithful throughout from the food of the faithful throughout the forty days of pemance and prayer preceding Easter. This law remains in force, except in so far as it is relaxed from year to year by the rulers of the Church Oar Sovereigu Lord, Pope Leo XiII., has authorized the Bishops of this Province to allow, and We by these presents allow to all our faithful people, the use of fiesh meat, eggs and whitemeats at every meal on all Sundays in Lent; also at the one principal meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, "xeept Saturdays and Saturdays, "xeept Saturdays." principal meal on all mondays, recept Saturday, 1st of March, and Holy Saturday. At the evening collation they may use eggs and whitemeats; also oysters or other

IV. Whensoever fleehmeat is used on Sundays or other days in Lent fish cannot be used at the same meal. Dripping or lard may, however, be used in cooking

poor alike for the bare sustenance of life; fleshmeat, eggs and whitemeats, and every species of delicate fare, that might gratify the sensual appetite, were rigidly ex-cluded. In those days the true spirit of cluded. In those days the true spirit of penance was active and earnest; men really "chaetised their bodies and brought them into subjection" in imitation of St. Paul (1 Cor. 9 ch): the forty days' fasting and prayer bore some resemblance to Oar Lord's fast in the desert, of which Lent is an annual commemoration ordained by the Apostles; and the penitent Christian, forward to a parwho looked hopefully ticipation in the joye of the resurrection of the Crucified, prepared himself in body and soul by likening himself to Jesus, the first born of the heirs of glory, in self-humiliation and self mortification. For this is the condition of joint heirship, as it is written: We are heirs indeed of God, and joint heirs with Carlst; yet so if we suffer with Him, that we may be also glarified with Him." (Rom. 8 ch.) Let no man deceive himself into the belief that hearnest he County in the belief that, because the Courch relaxes her Lenten discipline in consideration of the weakness of her children in modern weakness of her children in inducers times, she deems penance less necessary than of old. The law of penance admits of no dispensation. The Saviour has declared it indispensable, whether we be physically able to fast or not. "Unless ye do penance," said He, "ye shall all likewise perish." (Luke, 13 the applies to the nineteenth cench) This applies to the nineteenth century equally as to the first. So also does the maxim of St. Paul, "Taey who are of Carlst, have crucified their fleeh with its vices and concupiscences." (Gal. 5 ch.)
The great Apostle himself was surely The great Apostle himself was surely "of Carist," a "vessel of election," a commissioned ambassador of heaven, isden with inspiration of secrat oracles beyond the power of humon rockue to utter, and has already been favore, with a vision of the third heaven before he wrote this edgain ant sentence of parsonal biography

and universal admonition: "I chastise my body, and bring into subjection, lest perhaps when I have preached to others. I myself should become reprobate." (I Cor. 9 ch.) It was not that his passions were stronger, or his infirmities weaker, than ours. It was that his faith more fully comprehended the necessity of personal atonement in union with the atonement of Jesus Christ for satisfaction of time forgiven, and security through God's special grace against future relapse and the danger of final reprobation of the self-chastisement who amongst using secure? "Christ hath loved me," says this great apostle, "and hath delivared himself up for me" (Gal. 2 ch.) What more was needed for his soul's safety? Yes, there was yet needed his personal co-operation; his application of Christ's merits to himself by faith and penance; his voluntary sufferings of the innocent Son of God. Hence he wrote (Csl. 1 ch.) "I now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and fill up those things that are wanting of the sufferings of Christ in my flesh."

Wherefore let those who come under fally in the spirit of obedience and penance, uniting their little privations each day with the hunger and thirst of our dear Lord in the decert. Let those who are legitimately excused from the Church's Lenten discipline bear in mind that they are bound by the law of penance qually with those who fast; and accordingly are expected to compensate in the for their dissociation from the common life of the Church in this respect, by denying themselves some one or more of the things, otherwise legitime that the terminal that they are penaled to compensate the state of the church in this respect, by the law of the the substanting of the work that the second of the course of the things, otherwise legitime that the terminal that the second of the course of the course of the second of the course of the course of the second of the course of the second of the course of the second of the course of the cou

iffe of the Church in this respect, by denying themselves some one or more of the things, otherwise legitimate, that contribute to sensual gratification. If they are unable to bear restriction of food, they mry, with advantage perhaps to bodily as well as spiritual health, restrict themselves in the use of drink. Whoseever are addicted to the inordinate use of alcholic liquors are bound to this self correction by the law of Christian temperance, apart from the law of penance; and, whother they fast or not, should lay down fixed rules of daily self-dental in regard of drink which they will, by God's grace, rigidly observe through out the Lent.

Let all Catholics regard these forty

sion and the worthy reception of the Body and Biood of the Lord in the adorable Eucharist, as is commanded by the Church

Eucharist, as is commanded by the Ohurch to all her children at Eastertide.

To fasting and prayer we are exhorted by the Sacred Scriptures and voice of the Church to add aims-giving. Prayer is good," said the Archangel Raphael," with fasting and aims, more than to lay up treasures of gold." (Tob. 12 ch.) The Saviour recommended the poor to the commiseration of us all, and promised to commiseration of us all, and promised to repay us for every act of goodness done to them, as if it were done directly to Himself. Even a "cup of cold water" given in His name shall not be without its reward. We specially recommend to our people's charity the excellent Association of St. Vincent de Paul, in aid of which a sermon shall be presched, and a collection mon shall be preached, and a collection taken, in St. Mary's Cathedral at Vespers on the First Sunday of Lent, charitable gentlemen who are enrolled in that Association will relieve the wants of our poor in a Caristian manner and with a careful discrimination, so that the funds entrusted to them are sure to be expended most advantageously for the

purposes of charity. We beg to recommend likewise to our We beg to recommend likewise to our faithful congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral the promotion of the works in which they and We are engaged for the exterior completion of the sacred edifice. The Lord, Our Siviour, whose House and Home it is, the temple of His daily sacrifice and the audience chamber of His Mijesty will not fail to reward those who contribute generously towards its just and necessary adornment. towards its just and necessary adornment. The epidemic prevalent in the city has prevented very many of our people from

ALLOCUTION OF POPE LEO XIII.

Below we give the London Tablet's translation of the allocation delivered by the Holy Father at the Consistory of December 30th:

the Holy Father at the Consistory of December 30th:

Venerable Brethren—A timely consolation has lately reached us from the remote above of America and also from Switzwiend. The Catholics have obtained what they have so carnestly sought for, and have quite recently founded by their own efforts at Washington, at Ottawa, and also at Fribourg educational institutions for higher learning, laying down as an inviolable law of their existence that the eafety of the faith shall be inseparable from culture, and that youths shall be trained to religious practice no less than to the cultivation of knowledge. We are well aware that thanks are due, in the first place, to the Bishops for their foresight and their perseverance, and then to the co-operation of private individuals. To both will the praise be due of having made by their united afforts and counsels for the great benefit of the State, as well as for that of the Church, this important provision. We discern, Venerable Brethren, what the future fruit will be of such enterprises; and the thought is most cheering to us that the Oatholic name, doubly defended, both by the laws and by the equitable judgments of mea, will be free to make a rapid progress in these cities.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW PERSECUTION IN This somewhat happy state of things

Gress in these cities.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW PERSECUTION IN ITALY.

This somewhat happy state of things abroad makes yet more bitter the knowledge of these things which are happening nearer home. For here our enemies never cease to attack the Church, and are even daily becoming mere bold; nor are they ashamed openly to glory in their crime. This is well shown by the words of a public man who, lately speaking to a crowded assembly, gathered for this very purpose, pointed out clearly what they lutend concerning the Charch and the Roman Pontificate. So also in the city of Rome were like words heard in June, when it was sought by nuwonted and noisy expressions not so much to show honor to a deserter as to heap dishonor on the Church. It is therefore easily perceived that everywhere the opinions of men are inclining to the same direction, and that all have the same object, namely to raise enmity squints and leadership.

by God and to openly revolt from the Church. ANOMALY OF THE NEW CONDITION OF THINGS IN ITALY.

Therefore the question in debate is not merely that the State should have no one raligion more influential than another, and that it should dispense equally of right to each one without distinction, in which matter in truth this very equality is iniquitous and highly pernicious; but it is their good pleasure to harraes the name of Catholics by a public proclamation of war, and to unite counsels and and forces with the worst enemies of Jesus Christ. It may seem hardly credthe that matters should have reached such a pass, and this, moreover, in the Italian people who, by the gift of God, at a very carly time, beheld the light of Christian truth, and was both sensible of and religiously preserved for the space of and religiously preserved for the space of influence centuries the very great and altogether special benefices of the divine goodness. But the fact is before our eyes. And they do not indeed spack more threateningly than they act; further, by every means they endeavored to carry out their plane, and for this reason they do not cease to turn aside the due course of institutes and laws to the injury of the of institutes and laws to the injury of the Church.

the State as duty to assert the supremacy of the human reason, so that obscurity

being set up, there remains nothing but to reject totally what has been idelivered

INIQUITY OF THE PENAL LAW. The 1st of January next will bring with it, as you know, the beginning of the New Penal Law. When, last year, this law was being deliberated upon by

THE PROPOSED LAW ON SECULARIZING

March College College

But you see that another would srising

But you see that another wound srising out of this one is threatening the Church. We understood that a law has been proposed about charitable institutions (de Operibus Piis), which they have just lately approved of by a hasty vote. And this very law, they themselves admit, has been laid as the stepping stone to other things, namely, for wiping out from the institutions of States all traces of religion. The arrangement of the law agrees indeed with a plan of that kind, for the force of it is, in the first place, partly to destroy what ever institution has been founded for charitable purposes, partly to change it into another shape and nature, so that it evidently appears that by means of so great an alteration the overthrow of institutions that have been founded will most truly be effected.

But above all else this is neither in harmony with kindness nor justice, that almost everything that has been founded or left by will for divine worship, for the repose of the departed, or for providing dowries for girls aspiring to communities of nune—that for this very reason these things should be considered as passing to others and as empty, and should be turned to other uses. In this it is very evident that the wishes of the founders are violated, especially because they assigned their money to those very intentions which are rected and under no considerations to others. And these purposes, since they belong to religion, to the velief of the souls of the faithful departed, to the perfection of virtue are by nature as immutable and perpetual as those rights and fection of virtue are by nature as immutable and perpetual as those rights and duties which join man to God.

Ohrist has left her the sole heir of His wisdom, discipline and graces. Sae also at all times has given very great proofs of how well she has been accusomed both to give heed to the counsels of her divine Founder, and to imitate His examples. Is there any kind of woe that the Church has not been zealous to relieve, not only with maternal affection but also with surpassing forethought and watchfulness? Thus, especially by her work and author-ity, or at least by her counsel, her kind-ness, her protecting care, relief suitable to ness, her protecting care, rener suitable varying calamittee have been found everywhere in the world, but more numerous in those places where the Church is more flourishing, and the zeal for Christian virtues is greater. Distinguished by this glory has Italy been, which, by retaining the Catholic faith untarnished through propagative and adversity, has been at all prosperity and adversity, has been at all times most plentifully productive of good deeds of this kind. For this reason it is all the more unnatural and unworthy of the Italian race to have wished to spatch away from the Church the possibility of exercising public beneficence. They had alleged indeed that revenue were equandered or badly applied, but the light of truth burst forth from a quarter whence they would least have wished it. The enquiry instituted about the administration brilliantly refuted the

falsely fabricated accusation THE STATE USCRPING ECCLESIASTICAL

In the meanwhile, to fill up the mea-sure of insult, those who came to have the civil administration have insolently brust themselves into the administra tion of sacred property. You essily see my allusion. Venerable Brethren. I my allusion, Venerable Brethren. I allude to the attack made in these very last months upon Aloysius, l'itular ies, where they could make happy homes Bishop of Troas, and Ordinary of on our own soil instead of going to the Aquaviva and Altamura. You all know United States. They had not been en-

pretext for withholding from Jesus Christ what He demands for His holy house, and that the offerings which have not been made for the past few Sundays shall be computed conscienticusly and paid in full at an early day. Let us be always generous in naving tribute to our King, who is the Angle kings and Lord of all.

May the peace of Our Lord Jesus Christ fill the minds and hearts of our priests and people throughout the Diocese of Kingston.

Given at the Palace, Kingston, this 12th day of February, 1890

+ James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop-Elect of Kingston.

Thomas Kelly, Secretary.

Thomas Kelly, Secretary.

Thomas Kelly, Secretary.

The process of the contempt for the wather the authority, of and passed. We, therefore, mindful of our Apostolic authority all that has been done, those same expostulations which we made when it was believed from his rank and cast forth the exercise of its duties, to be subjected to any command of men. At the same time bestowed on another men, just as if the matter was a purely civil one and was under the arbitrary control of the political authority. By this, not confident the use of the property of both churches; then be was removed from his rank and cast forth the same time bestowed on another men, just as if the matter was a purely civil one and was under the arbitrary control of the political authority. By this, not confident the use of the property of both churches; then be was removed from his nouse; the care of those was at to any command of men. At the same time bestowed on another men, just as if the matter was a purely civil one and was under the arbitrary control of the political authority. By this, not contempt for the authority, of the political authority of the political authority of the political authority of the primacy were violated. We therefore resent such an irjury with great sorrow of heart, and we stigmatize and reject by our Apostolic authority all that has b only were the laws of the Church broken but the essential rights of Our Pontifical Primscy were violated. We therefore resent such an injury with great sorrow of heart, and we stigmatize and reject by Our Apostolic authority all that has been decreed or carried out by force in this matter. As to the clergy and prople of those churches we admonish both in the Lord to seriously weigh what duty demands of them. Even as justice requires that they should render a ready obedience in matters of a civil kind to the political authority so in those which appertain to the care of souls they canappertain to the care of souls they cau-not be subject to any other authority except that of ourselves and of those who rule them by a legitmate title, un-less, which God forbid, they wish to separate from the centre of Catholic

ADDITION DISTRICT WAS A SECOND

And now, before proceeding to designate the Bishops who will fill the Sees of the vacaut churches, we now, for the greater glory of God, and the welfare of the Church, create two excellent persons Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, whose names we nevertheless for proper reasons, reserve in pectore to be published when see fitting, with the dispensations, abrogations and formal clauses due and

requisite.
In the name of the Father + and of the Son + and of the Holy + Ghost, Amen.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE DE-BATE.

MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Curran, who was received with cheers, speaking in French, said a word cheers, speaking in French, said a word of explanation was necessary as to why he addressed the House in the French language. He did so as a protest against the speech of the hon. member for North Simcoe, into which he had pressed so many elements of discord, and more especially in which he had sought to make it appear on the merest preters, that there exists a hitter were the search of the control of th that surround it, and the animus that the bon. gentleman had purposely in-fused into it. He had sought to wound the susceptibilities of a proud race, and he had succeeded, but that success was not one of which a public man need boast. How could the hon gentleman justify himself in the face of the history of the legislation has we seeking to reof the legislation he was seeking to re peal? Senator Girard had introduced the amendment into the North-West Act, making the French language official. There had not been one dissentient voice in the Senate. House of Commons had endorsed that amendment without a dissentient voice. (Cheers) He (Mr. Curran) had ex-amined carefully the leading journals of Ontario and Quebec of that date. Not Not one line had been written in any of them condemning the amendment. Not a public speaker had uttered a syllable against it on any platform from that day to the present. In the North West no one had protested, no one had com-plained. There had been no hardship, everything had progressed satisfactorily until last summer, when the hon. gentle man from Simcoe, who did not belong to the territories, began to agitate the people of Ontario on this question and in the name of equal rights had gone to the territories to ask the majority there to deprive the minority of the right to use there own language in the official proceedings of the country. (Cheers.) The present feeling was the result of the efforts of the hon, gentleman to make this, as he said, a British country. He had alleged that the attempt was being made to make of the territories a new province of Quebec. Such a statement was utterly unfounded. The amendment had been made to induce French Can-adina to turn their eyes to the territor-

couraged much to go there, and the colonization system in vogue in Quebec had interfered with the movement; but he would ask has any public man amongst their French brethren, or any French newspaper, ever raised an objection to the public moneys that had been seen to accure English that had been spent to secure English, Irish, Scotch or German immigration to our western domains? (Cheers). In whatever way or from whatever stand-point the bill of the hon, gentleman was considered it was utterly without justifi-cation. The question now was, were men who did not seem to realize their responsibilities to be allowed to run their mad career unchecked, or would all good men unite to stamp out those wretched appeals to passion and prejudice that were doing so much mischief and diverting men's minds from the consideration of quesmuch mischief and diverting men's minds from the consideration of questions of vital importance? There was surely room enough for diversity of opinion in the legitimate field of Canadian politics, and there they might all strive to have prevail what they deemed best for our moral and material progress. Let men in good-will join hands to eliminate the discordant elements that set Canadian against Canadian. (Cheers). It was a happy thing for them that at the It was a happy thing for them that at the head of the French Canadian people to-day there were statesmen who were equal to the emergency, who would deal with this and all kindred questions in a spirit of generous conciliation, and with their help such a policy would be sug-gested as all might adopt for the best interest of peace. (Loud cheers)

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

While this eminent statesman was delivering a speech in the House of Commons on the dual language question, news came that the Toronto University was being destroyed by fire. This circumstance enabled the hon, gentleman to make an excellent point in regard to the prevailing state of public opinion in the country. His remarks were as follows:

Sir, we have but just heard of an event which we must all deeply deplore. The great institution, the crowning glory, I may be permitted to say, of the educational institutions of our country is at fought for what is as dear to him as your birthright is to you. He fought, aye, conquered, too. Cannot you recognize that this was after all a victory for humanity? Even if it did impose greater difficulties upon those engaged in making a nation in Canada, yet by that very oircumstance we are given the chance of a more exalted triumph and the exhibition of a higher justice and toleration than is permitted to a wholly homoger ous people. Caunot you see that he has conquered? Do you seriously hope to prevail where under greater disadvantages victory was obtained long ago? Surely we can recognize that the thing for which he struggled was Equal Rights, rights equal to your own. You say now that his language is inimical to the constitution, that you must teach him your tongue, and that he must forget his own. He is not to have what is from his point of view equal rights with the Anglo-Saxon race. I regard this as a settled question, and even were my views as to the wisdom of the settlement different from what they are, I would not as a public man attempt to reopen a question which cannot but ensure ultimate defeat and unlimited disaster to the State. I say no. Whether you agree or differ, what has been done is past. I say no a thousand times nc—to the proposal to reopen this question. I maintain that it is the duty of all who truly wish for the progress and prosperity of Canada to defend the rights of minorities. I would regard myself as dishonest if I were to yield to the forces which are brought to bear here.

Statistics furnished by the religious authorities show that a larger number of pilgrims visited the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre in 1889 than in any previous year, The total number was 100,951, being 9 604 more than in 1885. There were 111 pilgrimages, 97,700 partook of Communion, and 3,047 Masses were celebrated. Among the pilgrima were ten Archbishops and Bishops. In the Dawn.

Writ'en for the Pilet.

One gray-faced dawn, when the world was waving
Fresh budding garlands for bright browed May,
A ship sailed out from the harbor, cleaving Through mists and shadows her westward And you and the light of my life together Went far with her o'er a spray-tipp'd sea All in the beautiful aummer weather That never before brought grief to me.

Oh, my lost love, when the brightenin morn
Gilded the sails of that fading ship,
And I from the beach still watched, forld
Their last faint trace into distance dip,
I knew that my earthly cup of sorrow
Was bitterly brimming to overflow,
And ilfe in its years could bring no morr
Fraught for me with more darksome w

In new-found light you can see it now. To the winds and waves I have sobbed my

atory, And beckoning stars nigh Heaven's gate who tell me in signs within God's glory You may love me for my love's sake yet.

you lay here where the old home Migot play all day o'er your quiet face, nul lying here, with you always near me, I'd whisper the tale I've told the stars, trusting perhaps you might list and hear

has been also as the second of the second of

I've waited long, and the hours are fleeting.
'Twill soon be light in the clearing sky.
When glad my soul will grow at year greeting.
Ing.
Bopken sgain as in days gone by.
For in that dawn we will stand together,
Fearing no night when life's nights are
past.

past.
All in a God given Meytime weather,
When you'll love me for my love at last. -Dalkey, Ireland.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

The conversation of women in scelety resembles the straw used in packing china; it is nothing, yet without it everything would be broken.—Mme. de Salm.

The art of putting the right men in the right places is first in the science of government, but that of finding places for the discontented is the most difficult.—Talley.

"But I am not politic. I must speak "But I am not politic. I must speak
of things as they are. I cannot flatter or
cares, or give praise where it is not merited." "You are wrong," Pere Champsgnant
replies. "Our Lord was very politic; He
caressed, He flattered, He encouraged, He
defended sinners; He ate with them and
and was called their friend. St. Paul was
very politic; he assures us himself that he very politic; he assures us himself that he took all forms, that he made himself all things to all men, and that his bearing to the faithful whom he taught was that of the faithful whom he taught was that of the faithful whom he taught was that of a mother to her children. 'You are not politic?' then acknowledge that you are not sufficiently humble, sufficiently charitable; above all, sofficiently zealous. Oh! if you only had an ardent desire to gain a soul to Jesus Christ!"

Catta diva." Great was the rivalry because that was the rivalry between them. Finally, Queen Victoria, deeming it a shame that two such gifted women should be esparated by a mean, underty jaclousy, requested both to appear at a Court concert.

Of course they both came. The queen soul to Jesus Christ!"

HER REFLECTED HONORS.

HER REFLECTED HONORS.

Dr. Schaff is a Presbyterian. He is one of the authors of the Revised Bible. He is a writer in the Sanday School Times Speaking of the Stabat Mater he says of the honor paid to the Blessed Virgin in that hymn: "We must not forget that all the honor bestowed upon Mary is meant to be only a reflection of the higher honor and worship of Christ. So in Raphael's Madonnas, the Mother is the main figure; but she shines in the hor main figure; but she shines in the bor rowed light of her Divine Child, who casts the lustre of His celestial beauty on her face." It took Protestants just three hundred and fifty years to find that out.

WE HAVE MANY FATHER DAMIENS. enthusiasm over his self martyrdom was very sincere, but sprang entirely from Protestant astonishment. In Trinidad, the lepers have been taken care of for the lepers have been taken care of for years by the nuns, who have a hospital there supported by the Government and nurse nearly two hundred lepers. The same thing is done in Transdie, a Canadian village; and from Japan we have the story of Father Testevuide, who has

says the Liverpool Times, comes from St. John, New Brunswick. The Rev. H. S. Hartiey, a Protestant clergyman, was con-sulted by Mrs. Jackson, a colored woman, who complained that her lately deceased husband haunted her house and gave hor no peace. Mr. Hartley did not credit the story. Next day while sitting in his par-lor the ghost of Jackson came and sat be When he arose and paced the side him. When he arose and paced the chamber Jackson's ghost paced it with him. The minister put out his hand to touch the object, but it was impalpable. He then opened the Bible and read the He then opened the Bible and read the part twenty third Paalm, beginning, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' The ghost still stood his ground, whereupon Mr. Hartley repeated the exorcisms of the Catholic Church in Latin and Jackson's ghost discussed. Mr. Hartley are he is willing appeared. Mr. Hartley says he is willing to testify to those facts upon oath.

appeared. Mr. Hartley says he is willing to testify to those facts upon oath.

THE TEST OF A GREAT MAN.

I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility. I do not mean by humility doubt of his own power, or hesitation in speaking his opinions, but a right understanding of the relation between what he can do and say and the rest of the world's saying: and doings.

All great men not only know their own. rest of the world's sayings and doings. All great men not only know their own business but usually know that they know it, and are not only right in their main opinions but they usually know that they are right in them; only they do not think much of themselves on that account. Arnolfo knows that he can build a good dome at Florence; Albert Durer writes caimly to one who had found fault with his work: "It caunot be better done;" Sir Isaac Newton knows that he has worked out a problem or two that would have puzzled any one else, only

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple wegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. And physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple wegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple wegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple wegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Broachitis Chaerin Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Norvous Commanded the Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Norvous Commanded the start had Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Norvous Commanded the Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Norvous Commanded the Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Norvous Commanded the Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for

they do not expect their fellow-men there-fore to fall down and worship them; they have a curious sense of powerlessness, feel-ing that their greatness is not in them but through them, that they could not do or be anything else than God made them; and they see something divine and God-made in every other man they meet, and they are endlessly, foolishly, incredibly merciful.—John Ruskin.

RIP VAN WINKLE AND THE FARMER.

"In his autobiography Joseph Jefferson recalls many ludicrous incidents of his stage experience," said a Southern admirer of the actor recently at the Hoffman House, "but among them all I have seen no allusion to something that happened in Atlanta, Ga., on the night of Jefferson's first appearance there as Rip Van Winkle. De Give's Opera House was packed from foot lights to ventilators by an audience that came from all parts of the State. There wasn't equatting room in the lobby. I never saw an audience so attentive. They drank in the play through their eyes and ears as if they had been athirst for months. And I recken they had—for something in the RIP VAN WINKLE AND THE FARMER.

had been athirst for months. And I reckon they had—for something in the dramatic line.

"Southerners are very emotional, you know, and there was much weeping in the house during the scene where R'p and his wife have their little set-to which ends in his being driven out of the back door into the dark night and the storm. The lightning lightened, and the thunder thundered, and the countrymen in the audience stood up to watch it. Just as Rip opened the door there was a blinding fissh, followed by a deafening roll and rumble, and he turned back for an in stant in a last silent appeal to his wife. That look was too much for a lank farmer in the balcon.". Springing up in his seat,

That look was too much for a lank farmer in the balcon". Springing up in his seat, high above the sea of beads around him, he shouted with all his voice: "Don't go, Rip, don't go!"
"Jefferson must have heard that yell and the blubbering that followed it, for he seemed to pause again before he plunged into the howling darkness. The farmer took on terribly, attracting the attention and sympathy of the whole house. He refused to be comforted, and finally got up and left the place, erving house. He refused to be comforted, and finally got up and left the place, crying like a baby. I learned afterward who the boby was. He had ridden horse-back through the rain for ninety miles to see that performance."

A STORY OF TWO GREAT SINGERS. Somewhere in the forties, Grisi and Jenny Lind were singing in different places in London. Each star tried to outshine the other. Those who went intecestasies over Gris's "Norma" were the next evening enraptured with Lind's 'Casta diva." Great was the rivalry be-

of course they both came. The queen warmly welcomed them together for the first time. See gave the signal for the concert to begin. Jenny Lind was the younger, and it was arranged that she should sing first. With perfect confidence in her powers the stepped forward to begin. Casucing to glance at Grisi, she saw the sawthern wears. the southern woman's fiery gaze fixed upon her. Her fierce look almost para lyzed her. Her courage left her, her voice trembled, everything grew black before her and she almost fell. By the

before her and she almost fell. By the greatest exertion of her will, however, she managed to finish her aris.

A painful silence followed its conclusion—a silence that told her of failure. She caught a triumphant expression on Grist's face. Despite the clearness of her senses, she quickly real'zed that failure meant lest giory, disappointed horse the determined. That the work of Father Damien is not an unusual affair among Catholic missionaries, most Catholics know. The late enthusiasm over his saif many catholics and the saif ma

Suddenly a soft voice that seemed to come from heaven, whispered to her: "Sing one of your old songs in your native

languege."
She caught at the thought like an inspiration. The accompanist was striking his final chords. She stepped up to him, asked him to rise and took the vacant seat Softly her white fingers wandered over the Softly ner white ingers wantered over the keys in a loving prelude, then she sang it was a little prayer which she had loved as a child; it belonged to her childhood's repertoire. She had not sung it for

first. There was no fisrce expression now; instead a tear drop glistened on the long

After a moment, with the impulsiveness After a moment, with the impulsiveness of a child of the tropics, Grist crossed to Jenny Lind's side, placed her arms about her and kissed her warmly, utterly regardless of the admiring audience.

No Exaggeration. Mr. Jas, G. Ternent, residing at 34 Daly Street, Ottawa, thus expresses himself:— I am pleased to state that Nasal Balm has

THE HULL RIOT.

CHARLTON, ONE OF THE DEVIL'S THIRTEEN BRINGS IT UP IN THE MOUSE.

On Wednesday of last week the riots in Hull were made the subject of debate in the House of Commons, Ottawa. Mr. Charlton, one of the anti Jesuit higote, brought up the question, knowing very well that it was not within the province of the Dominion House to take action in the matter, his object being of course to gain a little cheap notoriety. The following is a report of the speeches on the

had referred. "I have no desire," he said,
"to say anything embarrassing to the Government, but the affair in Hull last even
ing demands the attention of this House.
Miss Wright and some other ladies associ
ated with her were mobbed and maltreated
in Hull a week ago on Tuesday. Last
night they went there again and the dis
tarkbases were more aggravated than heturbances were more aggravated than be-fore. The assault was a murderous one turbances were more aggravased than before. The assault was a morderous one,
and that there was no murder was rather
the result of luck than of any lack of
intention on the part of the rioters
It is evident that the means adopted by
the authorities in Hull for the purpose of
preserving order were insufficient. The
good name of this whole Dominion is
involved to some extent in this riot. The good name of this water that the riot. The right of free speech has been denied in Huil, and the spirit of intolerance there

displayed in one which, if not checked, is likely to apread. It may become impossible to hold Protestant services in various portions of the Province of Quebec unless this spirit is checked. The way to unless this spirit is checked. The way to deal with a meb is to put it down promptly and mercllessly. Severity at the beginning is mercy in the end." He went on to say that Mr. Macken zie in 1878 had protected the Ocangemen in Montreal in their right to waik, though he had lost many Catholic votes by it, and he believed they had not won the votes of any Orangemen. It might be said that Miss Wright was injudicious in going to Hall last night, but the spread of the Caristian religion was due to the "injudicious" acts of the Apostles and others in preaching the Apostles and others in preaching the truth. Miss Wright followed noble examples in going right into the hardest part of Hull and preaching the gospel to the toughs of that city, and if the Govern-ment did not consider this a matter to claim their attention he believed it would

be a serious mistake. Sir John Macdonald said the hon, gentle-man was no doubt moved by strong feel-ings as a philanthropist and lover of liberty, but if instead of bringing this question up in the House for the purpose evidently of exciting public feeling, he had taken other action, it would have been taken other action, it would have been better. "He says," Sir John went on, "that Miss Wright was injudicious."

Mr. Caarlton—I said no such thing. I said that it might be said she was injudicious."

Sir John Macdonald—I am personally acquainted with Miss Wright, and I believe that she is a true Christian and is anxious to spread evengelical religion. I for one, and all in this House, I am sure, will be only too glad to say that in her mission she should be unmolested and allowed to press her peculiar views upon any audience in this country, so long as they did not offend against the law of the her whole soul into that weird, thrilling, plaintive prayer. Gradually the song died away and ended in a soft sob.

Again there was silence—the silence of admiring wonder. The audience sat spell bound. Jenny Lind lifted, at last, her sweet blue eyes to look into the scorn ful face that had so disconcerted her at first. There was no fisrce expression now: others who take a great interest in that Government, aye, even Mr. Mercier, who is called the supporter of the Jesuits, would have seen to it that the law was obsyed in Hull. All that had to be done if a riot was feared was simply for any person to get two Magistrates to sign a requisition and the whole militia force of the country would have been brought out to protect Miss Wright and those who went with her This has been done frequently. We have had riots from various causes, but whenever the Magistrates called out the militia they were able to causes, but whenever the Magistrates called out the militia they were able to protect every British subject, every Canadian citizen, in the full enjoyment of his rights. From the statements in the newspapers to-day there was great want of energy on the part of the municipal authorities. But I speak with some hesi-tation, because we have only the news-paper statements so far. It is very dis-appointing that this lady and her friends were not sustained in their right to hold meetings unmolested, so long as the speeches were not contrary to law or to specches were not contrary to law or to morals. But all that we can do is to express as incividuals our strong disapprobation with such supineness, such want of energy, such want of sense of responsibility—if the statements made are true on the part of the local authorities. I would like the hon centleman to get

military law comes in, military considerations arise and then a power forced upon the Government must be exercised, and great will be their responsibility if they do not exercise it. But so long as the disturbances are mere breaches of the peace we are utterly powerless. The hon, gentleman is doing no good by bringing this matter up here. He had no design to do good. I dare say.

Mr. Bergeron—Hear, hear.

Sir John Macdonald—That may be unparilamentary, but the House will admit that the hon, gentleman wants to pose as the protector of a certain class.

Mr. Bergeron—A certain class. (Hear, hear).

hear). Sir John Macdonald—I look down upon

gain a little cheap notoriety. The following is a report of the speeches on the occasion:

Mr. Charlton rose to call attention to the riot last night. He understood, he said, that the recurrence of these demonstrations could be prevented by the authorities of Hull, and the right of free speech maintained in that city.

The Speaker interposed to say that it was irregular for Mr. Charlton to bring this matter up unless he presented a motion.

Mr. Charlton, continuing, said that he was making a statement of facts, desiring to ask of the Government their intentions regarding them. But as the Speaker again interposed Mr. Mandilen formally moved the adjournment of the House, a common proceeding when it is desired to bring up a matter not set down in the orders of the day.

Mr. Charlton said he believed the House would agree with him that it was not necessary to move a formal motion in order to bring up the matter to which be had referred. "I have no desire," heasid, "to say anything embarrassing to the Government, but the affair in Hull last evening demands the attention of this House. Mies Wright and some other ladies associated with her were mobbed and maltreated in Hull a week ago on Tuesday. Last night they went there again and the dis

agree with the attitude his neighbore had assumed, but he wanted fair play. There were loud cries of "order," "capken," which made it impossible for Mr Charlton to be heard.

Mr Laurier got the attention of the House. He said—The speech of the hon member for N rfolk (Mr Charlton) has called from the Frest Minister an answer somewhat warm in tone, and the First Minister will admit that he made some charges which it would be unfair to refuse the hon. member an opportunity to reply to. I do not say the hon, gentle man has the right to go over the ground he covered in his first speech, but he should be allowed to reply to the charges made against him.

made against him.

This secured for Mr. Chariton the hearing he desired. He said: I was accused, Mr. Speaker, of desiring to excite religious animosity and prejudice.

The Speaker—I would ask the hongentleman to observe that he is now

gentleman to observe that he is now gentleman to observe that he is now making a personal explanation, and he is expected not to go beyond the limits allowed for that purpose.

Mr Charlton—'he First Minister has no right to impute motives to me. The whole Christian sentiment of the country responds to what I have stated. His spaced was simple, a place of versital list.

speech was simply a piece of special pleading to cast reproach upon the position I have taken Heasks why I did not go with Miss Wright as her escort. Does the hon leader of this Government wish to have civil war in this country? To have private citizens forming secorts to main tain order which it is the duty of the authorities to maintain? Would he like to see a thousand men march from Ottawa to Hull to maintain for Miss Wight the liberty she is guaranteed by British law? The hon. gentleman says I am not doing good by the course I have taken—that I have no desire to do good. Again I say he has no right to impute such motives I know, as every Protest ant and lover of liberty knows, that the liberty of the subject has been trambled in the dust. The Government of this country are trained to published. country are trying to palliate the offence (Cries of no, no, and applause) I am told that I should not come here whining I do not whine. I arraign the Govern ment openly before the public sentiment

ment opsuly before the public sentiment of this country.

Mr Blak—I wish to say that I believe the best interests of the whole community of Canada depend upon our observing—I will not say the language or the demeanor of the First Minister—but the as a child; it belonged to her childhood's repertoire. She had not sung it for istering to the lepers. This has been the charity of Christianity from the beginning, and there has never been anything of the same character in Paganism, or in Atheism. By their fruits ye shall know them.

So THE STORY RUNS.

A story with the elements of sensation says the Liverpool Times, comes from St. John, New Brunswick. The Rev. H S. Hyrtias a Double of the sunderstood a way and ended in a soft sol. to which it is proper that observations re-lative to what has taken place to our great regret in Hull might be addressed. Let us not despair. I will not say despair— et us confidently expect that in that Legislature, to which this matter belongs, Legislature, to which this matter belongs, it will be brought up and justice will be done. (Cheers.) But I can assure the hon. gentleman who has brought the question up that the prospects of maintaining liberty and justice are not brightened. They are darkened when any attempt is made by parties who have no power to speak in the matter to interfere in a question of Provincial rights. (Applause).

Mr. Fivnn said if Mr. Charles are

Mr. Flynn said if Mr. Charlton was animated by a desire simply to secure the preservation of order he would have called attention to the rabble in Toronto who attacked a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of Toronte. The action of the hon. gentleman was calculated to excite religious animosity, a work in which too many

animosay, a work in which too many firebrands were already engaged.

Mr Wallacs (York) said regarding the trouble in Toronto that every eff rr was made by the authorities to protect the Archishop, that the attack was made by Archienop, that the attack was made by half a dozen boys and young men and the authorities publicity expressed regret for what had occurred. Such incidents were very regretable. Miss Wright, who was injured, had publicity asked the citizens of Ottawa to remain away and not to interfere. He went on to speak of the

the part of the local authorities. I would like the hon gentleman to get up and say what the D minion Government could do. We have no power to administer the law of the land in such matters. If the disturbances assume the proportions of a rabelite at the procession in Montreal and to say that the protection given was not afforded by the Mackenzie Government.

Sir John Macdonald explained that the requisition of magistrates, as might be done in this case.

assume the proportions of a rebellion then | The matter then dropped.

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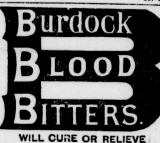
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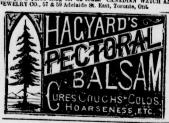
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Written for the Catholic Mirror To a Belated Daisy.

FOUND IN THE ROAD TO MT. DE SALES DECEMBER 3, 1889) BY ADA A. MOSHER.

Where did you come from, sweet little one Ouddling close to the cloister fence? With a wee face white as a wistful nun, Why thy brown-eyed sis-ers have all gone hence!

lave you forgotten the path to take? I thought at first, when I saw you there, had found the winter's first snow-flake, Bo tender and tiny you were, and fair.

Your face is so wistful, so cold, and white, Are you frightened, wee one, that you're lost? Or have you seen thro' the darksome night Peer at you the glittering eyes of frost?

"The winter eats up little daisies." you say "
"Well I know by the time that December" come
Each wee, snowy tow-head is tucked away
In a doway bed of Dalsydom.

And long, long e'er this have they fallen To the autumn winds' lullaby soft and And not until spring in their curtains shall And kies each white cheek will they wake,

But come; I will hide thee safe, dear little one,
From the frost and the snow and the
wintry weather,
And we'll wait till the daises return;auon,
And thea you can all go home tegether. Baltimore, December, 1889.

McMURROUGES HEIR DEAD. A PROPHESY THAT WAS STARFINGLY

From the Carlow Nationalist. By the death of Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh a striking personality is removed from Irish political life and the failing cause of Irish landlordism has lest an able and devoted champion. Tracing his descent in a direct line from Dermet MacMurrough, and farther back to the father of Niel of the Nine Hostages, who reigned over Ireland in 353, the deceased—remarkable as was his family history and famous as was his family history and famous as was his family history of body, united to a very high order of intellect and mental endowments. In spite of physical defects unique in their character—for he was born bereft of legs or arms—Arthur McMurrough Kavanagh, by indomitable force of will and by ingenious centrivances that would to the sedi By the death of Arthur MacMurrough by indomisable force of will and by ingenious centrivances that would have done credit to a professer of legerdemain, became an active participator in all outdoor amusements: he hunted, shot, and fished with considerable skill. He attained a recognised position of eminence at the Grand Jury and other local boards. He even became one of the leading representatives of the Tory Party in Parliament. In the arens of Westminster, and, indeed, in the other public positions which he assumed from time to time, he and seigh

which he assumed from time to time, he seemed to have very little sense of his affliction; and when he was carried into the house of Commons, or bundled into a to do to the house of Commons, or bundled into a railway carriage like a sack of merchan-dise on the back of his valet and deposdise on the back of his valet and deposited on the seat, he seemed quite unconscious of any sense of incongruity in an exhibition that amased and horrified The Churc could continue the continue the could all who witnessed it. Since he was ousted from the representation of Carthe leading public role he played has been as the chief of the land Corporation Company. He planned and launched the enterprise that was to seridom and helplessness from which the Land League had brought them. We all know that the scheme, designed to be a vast engine of rack renting and oppression, has proved a minoral land of the state of source of source of source of source of the state of source of to be a vast engine of rack reating and oppression, has proved a miserable fizzle, and is now succeeded by a kindred contination—the Smith-Barry Syndicate. It must be allowed that Mr. Kavanagh, as a landlord, compared faverably with many of his class. In recent years he showed a disposition to accept the inevitable, take as much as he could get, and settle with his tenants under the Land Acts of 1881 and 1887, and comparativel few et als cases came before the Land Court. But if he was not personally harsh in his dealings with his tenants, it cannot be forgotten that he devoted his time and abilities to sustain the rack renters and exterminators of our countrymen, and to preserve for

our countrymen, and to preserve for Heaven

himself and his class all the feudal exactions of a cruel and tyrannical land Of all the great Leinster families that stand prominently forward in the history of Ireland, none hold a more distin-guished place than the Kavanaghs. The race is coveral with the commencement race is coeval with the commencement of Irish chivalry and romance. The banof Irish chivalry and romance. The banners of the high-spirited clan cuthung
in the valleys of Idrone and their spears
gleamed on the bright waters of the Barrow at a time when the antiered elk wandered — a giant of his race — on the
heights of Mount Leinster. The very
bogs that dot the surface of the country
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Written for the Catholic Mirror To a Belated Daisy.

FOUNDAIN THE ROAD TO MT. DE SALES BY ADA A. MOSHER.

Where did you come from, sweet little one, Caddling close to the cluster fence? With a wee face white as a wistful nun, Why thy brown-eyed sisters have all gone hence!

Have you forgotten the path to take? I thought at first, when I saw you there, I had found the winter's first snow-flake, So tender and tiny you were, and fair. Your face is so wistful, so cold, and white, Are you frightened, wee one, that you're

Or have you seen thro' the darksome night Pear at you the glittering eyes of frost? 'The winter eats up little daisies." you say?

Each wee, snowy tow-head is tucked away.
In a downy bed of Daisydom. And long, long e'er this have they fallen To the autumn winds' lullaby soft and low.
And not until spring in their curtains shall

And kies each white cheek will they wake.

But come; I will hide thee safe, dear little one, one frost and the snow and the wintry weather.
And we'll wait till the daises returnianon, and thea you can all go home tegether. Baltimore, December, 1889.

McMURROUGES HEIR DEAD. A PROPHESY THAT WAS STARTINGLY

From the Carlow Nationalist. By the death of Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh a striking personality is removed from Irish political life and the failing cause of Irish landlordism has lest an able and devoted champion. Tracing his descent in a direct line from Dermet MacMurrough, and farther back to the father of Nial of the Nine Hostages, who reigned over Ireland in 353, the desceased—remarkable as was his family history and famous as was his lineage—was still more netorious for a physical deformity of body, united to a very high order of intellect and mental endowments. In apite of physical defects unique in their character—for he was born bareft of legs or arms—Arthur McMurrough Kavanagh, by indomitable forse of will and by ingenious contrivances that would have done credit to a professer of legerdemain, became an active By the death of Arthur MacMurronel of legerdemain, became an active participator in all outdoor amusements: he hunted, shot, and fished with considerable skill. He attained a recognised position of eminence at the Grand Jury and other local boards. He even became one of the leading repre-sentatives of the Tory Party in Parliament. In the arena of Westminster and, indeed, in the other public position which he assumed frem time to time, he seemed to have very little sense of his affliction; and when he was carried into the house of Commons, or bundled into a railway carriage like a sack of merchandise on the back of his valet and deposited on the seat, he seemed quite un-conscious of any sense of incongruity in an exhibition that amazed and horrified an exhibition that amased and horrified all who witnessed it. Since he was ousted from the representation of Carlow at the memorable election of 1880, the leading public role he played has been as the chief of the Land Corporation Company. He planned and launched the enterprise that was to drive hear the tenests to the set of drive back the tenants to the state of and helplessness from which the Land League had brought them. We all know that the scheme, designed to be a vast engine of rack renting and oppression, has proved a miserable fizzle, and is now succeeded by a kindred conbination—the Smith Barry Syndicate. It must be allowed that Mr. Kavanagh, as a landlord, compared faverably with many of his class. In recent years he showed a disposition to accept the evitable, take as much as he could get, and settle with his tenants under the Land Acts of 1881 and 1887, and com-

system.
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and his brother Wat, nearly one hundred years ago, began to think that the dis cipline of the Catholic Church was too strict cipline of the Catholic Church was too strict and exacting, and that they would find pae-tors less vigilant and more telerant in the Protestant fold. They therefore resolved to renounce the "errors of Popery." The Sunday of their public apostacy was a day of triumph for the sealots of the Smyly type, who on that day crowded in great numbers into the little town of Rereat numbers into the little town of Borris. Thoughtful men, however, took quite a different view of the Kavanaghs' defec a different view of the Kavanaghs' defection from the faith of their fathers. This opinion was voiced by a Protestant gentle man named Bagenal who knew thoroughly well why it was the Kavanaghs deserted the Catholic Church. Outside in the streets the doings of the day were of course the subject of conversation amongst the gentlemen assembled on the occasion. "Well," said Mr. Bagenal, "the Kavanaghs are damned fools. They entered that Church to day the first Catholies of the kingdom, and they have left it the last Protestanta." Some years after Wat, the elder brother, died in a hotel in Dublin on his return home from England. Father Walsh, the them parish priest of Borris, happened to be in the same hotel at the time. Kavanagh sent for him, returned to the religion of his youth, received at his hands the last sacraments, and expired with all the signs of sineere repentance. Tem, the yeunger brother, succeeded to the family estates, and from the manner of his life made it manifest why he threw off the restraints of the Catholic Church and became a reagade.

After some years of a dissolute life he married a lady of the heuse of Ormonde, by whom he had a numerous family, who. ion from the faith of their fathers. Thi

Cathelis Church and became a rengade.

After some years of a dissolute life he married a lady of the heuse of Ormonde, by whom he had a numerous family, who, with their mother, died, with one or two exceptions, at an early age. After some time he again married Lady Harriet Le Poer Treuch, of the Clancarty family. This woman will be long remembered in Borris on account of her preselytising efforts and her rabid hatred of the Catho lic religion. Lady Harriet was endowed. ellores and her rapid harros of the Catholic religion. Lady Harriet was endowed with a high order of intelligence, which was still further developed by a superior education. She deveted all her energies to the seduction of the poer of the surrounding districts from the faith for which hair fathers had appriled all the world their fathers had sacrificed all the world holds dear. She got the seuping system into full swing. The hungry were bribed with beef, bread and broth. The naked were bought with blankets, breathern and brogues. Some miserable creatures, im-pelled by hunger and the premptings of deep distress, went over for a white but they all skortly returned. The illustricus "J. K. L." was then Bisbep of Kildare and seighlin. He resolved to pay a visit to Borris to caution the poor people against the seductions of the Big House, and to denounce the doings of the Kavanaghs. All the surrounding par-ishes got notice of the day of his vietta-tion, and tens of thousands assembled to hear the voice of their great bishop. The Church of Borris, though capacious, could contain but a fraction of the immense congregation. So His Lordan was forced to address the assemble was forced to address the assembled people in the open air. Our readers may easily imagine the powerful and scathing eloquence with which "J. K. L." ambihilated the vile apostate and his souping consort. There are some still alive who were present on that memorable day. He uttered a prophesy which was verified so soon by the startling event that all who heard it were amazed and many were terrified. "My event that all who heard it were amszed and many were terrified, "My good people (said the Bishop), some-thing will happen at Borris House at no In some menths afterwards the lately deceased head of Borris House was born.

He came into the world a strong, vigor ous infant, but a mere trank with legs or arms. The news spread like wild-fire. Everyone asked everyone else parativel few et ais cases came before the Land Court. But if he was not "Oh, did you hear the news?" personally harsh in his dealings with his tenants, it cannot be forgotten that he devoted his time and abilities to sustain the rack renters and exterminators of raised their hands and eyes towards our countrymen, and to preserve for himself and his class all the feudal exactions of a cruel and tyrannical land system.

Of all the great Leinster families that about other progeny of Tom Kavanagh's marriage with Lady Harriet, which re ceived little credit outside the nursery circle. However, Tom Kavanagh for years before his death was an object of commissration to all who saw him. He had, strange to say, completely lost the use of his legs and arms, and eventually was reduced to a state of complete imbedition. was reduced to a state of complete imbedi-ity. 'Dr. Doyle's child" had two brothers and a sister older than himself. One of the brothers died suddenly in France, The eldest son the morning of his in-tended wedding day was found burnt almost to a citeder in his own bedroom. were dense forests bright with foliage nestling in the valleys of Idrone, while yet the race was in its infancy. Their name is writ large in the sanals of the country, and for weal or woe the history of the race is intimately associated and interwoven with that of Ireland. Saints and prophets, mitred abbots, and warlike chiefs glitter along the family page; and the name of one, Dermot MacMurrough, stands pre-eminent in the unfortunately long roll of the false and treacherous. The name of Kavansgh commences with Donald Coomhinach (the handsome), natural son of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, "who brought the Norman o'er." He was fostered and reared up and educated by the Coarb or ecclesiastical successor of St. Kevin, and his decendants long ruled as Lords of Leinster. The tribe would appear to have soon repented of the acts of false Dermot, for from 1172 downwards their history is one series of uprisings and insurrections, culminating in the days of King Richard in the defiles of Catherlough, and hunted that monarch and his beaten, starving army into Dublin. This

with the English forces of the Pale and their Irish allies.

Since the apostacy of the family from the Catholic faith the Kavanaghs have been estranged from the people whose forefathers gallantly fought for the preservation of their cetates. Tom Kavanagh his brother Wat, nearly one hundred years ago, began to thick that the discipline of the Catholic Church was too strict. The memorable election of 1880, tens. The memorable election of 1880, tens. ters. The memorable election of 1880, when Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Henry Bruen were defeated by Mr. E. Dwyer Gray and Mr. M'Farlane, was a remarkable uprising of the people against Tory misrepresentation. Mr. Kavanagh, it is said, never recovered the shock of this defeat. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Mr. Walter Kavanagh.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria. A will in which the poor are not remembered is a bad will. So says Cardinal Manning—if not in these words, in words to this effect. M Genin, a wealthy French man who died recently in Lyons, evidently intended to make the best of wills. His continual fortune. intended to make the best of wills. His entire fortune, no part of which was needed by relatives, was left to the poor. Each of the departments in France will receive, in accordance with M Genin's will, an annual income of 1,000 france. The heads of the departments are directed to divide the

to divide the money among the poor every New Year's Day. The Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, an Anglican elergyman, best known to us for his goodness to Father Damien, said something the other day which many silly persons, who imagine they have a special vocation to ge to Molokal and nurse the lepers there, would do well to heed. (By the way, we may as well state here what we know to be a fact—that Father Damien's effitted fleck is well eared for, and that the mission has no pressing need Damien's efficient next is well execution, and that the mission has no pressing need at present.) Mr. Chapman said well that any one who desired might make a Molo kai for himself or herself by attempting to care the moral leprosy that exists in

For the first time since the reign of Mary as alderman and sheriff of London has visited a Catholic church in state. Alderman and Sheriff Knill attended High Mass in St. Mary's, Moerfield, on Christmas Day, ascempanied by his chaplain, Father Delaney, and with all the mediaval. accompaniments that continue to give a certain picturesquences to public observances in the commercial capital of the world. The London Daily Telegraph, after describing the incident at consider able length, remarks: "St. Mary's was a favorite church of the late Cardinal Wiseman, whe, possibly, would have been a little surprised had he lived to see to day's function." After Mass Mr. Knill visited the Providence Night Refuge, which provides food and lodging for over two thousand homeless men and woman without distinction of creed, and gave a liberal donation to the institution.

The London Weekly Register recently contained an account of the conversion of sontained an account of the conversion of Celonel Troy. This gentleman served in the Confederate army, and in one of the battles of the war he was shot and left en the field for deed. A Federal soldler, finding that he still breathed, carried him to the hospital, where he was card for by the Sisters of Charity and converted. His family are now Catholics. At his house in Florida he has a chapel served by an invalid priest. Colenel Troy lives during most of the year at Birmingham, Alabama.

N. Y. Catholic Review. Patrick Demahoe, of Beston, has sold during the past year 19 534 dusits on Ireland, amounting to \$276 778.73. This is about \$4,000 more than he sold last is about \$4,000 more than he sold last year. When it is considered that Mr. Denshoe is ealy one of the numerous bankers in this country who are in the habit of remitting large sums to Ireland, it will be seen that the aggregate mounts up into the millions. It is not by any means a pleasant thought that a large proportion of this money goes into the peckets of the landlords to save friends and relatives from eviction. No more striking comment could be made on the striking comment could be made on the importance of Heme Rule for Ireland.
What a happy thing it would be it all this money could be used for the comfort this money could be used for the of parents, relatives and friends.

St. Louis Watchman.

St. Louis Watchman.

St. Louis Watchman.

Dr. Howard Crosby, the great light of Presbyterianism in New York, said of the Westminster Confession of Faith at a recent meeting of the New York. Presbytery: 'I find one part of our confession of faith diametrically opposed to the word of God. I find that one part pernicious to the Church and its holiest interests. I would be willing to allow a minor part to remain contrary to my own view but when I see one contrary to the word of God and pernicious, my soul must revolt against it. I read in the Bible of God's willingness that all shall be saved and that He gave His Son for all. Anything that conflicts with this doctrine is an insult to God. The words 'passed by' are not a proof of God's States. Benj. Dillon, and many others. this doctrine is an insult to God. The words 'passed by' are not a proof of God's neglect of the one passed, but of a man neglecting to avail himself of grace. The persistently wicked are doomed to eternal dishonor. I am in favor of revision; it will not bring about revolution." Revision is now the watchword of Presbyterianism from Maine to California

Buffalo Union. It is not always that the secular press of this country speak thus justly of the Church as does the representative Brooklyn Eegle. It says: "The Catholic Church in America is esturated with the American spirit. The members of its communion rank their fealty to our institutions next to their fealty to God."

The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, one of the Presbyterian lights, spoke thus the other day in the revision discussion: "When a Church so largely condemns its standards it is time to scrutinize closely both the Church and the standards. I think in this case we will find the fault lies with the standards and not with the Church. The confession

LITTE STORY OF GOOD OLD ARCHBISHOP POLDING. A LAST CONFESSION.

Many years ago Dr. Polding, Arch-bishop of Sydney, summoned on some errand of charity, had to travel into the interior and unirequented parts of the colony. Falling ill by the way, he was tended by an old lady who, on his restortended by an old lady who, on his restoration to health and strength, exacted from him a promise that, wherever he might be at the time, he would come, if summoned, to attend her in her last hour. A long series of winters and summers rolled away, but one autumn night, when the chilly blasts were tearing the leaves from the forest trees and exposing their rugged branches to view, a summons came to him to go to the deathbed of his benefactives. Leaving everything without a moment's hesitation he started to redeem his promise. Over mountain and morass on he went, unheeding falling rain or prowling ment's hesitation he started to redeem his promise. Over mountain and morass on he went, unheeding failing rain or prowling beast. When at last, faint and weary, he reached the appointed spot, he found the place deserted. Whilst, nothing daunted, the Archbishop pondered what was to be done, his attention was attracted by the steady thud of a weodman's are in the distance. Turning his steps in the direction whence the sounds proceeded, he soon came upon a sturdy Irishman felling timber, and learned from him that the old lady, fearing that he would not be in time, had set out, ill and dying as she was, to seek spiritual comfort and assistance, though whither she had gone the man could not tell. Feeling it would be useless to go in search of her, the Archbishop eat down on the trunk of a tree, and, addressing the wood cutter, said: "Well, may good man, I don't intend to come here for nothing, so kaeel down and I'll hear year confession." At first the Irishman objected, alleging his want of preparation, but a few words from the Archbishop drew him to his knees; penitent and sorrowing he made his confession, and received absolution for all his sins. It was arranged that he should go to Communion during the week, and so they parted. arranged that he should go to Communion during the week, and so they parted. The Archbishop set out on his return, The Archbishop set out on his return, but had not gone many steps before he heard a crash behind him, and hastening back found his penitent dead, crushed beneath the trunk of a fallen tree. The mound the Architector and thus sum mound the Architector many long miles away, on a journey beset with dangers and difficulties, to unlock the gates of heaven to a poer man about to be called suddenly to appear before his Judge.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

REV. DR H A BRANN.

The Church is a conservative and antirevolutionary body. If she has a grievance
it is always public and actorious. She
may agitate for its removal, but her egitation is always constitutional and legal.
She will never cease, it is true, to agitate
for the removal of a grievance if she has
one, but her pleas will always be based on
justice and fought out under the law.

Her greatest deeire is to make all the
people of this republic good, practical
Christians, for she believes that they make
the most sober, the most honest and the
most loyal citizens. And yet in spite of
all this, the dead out of disloyalty is still
hurled at her. No later than last Friday
night a distinguished and wealthy soldier
(Col. Shepbard), who edits an evening The Church is a conservative and antinight a distinguished and wealthy soldier (Col. Shephard), who edits an evening newspaper in this city (New York), with remarkable ability and extraordinary liter ary powers, charged myself and other Catholic priests with disloyalty to the republic, because at a dinner in honor of Archhishop Satolli, the Papal eavoy to the Catholic centennial at Baltimore, I made a speech in favor of restoring to the Holy See the temporal power of which it was robbed by the Italian government.

Well! the gallant editor cannot be expected to know everything. He knows how to run a newspaper and a line of starce, but he cannot understand the difference between spiritual and temporal

stages, but he oscillot uniformal difference between spiritual and temporal allegiance, between a parson and a civil megistrate. He seems incapable of comorehending that obedience to the Pope in matters spiritual is perfectly reconcilable with obedience to civil government in matters temporal. If it were not so, how explain the fact that the Catholic soldiers If it were not so, how of South Germany fought so valiantly against the Catholic soldiers of France in

pain. We have pleasure in recommending it as a never failing remedy.—Rev. H. J. Allen, Benj. Dillon, and many others. Sold by druggists.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

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F Cod Liver Oil win HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.

Coughing

S Nature's effort to expel foreign sub stances from the bronchial passage Frequently, this causes infla and the need of an anodyne. expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lar all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

— Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold

-Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss,

"A few years ago I took a severe cold
which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after
night without sleep. The doctors gave
me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
which relieved my lungs, induced sleep,
and afforded the rest necessary for the
recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent
cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother,
Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Rev. Dense O'Connor, President.

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Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

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further particulars apply to
REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

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Ounducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contrins choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring sail-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual ovevelopment, habits of neatness and economy, with r finement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

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ist, it is situated in the heart of the whole as all trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable if to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patre as on purchase made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.
3rd. Should a patron wantsaven desired.

berience and isolates in the several different sharged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will 10sh the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Benides, there will be only one express or freight

there will be only one express or freight charge.

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C. M. B. A.

We were pleased last week to have a visit rom our esteemed friend. Brother J. C. lannest, Treasurer of Branch 27 Detroite is also President with the same Branch and in consection with the same Branch rother Hannett is an enthusiastic C. M. B. man, and Branch 27 has reason to be roud of such a member.

New Branch.

New Branch.
London, Ont.. Feb. 17th, 1890.
Iranch II' was organised by District puty Campeau, in Joliette, P. Q. on 9th t. The following is the list of officers: piritual Adviser, Rev P Beaudry Treeldent, Joseph Martel irst Vice-President, Francis O Dugas econd Vice-President, Francis O Dugas econd Vice-President, Pan Baptiste Richard tecording Sec. Charles G H Beaudein assistant Secretary, Josa Adolph Menaud Teasurer, Louis Alphonaus Gerais Larchal, Pierre, Laforest Larden, Maxime Charlen Tratees, Joseph H Guilbault, Paul O rais, Affred L Marsolas, Joseph Kivet and Marsola Charland.

Resolutions of Condolence

Resolutions of Condelence
Amhersburg, February 7th, 1890.
Whereast it has pleased the Almighty, the Orestor and Giver of slight take from us our kind-hearted and worthy Bothec, Thomas Marentette, and whereas by his death this Branch loses a sincere friend, his wife a devoted husband, and his children; a thought-ful and kind father.
Besoived, That the members of Branch to the wife and family their heartfelt sympathy in their sad sfliction.
Besoived, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of this Branch, and O, M. B. A. Monthly, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

ned on behalf of the Branch, TIMOTHY BARRON, Rec. Sec.

Amherathurg, February 7th, 1890,
It was moved by Trustee Charles Leveck, and seconded by First Vice-President James Park, and carried,
That whereas since our last meeting it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdem to remove by the hand of Death the beloved wite of our much esteemed Bother, to our Brother and his family this mark of hearifelt sympathy in this the sad bersavement, and irreparable loss, and it is with no ordinary sense of sorrow that this Branch as well as the community at large will miss from amongst them her kindly presence and her many charities; Be it Resolved, that a copy be forwarded to the Brother and to the CATHOLIO RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly and entered on the ninute book.

Signed on behalf on the Brauch.

d on behalf on the Brauch.
TIMOTHY BARRON, Rec. Sec.

At a meeting of Branch 22, Wallaceburg, held on February 13th, 1893. It was moved by Thos Ferhan, seconded by Jos. Delorm: Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove by death the mother of our eateemed pastor and Spiritual Adviser, Rev. John Ronan, and Resolved, That this Brauch tender our sincers sympathy in his bereavement, and Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be handed to Rev. Father Ronan and published in the Catholio RECORD.

JOHN J DUGGAN, Rec. Sec.

Waterloo, February 11th, 1890.
The following resolutions were passed, at our last meeting, to the Rev. Fathers of St. Mery's Church, Berlin, at the regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, and unanimously adopted:

ing of Branch 164, Waterioo, and unanimously adopted:
Whereas an Almighty and benificent
Providence has been pleased to remeve
from our midst our esteemed Brother, Rey.
Father Funcken, be it therefore
Resolved. That the members of this
Franch extend to the bereaved Fathers of
St. Mary's Church their sincere regret and
sympathy in their effliction, and trust that
Almighty God will give them strength to
bear this great loss, which they have sus
tained, and that our charter be drapped for
the next thirty days, and a copy of these
resolutions be sent to the Reverend Fathers
also to our offlicial organ, the CATHOLIC
RECORD. JOHN BIRRSHACH, Ruckee.

Election of officers. Branch 40, New Hamburg.

Branch 40, New Hamburg.

President, Tim Murphy

Pirst Vice President, Joseph Hopf

Recond Vice-President, John Zuckel, jr

Recording Steretary, Henry Zuckel

Financial Secretary, F J Hartmann

Tressurer, F J Hartmann

Marshal, August Hartmann

Guard, Slephen Murphy

Trustees, John Hartleib, Torenz Arnold,

August Hartmann, John Zuckel, jr., and

John Schultz

John Schuitz

Merrition, Feb. 10th, 1890.
At the last regular meeting of Branch 61,
Merrition, the following efficers were duly
elected and installed by Chancellor J. Williems of Branch 24, Thorold, for the ensuing
year:

Spiritual Adv'r., Rev Fr Allain, re elected
President, J H G Horev, re-elected
President, J H G Horev, re-elected
Recond Vice-Fres, John J Giblin, re-elected
Recond Vice-Fres, Peter Flaherty
Rec Sec, Thos M Giblin, re-elected
Assistant Rec Sec, Patrick Duher
Financial Rec, John McLean, re-elected
Marshal, Martin Nestor
Guard, Joeeph Riggie, re-elected
Tustees, John McLeal, John J Giblin, D
e'Uonnor, Owen Mullarkey and D Dockery,
Reach 18, Prescott.

Branch 16. Prescott. Spiritus I Adviser, Rev J Masterson Chancellor. Jas Mooney Pre-ident, Thos Kellty First Vice-President, Martin Delaney Second Vice President Michael O'Flynn Treasurer, James Botton Financial Sec, Lawrence Redmond Recording Secretary, J-mes Young Assistant Recording Sec, John Delaney Marshal, Francis Pigeon
Guard, Luke Major
Trustees, John McDermott and J E
Dubrule.

Branch 21, St. Clements. Branch 21, St. Clements.

President, P B Greyer Blohl

First Vice-President, J B Bowman

Second Vice-President, J L Bucche
Recording Secretary, J L Kroetsch

Assistant Secretary, J Lik Toetsch

Assistant Secretary, John Boegel

Trasaurer, John G Weber

Marshal, John Druar

Guard, Jacob S Meyer

Trastees, for three years, John Boegel, J

L Kroetsch and P F Schummer

Spiritual Adviser, Rev J J Gehl

Representative to Grand Council, J L

Kroetsch

Kingston, February 6th, 1890. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take this opportunity to notify you that my resignation as Recording Secretary of Branch 9 has been accepted at a regular meeting held last evening, and a gentleman named James Coyle elected and installed. Your communications please send direct to him, in oars of Rigney and Hiosey, Princess street, wriess he sends you some other address himself.

weless he sense you some other address himmelfa.

As this may be the last time I address you
officially for some time I return you my
warmest thanks for the prompt and cour
tious manner you always answered my commounications, and I hope that the business of
Branch 9 shall continue to get on in the
fature as it has in the past, without fiction.
We were honored at our meeting by the pressence of, and a few hearty compliments from,
Brother O'Meera, of Peterborough, who is
now located in Kingston.

Hoping you may long retain the position
of Grand Recorder,
I remain yours fraternally.

M. Biernnan,
The following is the list of officers of

The following is the list of officers of

The following is the list of officers of Branch 9, Kingston.

President, William Purtell
First Vice-President, Rev T A Kelly
Second Vice-President, J B P Mathewson
Recording Secretary, James Coyle
Assistant Secretary, John Farmer
Financial Secretary, John Farmer
Francial Secretary, George Gruber
Treasurer, William Shanahan
Marshal, Thomas Maloney
Guard, James Nolan
Trustees, Ior one year, William Corrigan
and Jeft Lovett; for two years, Louis Gourdier, R.J Bowes and Alex O'Brien
Delegate to Grund Council, J J Bshan
Alternate, M Brennan.

Pans, January 6th, 1890.
To the Editor- Dear 8ir and Brother- The collowing are the filters of our Brach for his year-all either re-elected or elected by apparents. his year—all either re-elected or elected by contained the solution of the notched spiritual Adv'r., Rev John Keough, V G fringo are likewise valueless.

Chancellor, Timo'hy O'Brien
President, Frank Fry
First Vice-President, Jon C O'Neail
Pecond V:ce President, Michael Collins
Tresaurer, John J Moore
Rosording steretary, James Rvan
Assistant Secretary, Daniel O'Neail
Financial Secretary, William M Lavoie
Marshal, John P Keaveney
Guard, John Maurin O'Brien. Frank Fry,
Thomas O'Neail, Timothy O'Brien and Joha
G O'Neil
Representative to Grand Council, Thomas

spresentative to Grand Council, Thomas Alternate, Timothy O'Brien.

Alternate, Timothy O'Brien.
MR. Editon. We have nothing very stirring to chronicle in C. M. B. A. matters in Paris. Our membership is on the increase, but not very rapidly. There are now thirty-three members in good standing as compared with twenty-four two years ago, with our new pastor, Rev. John Keough, V. G., ou the verge of initiation. The even tenor four way has not yet been changed by the demite of a brother, and long may it remain so.

denies of a brother, and rong main so.

On behalf of Branch 17, I tender you and our sister Branches all over Canada all the compilments of this merry season.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES RYAN.

CHARITY: A FLOWER OF CHRIS-TIAN GROWTH."

On last Sunday evening Rev. Father Donan, S. J. of Datroit, delivered a lecture in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, and took for the subject of his discourse the beautiful thought mentioned above. The object of the lecture was to raise funds for the support of the poor families who are aided by St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Children of Mary, and we are pleased to be able to state that the collection was a goodly one, the beautiful and touching lecture of the distinguished Jesuit reaching all hearts and animating them with the holy desire to aid the poor and abandoned of the flock of Christ.

The rev. lecturer commenced by stating

and shandoned of the flock of Christ.

The rev. lecturer commenced by stating that one of the most difficult problems of the day—that problem which puzzled the philosophers of our time—was the unequal distribution of the world's wealth. We see on every hand the abject misery and poverty of God's poor—we see the strong man wearing out his life day after day in the almost uninterrupted expenditure of his physical strength—we see him descending into the bowels of the earth where the light of God's sun never enters—we see him doing all this in season and out of season, and his only recompense is a pittance barely sufficient to keep the spark of life in him self and the partner of his joys and sorrows and the children God gave them to watch and guard and care for. While watch and guard and care for. While he lives in this fashion—nought but striving and struggling and all manner of hardship his portion through life—he knows that many of his fellow beings—men created in the image and likeness of God as he has been—enjoy comfort and luxuries without stint. They drive thout in grand entire care and their structures of the contract o about in grand equipages, and their homes are palaces in which all is beauty and are palaces in which all is beauty and comfort, and everything that the heart could wish for is provided for them and for those about them. If we take but a superficial view of this condition of society, we will find the reason why men band themselves together in movements having for their end the more equal distribution of this world's wealth. But it is not this view we should take. Cheerless indeed is the life of the man or the woman whose heart is not man or the woman whose heart is not buoyed up with the hope and aspirations of the Christian. The follower of the Crucified will persevere to the end, for he knows that this life, after all, is short, and that a few years will surely bring the time when he will be permitted to enjoy the blessed home which has been prepared for him by his Father in heaven. Our Blessed Redeemer came into the world in abject poverty—He selected a stable for his habitation, and everything indeed was cheerless by man or the woman whose heart is not

selected a stable for his habitation, and everything indeed was cheerless by which He was surrounded. He might have come in great power and majesty and splendor, but He preferred the lowly state and came to us in poverty, and what an example is this act of our divine Lord to the most abandoned amongst us. It teaches us that poverty, no matter how extreme, is no disgrace, and that if we bear it bravely and perseveringly for God's sake we will be laying up for ourselves treasures in heaven. The rev. father then went on to depict how the Church of Christ in all ages made the Church of Christ in all as

ample provision for the poor and the unfortunate, following in every regard the teachings of its divine Founder. We regret we can only give a mere outline of Father Donan's discourse It was followed with absorbing interest from beginning to close by the immense congregation, many of whom were our separated brothren.

E. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 15, of Merritton, the following officers were duly installed by Brother J. E. Cagan, assisted by Brother T. M. Giblin, for the e-sailing year. Their respected parish priest, Rev. Father Allain, being Shaplain:
President, Thos H Suikle
Vice-President, M J Haley
Recording Secretary, S.J Bradley.

President, Thos H Shiftle
Vice-President, M J Halsy
Recording Secretary, J Bradley
Financial Secretary, J Ohn McDonnell
Treasurer, H G Harry
Stewards James Roustree and John Clark
Marshal, George Nixon
Assistant Marshal, John Rigger
Librarian, Michael Nestor
Assistant Librarian, Peter Flaherty
Messenger, JT Ferney.
After the installation the officers and
members adjourned to their social club
rooms and spent the evening in speeches,
sougs, recitations and games.
The following were installed for

The following were installed for Branch 1, Bamilton.

President James Hennigan
Vice-President James Hennigan
Vice-President, James Orange
Recording Secretary, P. Dowd
Financial Secretary, T. Francy
Treasurer, John Fishaven
Steward, P. Cosgrove
Marshal, N. Daly
Assistant Marshal, J. Berlinghoff
Delegates to Convention, B. Neiligan and
P. Dowd.

THE CATHOLIC COLORED ASYLUM.

Notice to persons who collect stamps for the Catholic Colored Asylum of Windsor, Ont. According to new instructions received,

the following ought to be observed, as much as possible: Postal cards and envelopes on which

Postal cards and envelopes on which the stamps are printed ought to be preserved whole and entire.
 Envelopes bearing registered and other stamps amounting in all to eight cents or more, ought likewise, if possible, to be preserved whole and entire.
 Broken or torn postal cards are worthless.

worthless. 4 Stamps which have received the IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Dublin, Feb 12, 1890.
Parliament opened on Tuescay, and all eyes are turned toward London, as matters of the greatest importance to Ireland are to be brought forward at this matters of the grestest importance to Ireland are to be brought forward at this session. In fact, any measure upon which there is a possibility of wrecking the government will have a direct interest to the people of Ireland. The indications are that the session will be a stormy one. The action of the government toward Portugal is open to cen sure. The question of the abolition of tithes in Wales and a home rule measure for that country is likely to prove a stumbling block, and the late London scandals are sure to provoke a tempest before which the rotten Tory ship of state can hardly escape foundering. The Parnell Times case has promptly been brought forward in the House by the Gladstonians, and the debate upon this question is likely to be a prolenged one. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge the present government will not survive through the summer. not survive through the summer. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The speech from the throne was read

by commission. The Queen was not

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt offered a motion declaring that the London Times, in publishing the forged Pigott letters, was guilty of a breach of privilege Harcourt, speaking in support of his motion, contended that a breach of privilege committed during one session could be punished during another session. Ho said: Since the cuit for libed has been decided in favor of Mr. Par has been decided in favor of Mr. Par nell, and since it has been admitted that the letters used as a cover to the assault on him were forgeries, the House is afforded an absolutely sure basis where on to act. It is now obvious that the object of the publication of the forgeries on the day when the coercion bill had its second reading was to influence the division in Parliament. It was a gross and palpable outrage upon the House. A more flagrant breach of privilege could not be conceived. Some reparation should be made for this use of poisoned weapons. He urged that all sides should unite to brand with the stigms of parliamentary reprobation this practice of the art of political forgery.

Sir John Eldon Gorst, under secretary Sir John Eidon Gorst, under secretary for India, responded. He said the time was passed for the discussion of the breach of privilege. Mcreover, such a discussion would be inopportune while the report of the Parnell commission was pending. He moved that the House decline to consider the motion of breach of privilege. of privilege.

MR. GLADSTONE,

who was loudly cheered as he arose, who was loudy cheered as he arose, spoke in support of the motion. He said that he could not consider that the Times' offence against the House had been purged by the apologies which had been made before the Parnell commutation through Sir Richard Webster, which apologies grossly exaggerated the original offence. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that Sir Richard Webster had allowed himself to be made the vehicle surprised that Sir Richard Webster had allowed himself to be made the vehicle of such an apology. This was the earli-est chance the House had had, and it was the most opportune moment for it to express its indignation over the publica tion of the forgeries. If the conspiracy against Mr. Parnell had been successful the result to him would have been absolute political death, and the mortal blow lute political death, and the mortal blow struck at him would have been feit throughout the Iriah nation. (Cheera.) The Times had aimed to affect the judg ment of the House, and it had really had it that direction a temporary success. He did not wish to dwell upan the hogrible and loathsome character of the whole affair. He trusted the House would vine dioate its right to deal with the offence. anar. He tristed deal with the offence.
The government owed it to itself to deal
fairly towards Mr. Parnell and the Irish people for the injustice done to both through the forgenes. Surely the House should not hesitate to express its full sense of the injustice.

MR BALFOUR MR BALFOUR
accused Mr. Gladstone of dealing in flimsy
fiction. He dectared that the delay was
the fault of the Gladstone carty alone, and
said the charge that the Times had acted
with a view to influencing the judgment
of the House was a calumny. If that had
been their object they would have had a
batter receptor of angered her that the been their object they would have used a better prospect of success by quoting the from Mr. Gladstone's and Sir William Harcourt's denunciations of Mr. Parnell and the Lard League. He objected to the ancient, cumbrous and often meased machinery of the breach of privilege. Mr Labouchere expressed his surprise

at the petty and patry symments at vanced by Mr Balfour and Sir John Gret. It had been proved that the Time had supplied Pigot with banknotes to provide for his family within ten days of the time when he had absconded. He could understand the reticence of He could understand the reucence or Mr. Smith on this subject. He could not defend his old friend, Mr. Walter, and was naturally not inclined to attack him. He should remember, however, that he is the leader of the House of

Commons.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that, as the Times assisted the government to pass its infamous measure, the breach of privilege was against the whole House as well as

as against the whole Addition galest Mr. Parnell.
Sir Edward Clarke, the solicitor general advanced numerous precedents for the course of the government in this case, and declared that it was inconsistent with the principles of justice to prosecute the Times again, for such a proceeding would be corollary of the adoption of the motion.

MR PARNELL, who was enthusiasucally cheered as he took the floor, said Sir Edward Clarke took the noor, said by Loward Clarke had not ventured to present the delay as a reason against the vote on a breach of privilege, for he well knew that Hansard's debates contained many preced-

cause to compel its agents to testify before such a body was the only method of
foreing the Times.

TO DIVULGE THAT SECRET.

As this was refused, we are not to
blame for the delay. But who is to
blame? Can you answer that? You
wanted to use those letters as a political engine, not caring whether they
were or were not forgeries. You saw
that it was impossible for us to prove
that they were forgeries very speedily,
and that, meanwhile, they would be use
ful to you in elections. You used them
to make capital against us and as a suit
able engine for obtaining an inquiry into
a much wider queetion, which you would
never have obtained apart from let
ters that were forged for the purpose.
Administering a severe reproof to
Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Parnell
continued: I, the leader of a party that
must always be in the minority here,
should be sorry to treat my most power skould be sorry to treat my most power ful opponents with the incredible m ness and cowardice with which I have been treated by them. Even now I am further insuited by the terms of the amendment, which instructes that the forged letters may, after all, be gesuine If you believe those letters were forged, have the courage and the frankness to declare it. I move to place the word "forged" before the word "letters" in the amendment to the motion.

Mr Smith, in behalf of the whole government and his party, expressed him self satisfied that Mr Parnell had proved the letters forgeries, and consented that ness and cowardice with which I in

soif satisfied that Mr. Parnell had proved the letters forgeries, and consented that the word "forged" should be inserted as Mr. Parnell proposed. The motion offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt was then rejected by 260 to 212, and Sir John Gorst's amend ment was adopted.

PARNELL'S COURSE

At a private meeting of the Irish party Tuesday Mr. Parnell repeated with emphasis his belief that the government emphasis his celler that the government intends to dissolve on the programme in the Queen's speech. He urged the part, to tollow a policy of extreme activity. He proposes to begin by moving an amendment to the address himsely condemning the entire administration of the grimes act. The debate may candemning the entire administration of the crimes act. The detate may last several days. Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment demanding precedence for the Irish local government scheme over all measures. Mr. Parnell does not believe that the government is prepared with any local government scheme. He made no allusion to the O'Shea sult in his speech. A strong vota-O'Shea suit in his speech. A strong vote of confidence was passed in him. William O'Brien seconded it.

LAWYEER WON'T TAKE IT.

It has been suspected lately that Captain O'Shea was in trouble wish the lawyers who were coadacting his divorce suit in which he makes Parnell co-respondent. The suspicion has been verified. His attorney, Day, who is son of a judge on the Parnell commission, retired from the case M.nday as soon as he become acquainted with the details. The case has been taken by Wontner & Sons. The change of attorneys is a very ominous thing in such an important suit, and the news will create a sensation here when it LAWYERS WON'T TAKE IT. news will create a sensation here when it becomes generally known.

negre slavery The blockade of the coast of Zanzibar has produced the one excellent effect, that slaves can now no longer be carried across the see into Arabia; nor can they be conveyed on board ship to any African territory where slavery asili exists as an inattumion. The recent decree of the Sultan of Zunzibar is an additional step toward the entire suppression of that institution.

HOW THE RELIGIOUS THUNDER MILL IS KEPT GOING.

Stratford Beacon, Feb. 14.

The sectarian breeze which is now blowing over the land has started of straw in Stratford—a straw which under the application of the flail has no rea the application of the flail has no real substance left in it. An illiterate main named Wick or Wicke—he is unable to tell how he spells his name—married to a woman of color, was made in last Saturday's Stratford Horald to pose as a victim of Roman Catholic injustice in the matter of Separate school assessment. The wife is a Catholic; he is nominally a Protestant, but seeminarly frequents no The wife is a Casholic; ne is nominary a Protestant, but seemingly frequents no Protestant place of worship, yet goes occasionally to the Catholic church with the wife and children; and in the Separ ate schools the children, now young are at his request, to receive their education as a reason against the vote on a breach of privilege, for he well knew that Hansard's debates contained many precedents of the House inquiring at great length and very carefully before indicting penalty for breach of privilege. Why did not the government appoint the committee of inquiry we saked for in the beginning? That would have made it possible to prove that the letters were forgeries in forty-eight hours. I never determined not to submit the facts to a jury, but always considered it absolutely necessary to discover LILE CYLHOLIC

from whom the Times obtained its letters. I recognised, however, that it was impossible to compet the Times to divulge this in an ordinary court of jostice. The case of O'Donnell vs. Walter proved that I was justified therein. Without knowing from whom the letters came, I would not have been able to prove that they were forgeries, and I should have been left with the opinion of all trained experts in the country against me. There would have been only my own word to convince a jury that certain letters, ad vanced and printed as mine upon the great authority of the 7 imes, were forged I think, therefore, I was wise in what I did. I asked for a select committee, because to compel its agent efforts" in the contrary direction. It is a pity that this well authenticated and well-constructed story of the religious persecution of a conscientious man was suffered to live but two nights and as single day. On Monday the thereid bad to take its martyr down from his pidestal—"lo, the pale martyr in a sheet of fire!"—and to cover his statements with discredit—to discredit tis own witness; with the added humilitation of the publication of the following declaration, applications of the following declaration, applied to accomplish at this time "what Mr. Meredith wapts and we want:"

In the matter of the Separate school taxes,

I Ernst Wick, of the city of Stratford, in the contrary direction.

taxes.

1. Ernst Wick, of the city of Stratford,

1. Perth. laborer,—Do

1. Ernst Wick, of the city of Stratford, in the county of Perth, laborer,—Do solemnly declare that the letter in the Herstli newspaper of the 8th inst, over my signature does not in any way convey a proper or truthful statement of my views or wishes on the subject.

2. That alshough a Protestant, it is my intention to have my children educated at the Roman Catholic Separate schools, and if it be possible under the law I desire that my taxes should go to the support of the Separate schools.

3. That I never to my knowledge paid any taxes in the city of Stratford to any school directly.

4. That I did not write the letter in question or direct that it should be written although at the earnest solicitation of the assessoraigned it.

Aud I make tais solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and be with of the astrangent in

conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the supprea-sion of voluntary and extra-judicial

Ernest x Wick

Declared before mo at Stratford in the County of Perth this 10 in day of Febru rary A. D., 1890, having been first read over and explained to him, Ecuat Wick, and to which he made his mark in presence. James O'Loane, J. P.

WEDDING BELLS.

MR. W. M McKay and Miss Ciara F. O'Neill were married Wesinesskay afternoon at 8 o'clook, in Woodstock. The full tulle yell wore by the bride fell on the train of her magnificent white brilliantine gown made with draperles of mousseline de soic and trimmed with cestly Mattese lace. She wore diamond ear rings, the gift of the wore diamond ear rings, the gift of the wore diamond ear rings, the gift of the wore diamond earlings, the gift of the form the bride and Mr. G-o. O'Neil. She for the bride and degroom were the recipients of many one presents. After the cenemony, which w. honored by a brilliant assemblage, came the tanquet, after which the happy couple took the train for New York and other points east

O'LOUGHLIN-LYNCH. O'LOUGHLIN-LYNCH.

Miss Katie M Lynch, third daughter of the late P. P. Lynch, was married at 7 a. m. on February 5th, at Believille, to Mr. Andrew O'Loughlin, Lindsay. The bride was attended by her slater, Helena, and the groom by his brother, Terrance. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family by sigr. Farrelly. The bride looked charming, and was the recipient of numerous gitta, a testimony of the esteem in which she is held. The honeymoon will be spent in the west, whan the happy couple will locate in Lindsay.

MURPHY-McQUAID.

On the lith of February Wr. Michael Murphy and Miss Sarah McQuaid were married at the Cathelic obsron, Parkhill, by Rev. Father McRee. The bride was supprised by her sister, Miss Blis McQuaid, and the bridegroom by Mr. Edward Donnelly. After the co-camon, the newly-married couple, accompanied by about one hundred friends, drew to the residence of the bride's mother where a sumptuous banquet was partaken of. Very many presents of a most valuable as well as useful description were made to the bride. The best wishes of the people in that saction of the country followed the young couple as they took the evening train for Baffalo and other points, east on a honeymoon trip. MURPHY-McQUAID.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

THE CHURCH FAVORS HUMAN
FREEDOM.

The London Universe, commenting on events in Africa, says: Cardinal Lavigerie has to register another triumph in his work of humanity. Slavery is to be abolished in Zanzibar. Of course this fanot owing to any direct acrion on the part of the Archolskop of Algiers; but it was he who set the ball rolling last year, and all the great colonizing power—England, France, Germany and Portugal—England, France, Germany and France, Germany and France, Germany and France, Germany and France, Germany nax seed, buan., 1.40 to 150.

POUL RY (crossed) - Fowl, per lb, 7; fowl, pr. 80 to 70, dueks, pr., 75 to 125; ducks, lb., 6 to 7; geose, each, 85 to 85; geose, lb. 7 to 7; turneys, lb., 12 to 18; turkeys, seach, 80 to 1.75; per fowle, each, 65 to 75.

Viscistra BLEs - Potatoes, pe. bag, 70 to 85; turnelps, per bag, 30 to 40; onlone, per bag, 10 to 125.

Live 8 took - Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, cwt., 350 to 4.00; pigs, pair, 5.00 to 8.50; fat beaves, 4 00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.09 to 4.00.

MEAT. - Bsef by carcase, 4 50 to 6.50; mut ton by qr., 7 to 8; mutbon by carcase, 7 to 8; lamb, lb, 8 to 9; veal by qr., 7 to 8; veal by carcase, 8 to 7; pork, per cwt., 5 00 to 5.75; porks, per qr., 7 to 8.

carcass. 6 to 7; pork, per own, o w to 0.75; pork, per qr, 7 to 8.

Foronto, Feb. 20 — WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, 79; aprieg, No. 2, 78 to 82. HUG: 3, 50 to 5 63. BUTTER 14 to 17. FLOUR, nominally unchanged: no demand and quotations, in the absence of transactions, may be regarded as impossible. O ATS seemed to be rather soarce on the sper; mixed were offered at 29 on track, with 25 ind; waite, lying, outside, would have fount buyers at 26, but were held higner. Barliky, insolve, but held much as before; for extra No. 3, lying outside, there was in one instance 38 bid, but we cannot say whether it resulted in a sale or not.

we cannot say whether it resulted in a sale or not.

Montreal, Que, Feb 20 -FLOUR-Receipts, 490 bola; sales none reported; market quiet at unchanged rates. Grain and provisions, unchanged: No 1 hard Manitoba wheat. numinal, at 1.63 to 1 04. Stocks here this morning: - wheat 200 601 bush.; cons., 124 621 bush.; pass, 254 408 bush.; cals, 152 871 bush.; bariey, 85,048 bush.; rye, 49,248 bush.; four, 61 03 bols.; cornmeal, 109 bbls.; oatmeal, 806 bbls. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—CATTLE—Seven loads on sale; demand light for kind of oatte offered; trade fairly steady on few sold; calves in lighter supply and weather being cooler the demand was rather stronger; good to choice veals quotable at 500 to 6 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 17 loads, of which eight were left over. The feeling was more active and prices firmer and nigher on top grades; choice to extra sheep, 5.85 to 6.80; good to choice, 580; to manon to good, 5.60 to 5.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 5.80; common to good, 6.00 to 6.50 to 6.55. Common to good, 6.00 to 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.5 to 6.55; common to good, 6.00 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.55; common to good, 6.00 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.55; common to good, 6.00 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.55; common to good, 6.00 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.55; common to good, 6.00 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.50 to 6.50; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.00 to 6.00; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice, 6.00 to 6.00; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; lambs, choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; lambs, choice to 6.90; lambs, choice to 6.90; lambs, choice to 6.90; lambs, choice to

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 20.— ATTLE—Receipts 2,500, market s.ov, dull; beeves. 4.8) to 5.00; steers 3.00 to 4.60; stockers and feeders. 2.4) to 3.40; Texas corn.fed steers. 2.80 to 3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15.000; market strong; mixed, 3.80 to 4.05; heavy, 3.80 to 4.07; light. 3.80 to 4.05; heavy, 3.80 to 4.07; light. 3.80 to 4.15; skips 3.30 to 3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2.500; market strong; native, 3.90 to 5.80; Western corn.fed. 4.90 to 5.60; Texans, 3.80 to 5.60; lambs, 5.00 to 6.60.

GRIPPE" OR LIGHTNING UATARRH. "LA

Ma. Editor.—"La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or "Russian influenza," as it will effectually clear the masal passages, alley irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing

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A CATHOLIC LADY TEACHER, HGLD-A ING a second or third class certificate, capable also of acting as organist and con-ducting choir. Letters and testimoutals, stating salary, to be addressed to "Feschar," care editor Catholic Record, London. 588 tf



OVER-WORK.

Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order
Forresters, 126 and 128 Washington Street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 187.

REV. E. KOENIG: Dear Sir:—I deem it a duty
I owe you to certify to the good effect the takling of your medicine had on my benth. I was
troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately
stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume,
is evidence of nervousness. I am now well.
My head troubled me, could not sleep, head
hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful
of your medicine removed the cause of my
dreams; have not had them since; took seven
or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some
in my house; always take some occasionally;
would not be without it; have recommended
it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your
medicine will prove a great blessing to this
over-worked nation. Yours truly,

JNO. F. SCANLAN,

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

Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases
will be sent free to any address, and peer patients
can also obtain this medicine free of charge from
the stop of the property of the patients.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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