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FOR S. No. 3, DOVER TOWNSHIP, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate, to be able to teach French and English and to be a Catholic. The school is fir-leass, and near the church. We have daily mail. Address, stating salary.—Phillip Elair, Dover South P. O., Ont. 528-3w

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY DECEMBER 15, 1888.

Catholic Becord. London, Sat., Dec. 15th, 1888.

ABOUT OURSELVES.

This week we will mail to our sub-The Best and Cheapest in scribers who are in arrears a statement of their account with the CATHOLIC RECORD. In summing up liabilities that should be adjusted before the new year opens, we trust our kind friends will not forget to include their newspaper item. The small sums received from subscribers all over the country make the total which gives we regret to say, neglect attending to It arises in most cases from neglect, or from a habit of postporing until tomorrow what should be done to-day. We would feel obliged if our patrons will make a prompt response when they receive their bills, and on our part we promise that during the coming year we will make the RECORD more than ever a

> We would draw the attention of those who owe us a considerable amount to the annexed letter written by he saintly Archbishop of Toronto shortly before his death. His words were called forth from a knowledge of a very deplorable state of affairs in regard to Catholic newspapers; and has special reference to the class of persons who will allow many years to elapse without paying their newspapers debts :

welcome weekly visitor to their homes.

'I have been often pained and astonished Thave been often pained and astonished at the frequent appeals of editors and proprietors of newspapers to their subscribers, urging them to pay their just debts. Catholics at least cannot be unaware of their obligations in this matter, and that absolution in a pentient heartily sorry for his sins does not free him from the obligation of paying his just debts. The atone ment for the oblivion of justice in this world will certainly be exacted in the next. The editors and proprietors of newspapers, on their part, give their time, the product of a high education, and experience, together with their money, for stationery, printing and wages to employees, and they expect and should have, in common justice, a return, often by no means adaquate for their outlay. A man who will not pay for a paper he takes and reads, and whose

EDITORIAL NOTES.

For some time past Colonel Leys, one

maladies with fortitude, instead of writ ing a self-conscious epistle like this, is more worthy of admiration; for instance, the Georgia negro who, when he had the toothache, said "he'd grin and bear it."

THE Chicago Tribune has possession of letter from the poet Tennyson which indicates his settled belief, based upon personal experience, that the spirit of man is capable of so dissolving itself that it 'fades away into boundless being, and this not a confused state, but the clearest of the clearest, the surest of the surest, utterly beyond words." He draws the inference that this loss of personality is the only true life. He seems also to infer from this not only the immortality but also the eternity of the soul of man.

THE pricets of London dioceso most last Tuesday at Sandwich to offer congrtulations to Very Rav. D. O'Conner, on the occurrence of his Silver Inbilee of ordination to the priesthood. A suitable presentation was also made on the occatinguished and holy priest will be spared to celebrate his Golden Jubilee in the service of God.

Some papers, have been circulating items to the effect that Cardinal Taschereau will be the next Pope. His Eminence undoubtedly stands high both for learning and administrative ability, but such

THE Standard's Rome correspondent says the French Government has secretly advised the Pope to leave Italy in the event of a rupture between France and Italy, and has offered all possible assistance. The Tribune heave that the Pope has charged Mgr. Galimberti to visit the Duke of Lichtenstein and thank him for his generous offer. It says that His Holi nees has no present intention of leaving Rome, but if Italy should become involved in war he would seek refuge at Vacluz, in the Tyrol." Such statements must be received with great caution and suspicion, for it is certainly not the Pope's practice to make confidants of the newspaper correspondents who are so numerous in the Eternal City, and the correspondents, motion to the journalistic wheels. Many, nees has no present intention of leaving this matter, some for one and some for in war he would seek refuge at Vacluz, many years. This is not fair dealing. in the Tyrol." Such statements must be particularly of the anti-Catholic press, are accustomed to send sensational news from Rome which has no foundation in fact.

> Grand Master Bunting, of Lindsay, Grand Master Bunting, of Lindsay, has issued a proclamation declaring the secret work of the Loyal True Blue Association abolished, owing to the discovery of traitors in the ranks negotiating the sale of the secret work, and trying to have the same published in the public press. The alleged Judas is a resident of Toronto, and said to be a prominent member of other Protestant orders. The Secret Work Committee is in session at Bowmanville—Mail, 7th inst.

If the secret work of the True Blues were abolished in Toronto also, we might have fewer cutrages like the wrecking of the St. Nicholas Home.

The unscrupulousness of the Times in its treatment of political opponents has had further illustration in the result of a trial entered by Sir John Pope Hennessy two years ago, and concluded lately in the Queen's Bench Court of London The Times accused Sir John of having, in his capacity of Governor of Mauritius, garbled and altered official reports of speeches in the Legislative Council, for the attainment of his own purposes. It is positively stated that the informant of contents he erjoys, is a retainer of the Times was a forger who had underwith a thief.

Archeishop Lynch.

Archeishop Lynch. that the Times knew his bad character when it made on such information its attacks on Sir John, and that all this would have been proved if the case had

marks that the man who accepts his religious education in the schools. It is only when Catholics insist on educating their children religiously that some extreme bigots raise the cry that the public school system is in danger, and sgitate to take religious education out of the school curriculum. It makes a great difference whose goose is killed. The Mail of the 7th has the following on the subject :

"A correspondent gives the following:
Not more than eight miles from the city
of Hamilton, within half a mile from a
Methodist church, two miles and a
half from an English church, and three
miles from a Presbyterian church, there is
a good school in every way well appointed.
It will scarcely be believed that one day
vace the teacher asked a good sized boy
a question, she discovered that he knew
tothing whatever about God. Vet why nothing whatever about God. Yet why should it be so strange? The Bible is not read by the children, nor do they get any instruction regarding their duty to love God and their fellow-man. Other studies secular, but deemed more important, occupy the whole time. Many of our children are growing up unaffected by the restraints or elevating motives of the Coristian religion, and Sabbath schools cannot meet the want."

TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.

At its last meeting, on the 4th inst., the Toronto Separate School Board presented to the Very Reverend Administrators of the archdiocese, F. P. Rooney and J. M. Laurent, a bandsomely illuminated address, congratulating them for their able management of the effairs of the arch. diocese, and thanking them for their interest in the schools manifested since he death of His Grace the Archbishop. The Administrators replied suitably to the occasion.

A motion was also introduced by Mr. Cahill to establish in St. John's Ward a

advised the Pope to leave Italy in the gard towards Bishop Dowling from two

the high office, and it is not difficult to prophesy that his return to Hamilton will be warmly endorsed by the people at large.

Peterboro Examiner, Dec. 4.

Our telegraphic despatches announce that His Lordship Bishop Dowling has been translated from Peterborough to the See of Hamilton, to succeed the late Dr. Carbery, and that the Rev. Richerd A. O'Connor, Dean of Barrie, has been nominated to succeed Bishop Dowling. If the despatch is correct, the announce ment of the removal will cause general regret, as His Lordship has made many warm friends during his regime. The news has been received at the priest's house, the solution of files and trying to get what he could out of its solicitors. Judge Hannen refused to hear the evidence of the solicitor's clerk regarding what Molloy are the solicitor's clerk regarding what Molloy asks: "When will our preachers and elocutionary effect, and the like. It asks: "When will our preachers and robust Saxon that is earnest and elocutionary effect, and the like. It asks: "When will our preachers and robust Saxon that is earnest and elocutionary effect, and the like. It asks: "When will our preachers and that then he consented to testify.

Pat Molloy, said to be a noted fenian, robust of the testiman, and that then he comments of the Commiss.

However he was arrested and brought before the Commiss.

However he was promised monet for the Times. However he was arrested and brought before the Commiss.

Still approximating, without arriving against prominent Nationalists, but he was promised the verbal dancing. Match the truth. At various times we have noted a disposition, on the part of the High Church Episcopalians, to adopt the catholic practices which their forefathers disowned. The latest case is that of Rev. Dr. Betts, of Louisville, Ky., (a prominent Nationalists, but he was a doubt of the accuracy of the report. All classes in Peterborough will part with the had told him.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

CATHOLIC NOTES. Classes in Peterborough will part with Bishop Dowling with regret, and the people of Peterborough, wille commend-ing the good judgment, cannot compli-ment the amiable anxiety of the Hamilton ment the amiable anxiety of the Hamilton diocese to regard Peterborough in the light of a preserve for prelates. The first bishop of that diocese was from Peterborough—Bishop Farrell—and now they are taking another bishop from us, in the person of Bishop Dowling—with the added smiable crueity of leaving him long enough with us to learn his many good qualities, and then taking him from us.

On the Carlot Congregation in Baittimore, and street are in Spain 221 monasteries with 3220 monks, and 1,109 convents, with 25,000 nuns.

The prigrimages are still visiting the Holy—City. One from France, and one from Spain are still expected before the end of the year.

In Austria the movement for the reason.

Bargains can be had at the Orphans' bazaar now being held in the City Hall. Many beautiful articles on sale would would make very pretty Christmas presents, and everything will be sold cheap.

THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commission, or rather the Forgeries Commission, continued its work Forgeries Commission, continued its work during the past week, very much after the same style as before, it being proved by many witnesses that there have been outreges in Ireland, and all the details have been outreges in Ireland, and all the details have rages in Ireland, and all the details have been gone over with sickening minuteness.

which apel murders occur almost under the eyes of the police. The Times having hitherto falled to connect Mr. Parnell or any leading Nationalist with the Irish outrages in any form, made a desperate effort during the last week to show some connection between them and the National League.

A man named Kelleher testified that mostlighters assaulted his house, and obliged him to swear loyalty to the League, and to quit the employment of a farmer who was under boycott. With all their predisposition to do so, the judges will acarcely admit that this is evidence against the League. Another witness named O'C more testified that he was induced to join on "Inner Crole" of the League, which went by the name "the Beye." League, which went by the name "the

The witness said he took part in moon light expeditions of the boys, carrying guns and revolvers. Timothy Hoxan, secretary of a branch of the League, pald witness and nine others six shillings each on the occasion of one outrage. Timothy witness and nine others six shillings each on the occasion of one outrage. Timothy Harrington promised to pay the witness and others their own price if they could secure the election of a member of the League as Poor Law Guardian. He instructed them not to kill voters, but only to frighten them greatly and compet them to sign the voting papers. Those who refused were correct and compelled to sign Mr. Harrington paid witness £7. All the members of the Inner Circles belonged to the League. Membership in the League was essential to membership in "The Boys." O Connor said the day before Culloty was shot his offence was discussed at a meeting of the League committee. Afterwards for the League committee. Afterwards for the League committee. Afterwards for the League points and under the country he had an interview with Elder Caird, who is their that it was their intention to abide by the Government will take no steps in that the waster intention to abide by the manufactured a reply refusing any relief on the grounds that the district was to greatly disturbed. By the same post, however, was received a private letter to the President of the Commission is a trick of the same kind.

The Coercionists are sorely oxorcized about 25 sculs. The Mormons were an iduatious and pushing peoples and in district. The Mormons were an initiation and pushing peoples and in every way good settlers, provided they did not practice polygamy. At the time they came into the country he had an interview with Elder Caird, who is their laws of the country and give up polygamy. He could not say whether they are constituted to think that the three the Coercion at the few formons were an initiation in the Capital Caird, who is their the first letter, as an initiation and revery way good settlers, provided they did not provided they did not provided with a pulled to the country he had an interview with Elder Caird, who is their that the waster intention to abide by the first letter, and received a reply refusing any relief on the grounds that the di

that the place was too dull.

This witness's evidence was com-

with any degree of certainty who will be his successor in the contingency of his death. The report that Pope Leo will come to Quebec in the event of a war breaking out in Italy is equally without

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

The De la Salle Institute. We congratulate the Board on these evidences of itality, and on their desire to increase the efficiency of their schools.

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

The population of the League decided on the murder of Lord Mountmorris, and that a member of the League named Sweeney had asked him to assist in the murder, and that he had promised to assist but that he absented himself. tree and an their desire to increase the efficiency of their schools.

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

We have pleasure in transferring to our columns the following expressions of record of the League to assist but that he absented himself. On cross examination he stated that he could not swear that there was a branch of the League there at the proof the of the Lesgue there at the time of the murder. The society might have been

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, was presented on the Feast of St. Martin with a purse of \$1 000 by his old congregation in Balti-

tection of and sympathy for religious associations in the colonies, and Mr. Kennedy, charge d'affaires, responded. The corner-stone of these handsome Renaissance buildings was laid two years ago by Cardinal Howard.

signed Timothy Harrington, in which the reason gives for the refusal to respond was ment, and who was made an Asronic prosecuted under the Coercion Act. priest by the settlers, on several occasions, but was not aware of the fact that he was This witness's evidence was completely shaken up on cross examination, and should not be circulated. It is to be hoped that the illustrious Pontiff who now rules the Church, Leo. XIII, will continue so to do for many years, but probably, even among the Cardinals, it is scarcely known in the integral of the cardinals, it is scarcely known in the integral of the education of the education of the induced was completely shaken up on cross examination, in the press. One of the was not aware of the fact that he was n

their own hands."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

mons, of all meretricious ornamentation, such as too great a straining for mere elocutionary effect, and the like. It asks: "When will our preachers and editors learn that it is the homely, robust Saxon that is earnest and elocuent and not the composite dandyism

Not long since, to Chicago, twenty one clergymen of the various Protestant denominatsons met together, and made an interesting investigation as to their standing on different lines of theology. The result is somewhat amusing The were found to be 7,174, of whom 4,036 were women and 3,138 men. It was also found that women were the more inclined to religious mediation; that men were tired after a week of work and preferred to stay at home on Sunday, while in to stay at home on Sanday, while in many cases men worked on Sunday and In Austria the movement for the reatoration of the Pope's rights is assuming immense proportions. A large meeting was lately held in Vienna to give more life to the movement.

The progress Cardinal Newman is making towards recovery is most satisfactory. It was nevertheless, deemed advisable by his doctors that he should be spared the excitement of a personal interview with Mr. Gladstone. We Wednesday Cardinal Newman expressed a wish to see his old man servant who was his attendant many tracks ago in Ireland, and who is now in the decline and one would not talk.

United Ireland.

would have been proved if the case had gone on. Now, however, the Times of our most respected and prominent residents, has been confined to his home through illness. In common with all classes of our fellow citizens, we are pleased to learn he is rapidly regaining his usual health and vigor, and is now able to attend to his office duties.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has a severe attack of the gout. He says in reference to it: "If sanctified sfillctions are spiritual promotion." The London Universe rein the spiritual promotion." The London Universe rein the spiritual promotion." The London Universe rein the spiritual promotion."

would have been proved if the case had gone on. Now, however, the Times acknowledges that it was "missed," and contragt are committed every year in London than have occurred in Ireland in ten, though in London there is not the provocation of the grioding oppression in the costs on both sides. Sir John P. Hennessy accepts the splogig and so the case terminates. It is to be regretted that the case was able to attend to his office duties.

The discovery is being gradually made by Protestants that Godless education is not the glorious thing it has been represented to be. They are, therefore, becoming more and more earnest in agitating for the proposal of the gone over with sickening minuteness, account interested every year in London there is not the least is not been gone over with sickening minuteness. Church, New York, wishes it to be distinctly understood that the name of the picton shirt of the parish is not the parish is not to be distinctly understood that the name of the picton shirt of the parish. In London there is not the parish is not to be distinctly understood that the name of the picton shirt of the parish. In London there is not the parish is not the parish is not the parish is not the parish is not to be distinctly understood that the name of the parish is not been directed that in London there is not the gr —Mr. P. Penthony O'Kelly—were (less a reasonable reduction) promptly collected and lodged in the war chest of the Plan of Campaign, while the aggregate police force of the district were kept amused at a on the district were kept amused at a neighboring demonstration. When it comes to a fight with Coercion and the Plan, Coercion is not in it; literally and

figuratively not in it. A desperate effort is being made to throw an atmosphere of blood-curdling horror around the piles of old newspaper horror around the piles of old newspaper cuttings with which the "Forger" is filling the Commission Court. It was playing a little too low down on public credulity to send an anonymous "Forger" witness to the London police court to complain that he had been intimidated by "one of the Parnell side." Questioned as to the name or residence of the person who had intimidated him he grow as contested and timidated him he grow as contested and the statement of the person who had intimidated him, he grew as confused and evasive as the "Forger" itself when the forged letters are in question, and declined to supply the slightest information. We are inclined to think that the threatening

THE NEW UTOPIA.

CHAPTER VII. (Continued.) "A report reached me in Australia," I said, "that me of them was likely to become Duchess of

"A report to the was likely to become leven."

"Wouldn't Lady Exborough have liked it!"
said Oswald; "but it was a dead failure. On that subject, as on many others, Leven is peculiar; and I believe he confided to Mary that if the siege lasted he should have to leave the country."

I laughed. "Then there was a siege? And who

I laughed. "Then there was a siege? And who relieved it?" I asked.
"Oh, I believe Lord Exborough stepped in and stopped proceedings; and Lady Florinda herself took alarm when Glenleven was founded, and the rumor spread that the duke was going to be a lay brother."

took alarm when Glenleven was founded, and the rumor spread that the duke was going to be a lay brother."

"What is Glenleven?" I asked. "Everyone talks of it, and no one tells me what or where it is."

"What, don't you know? It is a large tract of country just on the outskirts of Exborough Moor, where Leven has transplanted a community of Benedictines who fled from the tender mercies of Beastmark. He has built them a grand place, I believe; I have not seen it, but by all accounts the church is a second Cluny. They farm the land, and have all manner of schools of art, carving and metal work; then there are the granite works opened hard by, all which things give occupation to Leven's colony of orphan boys and other select characters, out of whom he cherishes the design of creating a New Utopia."

I looked inquiringly.

"I really cannot tell you much more about it," continued Oswald; "but I think his small success at Bradford, or what he considers as such, has convinced him that reformation of society is somewhat a difficult undertaking unless you take your society in the cradle. And he has conceived the idea of a Christian colony, not beyond the Rocky Mountains, or in the wilds of Australia, but here in the heart of England, to be peopled by men and women of his own bringing up, who shall be protected from penny newspapers, be greatly given to plain chant, and wholly ignorant of the pot-house."

"It sounds splendid; but are you in earnest?"

"Well, I tell you, I have never seen the place. It is a tremendously long drive, and killing for the horses. I gather my ideas of it chiefly from Knowles's talk, who would greatly like to be received as a monk—of course, under certain conditions."

"Well, yen have excited my curiosity, and some

"Well, you have excited my curiosity, and some day I shall try and see for myself," I replied; "but it sounds, as you say, uncommonly Utopian."

We reached home, and for the rest of the evening

I listened, after a sort, to Oswald's careless rattle but my attention, I confess, would often wander away to thoughts of the chapel and Utopia.

CHAPTER VIII.

On the following Monday the Duke returned, and next day I received a brief note from him, begging me to come up to the Park, to dine and sleep, and begin the settlement of the Queensland business the following morning. I went up accordingly, was shown to my room, dressed and descended to the drawing-room, where for the best part of an hour I waited alone, but Leven appeared not. As I afterwards ascertained, the hour preceding dinner was the hour in the day he claimed for privacy, and no one then ever ventured to disturb him. At last the door opened, and he stood before me. I grasped his hand, and looked into his face, the same, and yet so altered. Aged not by ten but twenty years, no longer with the vigorous, ruddy bloom of five-and-twenty, but pale and transparent, and sweet beyond expression. I stammered out something about "waiting on his Grace," but at once he stopped me. "I have enough of that elsewhere," he said; "let you and me be always Grant and Aubrey." THE NEW DUKE.

he said; "let you and me be always Grant and Aubrey."

We went into dinner. Remembering all I had heard of his eremitical habits, I was curious what there might be to notice, and I noticed nothing. There was no gold plate, certainly; but neither was there any affectation of extravagant simplicity.

He talked of old times in Austrelia, and of Scotland, whence he had just returned, and of Homchester, where he had been inspecting some new engines for his mines. Oswald was right; he certainly had a liking for business.

After dinner we stepped out on the terrace. "How delicious this is, after a week of Homchester; how it reminds me of that happy evening at the Grange, Jack, when you all made me so at home. I couldn't say the feeling it gave me to see your mother with her cap, and her crochet, and her your mother with her cap, and her crochet, and her sweet, motherly ways. It reminded me of my own dear mother. Do you know, I often go and have a talk to the old lady, that I may just look at that cap of horse it's the most loyable thing in Oakham? wonder, I thought, that she considers him

faultless).
"You have been adding to the place since I was "You have been adding to the place since I was a superior of the country of the co

see new graperies."

see new graperies."
"That was your sister's affair; trust a woman for getting what she has a mind for."
"And, then, the chapel?"
"Ah, yes, I couldn't always be going over to Bradford, as on that eventful Sunday, You've seen

He smiled. "That was poor Werner's painting; such a fellow, Jack; a true painter; a man with a soul at the end of his paint-brush; it was won-

So you burnt poor Adonis?

"So you burnt poor Adonis?

"Who's been talking about all that nonsense?
Mary, Fil be bound. Yes, I burnt him, and I'd
burn him again if I had the offer."

"What a Goth you are, Grant."

"About as bad as St. Gregory, for he would certainly have done the same. Look here, Jack; you send a fellow to prison for a month, with hard labor, for selling prints in a shop window that shock the eye of the respectable public; and then the respectable public votes thousands of the public money to hang the walls of the national collections oney to hang the walls of the national collections th abominations much more dangerous."
'Well, but what about Werner? is he an ancient

or a modern?"

"Werner? Oh, I forgot you didn't know him; well I think I never loved a fellow better; but, you see, my friends have all got a trick of leaving me."

"Is he dead, then," I asked, gently.

"Dead to the world, Jack; he has left it; passed, as the Laureate would say, 'into the silent life.' He carried his heart and his pencil to Glenleven."

He was silent. "People say—" I began, then paused, for I thought it might seem an impertinence.

ence.
"I know what you mean," he said quickly. "Yes, I dreamt about it once, but they would not hear of it. They told me truly that I had received my call, and that my sacrifice must be to remain in the world, and not to leave it."

"Why, of course," I said. "Could you doubt it?

THE AUSTRALIAN DUKE; and again the sweet, calm look returned. "All right, Jack: one must do one's best, and a sad mess the best is; but one must do it, and then leave it with God."

"And how about Glenleven? Is it true, Grant, that you are trying to create a Garden of Eden there, with all due precautions for shutting out the serpent?"

"If you mean the ale-house, yes," he answered. I suspect that is our English edition of the monter."

"What! beer actually prohibited? My dear Grant, that will never pay; the Anglo-Saxon animal cannot live without it." "I believe he can't; but I don't go that length.

"What, then?"
"Well, I try it this way: I engage the fellows to drink what they want at home at their own

drink what they want at home at their own houses."

"But how can they get it to drink?" I asked.

"Isn't there something about 'licensed to be drunk on the premises?"

He looked a little timid, as although aware that he was confessing to a hobby. "I do it this way, Jack: they all have their rations. Every man at work on the place has his proper allowance, and it is sent him from the little tavern. But the tavern is in my own hands, and the fellow who keeps it has no license to sell beer or spirits on the premises."

premises."
"Don't they evade your code of laws?"
"Well, on the whole, no: but time alone can test

We walked up and down for a while in silence We walked up and down for a while in silence.
"I know, my dear Aubrey," at last he said, "that there's much to be said against it, as unreal, unpractical. Most men think me an ass, and I daresay they are in the right of it. But to secure even a year, a month, a week of innocence is worth living for—at least that is how I see it."

I felt touched at the humble, apologetic tone of the man who was speaking of what the world styled his crochet. "My dear Grant," I said, "who can doubt it? All I was thinking was, how far any private efforts can ever take the place of law and public opinion."

"Your old stronghold!" he said, smiling. "You were always the man for law and order. Just see

were always the man for law and order. Just see here. Did you ever hear of Count Rumford?" "The stove-man," I replied; "of course. What of him?"

"The stove-man," I repned; "of course. What of him?"

"Stoves! that's all you know about him. He was Prime Minister to the Elector of Bavaria, and reformed everything. Munich was full of beggars, and no one knew how to get rid of them. Rumford (he was an American, you know,) got a lot of workshops ready. Then, on a fixed day, he agreed with a dozen or so of officers and gentlemen to act with him, and he himself went into the street, and arrested a beggar. The others did the same, and they took the rogues to the government workshops, and offered them food and wages if they would work, and the pillory if they would not. The next day every beggar in Munich had surrendered, and the streets were free of them."

the streets were free of them."
"I think I have heard that story before," I said: "and I think, also, that the government workshops were abolished by the next Elector, and the beggars

were abolished by the next Elector, and the beggars returned to their former wicked ways."

"So much the worse for the Elector," said Leven, laughing at my sequel to his story. "Anyhow, Rumford carried his purpose his own way. That is what I like; none of your mendicity acts, and spread of education."

"And yet, Leven, you might advance the good cause a precious deal in parliament?"

"Might I? There are two opinions on that point," he said. "No, parliament, and committees, and public meetings, and associations are all glorious things no doubt, but they're not my line; they paralyze me. Let those who feel they can do good that way do it, and I give them my blessing; but I can only go one way to work, and that is straight ahead, and arrest my beggar."

"Well, you must take me to your paradise some day," I said.

lay," I said.
"That I will: we'll have a week there when all

"That I will; we'll have a week there when all the plaguing business is over. There are red deer on the moors, and otters in the river, if you have a taste that way, and it will be very jolly." Our conversation was interrupted by the sudden appearance on the scene of a third party in the shape

appearance on the scene of a third party in the shape of a merry fair-haired boy, who came running down the terrace to inform "Cousin Leven" that coffee was waiting; and as he turned to obey the summons, the duke held him by the hand, and let him prattle away of all he had been doing or wanting to do while Cousin Leven was in Scotland. At last, as we approached the end of the terrace, the boy set off to a necessary and Leven was not set of the second se as we approached the end of the terrace, the boy set off to announce our coming, and Leven answered my look of inquiry. "Little Edward Wigram," he said; "you know Lady Mary died a Catholic—curious, wasn't it!—and on her death-bed got her husband to promise that this child, at least, her youngest should be brought up in the faith. He couldn't refuse her; but when I heard it, I wrote and begged him to trust the child to me. You see, Aubrey, I have had the whole thing looked thoroughly into. After me there is no male heir. The Aubrey, I have had the whole thing looked thoroughly into. After me there is no male heir. The entail ceases, and I am at full liberty to leave the property to whom I choose, or run through it during my life, and leave it to nobody. The last is what I ardently desire to do, if I have but time. Still, I suppose, Oakham, at any rate, must go to somebody, and so, the long and short of it is, I have adopted Edward, and he will have whatever is left."

"Does he know it?" I asked.

"Of course he does; how else should I train him to feel his responsibility? And a fine little fellow he is, with the spirit of twenty sea-kings in him. I suppose it will have to be thrashed out of him some day; but it's not bad raw material to begin with."

"Grant," I said bluntly, "do you never intend to

with."

"Grant," I said bluntly, "do you never intend to marry?" He shook his head. "You see," I continued, "what I mean is this; you can't do half the good you might without that sort of influence at Oakham to help you. And, then, family life—you know its beauty, and feel its charm."

"Yes," he answered rather huskily, "I don't doubt it, I assure you, I don't; but somehow its not my line."

not my line."
"Well, but you are sure you are right about it? Look here, what I mean is this: family life is not the world, it can be sanctified. There was an Elzear and a Delphina as well as an Alexis."

"I know it," he replied, "and a lovely thing it was, that old family life of Christian society; I hardly think I know anything finer. But, bless you Jack, where should I find a Delphina now-adays? and what on earth should I do with a girl of the way in the control of the same and the same are should in the control of the same and the same are same and the same are same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same f-the-period, and, yet more emphatically, wha would she do with me?

'My dear Grant, all young ladies are not of the "Ah, you've been listening to gossip; well, all I can say is this: most Catholic girls are—most that I know, and it's a crying shame on what we call 'the Catholic body'"

"Then, my dear Grant, it's another abuse which calls for reform, and who is more fit to be a re-

hear of it. They told me truly that I had received my call, and that my sacrifice must be to remain in the world, and not to leave it."

"Why, of course," I said. "Could you doubt it? It is not every one who has such means at his command."

He sighed deeply. "Means enough, but so little comes of it."

"Come now, Grant, what do you mean by that? Just look at Bradford."

"Bradford!" he said: "yes, indeed, I do look at it—such an utter failure. No, of course, I don't regret it, nor the time, nor the plague of it, nor the money; and I don't mean that there's been nothing done; but, oh, the depths of iniquity hidden away in places like that, and all England seething with them." He bent his head for a minute or two, and an expression of great pain was on his brow when he once more raised it. But it passed in a moment, 'No, I tell you it's not that alone, but it can't be can't help it. I don't think I'm harder about the heart than other men; yourself, Oswald, Werner, and a lot of others, I love you all, and I love you tenderly; but it's quite a different concern, I do assure you." I could only press his hand, and remain silent. "All right, Jack, you must take me as you find me. Edward shall carry out all your plans by-and-by; he'll make a rare Elzear, and

mained at Oakham. I gradually came to inderstand more of my friend's habits of life, and the
more I saw the more I wondered. He was literally
worn down with the press of work and business.
His two secretaries worked with him, and worked
hard; but the burden was on his life, and it pressed
heavily. The administration of a more than
princely revenue, and its administration for the
glory of God and the good of his fellow-men, was
his daily care and his daily cross. Not at Oakham
alone, or at Bradford, or within his own country, and
his own immediate circle, did Leven pour out his
labor and his substance. The great floods of his
charity watered the land through a thousand secret
channels. I need not speak of them here; indeed,
who could reckon them? for the troubie which
others take to be known and done justice to, he
spent to remain hidden. But I was witness to the
amazing correspondence so faithfully discharged,
to the patient investigation, day after day, of fresh
applications (not always the most becoming, or the applications (not always the most becoming, or the most reasonable), to the unaltered cheerfulness with which he chained himself to his allotted tasks, and made it his single thought "to give his life for his

made it his single thought "to give his life for his brethren."

At Oakham it was one of his favorite objects to draw the young men of the neighborhood, rich and poor, around him, and make his house a centre. A little whimsical in all his ways he conceived the notion of making the volunteer rifle corps, of which he was colonel, an instrument of social reformation. They had a portion of the park set apart for their exercises and rifle practice, and on certain days he had them to dinner, and on those occasions the dinner was always a great affair. Officers and privates he had them all together. "It is no bad thing the rifle uniform," he said; "it teaches the lads self-respect and courtesy." His house, with its galleries of art and library, his park, and his gardens were open to them on certain days, and during part of the day on Sundays, and among the youths whom he thus drew into his influence he formed a little society. "It cost me a good deal of thought, what we should make our bond of union," he said to me, "but at last I hit on natural history." "What a fellow you are, Grant," I said; "how on earth does that keep them together?"
"The simplest thing in the world." he replied: "I

earth does that keep them together?"
"The simplest thing in the world," he replied;
started an Oakham museum. You remember t
statuary hall of the Bradford collection?"

"I do, indeed—a good deal in the Adonis line."
"Exactly; well, I dispersed a great lot of it.
What in conscience I could present to the public I
did present, and the rest Werner and I doomed to
the hammer."

"Not exactly, Jack; I should have had a scruple "Not exactly, Jack; I should have had a scruple of making money out of all those gods and goddesses; but we got half a dozen paupers out of the Exborough union, with good stout hammers, and in a week the divinities were well broken up, and laid down to form our new approach to the chapel. I assure you, I never take a turn along that road without a thrill of satisfaction."

"Really, Grant, no wonder they call you 'extreme' in your notion."

"Well, but listen: the room, emptied out of all that villany, we turned into our museum. Come and see it." And he led the way to the late hall of statuary.

There were cases of stuffed birds and beasts,

There were cases of stuffed birds and beasts

There were cases of stuffed birds and beasts, specimens of marble and granite from his Glenleven quarries; coal fossils from Bradford, found and contributed by his miners; crystals from the Scottish mountains; and nuggets of gold from Australia. Moreover, here and there were some of the Roman antiquities, dug up in the camp hard by, which had first set in motion the brain of good old Edwards; and there were all manners of curiosities, such as schoolboys prize, and which few but schoolboys are really found to appreciate—wasps' nests, and birds' nests, and dried snakes in bottles. "No greatest varieties, you see, but all our own collection; even the boys bring their quota, and that series of bees' and wasps' nests is a real curiosity." "And you think it answers?"

"I think it does: every hour they give to this sort of thing is an hour stolen from the beer-shops; and, besides, it cultivates and makes them think. I have had a professor or two down here to give

and, besides, it cultivates and makes them think. I have had a professor or two down here to give some lectures to the society. I choose my professors myself, you know," he said, rather grimly; "and I can assure you they are not Darwins. Well, now, not very many, but a few of those lads have been thinking to good purpose, and form a class of instruction under Father Hubert.

"What does Edwards say to that?"
"Oh, of course, he was rather savage about it at

Oh, of course, he was rather savage about it at first, and Knowles has opened a course of lectures against Roman aggression; but I suspect they begin to choke him in the utterance."
"Will he ever come to his sense?" I said; "I

fancy there is a grain of wheat beneath the chaff in

lancy there is a grain of wheat beneath the chaff in his case."

"Possibly; but it must have time to germinate. You will see him probably at Exdaie, where, Oswald tells me, he is expecting you to-morrow. I shall join you there in a couple of days; and then, if all goes well, we'll start for Glenleven."

It was arranged accordingly, and the next day, with little Edward for my companion, I set out for Exdale Manor.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE LEGEND OF CROW BUTTE. How a Quick-Witted Indian Maiden Saved Her Tribe From Slaughter.

Near Crawford the buttes that are so often met in the Western country first begin to crop up from the prairie and stand like outposts of the hills that lie further west. Box Butte, Coffin Butte, and Crow Butte are all familiar to the residents, and around each the traditions of the Indian still linger. The latter, by an almost imperceptible rise from the plain, reaches an altitude of some 200 feet, and then ends abruptly in an almost perpendicular descent to the plains below. No human being could scale the face of the cliff, and yet this was a battle ground of long ago. A fatal feud had long existed between the Sioux and the Crow Indians, but fortune favored the former Near Crawford the buttes that are so often me yet this was a battle ground of long ago. A fatal feud had long existed between the Sioux and the Crow Indians, but fortune favored the former until they had driven their enemies up the slope to the edge of the precipice. Then with one wild charge they closed in on them till the last Crow in the band was forced over the edge and ended the battle and his life on the crumbling bowlders below. Once again, the Sioux surrounded a remnant of the tribe, and once more they forced them to the same death-trap. It was growing dark when they had reached the spot, and they camped for the night so that none of their enemies could escape them, as might happen if they charged them in the darkness. Establishing a cordon of sentinels around the doomed foe, they spent the night in feasting, awaiting the carnage of the morn. And it is here the Indian romancer weaves in one of the simple love stories character istic of the people, and without which no legend would be complete.

Many moons before Laughing Eyes, the young and beautiful daughter of the Sioux chief, had wandered away from her father's camp only to be captured by a band of roving Crows. No council was necessary to decide her fate, and she was hurried away to the hunting grounds of her cap.

your little niece, Mary, will be just the right stuff for a Delphine.

Such was Grant, as I found him after our ten years' separation. As simple, as boyish, as unartificial as ever, but tenderer and gentler, with none of the old asperity of tone and manner. As he said of his father, after his conversion, "the pride had gone out of him." What the process had been I could not guess, but the result was not to be mistaken.

The winding-up of our Queensland business was an affairs of time, and until it was finished I remained at Oakham. I gradually came to understand more of my friend's habits of life, and the more I saw the more I wondered. He was literally worn down with the press of work and business, His two secretaries worked with him, and worked hard; but the burden was on his life, and it pressed heavily. The administration of a more than princely revenue, and its administration for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men, was his daily care and his daily cross. Not at Oakham alone, or at Bradford, or within his own country, and his own immediate circle, did Leven pour out his labor and his substance. The great floods of his charity watered the land through a thousand secret channels. I need not speak of them here; indeed, who could reckon them? for the trouble which others take to be known and done justice to, he great the bustless of the country with the press of the band lost during an incursion of the Sioux sequences of the exchange, and ere long all had forgative in taxe Ownshua and his rescued Laughing Eyes. She had learned the story, and in her case gratitude turned to love as she listened to the stories of her lover's achievements. When not on the war-path he spent his time in the chase, and daily brought the product to the tepee of her adopted mother.

Then he claimed her for his bride, and it was while she was accompanying him on the annual buffalo hunt that a tew of them became separated and were so surrounded by the Sioux. Then while the braves were gloomily awaiting the means of escape fo

in which they decided to sell their lives dearly, her woman's wit was busy devising the means of escape for herself and the one she loved. Knowing that no mercy would be shown him, she quietly killed her favorite pony, and not until she appeared before her lord laden down with the blood-stained hide did she divulge her plan. It was to cut the hide into strips, and knotting them together form a rope down which they could escape. It required but a few moments for the remaining horses to be dispatched, but once more she stepped forward and insisted upon only one rope being used. Her request was granted, and one after another the party reached the bottom in safety, and she alone remained above. Then, placing a knife between her teath, she commenced the perilous descent, stopping for a moment when about two thirds of the way down. Here she drew the knife swiftly across the rope, and, with a prayer to the Great Spirit, continued her doubly dangerous descent.

a prayer to the Great Spirit, continued her doubly daugerous descent.

The result was as she had expected, and for which she had risked her life. Knowing that many of her former kinemen would doubtless follow the small band of footsore Crows, she knew they would take the same means to descend the cliff, and, unable to remove the rope, she weakened it where those on it would have no means of second. Early next morning the Signy discovered emed it where those on it would have no means of escape. Early next morning the Sioux discovered their enemies had out-generaled them, and a short search revealed the tell-tale rope. Each was anxious to be first in pursuit, and after seeing that the rope was securely fastened, the place of honor was given to the bravest warriors, who one after another followed their chief. All went well until they passed the place where the rope had been cut, when the combined weight of two or more caused it to snap, and they were hurled to death. Others were on the way down, but were doomed, for being unable to ascend the greasy rope they hung suspended between earth and sky until worn out nature could no longer stand the strain, and they, too, fell and died. The survivors clustered around the edge above them listening to their death songs, until the last voice was silent, and then they returned to their tepees too appalled by the catastrophe to make an immediate pursuit.

appaied by the catastrophe to make an immediate pursuit.

Owashua and Laughing Eyes thus escaped, and and evidently lived and died happily, for they are heard of no more in the legends of the nation, but the Butte that brought them into prominence stands as of yore, and is one of the attractions to sight seers at Orawford.

A BIT OF HUMAN NATURE.

(BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE)

(BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE)

The novelist learns to keep his eyes open for incidents and characters, and he often sees a great deal more than he has opportunity (in the regular routine of his profession) to use. And yet some of these supernumerary scraps of real life, devoid though they be of the polish and calculation of art, have an interest of their own. They are touches of nature; their very simplicity and rudeness are a charm. I am free to say that many a page of my notebook affords me more pleasure than some of my most ambitious novels. So with the editor's permission, I shall try some of these pages on the readers of the New York World (from which this is reproduced). I will only add in the way of preface, that one of my most valued friends during the past seven years has been a gentleman whose mission it is to distribute justice to the people from the bench of one of the New York police courts. He has been the means of my getting hold of a great deal of suggestive material.

I once spent six months in a small village on the southern coast of Ireland, not far from Queenstown. It is one of the loveliest spots of Europe, The small inn where I put up was kept by a middle-aged widow, Mrs. Welch. She was of good Irish stock, as many Irish inn keepers are. A red-headed girl of sixteen waited at table and made the beds. Her name was Norah O'Brien; she was not exactly pretty, but she was clever and winning, and had a quick tongue and a sense of humor. She often made me laugh with her old Irish conceits, and I grew to be very fond of her. I used to pay her extravagant compliments for the mere pleasure of hearing her parry them. If I told her she was the handsomest girl in Ireland, she assumed a sober demeanor and replied: "Indade, then, 'twill be a bad day for Ireland when there's no girls better looking than meand husbands in it to marry them what's more!" And when I praised the hue of her hair she passed her red, but well shaped hand over it, and said with a complacent nod: "Faith, and it covers my head as well as any!" But, as she left the room, she turned and threw a twinkling glance that put all sobriety to rout.

Nora's mother was dead. Her father had been

she turned and threw a twinkling glance that put all sobriety to rout.

Nora's mother was dead. Her father had been a fisherman, till rheumatism obliged him to give it up. She confided to me that she was betrothed to one Dan Macarthy, a robust young fellow, part owner and operator of a fishing smack. When Dan had ten pounds laid by they were to be married. Colossal fortunes were not the rule among the peasantry of Ireland, It might be some years before the wedding took place.

I made the acquaintance of Dan. He was rather

I made the acquaintance of Dan. He was rather erious, and terse of manner and speech. I have seen out with him in his boat for a day's fishing, and in all that time got little more than occasional monosyllables out of him. But he liked to hear monosyllaples out of nim. But he liked to near me tell about America, and I must admit that I painted the great Republic in favorable colors. Though Dan said little in reply, my descriptions may have had a much deeper effect on him than I imagined at the time. America still seems to be to many poor Irish folk what Canaan was to the largalitas.

Old man O'Brien was a fine old chap, with a He was very fond and proud of Nors, and a little inclined to snub Master Dan. He evidently did not like the idea of Nora leaving him for any one. not like the idea of Nora leaving him for any one. And yet the house where her merried life would be passed was not a stone's throw from the one in which she was born. What a narrow life it was, after all! I remember saying to her once: "You ought to go to America, Nora; Dan might become a mayor there, and he and you ride up Fifth a was not examined. It so happened that, on the very night of the crime, he had sailed from avenue in a carriage and pair!" Nora was silent

a moment, and then said. with a toss of her head and a sigh: "Sure a jaunting car'll be good enough for me, if Danny has the reins."

I returned at last to New York, thought about my Irish friends for a few months, and then ceased to think about them. About a year after my return I was walking on South street, on my my to take a steamer at pier 25, East River when I came in contact with a young fellow carrying a basket of fish. We looked at each other, and I recognized Dan Macarthy. His serious face lightened at the same moment. After setting down his basket on the drum of one of the fish shops in the market close by, he wiped his hands on his apron and we gave each other a hearthy grip.

I saked after Nora, and soon got the outlines of the story. They had emigrated six months after my departure—old man O'Brien, Nora and Dan. The old man had paid the passage money for himself and his daughter. Dan, who was an able seaman, had worked his passage. Soon after their arriving, Dan had found a place with a well-to-do fi. 'monger's family as a general servant. O'Brien had found a situation as watchman. All was going well.

"Are you and Nora married?" I asked.

No; but they expected to be so in a few months more. The fishmonger—Mr. Davis—would pay him better wages by and by. At present they saw each other every day. Mr. and Mrs. Davis wese good folks—kind and easy. There was a nephew staying with them, rather a swell, but Dan had nothing against him either. Nora liked the place and received \$8 a month. Altogether, the prospect was cheerful.

Mr. Davis was in his shop, a placid, stout, straightorward man. I chatted with him a few minutes, and took a fancy to him. He asked me if I ever found myself in First Avenue to step in and look them up, and he gave me his number. "Nora is a nice girl," he added. I promised to come, and then, pleased with the little adventure, I took my leave.

This was in the summer. I was away from New York most of the time until late in the antumn. Then, one evening, when I fied alled to some fri she was as full of life and fun as ever. She knew me at once, and greeted me heartily. The family had just got through dinner. I found Mr. Davis the same placid, good man as ever. His wite, whom I now met for the first time, was a lean, dim, featureless creature, of a retiring disposition. There was also in the room a young man of about five and twenty years of age, well dressed, with a handsome but not (to me) engaging face. This was the nephew, Frank Wilson.

Nora went in and out, hearing the talk, exchanging a few words, smiling, twinkling, tossing her little red head, much as ahe used to do in the old Irish inn. She was evidently regarded more as a member of the family than as a servant. But it presently appeared that there was an attraction

as a member of the family than as a servant. But it presently appeared that there was an attraction in the kitchen. Dan was there. So, after a while, Nora went out and did not come back. Mrs. Davis vanished in search of her scissors, and was not seen again; Mr. Davis lighted a pipe and crossed his legs, and Frank Wilson took a couple of cigars from his waistcoat pocket, stuck one in his mouth, and offered me the other. I preferred a pipe with

from his waistcoat pocket, stuck one in his mouth, and offered me the other. I preferred a pipe with Mr. Davis.

"Any whiskey left in the bottle, uncle? demanded Frank, after a pause.

"You ought to know better than me; it's you drinks it," replied Mr. Davis, placidly.

"Must have my tod," said the other, going to the cupboard. "Have a drain, sir?" he added to me. I declined, and he poured himself out a drink and tossed it off.

He then began to talk of the comparative merits of two men who were reatched to fight with two ounce gloves to a finish. Jack was a smarter man than Jim, but he observed with a wink that his pile was upon Jim all the same; he had a tip from the inside. He also gave us some reminiscences of his experience on the turf the past summer. His uncle finally asked him why he couldn't be content to live on his salary. He was a clerk in a large dry goods shop. "What kind of a life would that be?" returned Mr. Wilson with an air of disgust, "Is just eatin' and sleepin' life? A men must stir around a bit or held as well he

"That's what I want to kno cigar case," he continued, appealing to me, "silver-mouthed, cost, me \$15 a week ago, and gone off my dressing table! If that was the only thing I wouldn't kick. But I've been missing money and odds and ends this last two weeks. There's some-

anything?"

"Come to think of it," said Mr. Davis, after a pause, "I believe I have lost track of a bit of cash now and then. But I didn't think nothing of it, Why, what are you leading up to, Frank?"

"And always about a certain time of day, too,"

Frank went on, twisting the points of his small moustache. "I tell you, its queer, and I don't like it." "What time of day is that?" inquired Mr. Davis "Along in the afternoon, not far from this time," was the reply. "Let's see, there's nobody comes here evenings, is there?"

"No one except Dan M'Carthy," said Davis.
"Hurrah! That's what I thought; Well I'm
going to keep a sharp look out, uncle, from this
on," observed Mr. Wilson, "and I'd advise you to
do the same. I don't mention no names, but this

thing is a nuisance, and it's got to be stopped.
That's all!
At this juncture the outer door was heard to

At this juncture the outer door was heard to close. "There goes the fellow, now," remarked Frank, and after a moment he got up and left the room. I thought I might as well take my leave; so I rose, laid down my pipe, and bade my host good night. As I was looking for my hat in the hall I saw, through the half open door of the kitchen, Frank and Nora standing together.

I was dining one day during the winter with my friend the justice above alluded to, and had romarked in the course of talk that he must meet with many real life dramas that a noveliat would be glad to get hold of. He assented, and told me several anecdotes in point. "A curious case came before me a few months ago," he said at length. "A girl—a servant in a small family—was brought up charged with larceny. She had stolen a \$5 bill belonging to her employer. At least the bill had been missed, and she declared that she took it. She also confessed that she had been guilty of other acts of larceny committed during some weeks previous. The curious part of it was that the presequence—there were two. an old man and

weeks previous. The curious part of it was that the prosecutors—there were two, an old man and his nephew—seemed very reluctant to prosecute, especially the nephew. They appeared to have believed that the acts had been committed by another person, a young fellow who had been paying his addresses to the girl, and thus obtained accept to the house.

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DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING

OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

of her head been a fisherman in Ireland, I believe, and had been employed by the prosecutor, who was a fishmonger in Fulton Market, since his arrival in this country. The nephew's theory was that he had stolen the money, but that the girl had accused herself in order to shield him. But she stuck to her story, and these was not had good enough ought about then ceased after my re-n my way to when I came stuck to her story, and there was no help for it." ing a basket I recognized tened at the is basket on

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ked.

"She was sent up, then?"

"Yes, but I gave her the lightest sentence possible. Her old father was there, quite broken down with grief, and he, of course, gave her the best of characters; and certainly she was an honest-looking girl. Those are the things that make one regret his responsibility as judge. If I had obeyed my instinct I should have let her go. But a judge can't obey his instinct; he must go by the evidence. Shall we take our coffee in the smoking-room?" "She was sent up, then ?"

The next morning at ten o'clock I was in Fulton Merket. I found Mr. Davis. It was as I had surmited. Nora was the girl of whom the judge had been telling me. Mr. Davis expressed sincere regret at the affair, but he would not admit Nora's innocence. "It lavs between her and Dan," he remarked. "One or other of 'om must have done it. Frank, he was sure it was Dan. But I know Dan better than Frank does. He was a steady man; he was getting good wages know Dan better than Frank does. He was a steady man; he was getting good wages and he was looking forward to this voyage he'd gone on to better himself still more. Nora, she had more temptation and more chances, and besides, she confessed it. No; air, I guess 'twas ber. I'm afraid she wasn't as good as she looked, and I expect she was making up to Frank into the hargain."

"How is her father ?" I inquired. "I hear the old man took pretty bad," said Davis, shaking his head. "He was sick and had to throw up his position. I wanted to do something for him, but he wouldn't take it. It's a bad job, and Frank ain't been like himself since either."

Frank sin't been like himself since either."

While we were yet speaking together a messenger came up with a letter for Mr. Davis. He opened and read it and grew very pale. He handed it to me in silence. It was from the hospital, and stated briefly that Frank Wilson had been brought there early that morning, suffering from fatal ir juries, and had expressed a desire to see his uncle, Mr. Davis.

I went with Mr. Davis to the hospital. This part of the story may be cut short.

I went with Mr. Davis to the hospital. This part of the story may be cut short. Wilson was dying. He had been at a gambling den the night before. The police had raided the place. In attempting to escape he had fallen head long down a flight of steps. He was in great pain, but conscious, and aware that he had but a few hours to live. But before the end came be had something to say, and that was that he himself had committed the theft for which Nora had suffered. He had done it with the intention of fixing the blame on Dan and thus committed the theft for which Nora had auffered. He had done it with the inten-tion of fixing the blame on Dan and thus

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. B. S.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. On occasion of the temporary cessation of his negotiations, Bishop Hay held three ordinations in the church of the Scotch College, On December 16th, being the third Sunday in Advent, he conferred sub-deaconship on three of the students, Reginald McEachan, Alexander McDonald and Donald Stuart. He spoke of these young men as being "very promising." On St. Thomas' day, Dec. 21st, he ordained them Deacons; and on St. Stephen's day, Dec. 26th, raised them to the Priesthood.

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was assailed as soon as it became known, with petitions and remonstrances against the proposed appointment. The Eng lish and Irish colleges, especially, made more determined opposition than ever. The Cardinal, under so much pressure, lost courage, and not only gave up all idea of the appointment, but also refused even to admit Mr. Thomson into the college. The anonymous letter had just come in time to furnish him with a pretext for receding from his promise

on St. Stephen's day, Dec. 26th, raised them to the Priesthood.

Before leaving Rome, which was not till the third week after Easter, the bishop sat for his portrait, which continues to be an ornament of the restor's room in the Scotch College. The three saccompanied him on his journey home accompanied him on his journey home wards, as far as Paris. They left him there and pursued their journey by Douai, Ostend and Newcastle. The bishop remained a few days longer for the purpose, although not with much belonging to the College of Douai which were still detained, and were likely to be so for an indefinite length of time. His labour was of no avail, notwithstand wire the still detained, and were likely to be so for an indefinite length of the bishop of Rhodes. On reaching England, the Bishop's luggage, consusting, among other things, of breviaries and other books, relies, beads and models which he had brought with him from Rome, were seized as contraband. This wrongful seizure caused some annoying officials and detained him a few days officials students. This was hard on Albani. He must retaliate; and the reprisals he adopted, it will be owned, were far from being justifiable. He suspended payment of the income arising from the legacy of the Chevalier St. George to the Scotch seminaraies. Tantone animus calestibus Ire! The bishops sacrinced their just resentment to the public good; and continued its send students.

friends whom he loved him.

This is all there is to the story. After old man O'Brien's death Dan and Nora were married. Mr. Davis, perhaps as a vicarious atonement for his nephew's evil deeds, took Dan into partnership, and I have met with.

In spite of malice, envy, jealousy and deeds, took Dan into partnership, and I have met with.

In spite of malice, envy, jealousy and I rejudice, I shall always preserve an happiness goes; but she will never sgain be the bright little Nora that I knew.

If riends whom he had no hope of seeing processing the roof being raised. The owner, Mr. Buchanan, a lace weaver, although the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

In spite of malice, envy, jealousy and I rejudice, I shall always preserve an unatterable regard for you. I know the sincerity and uprightness of your conduct and intentions, and have often regretted to see you loaded with unregretation.

A competent party who was sent to being raised. The owner, Mr. Buchanan, a lace weaver, although the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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Man Poppe Leo XIII. A wonderful Book cation was then made to the Dean of Guild to make the necessary changes.

Grain and new averer, although the city. Children's pictures a sepecialty.

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For all the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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merited censure for doing your duty. You resemble the more other great and holy prelates who have been treated in thesame manner, and I hope you will persevere with the same firmness."

Mr. Thomson enjoyed the satisfaction of carrying with him to Rome the affection ate and grateful remembrance of the congregation at Edinburgh which he had so long and so well served.

Some of the senior priests, meanwhile, who had so strongly protested against the bishop's appointment at home, had recourse to a very questionable way of making their protest known at Rome. An anonymous letter, full of extravagant abuse of Bushop Hay and Mr. Thomson, was concocted by Dr. Alex ander Geddes; and this letter they concurred in forwarding to the holy city. It arrived opportunely for Cardinal Albani, who, on account of the arrange ment he had come to with Bishop Hay, was assailed as soon as it became known, with petitions and remonstrances against the proposed appointment. The Eng the bishops and who, at once, transferred it to them by a formal deed. In making the aiterations referred to, the appearance of a dwelling house, with chimneys, was retained. A room about fifty feet long and twenty five broad occupied the whole length and breadth of the new floor. This room was the chapel. The public had access to it by the common turret stair which connected the stories of the house with one another. A small wooden stair inside the dwelling house, in the floor below the chapel, formed a private approach for the clergy.

The onerous duties of a parish priest fell to the share of Bishop Hay during the early months of this year, his assistant, the Rev. Paul McPherson, being in delicate health. He found time, however, for his favorite theological studies, and he made good use of it in preparing the

he made good use of it in preparing the work which was, at first, called the second work which was, at first, called the second part of "The Sincere Christian," and afterwards, "The Devout Christian." A room, lighted by a skylicht, in the presoytery of Aberdeen, is shown as the place where he studied and wrote, when resident at the City of the North. The angel of the schools, Ssint Thomas Aquinas, was the theologian on whom he most relied. His correspondence, meanwhile, was not neglected; and it required to be actively conducted, as the subjects were the Scotch College at Rome; and the Neapolitan Abbacies, together with discussions by letter, on money matters and the business of the mission, with his coadjutor and others. He wrote at this and the business of the mission, with his coasijutor and others. He wrote at this time, about some recreative excursions which he enjoyed, and by which his health was benefited. He spoke in a pleasant style, of going on a visit to "Patmos" (Scalan); and mingling pleasure with business, Miscuit sovia ludo, he journeyed to Fetternear, in order to baptize a daughter of Mr. Leslie, the Laird of that place. Once arrived there, he found that pleasure must give way to duty, a whole winter's work awaiting him—the instruction and preparation for duty, a whole winter's work awaiting him—the instruction and preparation for confirmation of several recent converts in that locality which was destined to become famous in the annals of the Church. Such duty was pleasure in comparison with the more arduous duties which the severity of the season laid upon him. There was much suffering, and the scarcity pressed heavily on the poorer class of people. The Bishop was applied to from all quarters. Town and country alike had recourse to him. His charity was equal to the pressure, and he was able to meet its many demands by making available funds that would otherwise have remained undisturbed. The

A TON

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A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Dec. 15th, 1888.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

On Saturday morning, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by Rev. Jos. Ken. nedy, proceeded to the mission of Mitchell, which is attended from Irishtown, where he administered confirmation to twenty children. His Lordship expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which the children answered the many questions put them concerning their holy religion. Having administered confirmation, His Lordship expressed his happiness in being amorgst the good people of Mitchell. He addressed the children upon the great necessity of being true to their holy faith, and, like good soldiers of Christ, the great effect of co: firmation, never to be ashamed of that grand old Church which has civililled the world. He then inelsted upon home training by the parents, in teaching the children their prayers, reciting the resary at night, the using of holy water, pious books, and a good Catholic journal

in the afternoon the Bishop drove to Trishtown, also for visitation and conficmation. There he found the children, under the spiritual direction of Very Rev. Dean Murphy, P. P., fully instructed in the great truths of Catholicity. On Sunday High Mass was sung by Rev. Jos. Kennedy, coram pontifice, Very Rav. Dean Murphy and Father Cooke assisting at the throne. After Mass His Lordship delivered a long and instructive sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention. Confirmation was then administered to 200 children.

A MIXED MARRIAGE. The edifying life, successful career and holy and happy death of Mrs. Sherman is given as a proof that mixed marriages are not after all so great an evil as many priests and bishops represent. Is not General Sherman a Protestant, and was not Mrs. Sherman an exemplary Catholic? Did her Protestant husband ever interfere with her freedom of conscience as a Catholie? And is it not true that one of her sons is now studying for the priesthood and a member of the holy order founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola? All this no doubt is true. But it is a very exceptional case, and the exception but proves the rule that mixed marriages are generally, if not always, unfortunate, and truitful of untold misery to both the General Sherman is a man of honcur, a true soldier who would lay down his life at any time rather than disgrace his uniform by unmanly or dishonorable conduct-a man who would undergo any sacrifice or submit to any punishment before he would break his word of honor or lie to any man, much less to the wife of his bosom, whom he vowed to honor and protect. When on his marriage day he solemnly pledged himself to the officiating priest that he would ever respect the religious convictions of his wife, and that if God blessed their union with a family be would allow her to bring up all her children as her conscience directed, he meant what he said, and he kept his word truthfully, manfully, soldierly. Can as much be said of ninety-nine out of the hundred men who make the same solemn engagement? May the Catholic lady, who, for the time being, is comforted by such promises on her wedding day, be so sure that those promises are not like pie crusts, made to be broken? Is the man in whose keeping she is placing all her hopes of future peace and earthly happiness a man of honor? Is he a man of truthful, knightly character who would sooner die than deceive or betrav or wound in the slightest the tender feelings of her who trusts her all to him? Were honorable conduct the rule, were soldierly qualities and nobility of character not the exception amongst men, there might be less difficulty in allowing mixed marriages. But what are the facts? Does not our daily experience teach us that mixed marriages are a curse to those who contract them, as they are a source of scandal to both religion and to society? We have known men, and could name them, who made the same promon their wedding day as General Sherman contracted, but who, unlike him, violated their solemn pledges

swear, and we were present at the awearing, that they would never interfere with their young wife's freedom of worship, or with her educating her children as she pleased, and we know such men to lock up their wives on Sunday and dare them to leave the house to assist at Popish idolatry.

And sgain, where shall we find valiant woman of Mrs. Sherman's type and character? An intimate friend of here, writing to the Boston Pilot, says: "In the death of Mrs. Sherman society has lost the example of a true Christian matron, the Church a devoted child and the poor a tender mother. She was a woman of strong individuality, unbending principles and sincere piety." Here again was an exceptional woman. Her unbending principles and sincere plety were to her a safeguard and a tower of strength.

Even did her busband forget his promises and violate his pledge, she was not the woman to submit tamely to man's tyranny. She would have resisted from the beginning, and defied the man who dared to interfere between her and her God. Unfortunately most young women who contract marriage with Protestant men are not of the valiant kind. They have not that stern determination to resist wrong and stand up boldly for the right that appertains to women of sincere piety and unbending principles. They weaken and yield for peace sake—they submit to the lash without murmuring-they hide away their prayer book and rossry and scapular. They steal away the children for baptism, but allow them when grown up to be led off captives to the Metho dist or Presbyterian Sunday School. The children come to man's or woman's estate without faith either in the mother's or father's religion. Want of respect for religion begets contempt for parental authority ; the young women do as they please, and the young men of that family swagger and blaspheme. Catholic young men married into Protestant families have betrayed a similar weakness of disposition, and allowed their children to be brought up either in total ignorance or in open contempt of their father's religion, or of any religion. A case in point may here be quoted from among hun-

Last week, not one hundred miles from St. Thomas, a man was dying who had the misfortune of being married to a Protestant woman of no particular faith or denomination. By the merest chance a Catholic friend happened to visit the invalid and found him very dangerously ill of pneumonia. He at once gave notice to the parish priest, who made no delay in seeing the patient and preparing him for death. Had the priest been at an. other sick call at the time, or had he arrived five minutes later, the man would have died without the eacraments. To please his exacting and tyrannical wife he kept away from church and the sacraments for years. Even when dying she insisted on standing by his bedeide while he made his last confession of the sins of his life. Nor could she be removed. Had the priest attempted to put her out by force the man would have died during the scuffle. As it was, while the priest was anointing him he breathed his last breath of life. The priest was so horrified he vowed a Catholic to a Protestent woman. For the life of us we cannot discover the causes that drive young Catholic men of position and means into such unholy and unhallowed alliances. Have they not virtuous, comely and highly-educated young ladies to choose from in their own congregation? Have Protestant young women any educational, social, or intellectual adadvantages that are not possessed by the Catholic young ladies of our day and period? There is no excuse for their in. explicable folly, and criminal exercise of freedom of choice, but blind passion and stubborn resistance to the promptings of every sacred duty, while peace of mind and hopes of solid happiness in this and the next life are bartered away forever.

LIES IN THE CAUSE OF RELIGION.

One of the most disgraceful attempts we have ever come across to excite a horror of the Catholic religion, and con tempt for Catholics, has been made by the "Baptist School Committee" of Toronto, or at least by a paper published in the name and under the auspices of this committee. The sheet is named "Our Own Paper," and the editor is "W. H. Huston, M. A., Secretary of the Sanday School Committee." It is intended chiefly for the instruction of Baptist children throughout Ontario in Christian doctrine. And what kind of Christian doctrine does this precious production teach? What kind of truth loes it inculcate into the minds of the little ones attending Sunday school ?

One-fourth of the issue for December s taken up with an account of Catholic teaching concerning souls in Purgatory which will be a surprise to our readers. Over the signature of A. J. Lebean, of Woodstock, appears a tissue of brazen lying and absurdity exceeding anything we have ever read, and the Baptist comalmost the very first week of their mar. I mittee could not but know that they

ried life. We have known men to were publishing lies for the edification of fluence for good had the effect of entirely the young. We cannot spare space for the entire document, but we shall endeavor to give some idea of its contents.

> The writer says that November 1st is with Romanism the day of the dead, and that souls in Purgatory take a twenty. four hours' vacation roaming about the earth, or in the air, or just underground. For this reason it is sinful to plough the ground, as that would disturb the dead, and leave a furrow of blood. Any one who would plough is regarded as a heretic and a pagan. Catholics imagine that they really hear the souls telling them, "Help me, help me, pray and pay, sell something and pay for a mass for my soul."

A story is told of a young man "very fond of his girl," who went to visit her, but on his way home he thought he saw ghost which turned out to be some white sheep. This is told to give the impression that the Catholic faith makes Catholics believe all nonsensical ghost stories.

Then we are told that sometimes the prieste, in order to obtain money, induce poor widows to sell their cows to get their dead husbands out of Purgatory. The writer knows of a case of this kind which occurred last summer.

Next, he says that it is customary after mass to hold an auction at the church, on the day stated, for the dead. He was at such an auction two weeks ago, and witnessed the sale of a horse, a couple of chickens, and a turkey for this purpose. Such is the balderdash which the Bap-

tist Sunday school committee teach the Baptist children in the name of the Lord! The innecents will of course believe all this now, and that is what the committee want. But when they grow up and know that such deceptions have been imposed upon them, what will they think of the religion of Christ, which they are accustomed to confound with Baptist teaching ? Their conviction will naturally be that Christianity itself is as much an imposture as the lessons of their Sunday School eachers.

We scarcely expect that the committee will inform the children under their charge that they have deceived them. We might suppose, in charity, that this would be done, if the falsehoods were unintentional; but no one of common sense will suppose that Mr. Huston, M. A., and whatever other gentlemen aid him in his work, thought for a moment that there is any truth in the absurdities they propegate. We must hold, therefore, that they were published deliberately. We are, however, surprised that they did not correct the grammar, at least, of the ignorant and malicious scribe. We may add, as a proof that the learned body who superintend the issue of "Our Own Paper" are grossly ignorant of the Catholic religion, of which they profess to have such thorough knowledge, that they evidently do not know the difference between the 1st. Nov., "All Saint's Day," and 2nd Nov., All Souls' Day. The latter is the day on which Catholics specially pray for the dead, but there is no prohibition against servile work on Nov. 2ad, so that the whole of Labean's article is based upon a gross misconcep.

We have not said anything special in regard to the writer of the lucubration which appeared in "Our Cwn Paper," appears, however, that this A J. Lebean. this consummate liar, is a minister— Baptist, we presume—from the Province of Quebec.

FITTINGLY HONORED.

The demonstrations of good will and

esteem towards Rev. John Brennan on his departure from Picton, shared in as it was by Catholic and Protestant alike, were of an unusually sincere and spontaneous nature. To the Catholic heart a priesttheir own parish priest especially—is very near and very dear. What wonder then that after a pastorate extending over a period of eighteen years, the good and kind hearted and self-sacrificing Father John Brennan, of Picton, should be the recipient of tender and sincere expressions of admiration and regard. He had labored long amongst them-he had been their friend and counsellor in all the vicissitudes of life-he had been the dispenser of God's holy word and the sacraments of God's Church-he had trained the young to follow the path of virtue and admonished the old when their feet strayed from the road they followed in the joyous days of their

innocence, and apart from this trait of char-

acter he was a noble specimen of the true

citizen, honored by all for his integrity of

character and greatness of heart. On the day of the presentation, a full account of which will be found in this issue, the church was crowded to the doors, and many could not gain admission. When the good priest had finished his reply 'ne congregation were in tears. On his separture from Picton. fully one half the people of the town. Protestants as well as Catholics, were at the railway station to bid him adieu. When Father Brennan first arrived in Picton many little bitternesses existed

removing these prejudices. The respectable as well as responsible positions to-day occupied by Catholics in the town of Picton serves to show what a vast amount of good has been performed by this eminent priest for his faithful flock. The two local papers of the town refer to Father Brennan's departure in the following terms :

We are sure we express the sentiments of every honorable citizen in the community when we regret the departure of the Rev. John Breunan, P. P., from our midst. He has endeared himself to all midst. He has endeared himself to all classes—both Protestant and Roman Catholic—for his openhanded charities and urbanity to all who approach him. He will carry with him the best wishes of all to the scene of his future labors, where we know he will be trusted and loved as he has been here by his neighbors and parishoners."

parishioners."
"Not only do the congregation of St. Gregory's church deeply regret the re-moval of Rev. Father Brennan from among them, but that regret is univer-sally felt throughout the town and sally felt throughout the town and county. The reverend gentleman has been parish priest here for very many years, and every person who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance entertains the highest opinion of him both as a man and as an ecclesiastic. Courteous, affable, liberal-minded and upright, Father Brenten has been been accordant of the present here was the most profugned respect nan has won the most profound respect from people of all parties in Picton. His departure will be universally regretted."

THE NEW BISHOPS.

We have intelligence that the Diocese of Hamilton is at last to have a chief pastor to fill the place from which the late Right Rev. Dr. Carbery was so unexpectedly enatched by death. The appointment of the Right Rev. Thomas J. Dowling will be most acceptable to the devoted Catholics of the city and diocese of Hamilton.

Bishop Dowling was born in Limerick in 1841, and came to Canada in 1851. He was for six years in St. Michael's College, and his theological studies were made at the Grand Seminary of Mon-treal, after completing which he returned to Hamilton and was ordained priest on 7th August, 1864. Soon afterwards he was appointed to the parochial charge of Paris, Oat, where he paid off the debt of the church, amounting to about \$3000 In 1881 he built the new church in that town, and was appointed Vicar-General of Hamilton diocese by the late Bishop Crinnon. After Bishop Crinnon's death he was appointed administrator of the diocese, being elected to that position

by the clergy.
In 1885 he was appointed Vicar-General of Hamilton by the late Dr. Carbery, and filled the functions of his office to the great satisfaction of priests and people. He was consecrated Bishop of Peter.

porough in 1885, having been appointed by the present Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. to succeed the late Bishop Jamot, The diocese of Peterborough has flour-

ished greatly under his administration. New churches and schools have been erected, and many new parishes have been made where the wants of congregations required it. The new and handsome episcopal residence at Peterborough also his work.

He was the first student and priest of Hamilton diooese on whom the episcopal refuted. They still relied upon stale dignity was conferred, and Hamilton will gladly welcome him back to occupy the snew, but of which the country must be higher position in which he will now labor | heartily tired." that important part of the Catholic Church of Canada.

The Very Rev. Richard O'Connor, who is to succeed Bishop Dowling in Peterboro, will also be gladly received by the people of Peterboro, notwithstanding the regret with which they will part from their present bishop. He was born in Listowel, Ireland, in the County of Kerry, on the 5th of April, 1838. He was one of the first students of St. Michael's College, Toronto, entering that institution when it first saw the light in 1849. His theo logical studies were made in the Mon treal Grand Seminary, and were completed in 1861, and on the second of August of the same year he was consecrated priest in the Cathedral of Toronto by the late Archbishop Lynch. He had been a resident of Toronto since his childhood, and his ordination was a matter of great interest to the Catholic people of Toronto, who had known him for so many years as a promising and brilliant boy attending the Catholic schools of the city, and distinguishing himself there in his studies. His first appointment after his ordination was as assistant to Rev. P. Mulligan, in Toronto Gore, and in 1862 he became parish priest of the same parish. He was transferred to Niagara Falls in 1865 and to South Adjala in 1868. In 1870 he succeeded Rev. Father Northgraves in the Deanery of Barrie, in which parish he has since remained. The fine new church and the handsome residence of the Sisters of St. Joseph were built by him, and the parish of Barrie has in every way flourished under his able administration. have no doubt that the Diocese of Peterborough will also soon be able to show many evidences of his ability and zeal,

between Protestants and Catholics. Old prejudices were kept allye on the part of our separated brethren, but as soon as Father Brennan became known his in-

COERCION STILL.

Only a few days have elapsed since Lord Sallabury at Elinburgh announced policy which the Government have been lar announcements in the House of Commone. Mr. John E. Ellis made a formal motion to reduce the estimates for expenses for the Irish Secretary's office in order to raise a general debate on the Secretary's administration. Mr. Ellis stated that to such an extent bad Coarcion been employed that 1500 persons had been imprisoned under the Crimes Act, and that Mr. Balfour is seeking to hide from the people of England the acts of cruelty which have been perpetrated. He directly accused Mr. Balfour of adopting a system of evasion and inaccuracy of statement within and without Parliament when speaking on Irish questions. He acknowledged that these naccuracies might arise from Mr. Bal four's ignorance of his subject, as, unlike any of his predecessors, he was generally absent from his post. "Seldom of never had the Chief Secretary for Ireland left bis duties to subordinates." He concluded by saying Mr. Balfour's administration "was characterized by petty malignity and calculated brutality."

Mr. Gladstone also exposed Mr. Balfour's cruel course towards Irishmen, and in regard to the murder of Kinsella showed the negligence of the Government to protect life when a Nationalist was the victim. "The life of a Nationalist," he said, "was not of the same value as that of a Loyallet. Coming to the murders at Mitchellstown, he assured the Conservatives that nothing but repentance would silence the reproach arising from that mistake. It would be heard again and sgain until the Government would be bliged to condemn what it had heretofore praised or until the time came when the solemn verdict of the whole country was given. The wanton slaughter of innocent men remained uppunished. The murders were never even inquired into as they ought to have been; but what could be expected of an Administration using as Its instruments resident magistrates who are totally incompetent for performing their duties, or sometimes convicting men upon the loosest evidence? How could such an Administration claim the character of honorable or pure or just? How could a Government defending such proceedings call itself the champion of law and order ?"

Mr. Balfour in defending himself against these powerful attacks upon the rayonet and bludgeon policy which has been pursued towards the Irish people, could say nothing more satisfactory than that these were all old stories, and he asked whether "there could be better proof that the law was well and properly administered in Ireland than the evidence sfforded by the fact that the Opposition is compelled to rely upon three or four cases, instanced time after time, as oriev. ances. The assailants of the Government could not travel beyond the narrow limits of a few charges, which had often been meats, which were rehashed and served

The story of Mitchelstown messacre has indeed been frequently told, but a story like this must remain fresh until there be redress. It is but one of the many occasions on which the brutality of the police and soldiery has been exhibited towards the Irisi assembled for a lawful pur pose, and the Government have constantly justified it. The coroner's inquest gave the verdict of wilful murder against the policemen who fired, not upon a "mob," as Mr. Balfour describes them to be, but upon peaceful citizens assembled to discuss the political events of the day. He is guilty of false hood, as usual with him, when he declares that "the mob attacked the nolice" and that thus the fire of the police was turned upon them. It was plainly proved by the sworn evidence, as well as by all the accounts given of the occurrence, that the police first attacked the people. Some resistance was shown, as was to be expected. but the resistance was very moderate and consisted only of pushing. Is it then to be the fashion under English laws that when a crowd, goaded by such a merciless batoning as the police inflicted on them, good-humoredly try to resist passively, they are to be shot down? Such conduct anywhere else would be met with a storm of indignation from one extreme of the United Kingdom to the other. The gross misrepresentation of Mr. Balfour is merely an effort to deceive the people of England as to his doings, but there is no doubt that they are becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject, and that they will be no longer apathetic in regard to the treatment so lavishly shown towards Irishmen. The and stale as long as the murderers go unwhipt of justice through the guilty connivance of the Government; for do they and trial of the murderers?

The Government evidently are conscious of their complicity in the case. They tion of the judges who must try his case, must feel that a murder trial would bring so that he is virtually judge, jury and

out the fact that the conduct of the police was the direct result of orders given to them. Mr. Gladstone, before now, told the Liberals, and especially the Nationalthe necessity of adhering to the vigorous iste, to make 'Remember Mitchelstown" their watchword, and it will be so until employing in Ireland, and since that time
Mr. Balfour has several times made simihis nephew—Arcades ambo—be "a thing his nephew-Arcades ambo-be "a thing of the past :" and a more brutal thing of the past has never been known in the annals of the Empire.

Mr. Balfour also said that Mr. Ellis ex. aggerated in stating that 3,000 eviction notices of late had been served upon tenants. We presume that Mr. Eilis has correct statistics upon the subject, and it is probable that we shall soon see by the mails the proofs of bis statement; but only a few weeks ago it was announced that within two weeks there were 1 900 such services. It cannot be a very gross exaggeration to say that 1,100 more were served in the same way in twelve months.

On the subject of Mr. Mandeville's death the Chief Secretary stated that Mr O'Brien had "accused him of using coarse and brutal language." Of course he implicitly denied this. Could anything be more coarse and brutal than for him to say, as he did at a picnic speech, that "he could see nothing but what was comic in the whole transaction ?"

Mr. O'Brien's caustic attack cannot be properly appreciated till we receive a more full report of it, but we append the short synopsis which is given in the cable des-

London, Dec. 4.—In the Commons to-day Mr. O'Brien, resuming the debate, made a lorg and vigorous attack upon Mr. Balfour for his treatment of John Mandeville. He accused Mr. Balfour of anadevine. He accused Mr. Bafour of shooting poisoned arrows at his prisoners and then indulging in peals of laughter as a requirm over their graves. The Government's defence depended mainly upon Mr. Mandeville's speech, in which he stated that he was not affected by his imprisonment. Was ever so ungenerous a use made of a brane man's cheer'the imprisonment. Was ever so ungenerous a use made of a brave man's cheerful description of his treatment? He defied Mr. Balfour to face the English people again, and try to do to death the Parnellites who refused to acknowledge themselves as miscreants. If Mr. Balfour was afraid to do this, let him not imagine that such wrongs as Mr. Mandeville's could be disposed of by sarcasms of a girl of the period stamp. The hour of his condemnation would surely come for his levity and cowardice "

It is evidently the intention of the Government to continue to use the same measures as they have hitherto employed shot guns and batons—to suppress free speech, but such measures have not hitherto broken the spirit of Ireland, and her constancy in demanding justice must result in ultimate victory. The signs of the times show that its attainment cannot be much longer delayed.

DOUBLE EMOLUMENTS OF LAW OFFICERS.

A discussion arose in the British House of Commons a few days ago on a motion to reduce the salaries of the law officers of the Crown by £2,000 each. Mr. Baxton's object in making the motion was to call attention to the fact that the Attorney-General and the Solicitor. General, while receiving the large salaries of £7000 and £6000, respectively, which are increased by other emoluments to the sum of £10,000 or £12 000 in the case of the Attorney-General, and to £8 000 or \$10,000 in that of the Solicitor General nevertheless they neglect public duties to carry on their private practice. Six Richard Webster, for example, is able to conduct the case for the Times egainst Mr. Parnell and the Home Rulers, while

drawing his salary from the country. It was contended that these officers should devote themselves entirely to the public interests, though it was acknowledged that they were only following the course that had been long established by previous custom. Mr. W. H. Smith and others pointed cut, on the other side, that these gentlemen and their predecessors in their offices had been doing a large private business before accepting their public positions, amounting sometimes to £20,000 annually. If they were precluded from private business they would not accept the public offices, and the State would not be able to obtain the services of the best legal talent.

A strong feeling was shown to exist in favor of limiting these law officers to the service of the State, and Mr. Smith promlsed that the Government would take the whole subject under their careful consideration, and would in due time lay their conclusions before the House. To motion was then withdrawn on a sugges tion to that effect by Mr. Morley.

Notwithstanding the precedents which may be invoked to justify the present practice, the gross injustice done, not merely to individuals, but to the whole Irish people, by the position of the Attorney General as counsel for the Times, cannot be over looked. He, a member of the Government, bas brought a charge of gross Mitchelstown tragedy cannot become old criminal outrages against almost every member of the Irish National party, and he is allowed to use all the advantages which his position gives him to blacken not refuse to this day to permit the arrest their characters. As a member of the Government, he not only had a voice, but he had a predominant influence in the selec-

prosecuting at Under any circ Iniquity, but w the whole In mentary repre all the greater are sustaining ceedings. It i have decided. conceived no enquiry is, to dence that he ward. When of the Commis it was justly p a fishing Com the Times, and our estimatio ought to have extort from t that the Attorn drawn from t the present cas At a meet

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Thirdly : H law of Mose duct of the prosecuting attorney at the same time forders given Under any circumstances this would be an fore now, told iniquity, but when the object is to blacken he Nationalthe whole Itish people and their parlia-[itchelstown" mentary representatives, it fean enormity, l be so until all the greater because the Government salisbury and are sustaining him through all his probe "a thing ceedings. It is no wonder that the judges utal thing of have decided, contrary to all formerlynown in the conceived notions of what a judicial enquiry is, to admit all the bearsay evi-Mr. Ellis ex. dence that he thinks proper to bring for-000 eviction ward. When the bill for the appointment ed upon ten of the Commission was before the House, Mr. Ellie bee it was justly pointed out that it would be abject, and it a fishing Commission in the interests of the Times, and so it has proved to be. In on see by the atement; but our estimation, Mr. Buxton's motion s appounced ought to have been made the occasion to

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At a meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Ciub held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the 4th inst., the question of establishing a divorce court was discussed. There was an animated discussion, but by a small majority the question of the propriety of such a court was negatived. Undoubt. edly there were many among the majority who would have voted affilrmatively if the question had been simply the propriety of divorce, for there are many who hold that divorce is quite proper, but that it is better to retain the present difficult machinery for attaining it, lest it should become too common. In any hypothesis we may readily see that firm adherence to the divine law on the subject exists only in the Catholic Church. Once men are left to the dictates of their individual consciences in regard to the precepts of religion, the greatest diversity of sentiment is to be expected.

We may here remark that the passage in St. Matthew's Gospel, xix, 9, is most commonly interpreted by Protestants as allowing divorce proper in the case of adultery, that is to say, with permission to the separated parties to marry again, A few days ago we noticed this inter pretation given to the passage in the columns of one of our most prominent and respected contemporaries, as if this were undoubtedly the meaning of the text, and this in an article specially directed against liberty of divorce in any other case. The Presbyterian (Westminster) Confession of Faith asserts the same. After describing the case it says : "It is lawful for the innocent party to sue out a divorce, and, after the divorce, to marry another, as if the offending party were dead." Ch. xxiv. The following section asserts the same in another form, and declares that no other cause "is cause sufficient of dissolving the bond of marriage." Luther admitted many causes for divorce, as frequent quarrelings, long absence of husband or wife, and even if one of the parties married were poor, and the other rich, if the relatives or friends of the rich party annoyed the poor one, the latter he judges free to marry another .- Books on 1 Cor. vi., and Matrimonial Cases.

We hold that these interpretations are erroneous; that a valid marriage in which one flesh" is in all cases indissoluble. This has been the constant teaching of the Catholic Church, and not all the power of kings and potentates has been able to move her from this position.

The text in question is as follows: "And I say to you that whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for forni-cation, and shall marry another, com-mitteth adultery: and he that shall marry her that is put away committeth

The Protestant versions, King James' and the revised, both agree with the above, except in some forms of expression which do not at all change the sense, The text means, certainly, that she may be put away who has been guilty of the crime here condemned; but does it mean that she may contract another marriage Surely not, First, Christ makes here the distinction between the permission to put away one's wife, and to marry her that is put away : and it is only the permission to separate which is given in the case of the wife's guilt. He adds: "He that shall marry her that is put away committeth adultery." This applies to every case where a wife has been put away, even to the case of which he here speaks as being a lawful cause for separation. If this were not the sense of his words, a woman would be able to bring about a cause for divorce at will by committing infidelities, and an inducement to vice would be placed before her if she were desirous of a esparation. Secondly : In St. Mark x, 10, both declare it to he a Chrisand St. Luke xvi, 18, the true sense of tian doctrine that marriage conthe words related is given, and as the words in these passages condemn marriage with a divorced wife, the words given in St. Matthew's gospel must be interpreted

Thirdly : His disciples thought Christ's words so severa that if such were to be the law for Christians "it is not expedient to marry." St. Matt. xix, 10 The law was therefore more severe than the law of Moses. Now the law of (husbard) remains."

Moses did not allow divorce for every cause, as the Jews at that time interpreted it The prophet Malachi declared God's wrath sgainst the people, even in his day, because "Juda hath transgressed." (ii, 11.) and one of the transgressions on account of which sentence of condem. nation is pronounced against Juda is: "The wife of thy youth thou hast despised." It was, therefore, only in a very exceptional case that it was lawful to make out a bill of divorce under the law of Moses, and it was for crime. The law is thus translated in our version of the Holy Scriptures :

"If a man take a wife, and have her, and she find not favor in his eyes for some uncleanness: he shall write a bill of divorce, and shall give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when send her out of his house. And when she is departed, and marrieth another husband, and he also hateth her, and hath given her a bill of divore, or is dead; the former husband cannot take her again to wife, because she is defiled and is become abominable before the Lord." (Dant. xxiv. 1) (Deut. xxiv. 1)

The uncleanness (ervath) bere spoken of is interpreted by Tertuilian and other learned commentators to mean adultery. Assuming this to be the case, it is clear that the more stringent Christian law must be taken as prohibing marriage after the separation for this cause. However, as other learned authorities extend the law so as to allow divorce for other causes, we do not insist upon the demonstrative force of this argument, so far as it depends upon the comparative stringency of the Mosaic and Christian laws. But we do maintain that in St. Matt. xix, 8, Christ absolutely revokes all right of divorce, and restores the marriage tie to its original institution and indissolubility; for He says : "Moses, by reason of the hardness of your heart, permitted you to put away your wives, but from the be-ginning it was not so." His reason for this is stated in the fourth, fifth and sixth

"He who made man from the beginning made them male and female. And he said: For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they two shall be in one flesh.

What therefore God hath joined ogether let no man put asunder."

Thus Christ founds Hislaw upon the original design in the creation of man. It must, therefore, apply to every case : and he himself declares its universal application : "He that shall marry her that is put away, committeth adultery."

Fourthly: The interpretation we have

whilst her husband liveth is bound to the law: but if her husband be dead, she is loosed from the law of her husband."

The same doctrine is repeated in even more explicit terms in the succeeding verse, (3,) and in 1 Cor. vil, 10, 11. The last mentioned passage is:

"But to them that are married, not I,

early Christian Church was on this end other points, and the belief of the early Signed on behalf of the parish,—Wm. Church was the teaching delivered by Christ and His Apostles. Now the teaching of the early fathers is that marriage is not to be dissolved for the cause alleged, and when they speak of the passage of St. Matt. xix, 9, they interpret it as we have done. We shall only give a few passages showing the teaching of the fathers, not to occupy too much space. We shall quote Hermas on account of his proximty to the Apostles, as he lived certainly before St. Irenaus and is probably the Hermas mentioned in (Rom. xvi. 14 :) Justin and Athenagoras both for their antiquity and their pre-eminent scholarship, and St. Augustine as well for his eminence and authority, as because Presbyterians claim that he is peculiarly one of themselves.

Hermas in Book ii. 4, tells us that the angel who instructed him gave him the law on this very subject :

"And I said unto him : What therefore is to be done, if the woman continues on in her sin? He answered: Let her hus band put her away, and let him continue by himself. But if he shall put away his wife and marry another, he also doth ommit adultery."

Presbyterians and others are wont to ssert that Catholic doctrines are modern innovations. From this extract it may be judged whether the charge would not be more suitably made against their own teachings.

St. Justin and Athenagoras in their Apologies to the Emperor Antoninus, tracted with a wife who has been put awsy is an adultery. Tertullian teaches the teme, and St. Augustine makes the following remarkably explict statement.

"A woman cannot be (the wife) of a second husband, unless she cease to be (the wife) of the former; but she ceases to be the wife of the former if her husband

deed any other rule of Christian practice would result in the most grievous disasters to the social welfare and the Christian morals of the community. Such has been the lesson taught by the experience of the past and present.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

On Saturday, the 10th of November, His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough, accompanied by Chancellor McEvay, visited the parish called Victoria Road, of which Rev. Father McCloskey is pastor. It was late in the evening when the bishop arrived. He was met at the denot, however, by the paster and depot, however, by the pastor and a large number of the parishioners, who escorted His Lordship to the pastoral residence. The house (which was recently built by the present zealous pastor, who was the first resident priest here) is a was the first resident priest here; is a substantial brick edifice, compodious and convenient to the neat parochial church which was erected a few years ago chiefly by the exertions of Father Connolly of Downeyville. On Sunday morning three masses were celebrated. Immediately after the High Mass, a committee of the congregation advanced to the altar railing, and the following address was read at the congregation. and the following address was read to their behalf by Mr. William Connolly:

ADDRESS.

To the Rt Rev Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D.,
Bishop of Peterboro:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—It is with feelings of heartfelt joy and pro-found respect that we the, members of the Church of Our Lady of Help, Victoria Road, approach Your Lordship to extend to you a cordial welcome, on this your first visit to this portion of your diocese. In doing so we desire to express our filial love and obedience and to assure you of our dutiful love and attachment to yourself, and vencration for your sacred office.
On an auspicious occasion like the present, when we stand in the presence of our Bishop, a prince of the holy Catholic Church, our hearts are too full to find expression in the mergre language at our command, but if we are poor in words, My Lord, we are rich in the true faith of our fathers, rich in filial piety and chedi ence, rich in the virtues that adorn the sons and daughters of St. Patrick, making them renowned throughout the world for their fealty to priest and bishop. Auxious, therefore, to give some expression to the sentiment of our hearts, allow us to extend to you athousand welcomes to our parish, my Lord. Your appointment to the position los bishop caused universal joy and satisfaction wherever you were known. Your untiring zeal in the interest of religion since your advent to this diocese makes your people feel honored with the possession of so holy, so good, and so elequent a prelate. It will be a source of pleasure to your Lordship to know that given to the text is the doctrine taught by St. Paul, who does not permit divorce even on account of criminality:

"For the woman that hath an hueband, whilst her husband liveth is bound to the whilst her husband liveth is bound to the carry out the ceremonies of our holy carry out the ceremonies of the carry out the ceremonies of the carry out the ceremonies of our holy carry o carry out the ceremonies of our holy religion; a beautiful priest's residence lately erected by our energetic pastor and a consecrated burying ground of

which any parish can be proud, and fur her, the parish is nearly free from debt.
We cannot conclude this address without referring to our esteemed pastor, Rev. Father McCloskey. A little over three years ago when he was sent amongst us he had to undertake the

McCrae, P. O'Neill, Wm. Connolly, P. Bassett, Wm. McNarney, M. Healy, T. McElroy, Jas. Comerford, Wm. Reid, M. Taugney, John Walsh, T. Merry, D. Taugney, John Walsh, Duggan and A. McIntyre.

The address was engrossed on parch-ment, beautifully adorned with Episcopal ment, beautifully adorned with Episcopal emblems, and richly decorated border, executed by the ladies of Loretto Convent, executed by the ladies of L retto Convent, Lindsay. As an exquisite work of art, it is highly creditable to that well-known in reply heartly thanked the parishoners for their expressions of loyalty to the Church, and devotion to the chief pastor of the diocese. He disclaimed any personal merit or talent on his own part, attributing any success so far attained to the blessing of God, and the cordial cooperation of his devoted clergy and people. He was glad to witness the faults of the sacrifices and zeal of priest people. He was glad to witness the faults of the sacrifices and zeal of priest and people in this comparatively new parish. Although poor in earthly goods, be was glad to hear that they were rich in faith and virtue, and their zeal and recognition and nicky were manifest in generosity and piety were manifest in the sacrifices they had made for the glory of God in erecting so beautiful a church, so commodious a residence, and so suitable a resting place for the bodies of their departed friends awaiting a happy resurrec-tion. The Bishop then read the Epistle and Gospel, and after preaching an instructive sermon on the Gospel of the day, invited the candidates for confirmation to come forward. Forty-seven presented themselves, each of whom was examined separately by His Lordship on the Chris-tian doctrine. All answered satisfactorily, proving the care and attention bestowe on them by the pestor who prepared them. Immediately after Confirmation the candidates, at the request of the blshop, renewed their baptismal vows, the boys taking the total abstinence pledge until their twenty-first year. The parishioners were then invited to contribute towards the liquidation of the diocesan debt. The chancellor recorded the names

He continues in the same strain, and in- least once since his arrival, several of the larger parishes having been visited a second time.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
On the following Tuesday evening a most successful musical and social entertainment was held in the Murray Street tainment was held in the Murray Street Hall, under the auspices of the Catholic ladies' sid society, of which Mrs. Dr. O'Sullivan is president. The proceeds amounted to about \$100, which will be expended judiciously in the providing of clothing for the deserving poor of the congregation during the present winter. HIS LORDSHIP LECTURES ON BEHALF OF

CHARITY AND EDUCATION.

On Sunday evening, the 18th ultimo, the Bishop lectured in the cathedral in aid of the funds of the society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Peterboro' Ex aminer of the next day refers to the lecture and musical vespers as follows: Last night St. Peter's Cathedral was braced a large number of Protestants, attracted by the announcement that His Lordship Bishop Dowling would, on behalf of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, deliver an address on the subject of "The Church and the Bible." Within the sanctuary rail were seated Rev. Father Kellty, Eonismore; Rev Father Lynch, town, and the resident clergy. The usual vesper service was sung by Rev. Father Dabe. At the conclusion of the service, which was somewhat abbreviated, the address followed. His Lordship stoke from a platform.

His Lordship spoke from a platform directly in front of the altar. He was attired in what is known as the court dress of a Roman prelate, viz, casset, rochet and purple mantelletta, over which

rochet and purple mantelletts, ever which he were the pectoral cross and chain.

Bishop Dowling is a most pleasing speaker. His vocabulary is apparently inexhaustible, and he is never at a loss for a word. He uses simple, plain language, which is, however, so employed as to give the most forcible effect. His arguments are admirably arranged, and with a logical sequence which permits the arguments are admirably arranged, and with a logical sequence which permits the most unlettered, to follow him with an intelligent appreciation of the points sought to be impressed. His voice has great carrying power, his lowest tones being audible in the remotest parts of the church. His style is calm, dispassionate and argumentative although at times he warms with his subject and arguments a few passion is called the control of the church. ject and ardently delivers a few passion ately elequent periods. His Lordship's address last night was illustrated with numerous anecdotes. He is a capital raconteur, and was personally concerned in the most of the anecdotes related. Whether regarded from the standpoint of either the crater or the logician, the address was an able one, and even those who could not assent to his conclusions, would agree that disproof would be no easy task.
At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss

Annie Dunn sang, with excellent taste and execution, "Vatson's beautiful Ave Maria, with a viclin obligato, performed by Prof.
Doucet, choir director, under whose leadership the choir is steadily improving. The
latter rendered during the service, in capital
style, Lambilotte's grand Magnificat Miss Kitty Hurley, in the absence of the organist, Miss Ealand, through illness, presided at the organ, and, for so young a performer, sequitted herself with great credit. With the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the services con cluded. The amount added to the funds of the society was the handsome sum of over \$200.

On the following Tuesday evening His Lordship lectured in Cobourg, in aid of the convent and Separate School building

Church, Port Hope. A local paper, the Times, referring to the lecture, says.

"Protestants of all stripes as well as Catholics gathered in great force last night to hear His Lordehip Bishop Dowling, of Peterboro, lecture on the great subject 'The Church and the Bible.' The popular fallacies of the day which are cir-culated in regard to the Catholic Church in their relationship to the Bible was the theme of the Bishop's very clever address, and all who listened came away well pleased, as the expressions on the way

out would indicate. "Clever man, that,"
'Sound logic," 'He knows what he is talking about," while a lady said 'Ain't he
nice for a priest.' The audience was
composed in a great measure of Protestants, and the best people in town were
there." FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. On this feetival these masses were celebrated, at which great numbers of the faithful received holy communion. At the eight o'clock mass the young ladies of them to-day. forming in procession, wearing their badges and medals, they advanced to the holy table and received holy Communion.

pointed out the special virtues they were expected to practice, at home, in society, and in the church. Twenty four postu-lants then presented themselves for admis-sion, and the bishop received them into the society.

The Rev. John Nolan, lately ordained

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

RECEPTION AND PROFESSION OF NUNS-GRAND AND INTERESTING CEREMONY. The pretty little chapel of St. Joseph's Convent was densely crowded on Thurs-day morning, on the occasion of one of the most interesting ceremonies of the Catholic Church—the reception and profession of nune. Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Vicar-General Heenan. by Very Rev. Vicar-General Helman In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Plant, S. J. Guelph; Lennon, Brantford; O'Leary, Freelton; Melntosh, Duddas; O'Leary, Freelton; Melntosh, Duddas;

Craven, St. Patrick's; Maddigan, Carre and Brady, St. Mary's. The picture presented at Holy Com-munion was one worthy of the pencil of a Rembrand—the beautiful altars, resplendent with their numerous wax lights, the priest with his rich and magnificent vestments, in the front the two novices, and the five postulants attired in rich and costly wedding garments, with long flowing veils, wearing floral wreaths, all of the purest white, kneeling at the sanctuary rails, supported by three beautiful little girls in white, wearing floral wreaths, also carrying beautiful bouquets, acting as bridesmaids, surrounded by the Sisters in their sombre garbs, with a mixed congregation, and a large number of Sisters of the choir in the background. After the celebration of Mass Rev. Father Plant, S. J., delivered a most im pressive sermon, taking for his text Genesls, xxII., 1-13:

"After these things, God tempted Abraham, and said to him: Abraham, Abraham. And he answered. Here I am. He said to him: Take thy only begotten son I-sac, whom thou lovest, and go into the land of vision: and there thou shalt offer him for an helecaut non near of offer him for an holocaust upon one of the mountains which I will shew thee. So Abraham rising up in the night, saddled his ass and took with him two young men, and Isaac his son: and when he had cut wood for the holocaust, he went his way to the place which God had

went his way to the place which God had commanded him. And on the third day, lifting up his eyes, he saw the place afar off. And he said to his young men: Stay you here with the ass: I and the boy will go with speed as far as yonder, and after we have worshiped, will return to you. And he took the wood for the holocaust, and left it your, least his sourced he and laid it upon Isaac his son : and he himself carried in his hands fire and sword. And as they two went on to-gether, Isaac said to his father: My father. And he answered: What wilt thou, son Behold, saith he, fire and wood: where is the victim for the holocaust? And Abraham said: God will provide himself a victim for a holocaust, my son. So they went on together: And they came to the place which God had showed him, where he built an altar, and laid the wood in order upon it : and when he had bound Isaac his son, he laid him on the altar upon the pile of wood. And he put forth his hand and took the sword, to sacrifice his sou. And behold an Angel of the Lord from heaven called to him, saying: Abraham, Abraham. And he snawered: Here I am. And he said to him: Lay not the hand upon the he him: Lay not thy hand upon the boy, neither do thou anything to him: now I know that thou fearest God, and hast not spared thy only begotten son for my sake. Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw behind his back a ram amongst the briars sticking fast by the horns which he took and offered for a holocaust instead of his

The reverend father said : Can we understand the anguish which Abraham "But to them that are married, not I, but the Lord commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband: And if she depart, that she remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her husband."

Fifthly. The concluding reason which we shall here give will not be so readily accepted by Protestants: still it is none the Church attest what the belief of the Church attest what the belief of the other points, and the belief of the parish,—Wm.

Intracy and Separate School building a house for fund. The lecture was delivered in the convent and Separate School building the c felt on having to sacrifice his only begot-ten son, whom he loved tenderly. But he was a just man, and understood the dominion which God had over him. He and that is by the sea shore; thy seed shall possess the gates of thy enemies." The rev. father contrasted the sacrifice which the young ladies before the altar were about to make with that of Abraham, who, as Isaac, came of their own accord to secrifice their pure young lives in the service of their Creator. He fervently prayed that God's blessings would fall upon them and on their parents and relathese who willingly resigned them to God.
They were called as Abraham was called, and their answer is, "Lord, here am I; do with me as thou will." These young ladies carry their own fire with them—the fire of divine love. They are the victims to be immolated and death alone can free them from this sacrifice. This sacrifice appears sad. But by it day by day they appears sad. But by It day by day they prepare themselves for the reward which God has in store for them. This sacrifice, although not the death of the body, is death to their parents, to their friends, and the world. Such is what is required the eight o'clock mass the young ladies of the sodality occupied one wing of the cathedral, and saog several hymns in honor of the Biessed Virgin, after which, forming in procession, wearing their better the distribution of the birth of our Saviour and His life of poverty, not having a spot of earth whereon to lay His head. He carried His holy table and received holy Communion. In the afternoon the sodality again assembled at four o'clock, when His Lordsbip addressed them on the advantages of being children of Mary and tages of being children of Mary and tages of being children of the company of giving up parents, relatives and friends, to serve God in their holy calling, forsaking the world and carrying their cross to the end of their lives, which they are bound to do by their holy vocation. The angel that stayed the hand of Abraham The Rev. John Nolan, lately ordained at Brigaole College, Genos, Italy, for the diocese of Peterboro, arrived here about a week ago, and celebrated his first High

a week ago, and celebrated his first High
Mass on Sunday last in the cathedral. He
has been appointed assistant to Rev.
Father McGuire for the missions of Bracebridge and Parry Sound.
As the faithful of this diocese have been
very much excited for the last few days
over the reports current as to the bishop's
removal to another diocese, His Lord
febro at Vegners on Sonday avening last.

The grace of the service of the ser debt. The chancellor recorded the names of aubscribers, the contributions amounting to \$150 00. In the afternoon Rev. Fathers O'Brien of Fenelon Fella, and McMahon of Brechin, drove over to this parish to pay their respects to the bishop. This visit to Venorts Ebad completes the list of parochial visitations, His Lordship having now visited every parish and mission in his extensive diocese, at the fathful of this diocese have been very much excited for the last few days to prove the last few days to shop? The diagram of the last few days to still the diocese have been very much excited for the last few days to store the reports current as to the bishop? The creating having now visited that so far he had received no stated that so far he had received no nother willingness to receive habit of St. Juseph Tasy retired for a considerable time, when they re appeared clothed in the habits of the stars, and fashion the round worlds to be fore the altar. The young laddes to be head to be fore the altar. The young laddes to be fore the altar

the community, and given their religious

Miss Kehoe, of Kincardine, Sister Mary Clementina; Miss Padden, Hamilton, Sister Mary Theela; Miss Keane, Sister Mary Benigna; Miss Foley, Morriston, Sister Mary Eucheria; Miss Long, Ham-

ilton, Sister Mary Martine. The two novices, Sister Angela, formerly Miss Cahill, Brantford, and

Sister Joseph, Miss Davis, Arthur, who had completed their term of novitiate, then advanced to the altar, each carrying then advanced to the altar, each carrying a lighted taper, and in a clear and distinct voice pronounced their final yows of poverty, chastity and obedience. They had the cross suspended from their necks by the Vicar General, and were then professed as Sisters for life. When the service was concluded the Sisters marched slowly along the side care are the stable great ways. service was concluded the Sisters marched slowly along the aisle, each carrying a lighted taper, preceded by one of them carrying the cross, the choir making their delightful notes resound with grand effect throughout the beautiful little chapel Some of the Sisters received were highly educated. Misses Kenne and Foley were educated in the Catholic Model School here, under the gitted and refined teacher. Sister Edith, who was refined teacher, Sister Edith, who was justly proud of her pupils. Miss Foley, before entering, was the recipient of the Governor-General's medal.

A large number of the relatives and friends of the newly-enrolled Sisters re-mained to partake of the hospitality of the Rev. Mother and Sisters of the con-

There is scarcely if any similar religious institution in Canada that has made ious institution in Canada that has made greater progress, considering its limited means, than St. Josephs' stetchood since they were established by the late Vicar-General Gordon, about thirty-six years ago. Some hundreds of young ladies have entered its sacred walls, devoting their pure and exemplary lives to the noble work of charity, tending and women, waiting on them with filial obedience and love, and providing for and rearing and educating destitute orphans. reading and educating destitute orphane.
The number provided for during that period now extends into thousands. There are now over one hundred Sisters activity engaged. They have estabhished branches in Dundas. (where they have brought the House of Providence to the famous position it now occupies, as one of the leading charitable institutions of the Dominion) Brantford, Guelph, Arthur, Oakville, Owen Sound, and Paris, having charge of the separate schools at these places.

LORETTO CONVENT. HAMILTON.

VISIT OF LORD AND LADY STANLEY.

On Monday Lord and Ledy Stanley paid a visit to the above named lustitution. From the Spectator we learn that it was the most emborate and beautiful welcome tendered them in that city. It was a welcome in every way worthy of the occasion. Over the entrance to the grounds an evergreen arch was erected, with the word "Welcome" on it. More decorations surrounded the main doorway decorations surrounded the main doorway of the convent, and expet was spread from the driveway into the hall, for the visitors to walk over. In the reception hall the arrangements were elaborate and artistic. A dais had been erected at one end of the room, and on it were placed two large, red plush arm chairs for their excellencies. Over and around the dais a sort of canopy had been built of many-colored bunting flags and pretty dethem, sang a welcoming chorus and the national anthem, accompanied on the harp by Miss Neiligan and on the piano harp by Miss Neiligan and on the piano by Miss Stater. Little Misses Grace Kav-anagn and Amy Martin advanced grace-fully and presented Lord and Lady Stan-ley each with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Then Miss Herald, a pretty young lady, delivered in a clear, musical voice the following address:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—
We thank you most cordially for the

We thank you most cordially for the amiable courtesy which has conferred upon us the great honor and the esteemed privilege of receiving within our convent halls such noble and distinguished visitors. Memorable shall this day be in the annals of our cherished Alma Mater, and not less memorable shall it ever remain in the happy hearts which have participated in its joyous events.

Sincerely do we hope that our most gracious lord and noble lady will have no reason to lament their sojourn in our western clime, but that health and happi-ness may be their bright attendants in

every passing hour.

Lord Stanley replied briefly and in a highly complimentary strain. Then the visitors were shown all through the institution-as bright and clean and pure, everywhere, as the hearts of the good ladies who manage it. It would be hard sweet faced sisters, or the young ladies who are taught there. Everybody was pleased. The Governor General, in part ing, said that when he and Lady Stanley again visited Hamilton, they would be delighted to visit the Loretto convent again, if it were convenient for the ladies of the institution to receive them.

Thanksgiving.

O Thou, the Great Father of nations! Thou, The mighty One of love and mercy: Phou, Who didst contrive the universe, and build The stars, and fashion the round worlds to

BY BICEARD BEALF.

We have no riches in bonds or stocke,
No bank book shows our balances to draw
yet we carry a safe key that unlocks
More treasures than Orosus ever saw.
We wear no velvets or satins fine,
We dress in a very humble way;
But oh, what luminous lustres shine
About Sunbeam's gown and my woole
gray.

No harp, no dulcimer, no guitar Breaks into singing at Sunbeam's touch; But do not think that our evenings are Without their music; there is none such In the concert halls where the lyric air In pa pitant beliews swims and swoons; Our lives are as psalms and our forehead

wear The calms of the hearts of perfect Junes.

When we walk together (we do not ride
We are too poor), it is very rare
We are bowed unto from the other side
Of the street—but not for this do we care
We are not lonely; we pass along—
Sunbeam and I—and you cannotsee
(We can) what tail and beautifull throng
Of angels we have for company.

When cloudy weather obscures our skies, And some days darken with drops of rail We have but to look in each other's eye, And all is balmy and bright again.
Ah! ours is the alchemy that transmutes The dregs to elixir, the dross to gold; And so we live on Hesperian fruite—Sunbeam and I—and never grow old.

Never grow old, and we dwell in peace, And love our fellows and envy none; And our hearts are glad at the lasge increase Of pleateous blessings under the sun. And the days go by with their thoughtful And the shadows lengthen toward the

But the wane of our young years brings n To harm our harvest of quiet rest.

Sunbeam's hair will be streaked with gray, And Time will furrow my darling's brow i But never can Time's hand take away The tender halo that claspe it now; Se we dwell in wooderful opulance. With nothing to hurt us nor upbraid; And my life trembles with reverence, And Sunbeam's spirit is not afraid.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY

Times comes and go, and men will not believe that that is to be which is not yet, or that which is now only continues for a season, and is not eternity.

It is better to fall among crows than among flatterers; for they only devour the dead, but the others devour the living.

Rev. Sir Herbert Newton recently observed: "I would have the prosperous man and happy woman visit the homes of the very poor, and the healthy man and woman call at the great hospitals and witness the sufferings in them. Then think of the union of poverty and crime."

The public will, with regret, learn of the death, in Paris, of Miss Kathleen O'Mears, the gifted authoress. She was, as her name indicates, of Irish descent, and was a relative of the Dr. O'Mears who attended Napoleon in his last days, and wrote the "Voice from St. Helena." Miss O'Meara, it will be remembered, was the writer of the able and magnificent 'He writer of the able and magnificent 'Life of Ozanam," and the recently published work, "Madame Mobl and Her Friends." which met with such a hearty reception

The Duke of Abercorn is convinced The Duke of Abercorn is convinced that the Irish have natural business capacity, and at the Arts Club, some nights sgo, he told a story to prove it. In Tory Island, off Donegal, there is no resident doctor because the inhabitants are so healthy. The other day one had to be fetched from the mainland, and insisted with great cruelty upon receiv. insisted with great cruelty upon receiving his one guinea fee before trusting himself to the islander's boat. When he had done his work and started for home he naturally required a boat, and was then informed by the thrifty island ers that the fee to take him away from the island was two guineas, which he

That was a grand ceremony which recently took place in Catholic Spain. The coronation of the Blessed Virgin of all Graces in Barcelona, was carried out with the utmost pomp in presence of an mmense crowd of the faithful. The crown placed on the head of our Lady by a Bishop specially delegated by the Pope, is in the style of the twelfth century. tury. The procession, in which took part the entire municipality, and some 6,000 priests, friars, clerkes, and nuns, bore the same statute from the cathedral, amid thundering of artillery and universal rejoining of all classes.

A private letter from Paris, dated Nov. 16, says: "Last Sunday afternoon I had the pleasure of hearing played by a splendid orchestra, to an audience of several thousand, a 'Symphonic Poem,' composed by a brilliant Irishwoman, Augusta Holmes, and entitled 'Ireland.' What a subject! I wonder that no composer has thought of it before. The work consists of three parts: the first telling of Ireland as she was, the second of Ireland as she is, the third as she will be. Car't you the third as ane will be. Cart you imagine the sweet, happy movements of the first, with just a touch of the minor, barely suggested the coming griefs, and the wild minor strains of the second movement, portraying the wrongs and blood and tears of Ireland to-day? Imagine, then, the grand triumphant strains that tell of the happy future! Well, the performance was most enthusi-astically received by the immense audience of music-loving, as well as critical

A lax Catholic is a favorite with the world. There is nothing the world loves so much as a bad Catholic, with one exception only. A good Catholic is a rebuke to the world, because his life is founded on a high standard, but a lax Catholic, whose life falls below that standard of the control of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic was standard of the catholic whose life falls below that standard of the catholic was standard or the catholic with the catholic was standard or the cath Catholic, whose life falls below that standard, gives a consolation and a relief to the lax conscience by which the world lives. There is comething, however, worse than this. A bad priest is the world's saint. When the world finds a bad priest, it fondles him with all manner of indulgences. Can anything be more in the spirit of the world than this? There is only one thing worse than a bad priest, and that is a bad angel, who fell from the presence of God himself. And the world, in reciving a bad priest with so much love and favor, is acting in accordance with the spirit of the bad angel, who is the god of his world,—Cardinal Manning.

Miss Jennie Flood, the daughter of the California millionaire, who is dying of Bright's disease at Helderberg, will, by her father's deeth become the most wealthy woman in the world. She will step into a fortune of \$50,000,000. She is already rich in her own right. During the period when her father, James C. Flood, was making his biggest bonanza strike on the famous Comstock lode of Nevada, he one day presented her with \$2,500,000 of Government 4 per cent. bonds. She was seated in a sewing chair at the time, and he quietly dropped them into her lap. This is probably the most valuable lapful of which any young woman in the world could boast. Miss Flood was at one time said to be engaged to marry U. S. Grant, Jr., and the fathers of the young couple undoubtedly desired such a union. She was also said to have received and declined an offer from Lord Besumont, of England. Her father was born in New York city, but went to California in '49, where he started a restaurant, which, being a recort of mining men, gave him an opportunity of securing knowledge on which he made his fortune.

ERIN'S HARP.

The earliest allusion to the use of the harp in Ireland is made in a description of the Hall of Tara, written (as Petrie in forms us) in the sixth century, wherein it is stated that in the third century places were set apart in the hall for the harpers. There is still extant, also, a poem on the death of Columba written in 595, which was originally sung with harp accompaniment and the fact duly chronicled. Later, a harp was found carved in an ancient stone cross in Ullard church yard, County Kilkenny, which from its battered and time worn appearance, is presumably older that the famous cross of Monasterboyce, which was erected in 830.

— Musical Herald. ERIN'S HARP.

RAISING & SIEGE.

During the siege of a German town, many years ago, the garrison and the inhabitants were reduced to great straits owing to the scarcity of provisions. This state of things became at last so intolerable that the people of the town insisted on a surrender. A knight of the shears, more courageous than the rest, then hit upon a clever ruse. He dressed himself up in the skin of a goat, and paraded the walls in full view of the enemy, who, deceived by the loud bleating of the supposed animal, concluded that the town was amply supplied with provisions, and gave up the siege in despair.—A. F. Langbein.

TEN HOURS OF SLEEP.

James Payn, the novelist and correspondent, has come to the conclusion that the salvation of our writers and literary classes in general lies in going to bed early, getting ten hours sleep, and understands that the brain work needs more complete and certain recuperation than ordinary physical labor. The office and necessity physical labor. The office and necessity of sleep is getting to be better appreciated Little is heard nowadays about burning midnight oil. Obedience to physiological laws, alone, will enable a man to escape mental breakdown at an early age. Genius cannot override nature. It is impossible to turn night into day, or to habitually do two days' work in one Common sense and method are better than brilliance, and judgment is in the end ahead of genius.—Alobe Democrat.

ANCESTORS OF THE ENGLISH. England and the English do not, after all, derive their names from the Angles, according to the long rooted tradition, so according to the long rooted tradition, of declares a German government professor. Dr. Bening. After extensive researches, he has discovered that the word "English" originates from the "Engern," a numerous and powerful Saxon race, liv-ing near the banks of the Weser, on the North sea. This theory rests also upon the authority of the old British monk, Gildos, who lived much earlier than Bede, and who speaks only of the Saxons who colonized Britain. Further, Dr. Bening points out that our supposed ferefathers, the Angles, dwelt on the Baltic, further off, and that their country was much smaller than the land of the Engern.—

Frank Leslie's.

ON THE SIDE OF THE IRISH. Walt Whitman, "the good gray poet," as he is called by his admirers, in a con wait whitman, "the good gray poet," as he is called by his admirers, in a conversation with Mr. William Summers, M. P., one of the Liberal whips in the British House of Commons, declared his sympathy with Ireland when that gentlemen met him recently. "If I were a young man," said the author of "Leaves of Grass," "as you are, I would certainly throw myself into the conflict on the side of the Irish. I have many kind friends who write to me from Ireland in favor of Mr. Gladstone's policy, and my wish, my desire, my animus, would certainly be on the side of the just, wise, brave and sensible Irish people." On this the Dublin Nation compliments the poet thus: "Walt Whitman is no politician, but he sees in the Irish question something far above the jarring feuds of contending parties. Like other souls of a superior character, his is up to the level of the situation, and sympathises with the Irish in their struggle for independence.

A WONDERFUL ECHO,

A WONDERFUL ECHO,
Talking about echoes, Colonel Ogeechee
claimed that he had one on his place, a
few miles from Savannah, which beat
everything he had ever heard or read
about. One, in fact, which could clearly
repeat whole sentences. A party of
gentlemen were interested, but incredulous, and agreed to accompany Col.
Ogeechee home the next afternoon to test
the wouderful echo.
The Colonel found on getting home

The Colonel found on getting home that in the heat of the discussion he had claimed more than the facts justified. Determined not to be beaten he called in

Determined not to be beaten he called in his Irish laborer.

"Pat," says he, "some gentlemen are coming home with me to-morrow afternoon to hear the echo. Now, I want you to go across the river before the time for me to arrive, so that you can answer back whatever we may call out." whatever we may call out."

"You mane fur me to play echo, sir?"
asked Pat, grinningly.
"That is it, exactly," said the Colonel.
"Now, do you thoroughly understand that you are to answer back exactly what

"Oh yis, sir; ye can depend upon me entirely."

The next evening the Colonel took his friends to the river bank, and all were waiting for the experiment.

Taking a speaking-trumpet in his hands the Colonel roared:

"Are you there?"

Back came the sound with startling distinctness:

tinctness:
"Yts sir-r-r-r; I've been here since four o'clock."

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

A young Spanish gentleman, in the dangerous days of the Reformation, was making a name for himself as a professor of philosophy in the University of Paris. He had seemingly no higher aim, when St. Ignatius of Loyols won him to heavenly thoughts. Then, and forever after, Francis gave himself to gain souls to God. After a brief apostolate among his countrymen in Rome he was sent by St. Ignatius to the Indies, where for twelve years, like enother St. Paul, he was to wear himself out, bearing the Gospel to Hindostan, to Malacca, and to Japan. Though vested with the dignity of Nuncio Apostolic and Superior over his religious brethren, he only used his authority to take for himself the largest share of the tolls and dangers of the work. Thwarted by the jealously, covetousness and carelessness of those who should have helped and encouraged him, neither their opposition nor the difficulties of every sort which he encountered could make him slacken his labors for souls. He was ever preaching, baptizing, hearing confessions, discussing with the learned, instructing the ignorant; and yet all this was done with the greatest pains, as the elaborate instructions and the long letters which he has left prove. The vast kingdom of China appealed to his charity, and he was resolved to sisk his life to force an entry, wher God took him to Himself, and he died, like Moses, in sight of the land of promise. and he died, like Moses, in sight of the

FAREWELL TO FATHER BRENNAN.

Picton Gazette, Nov. 30.

The people of Picton were astonished when the announcement was first made that Father Brennan, who has been the parish priest here for a period of about eighteen years, was about to be removed. The first official announcement was made at the church service on Sunday, 17th inst., and the occasion was made memorable by the evidences and manifestations of affection which existed between the pastor and his flock. The entire congregation were in tears, and Rev. Father Brennan, when addressing them, broke down completely and wept Picton Gazette, Nov. 30. them, broke down completely and wept like a child. During his stay in Picton Rev. Father Brennan has endeared him-self to the entire community, irrespec-tive of creed or denomination, and his departure will be a source of sincere regret to all. These expressions of some regret to all. These expressions of regret bave taken a more tangible form than mere words, and below will be found a series of addresses that testify to the feelings of the community towards him:

CONGREGATION'S ADDRESS. Rev John Brennan: DEAR FATHER-DEAR FATHER,—As you are about to take your departure from your devoted congregation of St. Gregory's church, over which you have presided for the past eighteen years with all that gentlemanly deportment and never-ending zeal for the weifare of your flock and the propagation of our holy religion, together with the inculcation of sound Catholic doctrine into the youth of our town and county, we can assure you Catholic doctrine into the youth of our town and county, we can assure you, Rev. Father, that we, the members of your congregation, in whose midst you have spent so many days, feel deeply pained that you now sever your connection with us as our parish priest. When we think, Rev. Sir, of the ready advance you have always made when duty called you to the bedside of our dying friends, regardless of all or any of the most loathsome and contagious diseases, we feel our loss of you the more deplorable—but we thank God, and feel proud to bear testimony here to day, on the eve of your departure, that your generosity knew no bounds; that in you the poor and sflicted found a refuge, regardless of creed or country. Before saying good bye, we take this opportunity of presenting you with this purse, not on account of its intrinsic worth, but as a token of the value and esteem in which you have ever been held by your as a token of the value and esteem in which you have ever been held by your loving and devoted children, and now, dear Father, we have to request that you will ever remember us in your prayers, and particularly when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. May God bless, direct and protect you. Trusting in His divine mercy, that, though parted for a time on earth, in Heaven you may again be united with your old congregation of St. Gregory.

Signed on behalf of the congregation. J. Redmond, T. Burke, D. Mcauley, D. Sullivan.

D. MCAULEY, D. SULLIVAN, T. SLATTERY, P McMahon, John Prinyer, F. McManus, F. Hourigan, PATRICK CALL ALEX SHANNON, PATRICK BOND.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—The manifestations of devotion to your pastor, so emphatically and universally expressed in your farewell address this evening, is quite in keeping and harmony with the many tokens of love and sincere affection of which I have been the recipient during my pastorate among you. I shall never forget the unanimous demonstration of heartfelt regret that took place in St. Gregory's Church on a recent occasion when I announced to the congregation the news of my departure from the mission. Indeed I should feel within my breast that I were destitute of human instincts did I not realise in your sobstant to the state of REPLY. instincts did I not realise in your sobs and tears how keenly you felt the inteland tears now keenly you left the intel-ligence of my withdrawal from among you. I have, no doubt, bowed in humble submission to the fiat of my superior, and in an affair so grand and moment-ous, where the honor of God is con-cerned, labored with much difficulty to overcome all human considerations and bear with resignation the crucial ordeal,

bear with resignation the crucial ordeal.

The presents you have made me are so many and varied that I am really at a loss to know how to repay your kindness towards me. During the past week I have been the recipient of so many costly and useful articles, from persons of all denominations, that in my mo-

ments of solitude I began to think within myself that the people would like to make me the Governor General of dear old Prince Edward. However, as I never sought honors, or coveted preferent in Church or State, it is likely I would refuse any position of emolument that my fellow-citisens would be willing to confer upon me. I will ask you to pardon me now when I tell you with all the candour and sincerity of an out-spoken man, that the marks of respect and esteem that you have shown me in my hour of trial, and on every occasion, will stamp forever

anye snown me in my hour of trial, and on every occasion, will stamp forever the Catholics of this parish as a loyal and devoted people, whose unswerving attachments to their spiritual guides is one of the brightest evidences of the strength of their faith. I will ask you, in God's holy name, to prove yourself true and grateful children of the grand old church, for the satablishment of true and grateful children of the old church, for the establishme which, on a lasting foundation, our peo ple and our race have so nobly worked ple and our race have so nobly worked in every land, and made so many great and such heroic sacrifices. You will now be pleased to accept my very sin cere thanks for your warm hearted address and costly gifts, and feel assured that when I look on those costly presents, your old pastor, though absent in body, shall be with you in spirit.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CONGREGATION

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CONGREGATION SPEAK.

Dear Father Brennan:—One of the most painful acts that the young men of St. Gregory's congregation has ever been called upon to perform is that which today brings us before the altar rail to bid you adieu. Eighteen years have now rolled by, Rev. Father, since you first assumed control of this parish, and commenced to instil into our minds the benefits to be derived from leading good and holy lives. Many of the young men who were here to greet you on your arrival as their priest have paid the penalty of life, and are sleeping the last sleep of death—some beneath foreign soils, others mingling their ashes with those of their fathers in the old grave-yard of St. Gregory's, while some repose beneath the shadow of the cross that surmounts the summit of beautiful Mt. urmounts the summit of beautiful Mt. surmounts the summit of beautiful Mt. Olivet. The resting place of their bodies is of small importance, but their immortal souls, we hope, are in Heaven, awaiting the time when they can welcome you, their earthly guide, to the realms of eternal bliss. Many others of those, dear Father, who still can remember the kind words and smiles with which you greated them on your fort serviced in Directors. greeted them on your first arrival in Pic-ton, are now living in lands remote from the place of their birth, still remember-ing your kind words of advice, your anxiety as to their future welfar the blessing given them by you on the eve of their departure, will hear with regret that as the priest of their native home they will know you no more. But to us who still remain and form part of the congregation of St. Gregory's; to us who still remember the instructions we received from you preparatory to the receiving of our first commmunion; to us who so often have listened to the religious discourses delivered by you while standing before the altar of God; to us who have learned to love and admire you not only on account of your religious ervor but also on account of your character and kind disposition, knowledge of your departure will be felt the most, and as a small mark of the the most, and as a small mark of the cateem in which you are held by us, we ask you to accept this Oil Portrait of yourself. Hoping that you may be spared for many years in health and strength to advance the interests of our

strength to advance the interests of our Holy Religion, and asking you, as a part-ing request, that you will sometimes remember us when offering up the all-atoning sacrifice on the altar of the living God, we are, on behalf of the young men, Thos Burke, L KEARNEY, F. P. HORRIGAN,
L. H. REDMOND,
W. G. L. CAMERON, Jas. E TURLEY.

Rev. Father Brennan delivered a very affecting reply to the above on the occasion of the presentation yesterday

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN EXPRESS KINDLY FEELINGS, AND PRESENT TOKENS OF

REGARD.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., the sad duty of saying farewell to their beloved pastor, Rev. John Brennan, devolved on the pupils of St. John's school, Picton. The scene was a most pathetic one; the sobs and tears of the children told how dearly they loved their pastor how dearly they loved their pastor. sobs and tears of the children told how dearly they loved their pastor, how keenly they felt his departure, and how firmly their young hearts and affections were entwined around him. Mise Katharine McManus, daughter of Mr. Frank McManus, Clerk of the First Division Court, read the following address in a manner which elicited encomiums from all who heard her:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER: - Oh! How sad and sorrowful the task that devolves on us, your loving children, to day! How deep the gloom that shrouds us! How the light and gladness seem shut out from our young hearts as we approach to say farewell! What mournful memoto say farewell! What mournful memo-ries are ever stirred by that word, always so hard to utter, but, oh! thrice hard when it heralds the severance of hearts bound by ties the most sacred and holy. Sacred and holy, fond and loving, indeed, are the ties which bind us, dear father, to you—whose anointed hand it was that to you—whose abointed nand it was that poured over us the cleansing waters of Baptism, bathing our souls in a flood of light and grace—to you, whose lips pronounced over us the solemn words of absolution—to you, from whose hand we so often received the "Bread of Life" so often received the "Bread of Life"—
to you, who since the first light of reason
dawned within us, so carefully guarded
our every thought, our every word, our
every deed—to you, to whom we turned
instinctively in every childish doubt and
trouble, ever sure of touching a responsive chord in your heart. But now those endearing ties are to be severed; we are to lose the tender father, the wise coun sellor, the kind and generous friend. No marvel, then, that it is with sinking hearts and tearful eyes we approach to tender to you our fondest love and express the great sorrow which fills our hearts.

Oh! how we shall miss you!

eadly shell we miss our own "Soggarth Aroon," and here in this beautiful school room, for which, dear father, we are indebted to your untiring energy and seal; in this school room which so often received the words of enecuragement and plety which were wont to fall from your lips, your memory shall be enshrined in grateful hearts. How we loved to listen to your words, always so carnest and forcible, and yet so perfectly intelligible to our youthful minds, that they will never be effaced from our memories, but will be the more deeply ergraven there as we advance in years, encouraging us to walk in the paths of virtue and holines, and ever leading our thoughts from earth to heaven.

heaven.

And now, dear father, please accept this souvenir as a token of our love and esteem, and be assured that though separated from you our hearts will be ever

yours.

Oh! may our Heavenly Father have you ever in His holy keeping; and may she, the "Sweet Star of the Sea," guide you safely over the stormy see of life; may she caim its billows and still its tempests; may the shield of Mary, "Virgo Potens," interpose to guard you from every ill; may our sweet mother "Stella Matutina," shed round your path the balmy effulgence of her rays, and light you at length to your heavenly home.

Muse Stella Sullivan then presented a beautiful sliver cup, and Mise Margaret

Mits Stella Sullivan then presented a beautiful sliver cup, and Miss Margaret Sullivan a sliver goblet to the Rev. Father on behalf of the pupils.

Father Brennan replied in the most feeling terms, thanking the children most sincerely for their beautiful address, and assuring them of the love he had for them, and of the interest he would always take in their spiritual and temporal welfere. Dr. Platt, M. P., who was present, expressed the deep sympathy he felt for the children, and testified to the great grief of the whole community at the departure of Rev. Father Brennan from Picton.

CITIZEN'S ADDRESS.

REVEREND FATHER BRENNAN:—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Picton, beg respectfully to express the sincere regret we feel at your approaching departure from among us. Your uniform, courteous and genial deportment, not only to your own congregation (who are so grieved at your resignation), but of those of other denominations, have not falled to win their sincere regard and esteem. We, therefore, in biding you farewell, express our own individual regrets, and best wishes for your future weifare, and feel that those sentiments are shared by the public generally, which we may also therefore confidently convey to you. We are pleased to hear that your new parish is not remote from us, and therefore CITIZEN'S ADDRESS We are pleased to hear that your new parish is not remote from us, and therefore entertain hopes of often seeing you at Picton, where you will be always cordially welcomed by your many friends.

PHILIP LOW, Q. C.,

JAMES GILLERFIE, Sheriff,

HENDY D. FOR SHEET,

HENRY B EVANS, M D., ROBERT P. JELLETT, Judge. ROBERT BOYLE, County Treasurer, R. J. B. CROMBIE, Bank of Montreal.

R J. B. Crombie, Bank of Montreal.

Signed on behalf of the signatories.
Picton, 21st November, 1888

Subscribers to a testimonial to the Rev.
Father Brennan, P.P., from the Protestants of Picton, Nov., 1888: Judge Jellett, Sheriff Gillespie, Robert Boyle, County Treasurer, G. Curry, Police Magistrate, Rev Dean Loucks, Walter Mackenzie, Registrar, T. Bog, H. B. Pistol, R. Crombie, Bauk of Montreal, Dr. Evans, Philip Low, Q. C. E. Merrill, E. W. Case, Dr. Stirling, J. H. Allan, Francis B. Wycott, C. B. Allison & Co., W. H. R. Allison, Q. C. Thos. Shannon, Postmaster, John A. Wright Barrister, John A. Rawon, John Richards, C. S. Wilson, H. Chadd, J. B. and Geo. McMullen, S. M. Conger & Bro., Gazette, Dr. J. M. Platt, M.P. R. Hadden, John W. McLean, Tsmes, W. M. Shannon, Standard Bank, A. C. Tobey, W. M. Owene, B. Gillespie, Cardwell & Hicks, Isaac N. Wait, L. T. Vorce, Moxon & Barker, W. A. Carson, Clark & Roblin, R. A. Norman, Jr., Jamieson Bros., W. Boulter, John T. Wigg, George E. Fraser, H. S. Welcocks, Z. Sch. Herrington, W. J. Porte, Mayor R. Ringer, W. J. Carter, H. M. Bunbury, J. N. Carter, J. F. Beringer, E. Morden, T. Wilson, A. W. Hepburn.

REPLY.
Gentlement The average of acters. Signed on behalf of the signatories

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, -The expression of estee

GENTLEMEN,—The expression of esteem and regard, conveyed by you in your beautiful address, for my person, in the name of the good people of your town, is a source to me of deep gratification, after eighteen years of peaceful residence among you. In my official capacity, as well as in my private intercourse at large, it was always my pleasing duty to meet every one, w.thout distinction of creed or racial extraction, in that same kind and Christian spirit in which I have been greeted by persons of all denominations since I assumed the pastoral charge of St. Gregory's Catholic congregation. I must frankly acknowledge that I have always been an ardent advocate of union and peace among all sections of the people, and that I have ever denounced on every occasion the fomentors of strife and disunion in your midst as the greatest enemies of Canadian liberties. While I deeply regret my departure from Picton, with leeply regret my departure from Picton with its picturesque surroundings, will remember with pleasure the cordi will remember with pleasure the cordial intercouse that existed amongst us during the term of my humble pastor ate. No doubt those bonds of amity that have continued unbroken during such a lengthened period will not relax under the fostering and paternal care of my successor whom you will learn to my successor, whom you will learn to respect and esteem after a very brief residence amongst you. You will now please accept my warm thanks for the kind and generous sentiments expressed in my regard, and may I venture to hope that on my return to Poten to visited. that on my return to Picton to visit old friends my vision may be blessed with the pleasing object of seeing the old St. Gregory's church transformed into s new and stately edifice that shall endure for ages to come, an ornament to your pretty little town and a lasting monu-ment of the zealous labors of my worthy

An address was also presented by the altar boys of the church, which, together with the reply, we sre obliged to omit

for want of space.

Rev. Father Brennan will probably he had ach to deave for his new parish, at Brewer's and exhills our cessor will be has not yet transpired, although the probabilities point to Father O'Donoghue, of Carleton Place.

Picton, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1888.

At a large and representative meeting of the congregation of St. Gregory's Catholic Church. Picton, held in the school house immediately after mass to take into consideration the painful information received by them to day, viz, the resignation of Father John Brennan, as parish priest of Picton, the following resolution was moved and it is unnecessary to say, was carried unanimously:

Whereas: We were greatly pained to hear from the lips of our much eteemed pastor, the Rev. John Brennan, that with the kind permission of His Lordship, the Bishop, he now resigned his position as our parish priest, and we as a congregation are pained at the thoughts of being separated from him.

Be it therefore resolved: That this meeting, representing the Catholic pepulation of Prince Edward county.

Be it therefore resolved: That this meeting, representing the Catholic population of Prince Edward county, send a deputation to Kingston for the purpose of interviewing His Lordship, the Bishop of this diocese, requesting him to ask Father Brennan to reconsider his decision, and remain in his present position as pastor of St. Gregory's Church, Picton.

D. Mc&ULAY, Chairman, H. REDMOND, Sec.
OYSTERS.

OYSTERS.

H. REDMOND, Sec.

OYSTERS.

As Father Brennan was to leave Picton on Friday morning of last week, the Citizens' Band, to show their appreciation of his past kindness, proceeded to his residence on Church street, and played several beautiful selections for his benefit. He had understood until the last moment that the band was not going over and was, greatly disappointed, but as the first few notes struck his ear it is said he sprang to his feet and moved about as in the days of his youth—he being very fond of music. After an erj yable time at the door of the pastor's house, three of the young men of his congregation were ordered to escort the members of the band to the Coffee House and there treat them royally with oysters. Mr. Fitz. Hourigan assumed the reeponsibility, and when the boys reached Mr. Bongard's they found everything in readiness for a good feed of oysters. Mr. George Farrington assumed the position of chairman and proposed the following toasts: 'To the'Queen, Father Brennan, our host and hostess, and the ladies. Mr. Thos. Hourigan was the first one called on to respond to the toast, "the Queen," and others followed in rapid succession until others followed in rapid succession until to respond to the toast, "the Queen," and others followed in rapid succession until the list was completed, Messrs. Joseph Redmond, jr., and Will Ward amused the boys with several songs of their own selection.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body is languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist in the recovery of physical buoyancy and men-

EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY should have memsiger's tathelic stame Almanae for 1889. It is the most intenseiv interesting and instructive one yet issued. Send 25c. in stamps, or scrip, to Thomas Confey, London, Ont., and you will get a copy by next mail.

A Postmaster's Opinion.

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

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

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

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds

of sorns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of sprofulous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds. EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable authelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

Powders.

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

To Invigonate both the body and the

brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

To Save Life

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

its continued use.

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

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

stant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate M ISS ELEANOR COPPINGER, TEACH-ER of Violin, pupil of Prof. Henri Appy, Rochester, N. Y., will receive pupils at her residence, 397 Central ave., London Terms reasonable.

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The hero's blood
They laid him
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And bore him i All day he fough False Pescaire's The bel'ed knigh And Bourbon e

All day he fough Each Spaniard For God, and Kir And for the lily Till, faint with le That he can figi And through his That reacheth

And when they ! The Spaniard sto Beside his dying Their victor souls And bitter tear

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A VISIT TO TH CHRISTIAN BE AND ONTABIO Some few mor numbers and in General of the C place of reside erected Ontario

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the Visitorshop bec. Archbisho at Halifax, whic work under the the N. Y. Prov. But although On province, presid Superior called quently qualified scholasticate for however, all post the community to the beautiful Province, known and situated at country place, i chester, about t New York city. distance from L great city receive too, and in this letters, Washing To this beau more majestic was taken one m of last July. A cans (for Amaw milk supplying city,) we left th pair of sturdy hor Institute, and a closing to our a turn, as it win broken country more enchanting hind, all of which when compared in whose bosom, as the blossom couches the n Brothers. Assur the charms of the plain, woods and make St. Joseph

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rush over the rus

The Death of Bayard.

BY BUGBNE DAVIS. The hero's blood was flowing fast,
They laid him on his shield,
And o'er his frame a shroud they cast;
And bore him from the field.

All day he fought with might and main False Pescaire's traitor crew— The belied knights of sunny Spain, And Bourbon cohorts too.

All day he fought with sword in hand Each Spaniard and each stag For God, and King, and Fatherland, And for the lily flag.

Till, faint with loss of blood, he feels
That he can fight no more,
And through his veins a languor steals
That reacheth to the core. And when they laid him on his shield, He said in accenta low.

"Oh, bear me from the battle field—
My face unto the foe!" The Spaniard stood that summer eve Beside his dying bed— Their victor souls had learned to grieve, And bitter tears they shed.

For Bayard was a soldier bold, And Bayard was a brave; No truer man broad earth could hold— No nobler frame the grave!

Ah : never did those summer skies See grander knight than he ; He looked up to the senors' eyes With sweet tranquility.

But when the traitor Pescaire came To weep the hero's fate, Great Bayard's eyes grew full of flame, Though they had none of hate.

"Weep not for me, false wretch!" he cried
"But weep that e'er your hand
Was raised in the red battle's tide
Against your king and land!"

And with these words he bent his head— His face sweet lustle wore: The first of France's knights lay dead— Great Bayard was no more!

Ab, no !--not dead ! His better part Must live eternally Within the shrine of every heart That throbs for liberty!

For when earth's bondsmen meet their For feedom anywhere, Be sure that Bayerd's spirit glows, And Bayard's soul is there!

ecial to the CATHOLIC RECORD. AMAWALK THE BEAUTIFUL!

A VISIT TO THE NOVITIATE OF THE

AND ONTABIO. Some few months ago, the institutions under their control having increased in numbers and importance, the Brother General of the Christian Brothers, whose place of residence is Paris, France erected Ontario into a separate religious province, and placed Brother Tobias, a man of surpassing worth, over it as Visi-tor. The Brother who up to that time exercised jurisdiction over the two great Provinces of the Dominion, still retains the Visitorshop of the Province of Que-bec. Archbishop O'Brien's protectory at Halifax, which is doing such good work under the management of the Christian Brothers, is dependent upon the N. Y. Province, which far excels from every point of view, the other pro-vinces of the brotherhood in America But although Ontario is now a separate province, presided over by a Brother Superior called a Visitor, and consequently qualified to have a novitiate and scholasticate for itself, for the present, however, all postulants for admission to the community of Brothers will be sent to the beautiful novitiate of the N. Y. Province, known as St. Joseph's Institute Province, known as St. Joseph's Institute, and situated at Amawalk, a charming country place, in the County of West-chester, about thirty-eighty miles from New York city. Amawalk is but a short distance from Lake Croton, whence the great city receives its water supply, and within a half hour's drive of Yorktown, the scene of many memorable events in the war of independence. Quite near, too, and in this same county, was born and lived America's greatest man of letters, Washington Irving; indeed every inch of the country round arouses

among the verdant hills, with the still more majestic Catakills, clothed in all their Rip Van Winkle celebrity, I was taken one morning towards the end of last July. Amidst the din of milk cans (for Amawalk is one of the largest milk-supplying districts for New York city,) we left the train, and, behind a pair of sturdy horses, took the road to the Institute, and a beautiful road it is, disg to our admiring gaze at every as it winds itself through the turn, as it winds itself through the broken country, a beauty spot even more enchanting than that we left behind, all of which fade into insignificance when compared with the charming ralley in whose bosom, radiant in the sunshine as the blossoms which surround it, couches the novitiate of the good Brothers. Assuredly nature has here been prodigal of her gifts, nor has she withheld anything which could add to the charms of the place—mountain and plain, woods and water all conspire to make St. Joseph's a pearl of ravishing beauty. Surrounded by tree clad hills, it bids defiance to the angry winds as they rush over the rugged ridges in the back ground, in their escape from the strong cave of Æblus, whilst on their return they reserve their balmiest breath for this reserve their balmiest breath for this bappy home of the holy monks. Round about are well-tilled fields, rows of luxuriant trees, a vineyard slope covered with fruitful vines, and in front of the main building a piece of landscape gardening unsurpassed by anything to be seen in the great cities. Through this beautiful place meanders a stream of considerable size, which once turned the wheels of a mill, and whispered its dull direction the ear of a lary mills, but now, after supplying the institution with water and keeping several of the old gardeners' ingeniously constructed foun-tains in continual play, rolls on in silvery ripples to join a sister stream not far below, lulling to rest, after evensong, the little colony of saintly monks and innocent novices. When I descending from the carriage, got a coup d'oril of the place, its beauty unmarred by any unseemly object, so struck me that my first remark to my companions was "Who would'nt be happy here!" and when I went over the different departments after wards and encountered the young men qualifying themselves for the brother-bood. I cartain themselves for the brother certainly saw unmistakable evidence of happiness and contentment.
In the small novitiate were found a

large number of boys ranging from ten to sixteen years, and gathered together

from all parts of the continent, about twenty of them claiming the fair province of Prince Edward Island as their home. Among these boys was a nephew of the Archbishop of Halifax, and several relatives of priests in the diocese of Charlottetown. In the large novitiate, where some time is spent in forming the religious character after the price d'habit, an equally large number of fine intelligent young men were going through their exercises, and in the scholasticate, within whose walls young brothers are initiated into the art of teaching, an art in which the Christian brothers are initiated into the art of teaching, an art in which the Christian Brother so excels, a little army of young monks, under a venerable master, performed with such willingness, grace and exactness their respective duties. In every school the work went on quietly but thoroughly, the influences of religion smoothing out every difficulty and strengthening every back to its burden.

Among the negices at Amawalk 1 met

strengthening every back to its burden.

Among the novices at Amawalk 1 met young men of almost every nationality, the Irish of course, predominating. No more striking proof of the Catholicity of the Church could be turnished in America than this grouping together of Frenchman, German, Italian, Spaniard, Englishman, Irishman and Scotchman, all intent on fitting themselves to carry out her aims in bringing within the reach out her aims in bringing within the reach of all the blessings of a religious educa-

tion.

When we were conducted through the regular novitiate I undertook to tell the regular novitiate I undertook to tell the nationality of the novices by their faces, and succeeded very well, indeed, until I came to an able bodied, fresh, good-looking young fellow, a very Hercules among his brothers. Being asked to locate him, I at once put him down as a Cape Bretoner, and possibly a relative of the now celebrated "McDonald from Bras D'or." Judge of my surprise then when informed that he was a son of the old sod, and wouldn't exchange his privilege. informed that he was a son of the old sod, and wouldn't exchange his privilege for all the world, however glorious it might be to have first seen the light of day in the charming region of the Bras D'Or. This very young man, I understood, was one of the fifteen members of the Irish police, who, a year or so ago, laid down their arms and sacrificed their positions rather than throw out upon the roadside a number of unfortunate Irish tenants whom they were sent to evict by one of whom they were sent to evict by one of the brutal Irish landlords of the day. All those policemen came to America, where they found honest labor; and the young man of whom I speak, feeling himself called to a religious life—and certainly he possessed every mark of a religious vocation—took the habit and cowl of a vocation—took the habit and cowl of a monk, and, under the roof of the Blessed De La Salle, dedicated his life to the work the holy founder had so much at heart. But these novices were not all young. In the back row of benches I grasped the hand of a venerable Toronto school master, who, having spent the morning and noon of life in the world, sought, out with the besterne a wife. sought out with the brothers a quiet haven where its evening might find him still exercising the old art which to him had become a second nature, but at the same time drawn nearer to God and made more perfect for Heaven by the exercise of those virtues which shine out exercise of those virtues which shine out so conspicuously in the life of a Christian Brother. His grey hairs were in striking contrast with the black and brown locks of the young novices, but he brought to God the same offering as the youngest among them, in responding even at the eleventh hour to the call of his Divine Master and consecrating the remainder of his life to his service. The injunction. "Go you also into My vine. remainder of his life to his service. The injunction, "Go you also into My vine-yard," insured him a like reward with those who had come early and "borne the burden and heats of the day."

The master of novice at Amawalk is

Brother Edward, a French-Canadian and a man in every way fitted for his position. Assisting Brother Edward in the work of the novitiate is Brother historic memories.

To this beautiful spot, nestled in and very superior traits of character, and very superior traits of character, and very superior traits of character. and very superior traits of character, a general tavorite in the brotherhood, the idol of the junior classes, and the friend and welcome visitor of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, especially of the clergy of the diocese of Charlottetown, where he goes yearly to gather together aspirants to the order. With every confidence parents commit to his care their little sons, fully satisfied of their treatment and proud in the hope that they some day might become, by their exemplary conduct, as worthy of admiration as their young master and identify themselves with the great work which has made the name of master and identify themselves with the great work which has made the name of the Brothers of the Christian schools beloved by the faithful throughout America. And well might our pious young men aspire to such a saintly, useful, and honorable life. The Christian Brothers I found everywhere men of great merit, and esteemed among the best of Catholic workers. In New York city no names are more reversed than city no names are more revered than those of Brother Justin, Visitor of the province, Brother Anthony, President of De La Salle Institute, Brother Noah, rector of another large institute, and himself a Canadian, the brother of J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal. These men identify themselves with every Catholic movement and are recogby the laity. The institutions of the order in the city alone are numbered among the hundreds; their colleges hold among the hundreds; their colleges hold first rank; their protectories, especially the splendid Westchester Protectory, with its 1500 boys hard at work at all kinds of trades, are alike the wonder and the admiration of the whole continent in the training of youth, whether it be among the slums of Chinatown or in the Italian quarter, equally forbidding to others, there the patient, persevering, pious brother is to be found. And what so far has been done is but the little mustard seed compared to what they must, under God, accomplish in the future. Verily, the Christian Brother has a great work before him. It is not strange, then, that in a work of such surpassing merit many pious souls are anxious to have a share, and that as a

see their institutions and numbers multi-plied. Quebec has a large number of schools, and the younger western Pro vinces count the brothers among the pioneers of education within their limits; the Maritime Provinces alone are de-prived of their invaluable services; but we hope to see them in the near future open up flourishing houses down by the see, within whose walls will labor for the sea, within whose walls will labor for the education of Christian youth, under the agis of the constitution bequeathed them by Blessed De La Salle brothers claim ing Prince Edward Island as their birthplace and Amawalk as their alma mater. Then will our generous contingent to the novices of the Brothers of the Christian Schools be "bread cast upon the waters",

A Poem to the Blessed Virgin.

FROM A MS. IN THE CAMBRIDGE PUBLI

FROM A MS. IN THE CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC
LIBRARY, OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Mary moder, wel thow be!
Mary mayden, think on me.
Mayden and moder was never non
To thee, lady, but thow allon.
Neete Mary, Mayden clene, (1)
Shilde me fro all shame and tene; (2)
And out of syn, lady shilde thou me,
And out of syn, lady shilde thou me,
And out of syn, lady shilde thou me,
Cristyn feath and Goddis biddyng,
And out of syn, lady shilde thou me,
Cristyn feath and Goddis biddyng,
And truly wynne all that is nede
To me and myne, bothe cloth and fede.
Helpe me, lady and alle myne;
Shilde me, lady, fro viany,
And fro alle worked cumpany.
Shilde me, lady, fro vels shame,
And from all worked fame.
Swete Mary, mayden mylde,
Fro the fende thou me shilde,
That the fende me not dere: (4)
Swete lady, thou me were (5)
Brithe be day and be night;
Helpe me, lady, with alle thy might,
For my frends, lady, I pray the,
That thei may saved be
To ther soulls and their life,
Lady, for thi loyes gyve.
For mine enimys I pray also,
That thei may here so do,
That thei may here so do,
That thei may here so do,
That the lady, I to pray,
And their that be in dedly synne,
Let hem never die therin;
But swete lady, toou them rede (6)
For to amende there my seede (7)
Swete lady, I to me thou pray to hevyn King,
To graunt me howsile (8) Christe, and gode
endyng
Thesu, for the holy grace,
In heven blisse to have a place;
Lady as I trust in the,
There prayers that thou graunt me;
And the prover takyn the place,
I heven blisse to have a place;
Lady as I trust in the,
There prayers that thou graunt me;
And the play at my need.
Swete and gode within
At thous the new takyn the place,
I heven blisse to red within
At thous the new takyn the place,
I here "Anger"
The "Pure" Here "Anger"
The "Pure" "Pure"
The ments and minister the sac

"Clene"—Pure 8. "Howsile"—To administer the sac aments "Pyre"—To defeadid "Arys"—Aves Hail "Belyne"—To cease
"Bede"—Said 11. "Hynne"-Strength

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE DE-VOTION OF THE WAY OF THE

CROSS. .

Q When may we gain the Indulgences of the Way of the Cross, by using a crucifix blessed for that purpose?

R. Whenever we are unable to go to church to perform the devotion, as for instance, when we are too far away from the church; on a journey at sea; a prisoner; or sick or infirm. You are troubled with sleepleseness during the night, you cannot at that time visit the church; make use then of your crucifix.

Q What prayers should we say in order to gain the Indu/gences with such a crucifix?

fix?

R. We should say twenty times the "Our Father," "Hail Mary," and "Glory be to the Father,"—once for each station, five times in honor of the five wounds of

saying these prayers ?
R. It is not prescribed that we should be on our knees while doing so.
Q Will one crucifix be sufficient to make the Way of the Cross in common, so that those who take part may participate in the indulgences? in the indulgences?

R. The privileges attached to an indul-

genced crucifix are personal, like a rosary or beads; but His present Hollness, Pope Leo XIII, on the 19th January, 1884, Leo XIII, on the 19th January, 1884, granted the privilege of making the Way of the Cross in common with a single crucifix. It is sufficient, then, for one person of those taking part in the devoton to hold the crucifix in his hands. It is should not be placed on an article of furniture, or hung up on the wall. Thus a family who reside a distance from the church may make the Way of the Cross with a single crucifix and the sick in the ward of a hospital may also gain the Indulgences of the Way of the Cross, by making it together; that is to say, by responding to the prayers, to say, by responding to the prayers, each one remaining in his bed, provided that the person who leads in the prayers, or some other one of the assistants, holds the crucifix in his bands.

Q Where are these crucinxes to be obtained? R The faculty of indulgencing the crucifixes for the Way of the Cross may be obtained from the General of the Franciscan Observantines in Rome; nearly all missionaries, and many other priests possess this faculty also—La Semaine Religieuse de Quebec. Q Where are these crucifixes to be

Scrofulous humors, erysipelas, canker and catarrh, can be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "I have used this medicine family, for scrofula, and know, if it is taken persistently, it will eradicate this terrible disease."—W. F, Fowler, M

A Severe Attack.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Biood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me," John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B. B.

anxious to have a share, and that as a consequence the propaganda of the order counts young men from every state and province north of Mexico. And now that Ontario draws her supply of brothers from Amawalk, the influx of postulants from all parts of the Province should be considerable. The good work of the brothers is known throughout the whole Dominion, and all we want is to

Special to the CAHOLIC RECORD.

A PROSPEROUS PARISH.

To the Catholics of the diocese of London it must be a matter of great pleasure to note the gigantic strides made in many parishes by the rev. pastors and their devoted flocks to erect magnificent churches and schools for religious worship and the intellectual and religious training of the youth com-

mitted to their charge,
On visiting Sarnia one of the first things to attract one's attention is the large and beautiful Catholic church. No more pleasing situation could have been desired, while the grounds adjacent are a model of taste, the like of which we have not for some time seen. The Church, we learned, was erected about ten years ago at a cost of twenty five thousand dollars.

The Convent of Our Lidy of Lake

The Convent of Our Lady of Lake Huron, surrounded by grounds alike attractive, and under the management of the Sisters of the Holy Names, is con-ventiently situated to the church. The

the Sisters of the Holy Names, is conventiently situated to the church. The building, recently enlarged, presents a splendid appearance, while the advantages offered its pupils to obtain a religious, intellectual and artistic training combined, are, it is eald, on a par with those of the older institutions of this Province.

The new Separate School house, under course of erection, will be finished and formally opened in a few weeks. This handsome structure bears additional testimony to the enterprise and zeal of the rev. pastor and his people to provide a suitable school for the all-important duty, the Catholic education of the young. The building is of white brick, two stories high, of beautiful design, and will cost \$4000. There are four large, siry class-rooms, heated with hot air and having all the moderu appliances for thorough ventilation. The roof is a modified cottsge in which are placed ventilating fans to aid the escape of foul air from the rooms through the flues. On the front is an anteroom of suitable size in which a winding stairs leads to the scondstory. Surmounting this part of the structure is a cupola, which adds greatly to the appearance of the building and from which on opening day the peal will make glad many a youthful heart. The rooms of the second flat are separated by folding doors which, when thrown open, afford seating capacity for three hundred persons. The convenience of this arrangement will undoubtedly be appreciated persons. The convenience of this arrangement will undoubtedly be appreciated when entertainments or bazaars in connection with the school or church are held The bell for the cupola has arrived and The bell for the cupola has arrived and next Sunday the ceremony of bleesing it will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Father Bayard, after divine service. The building throughout is a model of solidity and convenience, and it reflects no small degree of credit on the parishoners of Sarnia who so promptly responded to the solicitations of their pastor to build it.

CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT THROUGH THE HOLY FACE.

[Related by Himself.] In the month of December, 1885, I stopped at Tours for a few hours only; but, during that short time I visited the chapel of the Holy Face. I had never heard it mentioned, nor had I heard of Mr. Dupont; I had arrived from America but a few weeks hefers I. was Protected. but a few weeks before. I was a Protest-ant and had been brought up from my earliest years amid Protestant surround ings, and had never in my life met a Catholic priest. I had, however read several works that had fallen into my hands, and I had even a great devotion for St. Francis of Sales and for St. Catherine of Sienna I entertained also, a profound veneration for Mgr. Cheverus, first Bishop of Boston, in America, who Our Lord, and once for the intention of the Pope. The slek who cannot say the twenty, may replace them by an act of contrition.

Q. Is it necessary to kneel down while of holiness even For several years, I had an idea that he had some influence over my life, but I was unable to explain the matter to myself. Hence, I was not, it may be seen, without some attractions for the Catholic Church; nevertheless, I was still a Protestant when I visited the chapel of the the Holy Face.

the Holy Face.
I there found, so to speak, an atmos phere of holiness and of devotion, which touched me deeply, and which I have never been able to forget. It seemed to me as if a reflection of the Holy Face had fallen upon that other face, that of had railen upon that other race, that or the saintly dead, which is seen in the vestibule. It is now about two months since I became a Catholic. I had the pleasure of being confirmed at Rome, at the Trinita dei Monti, by Mgr. Mer millod, successor of St. Francis of Sales, As soon as I was confirmed, I formed the resolution to return to Tours to give thanks to God, in the chapel of the Holy Face, so firmly am I persuaded that I there received a great grace dur-ing the Advent of 1885. To whom can it be attributed if not to the intercession of Mr. Dupont? That is the question that I ask myself I am represent that I ask myself. I am perhaps too young in my Catholic life to be able to reply to that question with the certainty that I can expect from those who have more knowledge than I on the subject.

Boston, Massachusetts.

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Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and affects course. Don't height. Don't be imposed imitations. Get by substitutes and imitations.

nam's," and no other.

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Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop &
Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dypeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of
satisfaction for all diseases of the blood."
It never fails to root out all diseases from
the system, cures Dyappensia Liver, Comthe system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, etc., purifies the blcod, and will make you look the picture of health and

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Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and rethe nervous system to a healthful condition.

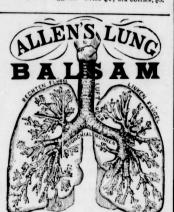
Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some im-purity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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TO THE CLERGY.

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DR. WOODRUFF.

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C. M. B. A. To our Brother Members.

Now that the long winter evenings are upon us it would, we think, redound to the benefit of the organization were our brothers throughout the country to write us short, crispy letters, setting forth their opinions in regard to the working of the association in general. At this time of day, after an existence of over ten years, many of our best minds have doubtless become convinced that here and there a many of our best minds have doubtless become convinced that here and there a system of pruning should be adopted—that the constitution is too buiky and contains a great deal of matter not only unnecessary, but absolutely prejudicial to the interests of the organization. It could, we think, be simplified in a great measure, so that our members one and all could easily become masters of its requirements. To point out how this could be accomo point out how this could be accom-lished would be a good work, and would also, be most instructive reading for our members in general. Our columns are open to all, but we would impress on writers to make the letters short and to the

A Brother Killed on the G. T. R.

The sad accident which occurred at Meritton last week deprives the C M. B. A. of a valuable member, Mr. Michael Sheery. He was formerly a resident of Kingston. The Freeman of that city says: "He was pulled out of the ruins with a great gash across his chest and only lived two hours. The sad news was broken by the priest to his two little boys, sged respectively 7 and 9 years. Bro. Sherry's wife died only a year ago. The little fellows could hardly at first realize that they had lost their father, but when they were made to understand they sobbed as if their hearts would break, and it seemed almost impossible to pacify them. Bro. Sherry had a \$2,000 beneficiary in the C. M. B. A., and was insured in the G. T. R. Provident Society for \$750."

Resolutions of Condelence. A Brother Killed on the G. T. R.

Resolutions of Condolence. Niagara Falls, Dec. 3, 1888.

To Masters Jas and Laurence Sherry:
At the regular meeting of this Branch held on the above date, it was moved by District Deputy Jas. Quillinan, seconded by Bro. Lauren, and unanimous'y carried:—

carried:—
"We, the officers and members of Branch 18, C. M. B. A., in meeting assembled, desire herewith to express our deep and sincere sorrow for the fate of our late Brother Michael Sherry, who was all true men died at the post of duty, as all true men should, on the morning of the 3rd De cember, 1888. We have lost a good and true Brother; the G. T. R. R. has lost a steady and faithful employee; the town of Nisgara Falls has to mourn the taking off of one of its best citizens; while the two young children of our late Brother are left in their childhood alone in the world. Our hearts are ful of sorrow and sympathy for the orphans of our late Brother; and we humbly pray the good and merciful God, who has called their dear father to eternal rest, to take them under His fatherly care; to shield them from His fatherly core; to shield them from every ill; and to guide the little feet of the orphans safely o'er life's way. There is a lesson for our brethren in the death of our late Brother. It is to strive, with all the power of their souls, to so conduct themselves through life that they may be

ever ready to meet their God.

We herewith resolve to drape our charter with crape for the next thirty days as a token of respect to our late Brother's memory; to hard a copy of this resolution to the youthful orphans; to enter this resolution of condolence on our minute book, and publish the same in the

Election of Ufficers.

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J. Foltz, and P. Hayes.

We hope our Catholic people of Lon-don and district will turn out in large numbers to attend the bazaar now going on in the City Hall, in aid of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum.

HEWITT'S CATHOLIC ORGAN.

In last week's issue of the Buffalo Catholic Union that sterling patriotic priest, the Rev. Patrick Cronin, says:

"It is difficult to determine how any man with Irish blood in his veins or Irish sympathy in his heart can vote for Hewitt, the Know Nothing."

In the press, at less', the poll was certain on this point; for from Maine to Californa there is not a single Irish. American or Catholic paper but one that dared to affront its readers by an advocacy of Hewitt's election. This exception, to the bonor of our race be it said, is not Irish. The only paper thus appealing to Irish-American and Catholic readers is owned and run by Mr. Herman Ridder as an English annex to his German Katho. lisches Volksblatt, and is called the Catholic News. To Mr. Ridder's German ignorance of the depth of Irish resentment against Mr. Hewitt's Know-Nothing insults to the race it is fair to ascribe the course he has taken in thinking that the parade of a list of office holders with Celtic names, or a reference to what Mr. Hewitt may have said years ago, is suffi-cient to gloss over his present outrageous

insults. James Carey, the dead Dublin Informer, was once a trusted Nationalist; yet few critics would try to counterbalance that reputation against his present infamy. And so with Hewitt. The course of Mr. Ridder's English annex of his German Catholic weekly has drawn out an indignant letter from that grand old Irish American Democrat, whom all honor and esteem so highly, Eugene Kelly of New York,—N. Y. Weekly News and Catholic Times. and Catholic Times.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN. An earthquake shock was felt on the 7th inst., in the eastern part of the Provnce of Quebec.

Mr. William Mosgrove has been appointed Junior County Judge of Carleton, in place of the late Judge Lyon.

A petition for a vote for the repeal of the Scott Act in Peterborough Co., has been filed, with nearly 3500 signatures. On the 4th Dec. Mrs. John H. Stewart was fined \$75 or three months' imprison-ment for practising faith cure in Toronto, systematically. It appears from the evi-cence that her husband and herself have about eighty students through Ontario who are learning the system.

A great fire partially destroyed the extensive drug warehouse of Mesers. Lyman, Sons and Co., Montresl on the 4th inst. The damage is estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The firm is well times. firm is well insured. There were several explosions as the chemicals caught fire explosions as the chemicals caught his, and some narrow escapes and repeated irstances of heroic conduct while the

The supporters of Political Union held a caucus on Friday night, in Windsor, and resolved to organize a society favoring the union of the United States and Canada. union of the United States and Canada. A short time since the members of the Council were asked to allow the people of Windsor to vote at the next municipal election for or against annexation. The majority of the Council favor the idea; but the legal adviser of the town say that if such a thing be allowed it would invalidate the election.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mr. Wake an artist connected with the London Graphic has been killed by Arabs at Suakim.

The Governor of Lithuania, Russia, as expelled from the Province all Protestant missionaries

The population of Germany is, by the last census, 46,855,704. In a fight with natives at Bagamoya the Germans are reported to have been defeated.

The Lord Mayor's procession at London this year was much less gorgeous than formerly. It was confined to civic carriages, bands and flag bearers. Mr. Whitehead is the new Mayor. The Cologne Gazette states that Russia

has made coloseal preparations for the conflict which may at any time break out, but which is regarded, at all events,

Russia has taken umbrage at the predominant influence of England in Persia, both from a military and a com-mercial standpoint. Relations between England and Russia are strained in cousequence. It is said the Russian Am-bassador will be recalled.

One member of the Irish constabulary one member of the Irisa constabilisty is a baronet, Sir T. Echlin. He is descended from a Bishop of Down and Connor (Protectant) and a Baron of the Court of Exchequer. The family had extensive estates in Scotland and Ireland which were dissipated by the holders of the title. The present baron is forty four years old and is stationed at Pnoenix

Scarcs in connection with the White-chapel murders continue and increase daily. A lady travelling in a surburban minute book, and publish the same in the was in motion, and not while the train was in motion, and not ing can convince her that she was not confronted by "Jack the Ripper." In North London a lady's hair was and ing in the lept, and train recently was frightened into fits by North London a lady's nair was severed from her head while she lept, and a note was found on her pillow reading:—
"This is just to show that I am about."
This lady, too, believes that she was visited by the Whitechapel fiend and none other.

The Germans carry on their plans in Samoa with a high hand. Having set up a rival Government to further the annexation of the islands, now not only those natives who adhere to the legitimate chief Mataafa. but the English and those natives who adhere to the legitimate chief Mataafa, but the English and American residents of the islands, are in constant danger. The consulates are fortified and an English and American man-of war lie off the coast for their protection. The great majority of the people are loyal to Mataafa, but it is said that the Germans have made the contest unequal by sumplying the rables with unequal by supplying the rebels with rifles and even dynamite.

Lord Salisbury spoke of Dadabhai Naoroji, the former Hindoo candidate for Holburn, as "a black man." He is not black but swarthy. Black is a term very offensive to Hindoos, partly because the average Englishman in Ludia speaks of them as "d—niggers." Lord Salisbury has brought upon himself a storm of indiguation. Herbert Gladstone is much displessed at the contemptuous speech of his

ings were uttered which boded no good to the emergencymen. Finally the cattle had to be taken to Edinburgh at great ex pense. The emergencymen tried to have the tenant arrested, but as it was not Ireland, the police ordered them away in a ummary manner.

The National League in many places is doing much for the popular education.

Arrangements have been made at Rath mines for a regular course of able lectures on political, literary and historical subjects during the winter. The reunions will be enlivened also with music.

We learn from United Ireland that the

Mayor of Sigo is being subjected to every possitl; persecution during his imprison ment. He was removed from Sigo to Derry so that the visiting justices might be all hostile, and that the public might not hear of the doings in his regard. On the morning of his removal he was offered the night bench for the removal here here here. the prison breakfast at an hour, so early that he could not eat, and on this pretext he was refused food on his arrival at Derry. Meantime the people of Sligo, to show their sense of the criminal's guilt under Coercion law, are making up a handsome testimonial to precent to him.

Mr. Sheehan, M. P., has been condemned

to one month's imprisonment for calling upon the people at a meeting to "boo" for Mr. Baifour, and on appeal the Court of Exchaquer declared themselves power-less to interfere with the "discretion" of the Resident Magistrates. This is the way coercion acis in Ireland. On the other

John Dillon Brgide," upon the bridge which was not long since publicly dedicated to Mr. Dillon as a testimony of the admiration with which he is regarded. admiration with which he is regarded. The Waterford grand jury in their pride of power ordered the Commissioners to remove the obnoxious sign. The latter body, however, have determined to treat the order with contempt.

John Dillon said in a late speech that the sympathy, manifested by the Libersia.

the sympathy manifested by the Liberals will do more than all the hangmen towards abolishing agrarian crime in Ireland,

The gra d prize drawing in connection with the Orphans' Bazaar will take place on December 26 h. All who have disposed of tickets are requested to make returns at once. Address Mother Ignatia, Convent of St. Joseph, London, Ont.

CHAPLAIN OF LA ROQUETTE.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH
QUESTION.

Thousands of persons sitended a demonstration in Glasnevin Cemetery,
Dublis, at the mouwment to the Manchester martyrs. The proceedings were corderly.

Lord Wolverton and five other English men were elected members of Mitchelstown branch of the Irisk National League at a meeting held on the 2nd inst. The branch was proclaimed suppressed some time ago under the Coercion Act, and the new members thus protest against the tyraupy of the Act.

The Committee of the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precincts of the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precinct of the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precinct of the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precinct of the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precinct of the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precinct of the House of Commons in National Processing the Committee of Thomas Moroney, who was committed to prison in January, 1887, for feeluding to be sworn and to make disclosures regarding the disposition of money under the Plan of Campsign.

If any further evidence were needed to show the complicity of the Government with the Times in the production, and of course without any order from the Commission, it is siftered by the first the relay in the prisones' meal, respectively the course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course without any order from the Commission for their production, and of course wit

to put in a good word for the criminals intrusted to his spiritual charge. "Tho e in prison are not the worst," he would remark. "How many murders would there be abroad it, in accordance with the superstition of the middle ages, it

Those who attend the Orphans' bazaar, now taking place in the City Hall, wil not only be contributing to a laudable object, but will be fully repaid by inspecting the many beautiful articles or exhibition.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Latest Market Reports.

London. December 8.—Wheat, red winter, 165 to 1 70; white, 1.65 to 1 70; spring, 1.65 to 1.76; spring, 1.65 to 1.76; spring, 1.65 to 1.76; spring, 1.60 to 1.16; parley, mail, 1.06 to 1.10; ree. 1,00 to 1.15; barley, mail, 1.06 to 1.40; feed. S5t to 95c; cais 92c 97c; beas. 95c to 98c; potatoes bag, 35c to 4 fc. Eggs, 20c to 25c; butter, best roll, 22c to 25c; large rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; targe rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; targe rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; targe rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; targe rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; targe rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; targe rolls, 50c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 16c by wood 4.50t is 2.5; crocks, 19c to 16c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 3.5c; targe, to 1.30; target, 19c to 19c; vesl, by qr, 8c to 9c; beef, by qr, 3.50 to 5.0c; mutton, by qr, 7c to 9c; beef, by qr, 3.50 to 5.0c; mutton, by qr, 7c to 9c; chicken, pr. 40c to 9c; crocks, pr. 70c 9d; geese, each 50c to 70c; furkeys b, 7c to 9c; chicken, pr. 40c to 9c; furkeys b, 7c to 9c; chicken, pr. 40c to 9c; furkeys b, 7c to 9c; chicken, 19c 40c; box, 2c 4c; Nc 40c; Nc 40c; Nc 40c; Nc 2c 4c; Nc 40c; Nc 40c; Nc 3c 50c; pas, Nc 2c; 8c to 50c; pas, Nc 2c; 8c 4 90 to 5 00, a constant to 2, 35c to 37c; flour, extra, 4 90 to 5 00, so trees, Dec. 8.—Flour, market continues very quiet, with limited demand; values steady. No sales reported. Receipts, 1,50 bbs.

coercion acts in Ireland. On the other hand, an emergeneyman named Tappins was condemned at Thurles to one month for threatening to shoot a respectable farmer with a levolver which he exhibited. He said: "You are a bloody Land Leaguer and you should get a bullet in the backbone. I have authority to do that" This is the equality of the law. Father Kennedy of Meelin has received another three months for merely attending a League meeting.

The Carrick-on Suir Town Commissioners placed a tablet with the inscription "John Dillon Braids" upon the hydrogen to the choice stock were taking hold fairly winder to fire the months for merely attending a League meeting. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. Canadas sold as high as 5 (0): there was no much doing in Western lamb till toward the close, then the good stock was picked in freely at 5.9 to 5 65 for best Michigans, com no lambs still adrug; fair market for the dasa and better prospects, sold at 5.75 to 8 (0) generally 590 to 6.00, and nearly all were taken.

taken Hogs-Receipts, only 15 cars; market sciive and higher on all grades; some mediums sold at 549, but generally sales were at 5.25 to 5 35, with prevailing price 5 30; Yorkers generally 5 35, with a few lots at 540; pigs and light mixed, 5 05 to 5 25; roughs, 4.5) to 4 70

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Lord Salisbury sooke of Dadabhai Nacroji, the former Hindoo candidate for Holouro, as "a black man," He is not black but swartby. Black is a term very the saverage Eaglishman in India rpeaks of them as "d—niggers." Lord Salisbury has brought upon himself a storm of indigustion. Herbert Gladastone is much displayed the contemptuous speech of his is lordship, which he considers singularly insulting. He told the Liberal Clab at Latton that he knew both Nacroji and Lord Salisbury, and of the two Lord Salisbury was the blacker. At any rate, continued this censor of the Prime Minister's manner, Lord Salisbury made a mister thank the contemption of the prime himself gray. Cooler critics than Herbert Gladasta, while Nacroji's countered the Lord Salisbury made a mister thank the Lord Salisbury made a mistake. The Anglo Indian press is horffield, or one section of it is, by Lord Salisbury made a mistake. The Anglo Indian press is horffield, to one section of it is, by Lord Salisbury made a mistake. The Anglo Indian press is horffield, to one section of it is, by Lord Salisbury made a mistake. The Anglo Indian press is horffield, to one section of it is, by Lord Salisbury made a mistake. The Anglo Indian press is horffield, to one section of it is, by Lord Salisbury for the reverend father, far trum necoming the here of another Cabinet ministers as "a blubber lipped Negro." On the whole the black man may be grateful to Lord Salisbury for the Interest he has excited.

The ladies in charge of the refreshment tables at the Orphans' bezar are prepared to cauply mesls as good as can be obtained in Lord Salisbury for the Interest he has excited.

The ladies in charge of the refreshment tables at the Orphans' bezar are prepared to eapply mesls as good as can be obtained to Lord Salisbury for the Interest he has excited.

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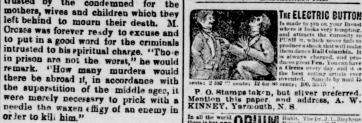
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Deputy Min of Militia & Defence.

Deputy Min of Militia & Defence.
OTTAWA. 5th December, 1888.





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