e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9

LONDON. ONTARIO. SATURDAY. MAY 5. 1888.

NO. 498

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ARCHDIQCESE OF TORONTO.

Pastoral Letter of His Grace Arch-bishop Lynch, on the Beatification of John Baptist de la Salle.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. BY THE GRACE OF GOD, and the appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical

appointment of the Holy See, Archöbehop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc. To the Beloved Clergy, Religious Communit. is, and devout Lasiy of this Archölocce : Health and Blessing in the Lord. BRARLY BRIOVED :- The Holy Church of God is the fruitful Mother of innumer-able Saints. From the first Martyre and Confessors of the faith to the Martyre and Confessors of the faith to the Martyre and Confessors of the present century, millions of her children have signalized themselves by the most horols virtues— in the practice of the most ardent love of God and of their neighbor. In the latter age, since the rise of Protestantism, the Church has produced numbers of holy personages who, as Bishops, Priest, or Founders of Religious Orders, have glori-cusly combatted heresy and ignorance. As in days past, so in our days, Mission-aries throughout the world labor even to the shedding of their blood in this cause. To dispel the darkness of error, to in-struct especially the poor and the middle classes in the knowledge of God and in the rudiments of secular knowledge necessary for their condition of Hife, God raised up the Blessed John Baptist De La Salle, who was born in France in the year 1651, and slept in the Lord, A. D. 1719, after diffuents the sol of or perfect sanctity both by his own life and by the institution of a religious Order to continue the work in which he bimself was engaged,--the instruction of youth.

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1719. after diffusing the odor of perfect sanctity both by his own life and by the institution of a religious Order to continue the work in which he himself was engaged,—the instruction of youth. These loving words of our Divine Sa-vior, so fruitful of sweetness and bleasing : "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Gcd" (St. Mark x. 14); and these other words : "Amen I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me," (St. Matt. xxv. 40); and that expression of the Holy Ghoat by the lips of the Angel : "They that instruct many to justles shall shine as stars to all eternity" (Dan. xii. 3), have produced wond-rill fruit in the souls of God's servants, in Apostles, in innumerable Missionaries, and in Found ers of Religious Orders, whose number is known to the Aimighty slone. The Church has at all times encouraged the institution of higher schools of learn-ing. Universities and Colleges sprang up in every country under her care. Each bishop was obliged to have in his diocses eschools of higher iterating to supply well-trained Clergy for his diocses, and each Parish Priest endeavored to have what was known as a Parochial School. The monasteries were the principal seats of the higher studies. It is but re-cently that States have undertaken to provide and maintain schools for the education of the people. Since they have done so, the enemies of the Church ison of the barbarians and the breaking up of the Roman Empire, in days when States were rabbles and Kings could not sign their name. We hear the same calumny to day. The Church greaserved for the world whatever learning and learned rised was the friend of ignorance, whereas the Church preserved for the korbarians and the breaking up of the Roman Empire, in days when States were rabbles and Kings could not sign their name. We hear the same calumny to day. The Church gets no credit for all her past labors to preserving and extending the civilization of the State in favor

masters take charge of schools the Brothers could not accept owing to want of a sufficient number to supply all do-mands. The Normal Schools are kept up in the Order and their methods and equip-ment are the finest in the world, and are the models on which State Normal Schools have been formed. The Biessed De La Salls was the originator of the mutual-simultaneous system of Education, often erroneously ascribed to Lancaster and Bell. In this system the novices are carefully deilled in the Christian Brothers' Normal Schools, and none leave those schools without strict examination and certificate of qualification as teachers. "In the science of teaching," says a recent writer, "not a single step in advance of Do La Salle has yet been made in any qua-ter."

La Salle has yet been made in any quar-ter." The methods and school books of the Brothers have a world-wide reputation. In the educational congresses held in the United States, among the most scholarly papers read are those from the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who are sent by the Institute as delegates to these assemblies. We here briefly skatch the life of this Blessed Benefactor of the buman race. His father, a ferrent Carlstian, was Chancellor of State to the King of France and President of the High Court of Rheims. His mother was equally noble and pices. He entered the Grand Sem-inary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, and made there a course of theology taking the de-gree of Doctor of Divinity. At an early ege he was appointed Canon of the Cathe-dral of Rheims, and was ordained Priest in 1678. He burned with the lowe of God and a most extrast defire to any the soule of moth Scherik effer the ordination

in 1678. He burned with the love of God and a most extract desire to ave the scale of youth. Shortly after his ordination he met Monsieur Nyel—a descendant of the great O'Nells, of the Emerald Isle— who was endeavoring to found free schools and who had associated with him in the work a few young men of noble and generous dispositions. The holy Servant of God had found precisely what he wanted. In course of time M. Nyel retired from his office, and left the youthful organization had found precisely what he wanted. In course of time M. Nyel retired from his office, and left the youthful organization to the care of Father De La Salle, who, finding it was the will of God that he should direct these young men, provided them with a house and supported them himself from his revenues. But this de-manded a great sacrifice. He was a priest aud of noble birth. The teachers were poor and did not aspire to the ecclesiasti-cal state. De La Salle could not divest himself of his priesthood, yet he de-termined to become one of themselves. For this purpose he resigned his canonry and relinquiehed all his property in favor of the poor. The good work prospered in spite of the difficulties which the enemy of salvation threw in its way. The Holy Founder's deep veneration for the Church and his profound respect for Christ's Vicar on earth prompted him to send two Brothers to Rome. Through the kindness of Cardinal d'Estress, Frother Gabriel and his companion were received in private andlence by His Holiness, In-nocent XII, who treated them with kind-nes, promised to protect them, and blessed the Institute. Brother Gabriel rematmed in Rome till, in 1725, by a solemn Bull of His Holiness Benedict XIII, the rules given to the Brothers by their Blessed Founder were approved and the Society. The Institute was legally recognized in France by Louis XV.

The Institute was legally recognized in France by Louis XV. God raised up two great Saints in France to protect the Irish driven from their nomes on account of their religion-

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. MAY 5, 1888. We shall, therefore, celebrate with greating of the Tridurum in house of the first fully lines in our catabateal tool, the fast of the Blassed John Baptito Da Le Salle. At 93 owe shall celebrate a Pontifical first fully lines in our Catabateal, at which the states. And supply the minor off the Blassed John Baptito Da Le Salle. At 93 owe shall celebrate a Pontifical first fully lines in our Catabateal, at which the states. And supply the minor off the Blassed John Baptito Da Le Salle. At 93 owe shall celebrate a Pontifical first fully lines in our Catabateal, at which the states. And supply the minor off the Blassed John Baptito Da Le Salle. At 93 owe shall celebrate a Pontifical first fully lines in our Catabateal, at which the state of the Blassed John Baptito Da Le Salle. At 93 owe shall celebrate a Pontifical first fully lines to the Catabolic Schools of the site, and supply the minor off the Blassed state. Triduum which will confess, receive com munitor worthily during the Triduum. The pupils of the Schools will receive com state the place was a state the place was a state the place was a state the place of a new state a place and the other futentions of the Holises. An indulgence of one hundred was a for Deam will be defined by those will receive a state the place place and a to Deam will be stated at the ythere is a boule of the Blassed Searment will receive the was listed the transme intention on the 3d of the Triduum. The pupils of the Schools will receive the way made the bouse on La Bay. The state the statement in such the statement is state the place place and a to Deam will be way the statement in such the fortarchise context was a state the providence will show the statement to be the statement t

strengthened by the use of his name. In reply to Mgr. Bouland's assertions, the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Partick's Cathedral, speaks as follows: "Mar. Bouland came to this country in Demon's Orders, and generally there is some cause not very much to the person's creat when he comes to look for ordina-tionin a strange place. "Higr. Bauland was taken up by Bishop Hendricken of Providence, R. I., who took pity on him and had some hopes for his bright future. After he was ordined a priest by that Bishop he was sent to Woonsocket, R. I., as an assistant in the church of the French Canadians. In a short time he became so unpopular that short time he became so unpopular that the people brauded him in effigy. How he came to be suspended and was comhe came to be suspended and was com-pelled to leave Rhode Island and the East we don't know, but he has had no mission

"He never applied to Archbishop Corri gan for a position in this dicese, for the simple reason that he knew nobody would be received whose record was not without a flaw.

a flaw. "As to the titles. First, there is no such a thing as a 'Canon of Rome.' There is a little church in Rome in what they call the *Pescheria*—a fish market, there are few less noted churches in Rome. Of this church Mgr. Bouland is not a canon, but what is called an 'honorary canon,' a title of a vary incimitent nature. 819 132

what is called an 'honorary canon,' a title of a very insignificant nature. "Secondly. He is called 'President General of the Society of the Avocats of St. Fierre in North America.' We know nothing about this society—his position in it is probably like the boy in school who was first in a class of two. "Third. He is called a member of the 'Academia of the Arcadians in Rome.' This is a society on a par in importance.

This is a society on a par in importance with one of our ordinary parish literary

societies. "As to his position as canon of the

In the United States 25,085 pupils, of whom 3,037 are boarders. One of their Paris Colleges has 850 boarders, and another in the same city, a polytechnic school, 1,400 boarders. This year the Brothers have over 60,000 boys preparing for First Communion and Confirmation. PRAYER OF THE CHURCH. Feast, May 4th. O God, Who for the salutary instruction of the poor, and formed, by him, in the Confessor, and formed, by him, in the Church, a new religious family : grant, we commission to urge their donations of Peter Pance. "It would be well worth while to inter-view His Grace Archbishop Williams, of Boston, with regard to his reason for his leaving that diocese. "In regard to the letters from Rome, they are of no weight. The people there are very polite, and any letters sent to them are answered with courtesy. On the whole it would be safe to say that Mgr. Bouland is a recreant priest of no ability, with no record of work for his years as a priest, who has gone over to the Protes-

hard labor, for displaying a copy of the Plan of Campaign in his shop window. The defendant is about 60 years of age. He stated that Mr. Balfour might strive to kill him, but he could not break his spirit.
Owing to the thorough defeat of Mr. Chamberiain and his party in the elections for the appointment of the governing body of the Liberal Association in Bir mingham. Jacoration to be styled "the Birmingham Liberal Unionities Association." It was decided that this supporters should definitely withdraw from the Liberal Association to be April, the day before the first meeting of the 400 who constitute that governing body.
At Newmarket, near Kanturk, Rov. Father Kennedy and fourteen others were

abilling of tax. During the last week the Government

During the last week the Government was badly excortated by the manner in which their barbarous policy in Ireland was exposed. This has been followed by one of the greatest triumphs secured at the polls by the Liberal party. Notwith-standing that there were two candidates favorable to Home Rule, thus dividing the Liberal vote, the regular Gladstonian candidate was triumphantly elected by an increased majority. Six hundred and eighty-five more votes were cast for an increased majority. Six hundred and eighty-five more votes were cast for Home Rule, than at the previous elec-tion, while the Tory increase was only eight votes. Many prominent Liberals supported the Labor candidate, who received six hundred and seventeen votes votes.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD THE PATRONAGE OF ST. JOSEPH.

BENEDICTION AT THE JESUITS' CHURCH MONTREAL.

A stranger in Montresl, with few acquaintances, naturally betakes himself to church on a Sunday evening, and such being my condition, I on the evening of the Lord's Day in last week, turned my steps in the direction of the Jesuit's Church at about a quarter to eight p. m. A strong sweet odour of incense from the recent Benediction, filled the church, and there was in the very atmosphere that invisible but none the less real impress of solemnity and holiness which that beauti-ful service always imparts. The swing-ing doors were kept sjar by the crowd who rapidly filled the nave and alsies, as well as the chapel in the eastern transept; A stranger in Montreal, with few well as the chapel in the astern transet; the one in the west is at the svening service left vacant for stragglers from various Protestant congregations who, from half past eight to nine o'clock, arrive

April, the day before the first meeting of the 400 who constitute that governing body. At Newmarket, near Kanturk, Rev. Father Kennedy and fourteen others were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for attending a meeting of the National League on the 4th of March. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., while ad-dressing a large Liberal meeting at Glas gow said that the meeting at Glas gow said that the meeting at the spine that notwithstanding this, so often repeated and clear state-ment of our bellef, many should presist in the cloarty, and add to it the English and Scotch people. The Grand Juries of Cork and Clare having made their presentment for com-pensation to be given to Constable Leashy, who was injured at Mitchelistow when the police made their murderous attack upon the people, the Nationalists intend to context the legility of the presentment in the courts, and the people of the former with that which springs from the constant and heroic practice of Christianity, the shallow grating for the source of all sanctity and consequently of true and in the courts, and the people of the dis-trict intend to resist payment. It is be-lilered that it will cost £3 to levy each abilling of tax. During the last week the Government

sanctive and consequently of true and im-perishable greatness, is second to none but that of his loving spouse, Mary the

that of his loving spouse, Mary the Mother of God. Speaking of those who lately in pulpit and newspaper blasphemed the things of which they know not, he insisted on St. Joseph's title of foster-father of the Son of God, as commanding our highest respect and or a war are forced to and veneration, for as we are forced to admit that Mary is really the Mother of God; to avoid the bissphemous conclu-sion that there are two persons in Christ, one divine and the other human, so also we must admit that Joseph filled the bigh office of forter Eather to Him The high office of foster Father to Him who as God and man is the second person of the Holy Trinity. He ended by claim-ing for those great heroes, the saints of heaven, the honours paid to common heroes of sword and blood by the erec-tion of suble memory and status status tion of public monuents and statues, saying that the pictures and statues of saints serve only to recall to the mind of a Catholic true Christian virtue and hero-

The sermon which I have thus rapidly outlined, filled up the silotted hour. It was delivered in faultless English, without the faintest touch of without the faintest touch of accent or provincialism of any kind, and in a voice of ex-ceeding sweetness and persuasive in tone. Judging from his pronunciation, I should have taken the preacher for a native of Albion, but, in spite of his fair waving hair, the cast of his countenance was decidely French Canadian, so that I am at a loss, as the Yankees say, "where to place him." Like so many of the Jesuit Fathers he has something of the Jesuit Fathers he has something of the lawyer in his style and in his gestures, and were it not for his extremely youth. and were it not for his extremely youth-ful appearance one would suspect that his "maiden speech" had been made in the roll of a barrister. As the Father gracefully descended the rather ungraceful stair case the organ rolled its sweet sounds through the church, and the Rev. Father Jones, well known to Unper Clanadians came out to

diven at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25th, 1888.

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archblahop of Toronto. By order of His Grace the Archblahop, J. F. MCBRIDE, Priest. Secretary.

BXTRACT FROM THE STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, TAKEN DECEMBER 31st, 1887. Total No. of Brothere.....11,969 Novices 3 279-15.248 In Canada-Brothers...... Novices 314 90-404

In U. States—Brothers..... 569 Novices 150-In S. America—Brothers... 106 150-No of American Brothers... 1,089 26_

400 coo pupils, of whom 23,381 are board The Brothers in Canada teach 13,118

pupils, of whom 507 are boarders. In the United States 25,085 pupils, of

State in favor of education is entirely, but falsely, attributed to Protestantism. The Church has at all times maintained that secular knowledge without religious training is not really an education of the moral man, but the raising of the tem-poral above the spiritual, and hence, a two-edged sword is put in the hands of men without a just appreciation of God's Commandments. We see this every day in the robberies of banks and swindling and peculation and other grievous crimes committed by very emart mea. Prisons are filled with such men. The best thinkers of the age are raising their volces against Godless education. In His divine Providence God raises up in His Church men fitted to battle with the evils of the age. At the time of the birth of Blessed De La Salle it was im-possible for the Onurch to provide, by the mean then at her disposal, for the educa-tion of the masses of the people. There was a growing necessity for free schools for the poor. But to have free schools for the poor could not requite them, and the State was doing nothing for the schers, who would voluntarily conse-crate their lives to teaching, requiring only food and clothing for the education of the middle and lower classes could only at that time be carried on by a Religious Order supported by generous Gatholics and by the Church. But to a Religious Order supported by generous Catholics and by the Church. But to have competent teachers, a Normal School for their training was an absolute necess-ity. The Bieseed De La Salle instituted such an Order, and founded the first Nor-mal School recorded in the whole history of pedagogy. This Normal School was used not only for his own novices, but also for secular who were sent by Prieste and Biahops, to be trained to teaching with De La Salle' own disciples. The object of these good Priests and Bishops was in have the young could only at that time be carried on by a Religious Order supported by generous Oatholics and by the Church. But to have competent teachers, a Normal School for their training was an absolute necess-ity. The Bleesed De La Salle instituted such an Order, and founded the first Nor-mal School recorded in the whole history

St. Vincent de Paul and Blessed John St. Vincent de Paul and Bleesed John Baptist De La Salle. St. Vincent received and procured places for hundreds of Irish priests, and the Blessed John Baptist De La Salle took into his establishments of La Salle took into an establishment of learning a great many of the sons of the nobles of the Isle of Saint, who would not conform to the religion of the king, and hence were deprived of all they

The work commenced by the Blessed Servant of God grew and prospered. The French Revolution did not crush it. Schools of the Brothers are now found throughout the world. An idea of the immente work the Brothers are now doing may be gained from a few figures taken from the statistics of the Institute which

Not until the generalship of Most Honorable Brother Philippe, who was elected in 1838, were any steps taken for the Canonization of this benefactor of elected in 1838, were any steps taken for the Canonization of this benefactor of humanity. He was declared Venerable by His Holiness, Gregory XVI., in 1840. That he practiced the theological virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity, and the moral virtues of Prudence, Justice, Temper-ance, and Fortitude in a heroic degree, was decided by the Sacred Congregation of Rites, in public seasion, presided over by His Holiness, Plus IX., in 1873. The three miracles operated through his inter cession were proved to the satisfaction of the Sacred Congregations, and were accepted by the Pope in 1887. Finally, on the 19th of last February, in the presence of numerous Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, the Superior-General of the Order, Most Honorable Brother Joseph, represen-tatives of the various provinces of the Insti-tute throughout the world, the students of the Vatican Seminary, and a large number of friends, in the Great Canoni-zation Hall over the Loggis of St. Peter's --our Holy Father Los XIII, solemnly beatified John Baptist De Las Salle. The Catholics of Toronto and St. Cath-arines owe much to the Brothers of the Christian Schonla. They have tauwh the

O God, Who for the salutary instruction of the poor, and to teach science to youth, hast raised up the Bleesed John Haptist, Confessor, and formed, by him, in the Church, a new religious family : grant, we beseech Thee, to those who instruct Uhristian youth, always to follow his example, and to advance in virtue by his intercession. Through our Lord Jesus Christ Thy Son, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, forever and ever. Amen.

forever and ever. Amen.

THE BOULAND "CONVERSION,"

N. Y. Catholic Review.

from half past sight to nine o'clock, arrive in considerable numbers—as they say themselves—to hear the music. I had read much in the Toronto papers of the sermons of the Rev. Father Kenny and must confess to a faint hope that I should be so fortunate as to hear that distinguished preacher—which rendered me rather disappointed when at the stroke of eight the sacristy door opened and a tail young priest with an unmistakably French Canadian face entered the sanctuary. After kneeling for a moment before the altar he rapidly ascended to the pulpit, and stood gravely contemplating his large and attentive audience with a comprehensive glance which took in every corner of the well-filled church. Then from brow to breast and shoulder to shoulder he traced the sacred sign and began his sermon. After a few remarks on the feast of the day, the Patronage of St. Joseph, he went on to explain how the honor paid by Catho-liss to the saints is a practice most con-genial to human nature, resting on that powerful feeling of the human heart which clings to the past and seeks to com-mune with those who have glided from this world of trial to the only real, everlating world of the long common to all and which f expands into a general outburt of respect and veneration in the hearts of nations towards those herces who have won by their noble deeds the title of great and good, whose statuse are unveiled now and then THE BOULAND "CONVERSION."
N.Y. CARDIT REVIEW.
The data of a conversion of the second of oracle of a conversion of the second of of the second

known to Upper Canadians, came out to give the Benediction. Solemn and sweet was the music, and

Solemn and sweet was the music, and pious prayers floated up beyond the starry apex of the golden aitar, to the God of Ohristians, and the blessing which passes all understanding was imparted to us by the hand of the priest, and still we kneit on and on, thinking possibly of God's good-ness to his children, or some of us, I for one, of the dear ones at home, and the power of Catholic faith and Catholic prayer to bridge distance and make light prayer to bridge distance and make light of space.

Of space. "Far away! we meet in prayer, You know the sitar and the surine, Helore it bows the brow of care, Upon it tapers dimly shine 'fis mercy's home, and yours and mine.

Far away ! I sing its song. But while the music moves along From out each word an echo clear Fails trembing on my spirit's ear, 'Far away,' means 'Far more near' "

CYRUS MALLET, Sarnia, 25th April, 1888.

J. M. B. A.

Another new Branch. On April 23rd John O'Meara, Esq.,

C. M. B. A. deputy, Peterborough, organized Branch No. 77, at Lindsay, Ont. The Branch starts with eighteen charter members. The following is list of officers :

charter members. Ine following is inst of officers: Spirit'I Ad.—Very Rev. Fr Laurent, V. G. President—Richard P. Spratt First Vice-President—James P. Hurley Second Vice-President—John Flurey Recording Secretary—Michael O'Brien Assistant Sec.—Wm. Valentine Lynch Financial Secretary—John Simons Treasurer—Thomas Joseph Brady Marshal—Joseph Patrick Cluman Guard—Michael P. Condon Truttees for one year, Michael O'Hal-loran, Patrick J. Murphy, Denis M. O'Leary; for two years, William Louis White, Patrick M. Condon. Representaive to Grand Council— William Valentine Lynch Alternate to Grand Council—Michael O'Brien.

O'Brien.

Show thyself kind and affable, never familiar; familiarity is generally followed by contempt, -St. Thomas Aquinas.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Bad Prayers.

2

I do not like to hear him pray On bended knee about an hour, For grace to spend aright the day, Who knows his neighbor has no flour.

I'd rather see him go to mill And buy the lackless brother bread, And see his children eat their fill And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray, "Let blessings on the widow be." Who never seeks her home, to say, "If want o'ertske you, come to me."

I hate the prayer so loud and long That's offered for the orphan's weal, By him who sees him crushed by wrong And only with his lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray, With jeweled ear and silken dress, Whose washerwoman toils all day, And then is asked to work for less.

and the poor little chap nearly choked in the paroxysm. With the fear of stern political ecopomists and all sorts of charity organisation people before my eyes, I cught to be afraid to confess that I gave him something to get the "Tim Grogans" and Pat and Joseph and little Denis a warm supper; but if I sinned in the way of "indiscriminate charity," I am, like noble John Buskin, content to leave my conscience burdened with the memory of the coins given not "system-atically," but simply because of the pale face and thin waist. On my way home I called upon a medical friend who frequently on his a his own pharmacien and provides them, and asked him to look in at Lass-rus street the following morning and ascortain what could be done for Mick and the Grogans. The part evening also way wratchedly THE POWER OF PRAYER. THE INVALID'S CONFIDENCE THAT HE WOULD SEE A PRIMET BEFORE HE DIED.

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"Will you allow me to speak to him a little?" asked the Bishop. "Perhaps the opinion of a stranger may have more effect on him. At any rate I shall do my best to convince him of his approaching and." DANGEROUS FOOD ADULTERATION. THE FRAUDULENT USE OF ALUM AND LINE

THE INVALID'S CONFIDENCE TEAT HE WOULD SEE A PRIME BEFORE HE DIED. It was a dark and stormy night in the year 18-, and the wind howled mourn fally in the tops of the tail fir-trees. It was also hitsely cold; the snow had fallen uninterruptedly through the day, and had obliterated all traces of a path over the mountains, while, drifting into the hol-lows, it rendered traveling unusually dangerons. Yat it was on this night, and in one of the wildest parts of the Scottish Highlands, that a venerable old man was pursuing his difficult path. His eliver hair was blown about over his shoulders in spite of his hat firmly placed on his head; and he attempted in vain to hold closely round him a kind of great coat, which fying open from time to time, dis played a cross stitched round his neck, and which bad eccept from within his reak; for this old man, though dreased in corere clothes, though wandering on foot in the minds of some of a Bishop of the and which bad eccept for miting of the core of the stat if I saw another man inging in this state in which I am, I would any when at the fisheop of the streak; for this old man, though dreased in corers clothes, though wandering on foot in the minds of some of my young read. A Bishop! Pethape the ides of a Bishop in the minds of some of my young read. A Bishop! Pethape the ides of a Bishop

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MAY 5, 1888

that the word "Bomish," as applied, is not supposed to be found in the vocabulary of the courteous? Let us hope that he was misquoted. W.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

WE HAVE A PILGRIMAG even to the last. Well, clear and certain. One

MAY 5, 1888. Irish Hearts and

Who casts a slur on Iri on Irish fame, Who dreads to own his I his Irish name, Who scorns the warmth the clasp of Irish Let us but raise the v shame him as he s

The Irish fame ! It rest in its own proud li Wherever sword or tor fashioned deed of From battle charge of I tan's thunder tone It holds its storied past of and alone,

The Irish blood! Its watered hill and p Wherever there were win freemen's rights to No dastard thought, no held it tamely by, When there were noble noble deaths to die

The Irish heart! The I keep it fair and free The fulness of its kin weakh of honest g Its generous strength, its uncomplaining tru Though every worshipped crumbles into dust.

And Irish hands, aye, li browned by honest The champions of the Wo guardians of the so When flashed their battl waiting world migh What Irish hands could keep a Nation free.

They bore our starry fi bastion, gate and w They stood before the fo bravest of them all. And when before the cam held the foe at bay, O never could old Irels pronder than that

So when a craven fain birthmark of his re Or slighty speak of Erin children's face, Breathe no weak word of but crush him whe With Irish worth and Iri by Irish hands. MARY E. BLAKE IN I

THE CARDINAL ABC MAN AS A MORAL

London Universe, London Universe, On Sanday morning th bishop delivered the fiti Lenten course of sermo Cathedral, Kensington. took for his text the word evce in this very thing, ti begun a good work in the same unto the day of and said : It is not enou the same unto the day of and said : It is not enou all its power and brave morning sun and the f forth to sea. If in mid of no one shall touch the sho not enough to plough to a man who does this shall golden harvest in the aut has said. "He who endure golden narves in the auto bas said, "He who endure the same shall be raved"---"and no other." Withou the best outset comes to n verance half way to etern inherit the kingdom of Go fore what we have been as Sundays may be summed and we may put the seal u seal is this, Perseverance t have got a warfare to figh

elves and by ourselves, will persevere to the end. is, that in God, and by th you may, every one of yo the end. For persevera the end. For perseveral beyond our power, as we show, and therefore persev-ereign gift of God over other gifts and graces w received. God has not machines; for He has give a will like His own. If w ate, irresponsible, immoral A MACHINE HAS NO We should not be men.

A MACHINE HAS NO we should not be men, have the dignity of men, have "the glory of the son God has given us the great —a free will ; and on the that free will depends our tion. But our free wil enough. There is anoth in us, and that is the Divin But our pature has hear

"What else ?" "O'Brien," he answered; "but they only call me Mick." "What's your father doing?" "He's in 'Merics, they say." "And where's your mother?" "Buried," he said, softly. "And where do you live?" "Anywhere where they will let me," he realized

he replied.

"Anywhere where they will let me," he replied. A sad feeling came over me as I thought of that vague address. Yet it is the only one which can be furnished by hundreds of those little camp followers of that weird and ghastly army of those whom some of our rising and promising politicians do not hesitate to term the "surplus population." Huddling, as they are forced to do, night after night, in corners and passages, with the frosty wind wailing a lullaby for them—while your chubby children, my Lady Dives, are nestled beneath eider down quilts in carefully warmed nurseries—what other address could these small outcasts give? Ragged, and unwashed, and penni-les, they are of no importance in the eyes of the tax-collector, and their whereabouts, theretore, is of no moment to the State until they require a cheap contract cofin, and we are obliged, for our own protection, to give them a 'sw thereof, still is the Lord's. If only they were young calves or pigs, their hourng and feeding would be the subject of

thereof, still is the Lord's. If only they were young calves or pigs, their housing and feeding would be the subject of scientific "proceedings" of Royal, and anything but Royal, learned societies, for they could be made to contribute their quota to that increase in the mational wealth which we want so much; but being only street children, made in the image of God despite their dirt and their famished looks, it doesn't much matter where they herd, so long as they keep out of the way of respectability taking, after an evening party, a short cut homewards through the back streets, and of authority personified in the policeman, with his Darwinian belief in the evolution of latent possibilities of crime. I looked at the lad pityingly, and then

"I'm living now at Lazarus street, at Tim Grogan's. They let me sleep in a bed with Pat, and Joseph, and little Denis."

Denis." "Do they feed you?" I said. "Oh, yes," he replied promptly, "when they have anything; but Tim's out of work some days, and I don't sell any Talagnafts." Then the hollow cough came on again,

chough. There is shown in us, and that is the Divin But our nature has been three great wounds by the and the will that is in us con-send departs and deviates f God. Nevertheless, the will tinnally in us, residing wil-actual grace or habitual gro our will to Himself, if w There are two other truths that every soul that enter life will be saved by the gi other is that every soul that enter life will be saved by the gi other is that every soul that enter this when he says, "Hawe this very thing that He wh good work in you will pe unto the day of Christ beginning and the perfec from God. God by His of will created all things. The when we were not-when

WE WERE AN MERE POL We might exist if the will call us out of a mere, p existence—and He did—an beginning of our existence God. When ain and deat the world and wrecked ma His own infinitely free will, and His Son, by the same will, gave Himself to rede. And therefore we were rede any consciousness of our of born into a world alree More than this. When we to the font to be baptised we solone ; we knew not any second great gift of God, born again of water and this God also was the beginni our regeneration. But, as says, "God has created us, a in our baptism, without an WE WERE A MERE POI

abulary that he

FAIL-

RY REV.

, D. D., ndrew's Sunday, teresting He said y of that fect that w be dis-a result-ouesnds

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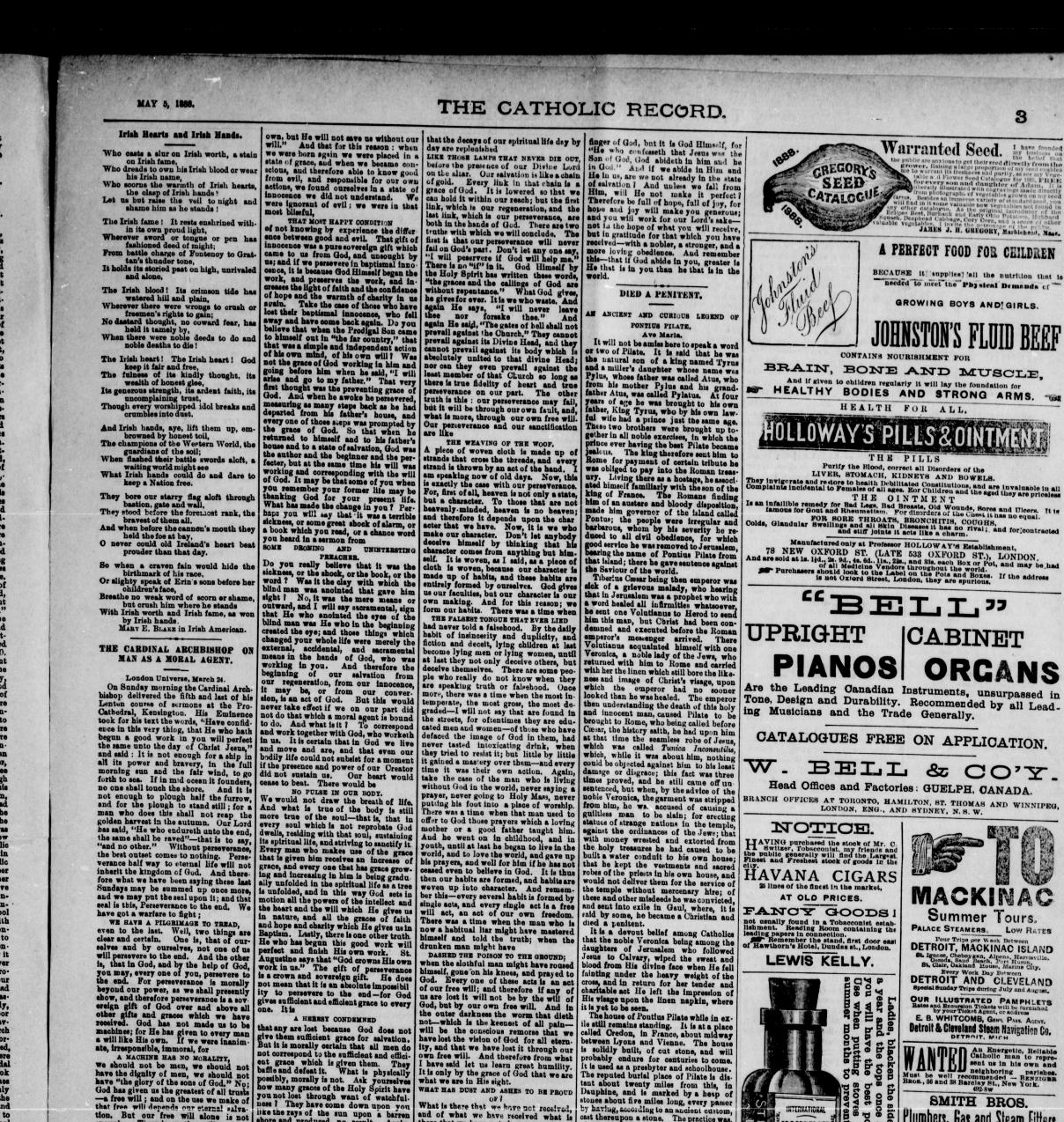
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y for the oney was this new Catholic hurch in a public e number

, in other inety-five re recon-two min-tix school ging with ose recon-a order to

one. It is A HERESY CONDENNED that any are lost because God does not give them sufficient grace for salvation. But it is morally certain that all men do not correspond to the sufficient and effici-ent grace which is given them. They baffle and defeat it. What is physically possibly, morally is not. Ask yourselves how many graces of the Holy Spirit have you not lost through want of watchful-ness? They have come down upon you its the rays of the sun upon a barren shore and produced no result. Again, when you have been conscious of them, and desired to correspond with them, those graces have been like a hundred in their quantity; your correspondence with them in proportion has been like tan. Ninety of these gifts of God have been wasted. Again, even if you correspond-with the whole hundred, your correspond-with the spiritual life within you became lower, and then temptations, which are strong, came round you. Therefore it is certain that unless there were a last aov-ereing fit which will be given to all who are faithful—not so much through our own prayers as through intercession of would persevere to the end. And there-fore romember this—poreverance is A DUTY ON OUE PART, A GIFT ON GOD'S part. And Daravarance. beginning of the series of the will of God should call us out of a mere possibility into the world and wreaked makind, God, of uning are the series of the s A DUTY ON OUE PART, A GIFT ON GOD'S

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tant con-he blow it ork never hing Proexist four who had be monas-restrictly, The poor and hav-e Church to be for-committed, rule, there he scandal uide book t churches find only oil in the ool in the food and boostible to he school a not been hout food take her to he school a country. I not been to he her to he her to he her to n chapel That was spain, and sited Pres-no use in want mis-the Span-ny did not the Span-the Span-sectations the spoor, the spoor, the spoor, the spoor the span-sectation-he cause of the energy great was ag over the generation, to o-one of the The Spant-the Spant-stant faith. and he re-

the Spani-art that all at his coun-h the Cath-a he would

is, that in God, and by the help of God, you may, every one of you, persevers to the end. For perseverance is morally beyond our power, as we shall presently in a solution of God over and above all other gifts and graces which we have received. God has not made us to be imachines; for He has given to every man a will like His own. If we were inanim-ate, irresponsible, immoral, for A MACHINE HAS NO MORALTY. We should not be men, we should not have the dignity of men, we should not have the dignity of the sons of God." No; God has given us the greatest of all trusts —a free will depends our eternal salva-tion. But our free will alone is not enough. There is another will working in us, and that is the Divine will of God. But our nature has been wounded with thave the will depends our eternal salva-tion. But our free will alone is not enough. There is another will working in us, and that is in us centinually waries and departs and deviates from the will of God. Nevertheless, the will of God. The other is that every soul that is cast out into "the outer darkness" will be lost by its own will. St. Paul exactly expresses this when he says, "Have confidence in this very shoul the enter hoo best by its own will. St. Paul exactly expresses this when he says, "Have confidence in the were the other truths. The one is good work in you will perfect the same unto the day of Christ Jesus." The when we were not-when was were not-when was were not-when

WHAT HAS DUST AND ASHES TO BE PROUD OF 1 What is there that we have not received, and of what we have received what is there that we have not almost wasted, but that God in His mercy has given it back again to us? Here are motives for hould fear is the fear of offending a living Father, and of losing the vision of peace in the sight of God in eternity. And it will also give us a great fear of sin, of temptations to sin, and of occasions of temptations which is more refined. God of hope fill you with all peace and joy in believing that you may abound in hope and the power of the Holy Ghost. That is what is given to you, and there is the beginning of the grace of persever-ance, which will be made perfect unto the day of Christ Jesus if you are faithful And therefore what joy there should be the ure religion. CHRISTIANITY IS NOT A RELIGION OF SOR-to un a very case, of you reform the substore the used of joy. It is a religion of but a religion of joy. It is a religion of



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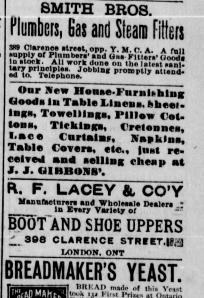
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TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we reel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grecers, of London, have now in stoor a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Saoramental use is attested by a certificate of the Diocesan Berninary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenti-city. The Clergy of Western Ontarie are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for alter use.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD d Weekly at 484 and 486 Ri istreet, London, Ontario. of subscription-\$2,00 per an

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Price of subscription - 6.00 per annum. EDITOR - REV. GEO. R. NOETHGEAVES, Anther of "Elelates of Holem Indels." TROMAS COFFET, Publisher and Proprietor. MEMBER. DONAT CHOWE, LUKE KING and JOHN NIGH ars full sathorised to receive subscriptions and transact all other busi-sess for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for Oldswa.- F. J. Compy, Esq. Agent for Oldswa.- F. J. Compy, Esq. Agent for Oldswa.- F. J. Compy, Esq. Agent for Alexandria, Glemavis and Lochiel.- Mr. Donaid A. McDonaid. Rotes of Advesting-Ten cents per line sch insertion.

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ing for a change of address

Catholic Record. London, Sat., May 5th, 1888. MORE PROOLAIMED MEETINGS.

On the 8th ult, soven public meetings were held in different parts of Ireland to demonstrate that the influence of the National League is as powerful as ever, notwithstanding Mc. Balfour's boast in Parliament that it is "a thing of the past." The meetings were held at Loughres, Tullyalien, Ennia, Kilrush, Kanturk, Macroom and Miltown-Malbay. An eighth meeting was held at Scariff, which, though not called for precisely the same purpose, was equally conclusive on this poin.

The Scariff meeting was called for the purpose of enabling Mr. Joseph Cox, M. P., to address his constituents. It had no connection with the National League, and the placards announcing it mentioned its object distinctly. The Government, however, being determined to suppress all free speech in Ireland, would not allow such a meeting to be held, though over and over again Mr. Balfour has declared in Parliament and out of it that such is not their intention, and that freedom fof speech exists. When the Crimes Act was passing the House, the distinct pledge was given that merely political demonstra-tions would not be interfered with under it. The people had certainly the right to expect that no obstacle would be thrown in the way of meeting, and as the official Gazette did not proclaim it as illegal, this was expected. In spite of all this the

police tore down Mr. Cox's placards, and an impudent message was sent to Rev. Matthew Kenny, P. P., two constables waiting on him to deliver it, that if the meeting were attempted, extra police would be imposed on the district. Even this could by no means constitute the meeting illegal, and Father Kenny treated the messengers with the contempt they deserved.

At the last moment, the evening be fore the meeting, proclamations forbid ding it were posted about the town. more despotic act can scarcely be imagined. The object was evidently to bring about a collision between the unsuspecting people and the police, that the latter might have some shadow of an excuse for attacking

selves were guilty of disorderly conduct, though there was evidence that such The concourse of people at the pla hough there was evidence that such forimes" as we have enumerated were sommitted by the crowd. The magistrates announced for the meeting was very great, and when Mr. Cox appeared before them, Captain Keogh informed him that he would not tolerate any address to be de-livered, and that if any attempt were made to do this he would "use any nececommitted by the crowd. The magistrates dismissed all these cases. Is this an earn-est of something like justles in the future treatment of accused Irishmen 1 We can searcely hope for this under the present regime. It must be either that there are isolated cases of independence among the magistrates, or the latter are beginning to see in the siz signs of coming changes in the Government. This independence will, certainly, not suit Mr. Balfour. We made to do this he would "use any nece-sary force at his command to put an end to the proceedings." He added: "We have a force here quite determined to do their duty. They will do it with vigor, with determined vigor, and I ask you to desist, and not cause deplorable conse-

shall probably next hear that these magis-trates will have their commissions can-Mr. Cox and Rev. Father Kenny hereupon requested the people to disperse quietly, which they did after giving hearty celled, or at least that they will be warned to give judgment after a manner better suited to the despotiam of Balfour rule. ers for Mr. Coz.

For such conduct as this the servile For such conduct as this the servile majority which supports the present Gov-ernment in their seats is responsible. A more arbitrary procedure could not take place under the rule of the Czar or the Sultan of Tarkey. Such facts as these, occurring in the nineteenth century, under the boasted free rule of England, speak mean lowalty these the termum of the more loudly than the tongues of the Nationalist members of Parliament, of the necessity of Home Rule. The spathy with which an English majority in the

House of Commons regards them, shows that they are not fit to govern Ireland, whatever may be their ability to govern Church of England. It was on account of the dissensions between High-Church-men or Ritualists, and Low-Churchmen or "Evangelicals," that the sect in which At Miltown-Malbay the proces were very similar to those of Scariff. The lice drew their batons, and the military fixed bayonets, for a charge, after Major Waring read the Blot Act, and the people Bishop Usher assumes Episcopal functions originated. It was claimed by the Evan-Waring read the Riot Act, and the people quictly dispersed. At Kilrush, Macroom, Kanturk, and Loughrea, the police charged the assembled multitudes with their batons. and many persons were injured, including several of the police-men, and at Ennis and Kilrush the most gelicals that High Churchism was undoing generals that high Churcham was undoing the work of the Reformation by gradu-ally introducing into the English Church Catholic practices, which would lead to the adoption of Catholic doctrines, and finally bring its advocates into submitting wanton brutality was exhibited. Nothing was left undone in the way of aggressivethemselves to the authority of the Catho ness to provoke the people. They were lic Church. Nothing is more common beaten with the batons of the police, or stabbed with their bayonets. than to hear Low Church Protestant

stabbed with their bayonets. Yet after such proceedings, we shall, no doubt, hear it said again that Ireland is by which Eng. declare their readiness to rid themselves of the character is and it was subject to the same laws by which Eng-land is governed. Such has been in the past the burden of the declamation of the enemies of Ireland and her cause, and we may expect to hear the same tune again. These meetings have proved to demon-stration the falsity of Mr. Balfour's statements that his policy of Coercion has destroyed the Land League, and makes manifest the resolution of the people to continue the agitation for their rights until they are gained. Already these

barbarous acts are producing good fruit in the sympathy which has been aroused principle of Protestantism be correct, that in the sympathy which has been aroused for the cause against which they have been directed. Notably in Scotland, the press have spoken of them with undisguised indignation. The North British Mail points out to the people of Glasgow that it would have been as reasonable to have suppressed a Liberal meeting which took place the other day in that city, and asks "what would the people think if the leave his church, if he thinks proper, but while he stays in it he should conform to speakers at the Glasgow meeting had been hustled off the platform, and the audience

the line of separation between the two parties that the bishop virtually informed the convention that young men whose views are not in accordance with his own will in future find it difficult to enter the Theological Seminary at Gambler. We are also informed that a High-

Church dergyman, Dr. Atwell, celebrat-ing the Communion service at Gambler, was greatly shocked at the carelensness of the clergy there in distributing the conthe clergy there in distributing the con-secrated bread, "which was scattered on the floor, all along the chancel rall." We presume that this is the style of celebra-tion which would be pleasing to Bishop Usher, instead of the "reverent rendition of the service" which characterised. Dr. Atwell's celebration. This seems to be the obtef difference between High and Low Church celebration of this averice and es

A BIGH LOW OHUROHISM. In Bishop Usher's absurd demunciation delivered at the meeting of the Evangeli-cal Alliance in Montreal, he declared that "In many Protestant churches, it would be hard to tell the service from that of the Roman Catholic Ohurch." The conse-quence of this he declares to be that "Boman Catholics naturally conclude that the concurrence of the Bieseed Virgin have been placed over the communion table, has been the concurrence of the Bieseed Virgin have been the concurrence of the bieseed Virgin hav

quence of this he declares to be that "Roman Catholies naturally conclude that Protestants are in sympathy with them." Of course it is well understood that in these inculpatory words Bishop Uaher had in view the High Church section of the Church of England. It was an or the Montreal Churches, that it would be difficult to distinguish the service con-ducted at this table "from a Roman Catholic service." One thing made certain by these events, that it is more easy to abuse the High Churchmen than to suppress them

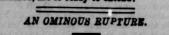
From constantly recurring circumstan

testant Episcopal Church, as it is called in the United States, it is quite evident to all that the Church is hopelessly divided between the two parties we have indicated. Two other parties, equally well defined, hold the balance of power between these two, the Erastian and Broad Church Sec. tions. These four parties all, apparently. accept the Common Book of prayer as their standard of beilef, but their interpretations of the prayer book are widely divergent. When the Prayer book wa composed, it was intended to be non the incubus of High-Churchism; and it was committal and ambiguous so as to includ within the fold of the Church as large a because the Church of England either can body as possible of the English people. not or will not rid itself of the High Church Hence all these parties find something in the book to uphold their views. In the order for the visitation of the sick, the party that the "Reformed Episcopalians have sprung into existence. It is because the ultra-Protestants of Bishop Usher's stamp cannot endure the existence of priestly power of absolving is certainly priestly power of absolving is certainly maintained, and auricular confession is strongly recommended, at least, under certain circumstances. These matters favor the High Church views, and even on the High Churchism in the | same denomina tion with themselves that they formed

It cannot be denied that if the palmary subject of the Lord's Supper, High subject of the Lord's Supper, High Churchmen find abundance of passages which teach the real presence, though Low Churchmen maintain that this doc-trine is therein repudiated. At all events the private individual has the right to set up his judgment against that of the Church, the Reformed Episcopalians had a perfect right to cut themselves adrift from the Anglican body, and to set up a it is evident that the only unity to be business of their own, and to reform the found in the Church of England is the found in the Church of England is the prayer book to suit their views; and in. unity of a kingdom which is "divided sgainst itself." Such a kingdom, our deed Protestants generally have a habit of saying, such a man "has a perfect right to Lord says, "shall not stand."

These divisions are the more remark able, at a time when it is actually spoken some shadow of an excuse for attacking them, and the lateness of the proclamation would naturally tend to this result. No one could fail to see that the meeting was a perfectly lawful assemblage, and the Chief Police, Captain Keogh, was at

on the ground of spiritual intimidation but as there is no proof fortheoming but as there is no proof forthcoming that any intimidation way used, it is probable that there will be no attempt at a protect. For the information of the Toronto dailies we may say, the Catholic electors are quite able to deal with the management of the Catholic Schools, without the paternal protection which these journals, unasked, are so ready to extend.



Lord Randolph Churchill created gre sensation and surprise in the house by his speech on the bill of Mr. James L. Carew, M. P. for North Kildare, to grant County Government in Ireland in local mattern through Councils elected by the people He said the Government had pledged itsel in 1886 to extend to Ireland the sam local liberty which is enjoyed in England, and on that pledge the Union party was formed. If the Government relied merely upon the executive powers, if it were going to preach that the Irish must be looked upon as inferiors, it might hold that position for a time, but not for long. When the division was taken on the bill, Lord Churchill and several Conservatives and Unionists left the House to avoid voting. The bulk of the Liberal Unionists voted with Mr. Chamberlain

against the bill, which was rejected # by 82 against 195. It is evident that but a

THE POPE'S WEEDS.

With a great flourish of trumpets it has been announced that "a brilliant dig nitary of the Roman Catholic Church, an honored confidant of the Pope," etc., has been converted to the Protestant Epis-copal creed, and on the authority of the New York *Herald* the Canadian papers announce the great importance of the conversion, as the individual conversed "writes, by Papal authority, the following distinguishing designations after his name. Honorary Private Chamberlain of His Holiness, Leo XIII., Honorary Canon of St. Michael Archangel, Rome; Honorary Canon of the Metropolitan Church of

Rheims, Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Member of the Academie des Arcades, and President General of the Society of the Avocates de St. Pierre in North America." The Rev. Leo Bouland is the name of

this priest who writes after his name so many ti tles. He publishes in the papers a letter in which he states that longer believes in the Syllabus of doc trines promulgated by Pope Pius IX., nor in the decrees of the Vatican Council, but that he finds a truly Apostolic and Nicene Church in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and to this Church he gives his adhesion, though he gives us plainly to understand that if he were in Europe he would attach himself to one of those schismatical bodies which become separated from the Catholic Church on lesser grounds than distinguish the Protestant Episcopal from the Catholic Church : the Jansenists of Utrecht, to wit or the Old Catholics under Dr. Dollinger

rushing into print with them is a sus-picious fact:" and continues, "He soeks to attack more notice by leaving the Roman Catholic Church, than he ever attracted by belonging to it. The possible woman in the case has not yet been dis-The New York Herald's account of the

MAY 5, 1888

vor to make them concern others by

The New York Herald's account of the matter throws some light on the motives which may have inflaenced Mr. Bouland. It states that there is already a general disstisfaction arising against Father Hyacinth, because of his monarchical ideas, and that in all probability the mensoy which flowed so freely to help the Hyacinthian Church will be transformed to Hyacinthian Church will be transfer Rev. Mr. Bouland, if he will only start an old Catholic Church in France on his own hook. This prospect may have been a strong inducement. But even as Father Hyseinth has grown stale, Mr. Bouland, ho lacks Father Hyacinth's ability, will also become stale, in much quicker

THE MUSKOKA JUDGESHIP.

than it took Father Hyscinth to decline in

popularity.

The name of Mr. John O'Mears of Peter borough, Barrister, has been mentioned in connection with the new Judgeship for Muskoks and Parry Sound. His appointment would give general satisfaction, as he has earned for himself a wide reputa-

GREY NUNS' BAZAAR

Those of our readers who have received tickets for the Grey Nuns' Bezsar, Ottawa, are requested to make returns without delay. We trust that all our friends will delay. prove that they take interest in the erec-tion of the Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in the Dominion capital, and demonstrate that interest by generously responding to the appeal made on beha'f of this plous undertaking. THOROLD BAZAAR.

The grand drawing of prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets and who have not as yet returned the duplicates are requested to kindly do so before the date of drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, choice, and many very valuable. The Thorold Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held in Ontario.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CHICAGO Protestant Churches are debating vigorously on the admission of colored

THE Rev. Vernon Russell, late Protestant curate at Ardoyne, near Tullow bas been received into the Catholic Church. Last July Mr. Russell put his resignation in the hands of his bishop and left Ardoyne with a view of preparing for his reception into the Catholic Dhurch. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and the son of an eminent medical doctor in Tipperary. or Father Hyacinth, in fact, to any Schis-

WHILE the Rev. M. Baxter, a Church of matical association which would set up England minister celebrated

MAY 5, 1888

THE STATUE QUESTION.

SERMON BY REV. FATHER CALLAGHAN IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

SERMON BY REV. FATHER CALLAGHAN IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MONTREAL. At the ten o'clock Mass which was celebrated on Sunday last in St. Patrick's church, Montreal, all the pews were filled to their utmost capacity and no standing room in the aisles was seen unoccupied. The Rev. Martin Callaghan ascended the pulpit and preached from the Gospel according to St. John. He explained the nature of samotilying grace and enlarged upon the effects which it produces. At a certain stage of his ser-mon he remarked : In this connection I am perhaps expected to say something in reference to a subject which is con-siderably exercising the public mind and calculated, in the designs of Providence, to elicit much good by promoting the project formed of erecting of a statue of the Blessed Virgin upon Mount Royal park. Is it advisable that this project swhat preseumptions on my part to pro-nounce upon this matter, but, waiving two persons ascert that it would be un-justifiable, and in making this ascertion of the erudest ignorance, the most glar-ing inconsistency and the intensest bigotry. We are living in the intense to its enlightenment and of the manifold wonders which it has achieved. One agory. We are nying in the fille-teenth century—a century which boasts of its enlightenment and of the manifold wonders which it has achieved. One would imagine that at least the people of nowadays should neither speak nor write but of what they know—should near a first what they know—should write but of what they know-should never affirm but what they can prove. Such, however, is not the case when there is a question of the Catholic Church. She is the victim of mis-representation and illogicalness. Her claims and teachings are shamefully ignored and disregarded. She is held responsible for odious facts of history in which she was not implicated, and for daily crimes with which she is not officially connected. She is charged with doctrines which She indignantly repudiates. When Christ was dying officially connected. She is charged with doctrines which She indignantly repudiates. When Christ was dying upon the Cross, He implored His Father to pardon His executioners: "Forgive them; they know not what they do." His faithful and immortal spouse, cogniz, ant of the alanders which are heralded forth on all sides to the prejudice of the original and ever-loving Mother of our Divine Redeemer fervently pray thai God will forgive her legion of vile detrac-tors, because they know not what they say. We are generally reputed to divin-ize her, but we do nothing of the kind. We are accused of worshipping statuer and investing them with a virtue which they do not posses. The accusation in devoid of all foundation. We are neither idolators nor superstitionally inclined Our church has never inculcated, sanc-tioned or tolerated anything that might savor of idolatory or superstition. To her discredit and disadvantage, the 3th Oommandment is violated re-peatedly and unblushingly. "Thou shalt not bear false witness againsa thy neighbor." A certain cleri cal, decorating hfmself with the title of Bishop, is advertised to establist a fact which nobody will dispute. He is prepared to prove with overwhelming evidence that Christ never intended thas His Mother should be worshipped. Al revidence that Christ never intended tha His Mother should be worshipped. All Catholics join with Protestants in holding that he never had such an intention The rev. gentleman would act more wisely to change his programme, and regale his hearers with a few chapters o Butler's abort catechism, which cost but a few cents, and will furnish the most invaluable information. He would then do some good, or at least escap-from a heavy expenditure of uselessly spent time and misapplied physica energy. He should be advised to desig from entertaining his audience with hackneyed objections that have been tri

a loss to find some reason for its suppres-sion. This was furnished to him by the proclamation, which declared the meet ing to be a meeting of the suppressed League, the League which Mr. 1 has pronounced to be "a thing of the past." It is now suddenly discovered that thi "thing of the past" is able to furnish thousands of members to assist at a public meeting, and hundreds of policemen with several companies of soldiers are deemed necessary to suppress them by force.

During the night, the police with their rifles over their shoulders, and the military, poured into the town, many of them greatly under the influence of drink, prepared to force a row with the people who were expected to come in for a lawful assemblage.

At Mass, Father Kenny told his con gregation that preparations were being made to prevent them from exercising their rights as electors, and advised them to submit peacefully to the force which was brought in for the purpose of preventing a lawful meeting, though the conduct of the real law-breakers, the police, was "an act of opprecion such as had never been heard of in the civilized world." He continued :

world." He continued : "Sometimes we hear law "and order spoken of by those who have little right to use the word. Well I know that laws come to us clothed, at times, in a very peculiar garb, and do not receive the sanction of the people to whom they are applied. This country has sent eighty-six representatives to Parliament, and if the voices of those men be not heard or respected, what respect can we have for the constitution under which we live i What respect for law and order is shown by those who do not respect the opinions or persons of the people's representatives." In conclusion he advised them, even under such provocation, not to break the

under such provocation, not to break the peace, but to "let your enemies see that you are acting justly and honestly, and by

off when he will be solemnly impeached to answer for his deliberate criminality, from the Mitchellstown massacre to his work at Ennis, Scarlff and Kanturk. low.

JUDICIAL INCONSISTENCIES.

In the Court Session at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 5th ult, Colonel Carew and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald tried sixteen young men for "unlawful assembly." They had formed part of a band which marched through the town on the occasion of Mr. Wilfred Blunt's release from prison. Innocent as the occasion was, such acts as this fact is sufficient to refute the claims these have hitherto been construed by Mr. of each Protestant Church to be the Balfour's magistrates as unlawful. There are now in prison many young men

whose only "orime" was playing music, or cheering, or lighting bonfires on the release of Mr. William O'Brien or other Nationalists, and even cheering for Mr. Gladstone was held to be enough to constitute an assembly unlawful, and to be a breach of the pears. It will be also deemed sufficient to "intimidate" the ism equally so. courageous Irish police, and were punished

with incarcer conduct of the prisoners to connect them with an unlawful assembly. He there- days ago a convention of the Protestant fore dismissed the case.

magistrates took a similar view, Captain Keogh dissenting. Twelve men were The clergy wished for a High-Churchman, charged with groaning at the police, but the bishop desired a man whose views and shouting "Harvey Duff," on the would be in sympathy with his own. and shouting "Harvey Duff," on the would be in sympathy with his own. trustees may be judged from the result occasion of Mr. Cor's release. On the Several ballots took place, with the result of this election. Mr. Anglin received 170 occasion of Mr. Snelling's arrest, a man that the clergy persisted in carrying out named Thos. O'Netll did similarly, and a their own views, until Bishop Bedell Dunbar had been elected, theffact would young man named William Reidy acciden- informed them that he would withdraw tally knocked against Sergeant Biley while his request for an assistant unless his you are acting justly and nonestly, and by thus acting with self-respect, restraint, and propriety, you will have struck a blow against oppression, and for constitu-tional liberty, which the democracy of England will hear of with gratification." it was not proved that the partice them-way or the ether ; and so marked is associated that they can void the election

if this principle be of divine appointment the High Churchman is just as free, by divine right, to use it as the lowest of the

Of course we do not mean to maintale this right of individual judgment against the true Church of Christ. This would be a gross absurdity; but as against any Protestant denomination the right exists. Against God man cannot have rights, nor against His Church, which is invested with authority from God. But as every Protestant denomination is founded upon this individual right,

themselves into a distinct body.

Church instituted by Christ. To the Church, as Christ instituted it, a positive doctrine was delivered which wa to be propagated through all nations, everywhere one and the same, and not subject to the whims of individuals or nationalities, as the systems of individual Ostholic Separate School Board of judgment, and of national Churches imply. Hence High Churchism and Lowremembered that the tooting of a tin Churchism are equally alien to Christ's horn and similar acts by little girls were institution ; and Reformed Episcopalian.

with incarceration. In the present case, however, the judges took a different view. Mr. Fitzgerald said he saw nothing in the enables it to bid defiance to the powers which are arrayed against it. Only a few Episcopal Church of Ohio assembled to At Newmarket on Fergus, two of the elect an assistant bishop to Bishop Bedell.

sions, before arranging to bring in other causes of disagreement.



regretfully announce the death of Mr. James Logue, of Maniwaki, Quebec. In the demise of this estimable gentleman that district of country has suffered a loss of the most severe character and one that will be keenly feit for many years to come. We beg to tender our most sincere condolence to the relatives of the good and noble-hearted gentleman who is now numbered amongst the departed.

THE TOBONTO SEPARATE SCHOOL ELECTION.

faults against morality. The election of a trustee for the repreentation of St. Andrews's Ward on the Toronto took place on the 25th. ult., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nolan. On behalf of those who have been raising an agitation to introduce the ballot into the Separate School elections, ism equally so. Strongly as High-Churchism may be reprobated by Bishop Usher, it has a standing in the Church of England which nominated op behalf of those who support the views of His Grace the Arch. bishop in opposition to the introduction of the ballot, and generally in favor of preserving the moral influence of the clergy in the management of the Separate Schools. The weakness of the agitation One thing, at all events, is certain, that in favor of introducing changes in the manner of voting for Catholic School among Catholics he did not occupy the very high distinctions which he is envotes, Mr. Dunbar 75. Of course, if Mr. have been appealed to as proving that the ballot is asked for by the Catholic people,

standard of revolt a inst the Por phetic utterances founded on the Book of It was, long ago, a saying of Dean Swift that when the Pope threw his weeds Daniel, was lecturing at Hope Hall in Liverpool, on the 8th ult., he stated out of his garden, over the fence, they fell incidentally that next year Home Rule into the garden of the English Church, will be an accomplished fact. Large num-bers of the audience immediately cheered and took root there. It seems, from the great demonstrations of joy with which this Rev. Leo Bouland is received, that him lustily, and would not allow the lecturer to proceed until they had mani-fested their thorough sympathy with the such weeds are treasured as valuable flowers still. It is remarkable that among cause of Ireland.

the thousands of prominent conversions which have been made to the Catholic THE London Ontario CATHOLIC RECORD THE London Ontario CATHOLIC RECORD, under the editorial supervision of both Rev. Fathers Coffey and Northgraves, is one of the best of our exchanges, and we can alrays find something well worth copying from its columns, failing not to give due credit always. We suppose must have been from inadvertence, that the RECORD failed to give credit April 14, for an original article, written ex-pressly for the Columbian, entitled "Neglected Graces," or "Reminiscences of a Rector."-Catholic Columbian. We thenk our coulshores for bic kindle Church within the memory of this generation, there are numbered the most learned, the most plous and the most zealous of the English Church clergy, while on the other hand, those who have abandoned the Catholic faith, few as they are in number, have been they who had to be subjected to severe discipline on account of serious We are not sufficiently acquainted with

We thank our co-laborer for his kindly the past history of Rev. Leo Boulam to remarks concerning the RECORD, and we feel much pleasure in attesting also the ability with which the *Columbian* is con-ducted. We have frequently had occastate the circumstances which have given him this new light. In the Catholic Directory he does not appear with any distinctive titles whatsoever, which would lead to the belief that he was in any way sion to edify our readers with extracts from that journal, and it has been our distinguished above his confreres. He seems to have been one of the assistant practice to give due credit. Our failure to do this with regard to the article on priests of Boston Cathedral for some "Neglected Graces" was certainly an overtime, but we are informed that for some sight, for which we offer our apology to five years he has had no spiritual charge. our confrere. We deem it right to add For this there is probably some cause of that Rev. Father Northgraves is now the which the Most Reverend Archbishop editor of the RECORD, Father Coffey hav-Williams of Boston is cognizant, but of ing been transferred to another sphere of which we are at present not aware. labor.

NEW BOOKS.

among Catholics he did not occupy the very high distinctions which he is endessoring to secure among the Protestant Episcopalians. It is usually the case when priests become unfaithful, which happens very seldom, that a woman has something to do with the matter. It was so from the time of Luther down to that of Father Hysciath, and it may fairly be presumed that there is a marriage in view in the present case also.
 The Brooklyn Eagle mys: "The reasons influencing Bouland concers himself. His

from entertaining his audience with hackneyed objections that have been tri umphantly answered a myriad of times Protestants in their attitude toward the Blessed Virgin are glaringly incom sistent. They are quite satisfied to cal a street of this oity by a name which we give her, and in calling this stree by this name they do her great honor, allude to Notre Dame street, or the street of Our Lady. Yet they are supremely dissatisfied and enraged as the idea that we should honor her is another way—by means of a status another way-by means of a statue They dedicate their churches to ou They dedicate their churches to our saints. After an experience of thre hundred years they have not yet any of their own. Protestantism has not give birth to a single saint and is nown scrupulous in pilfering from our calenda hundred years they have his yet any their own. Protestantism has not give birth to a single saint and is nown compulous in pilfering from our calends whatever saints they fancy and woul like to adopt. They dedicate their ohurches to Saint Andrew, St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin St. George, and by dedicating the ohurches to these saints, they hond them, though they may not intend to do. How strange! They will not suffure to honor by a statue one who surpassed all the saints in holiness. A per son who enjoyed the plentitude of grac and in winces heart the Lord resided is a most special manner. Protestant pretend that they follow the Bible, but they are far from following it. The follow it when it suits them, or rathet it is themselves they follow. They are in open contradiction to what this divire book inspires. According to the Bible they should be like the Archang Gabriel, who, in the hour of train, will only a status of the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the most respective the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the most respective the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the most respective the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the most respective the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the most respective the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the most respective the message with which he was entrusted in accents of the unfaithful and fallen ang poken of in Genesis and the woman, and thy seed and he seed : ahe shall crush thy head." I according a visit from her cousin, the Blessed art thou among women the seed : and the woman, and thy means in the follow it they shoul initate Elisabeth, the spouse of Zaoha and the mother of John the Baptiel How proud and delighted ahe folt receiving a visit from her cousin, the Blessed is the fruit of thy womb Protestants would rether of any Lond should comp and the would be the action and the women and blessed art thow among women and blessed art thow among women and blessed a

In our obituary column] we this week

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MAY 5, 1888

THE STATUE QUESTION.

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cause with the inhabitants of Beth-lease who would not admit the lease who would not admit the lease and admit the deemer into their hotes, but obligs deemer into their hotes, but obligs deemer into their hotes, but obligs her to seek / shelter outside of thoir town in a cold and utterly wret instease to her hour a statuse which minstease to her hour a statuse which missed within the high gried damet of the manifested towards the Bessed Vigin. He selected her to be occess a statuse in her hour a statuse to her hour a statuse the manifested towards the the hole the the the same root, thirty part of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the thirty-three which He invest in the stionary frame of the the the chain the stress the choirty and stick to stionary frame of the the the same for the same

The priest, the prince, the scholar and the peasant. The max of deeds, the visionary dreamer, Pay homage to her as one ever present. And if our faith had given us nothing more Than this example of all womanhood, So mild, so merciul, so strong, so good, So patient, peaceful, loyal, loving, pure, This were enough to prove it higher and truer. Than all the creeds the world had known before.

-Daily Post, April 23.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. VERY REV. C. LEFEBVRE, C. S. C.,

THE EDUCATIONAL APOSTLE OF THE ACA-DIANS-SKETCE OF A NOBLE AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

Among the data respecting living Canadian public men, given in the Dominion Annual Register, for 1886, we find the following :-

"Rev. C. Lefebvre, born at St. Philippe, P. Q., February 14th, 1831; ordained priest, 1855; Founder of St. Joseph's College, Memramocok, N. B., 1864; Apos-tolic missionary, ad instar 1875; Provin-cial of Congregation of Holy Cross for the Dominion, 1871 79; President St. Joseph's College and Pastor of Memram-cook, since 1864."

To no ecclesiastic of the Maritime Provinces can the application, a great man, be more fittingly applied than to the subject of the preceding notice. Few among the clergy of that portion of Canada are more widely known or more deservedly esteemed; fewer still have, in the space of a quarter of a century, accomplished more for the glory of God, and the good of society ; none will bequeath to posterity more enduring monuments, or more spotless fame.

HIS YOUTH. The son of an estimable and pros perous Canadian farmer, Camille Lefebyre attended during his early boyhood the village school of St. Philippe, P. Q. The exceptional cleverness manifested by the lad prompted his father to give him the benefit of a liberal education; and he was accordingly sent to the Sulpician College at Montreal, to begin his classi-cal studies. A high spirited, genial, sympathetic youth, he won popularity on the play-ground; while his industry, talents, and untailing respect for author-ity secured for him the commendations of his superiors. The last two years of his ourse were spent at St. Laurent College, near Montreal. That institu-tion was then, as now, conducted by the Fathers of Holy Cross, a Congregation founded in France in 1793, and estab-lished in Canada about the middle of the present century. While at St. Laurent's, young Lefebvre gave such evidences of solid piety, and daplayed so strong a predilection for the religious life, that it was a surprise to nobody when, on the completion of his course, in 1852, he entered the Holy Cross Novitiate. He was the first ecclesiastical recruit to join the ranks of the congregation in Canada. FIRST YEARS IN THE FRISTHOOD. Ordained Priest in 1855, the young religious for some years devoted himself, at the call of obedience, to various labors in his native province. he was accordingly sent to the Sulpician

Wandered back to their native land to die in its boson." They were few, however, only in a rela-tive sense; for, scattered through New Brunswick, Nova Scotis, and Prince Edward Island, was an Acadian popu-lation numbering, even in 1847, when *Brangeline* was published, upwards of fifty thousand. Memramcook was their largest settlement; and in 1864, Mem-ramcook was mourning the loss of a well-beloved and worthy pastor, Rev. F. X. Le Frence. The ordinary of the diocese of St. John, Dr. Sweeny, lacking a suffi-cient number of clergy to provide for the wants of his people, yet ever solici-tous for the welfare of his whole flock, went to Montreal and invited the Fathers of Holy Cross to take charge of his largest French parish. The invita-tion was accepted, and Father Lefebvre was named pastor of Memramcook. To four m just estimate of the labors of our missionary, it will be necessary briefly to outline the went among them. A quarter of a century sgo, they were,

of our missionary, it will be necessary briefly to outline the condition of the Acadians when first he went among them. A quarter of a century sgo, they were, as a people, illiterate; and were subject to all these evilst hat illiteracy cannot but entail. "The greatest misfortune of the Acadians," says a discerning Cana-dian author, Rev. H. R. Casgrain, "has been, not their expulsion, but the almost total abandonment in which they were left for nearly a century. During the whole of this sorrowful period, they had, we may say, no means of instruction," The results may easily be imagined. Surrounded by a people alien in language, religion, and sympathies; and thus largely cut off from an intercourse that might have served as a stimulant to their intellectual powers, they had retrograded into intellectual stagastion. What was worse, the illiteracy and ignorance which were, in truth, unmer-ited Acadian misfortunes, prejudice and bigotry denounced as Acadian crimes. It is no exaggeration to say that, thirty years sgo, the French-speaking popula-tion of the lower Provinces were practi-cally regarded by their more favored neighbors, as an intrinatcally inferior race, ranking in the social scale somewhat higher, perhaps, than the aborigines, but certainly far lower than the Anglo-Sazons. The estimate was, of course, false; later years have abundantly

higher, perhaps, that the aborigines, but certainly far lower than the Anglo-Sazons. The estimate was, of course, false; later years have abundantly proved it so; but it cannot be denied that in the condition of the Acadians at that period, the superficial observer might find apparent reasons for believ-ing it partly true. If we except a very few isolated cases, they had no repre-sentatives in the liberal professions, in the higher grades of commerce, or in the civil service. In the body politic they were without leaders, and without influ-ence. They had no French newspapers, few French schools, and fewer French teachers. In agriculture, architecture, and mechanics, their methods were primitive rather than scientific. The Acadians, in a word, were moral, indus-trious, and endowed with an abundance of natural talent, but intellectually, socially and materially, they were

unmistakeable evidence has already been given that Acadia has shaken off the torpor which for generations benumbed her intellect, and that, under equal conditions, the heirs of 1755 can readily keep pace with their neighbors, whether of English, Scotch or Irish descent. While it might savor of exaggeration to attribute this rapid social advancement, directly or indirectly, to a single institu-tion or individual, it is certain that no one agency has been so powerful in pro-ducing this result as St. Joseph's College, and that no one man can, with so much justice as Father Lefebvre, exclaim, "pars magna fui." Nor has it been simply as founder and president of the college at Memramcook that the subject of our sketch has con-tributed to the welfare of this people of his love. An orstor of singular power, he has traversed Acadia from Madawaska to Cape Breton, preaching missions, retreats, jubilees, etc.; and while exbort-ing on spiritual matters the crowds who have thronged to hear him, has never failed to urge upon them the adoption of those means which have conduced to ther social and material progress. An earnest advocate of colonization, he strongly dissuades the young men from emigrating, as some of them are fond of doing, to the neighboring repub-lic. He constantly urges them rather to settle on the Crown lands of the Pro-vinces ; and by a few years' exertions, secure for themselves a permanent in-dependence. In his own parish of Memramcook, he

lependence. In his own parish of Memramcook, he In his own parish of Memramcook, he has done much towards introducing im-proved methods of agriculture. He largely superintends the extensive farm pertaining to the college, and there re-duces to practice the theories discussed with his parishioners in agricultural assemblies. A spirit of emulation has thus been excited which has been pro-ducture of excellent results. ductive of excellent results.

AS PASTOR. Father Lefebvre has made of Mem ramcook a model parish, and a flourish-ing one. St. Thomas' church ranks, among Catholic churches in New Brunswick, second only to the St, John Cathe-dral. It is a spacious stone edifice, the body of which was built prior to 1864. A few years ago, a magnificent front, erected at a cost of nine thousand doltrious, and endowed with an abundance of natural talent, but intellectually, socially and materially, they were "behind the sge." A punny child, with-out vigor or ambition, Acadia was tot-tering feebly along in the rear of more sturdy risals, when a beneficent physi-cian, in pity for her misfortune, and admiration of her fidelity, determined to invigorate her debilitated system; to strengthea the muscles that had suf fered from inaction; to send the ruddy currents of lifeblood bounding through guishing child into a robust young giant-tess, eager and able to overtake all competitors in the race for prosperity and national greatness. ignorance was the root of Acadia's malady, and her physician, the new pas-tor of Memramoook, forthwith applied the only remedy, education. Within a few months of his installation, he fitted up a medium sized wooden building, organ-ized a teaching staff, and on the 10-h of October, 1864,

LAND. New York, April 26.—The Times' Lon-don correspondent had an interview last evening with Mr. Parnell. The corres-pondent said:---"Mr. Parnell, what view do you take of the claim that even the Coercion Law ought to be obeyed under all circumstances?" The Irish leader re-plied:---"While usually holding it to be especially necessary at this time that the Irish people be most circumspect in avoid-ing the commission of any illegality. I consider that so far as regard actions which are newly constituted offences by the coercion measure of last session, such as the maintenance of the organization of the National League in proclaimed dia-tricts, the assertion of the rights of free-dom of public meeting, liberty of speech and freedom of the press in proclaimed districts, all of which are struck at by the Crimes Act, I say that the Irish people are absolutely bound to REFUSE TO OBEY SUCH AN INIQUITOUS LAW.

and to deny that it has any moral sancand to dony that it has any moral same-tion. Their struggle to assert these rights has my entire sympathy. I consider that they are carrying it on most bravely. I believe that the names of the men-many believe that the names of the men-many of them in humble positions-who are cheerfully facing a plank bed and the rigors of penal imprisonment in defence of their principles will worthily live in the history of our country." As to the prospects of some immediate change Mr. Parnell is not sanguine. He said :--"From all the indications afforded by the byo-electiona, it is evident that at the next general election those electors who abstained from voting in 1886, and there-by returned the Tory Government with a hundred majority, will in the main vote to restore Mr. Gladetone to power with about a similar majority. It cannot be about a similar majority. It cannot be too clearly understood that it was the

too clearly understood that it was the ABSTENTIONS OF LIBERAL VOTERS throughout Great Britain which did the mischief. But as to when the opportun-ity of a general election will come is a question. The time is only just approach-ing in which it will be possible to test the cohesion of the Liberal Unionists to their Tory allies. The Government are rather prematurely pluming themselves on the unopposed second reading of the Local Government Bill. This measure depends on a multitude of details, and the battle-ground of these will be in committee. In that stage at any moment a question may ground of these will be n committee. In that stage at any moment a question may arise which will really strain the solidar-ity of the Unionist coalition. Many important interests are assalled. The Tory country party view with distrust and dis-like the whole measure, and are sure to show this by a bad attendance on com-mittee. But whether or not we succeed in

UPSETTING THE GOVERNMENT

this year over the Local Government Bill or some other question, it must be remembered that the final result of the remembered that the final result of the restoration of a Parliament to Ireland is assured beyond a doubt. For an event of such magnitude, which, up to 1885 was cartainly not expected, save as the doubt-ful outcome of years of struggle and suffering, but which has now become the certain pacific prospect of a year or two, we can surely afford to have a little pati-ence. To the American people especially, without whose aid we could have made none of this enormous advance, and who, looking from a distance, may be dis-posed to regard the present progress as slow when compared with the stride taken in 1885, I would say that what we have to do at present is to use this interhave to do at present is to use this inter-val to CONSOLIDATE AND SECURE OUB GROUND for the next step when the time to take it arrives with every confidence that it will be the final and crowning one. Although the pause may seem to be long, it is essen-tial and valuable. It is as nothing com-pared with the many centuries that ireland has waited in hopeless missery and sacrifice. We must learn to know how to wait as well as how to advance. The most victorious armiles of history have been compelled at times to rest in seeming in-activity behind their trenches, and it is just as necessary for a nation if it desires freedom to learn how to do this at the proper time in patience as it is for an army. If have said a period of waiting was an advantage to us. It is educating and will educate the people of Great Britsin. Mau who in 1885 followed Mr. Gladstone in his great measure from belief in the man, now follow him as well from BELIEF IN THE GAUSE. wal to Gladstone in his great measure from belief nextern rest available in the second of the second out the country who at that time were without sufficient information to enable them to defend Mr. Gladstone's policy, and who are now as ardent Home Rulers of such a measure for Ireland as any of the Irish members themelves. In Ulster, too, this improvement is notable. I be live from all I hear that if an election were to take place we should make a net without Home Rule they will become Home Rulers, and the present Govern-ment, most stupidly, I think, is doing all the the has a very delivered on any sub-ject. His disclosure of the views held by Saliabury's Cabinet in 1886 was of the abury of the forehadowing of grave diametri-cally opposed as they are to the views announced by Balfour in the debate to-to the Tory party at the polls if a generati section, perhaps close at hand, arrived, produced as tremendous sensation and seemed most ominous. In fact the speech was undoubtedly the hardest blow this fovernment has yet received, and it will have far-reaching results in the country. These results, towards which events are abaping, must be in our favor.

tion," 260 years before the dogma was solemnly defined; with the first colonist and peerless city which we inhabit, and called it Ville Marie, or Oity of Mary. It cannot be, therefore, unjustifiable on principle to erect a statue to the Blessed Virgin, and if it were erected it would serve as a triple monument-of gratitude, and a monument of edifica-monument of respect, a monument of gratitude, and a monument of edifica-tion. Mary should be respected. Sho is entitled to aspecial degree of santity on account of the dignity of the divine maternity with which ashe is endowed. What greater dignity can be conceived or bestowed upon an simple oreated being Now, if we should respect the Blessed Virgin we should manifest our respect otherwise it would be only a mockery. One of the best forms which this respect to the Blessed Virgin. What would we be without her, and how without her could we hope for heaven 7 She has given u our Eddemer. Head she liked it sho need not have become His mother, it was by an act of her own deliberste ohoice; it way the becomes are he freely consented. She is the becomes are be forely consented. She is the med not have become His mother, it was by an at of her own deliberste ohoice; it way if the world shows its gratitude to these statues to the Mother of our Divine statues of the forms, warriors, philosophera, itatesmen and patriots, way should not all Christendom, why should not all men, poets, cattors, warriors, philosophera, itatesmen and patriots, way should not all Christendom, why should not all men, poets, cattors, warriors, philosophera, itatesmen and patriots, way should not all Christendom, why should not all men, poets of all the prospects which await us beyond the grave in the region modern statue to the Mother of our Divines for meriating blins. A statue to the Blessed Virgin would remind us of tri-tuss which we will always require-which would ambeliah overy facility where

"Dykes that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant, Shut out the turbulent tides";

rejoice at the thought of erecting a statue to the Mother of our Divine Redeemer-to the privileged individual to whom, after Christ, we are indebted for the degree of civilization modern society is enjoying, for all the spiritual blessings we partake of in this life and for all the prospects which await us beyond the grave in the region of everlasting blins. A statue to the Blessed Virgin would remind us of vir-tues which we will always require— which would embellish every family circle and render life meritorious. Mary excelled in every virtue. We cannot meditate too often upon her humility, charity, purity. We should be imbued with her spirit of prayer and generosity. If a statue were erected in her honor it would accomplish an incalculable amount of good. Should such an erec-tion not take place, let us at least en-grave her fastures in ourselves; let us constantly keep her as a model before our minds, and let us be living Shut out the turbulent tides"; where dwelt the counterparts of Bene-dict Bellefontame, of Basil the Black. smith, of Gabriel and Evangeline; where customs, costumes, and language spoke rather of Normandy in the siz-teenth, than of New Brunswick in the nineteenth century. Seventeen years before, Longfellow, in the metrical romance that has rescued the story of Acadia from the perversion of (so-called) histories, had plaintively sung :

October, 1864, OPENED ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

October, 1864, OPENED ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. Few, perhaps, at the time, attached much importance to this opening of a day and boarding school, wherein only some fitteen students assembled; none, it may safely be stated, fully guaged the significance of the step; but it marked an epoch in the Catholic history of New Brunswick, and it influenced fifty thou-sand Acadians more potently than has any other event since Winslow stood at the altar in the church of Grand-Pre and read the proclamation that con-demned their fathers to exile. It is not our purpose to trace the pro-gress of St. Joseph's from her humble beginning, through her repeated strug-gles against adverse circumstances, up to the proud position which she occupies at present. Suffice it to say that French and English students were soon at-tracted to her halls (the pro-portion of English boys being habit-ually from two fiths to one half); that to secommodate the increasing num-bers, the buildings were from year to year enlarged; that in 1875, a new col-lege, a four storey stone edifice, 1207. by 65ft, was erected; that in 1885, a wing 70ft. by 40ft, was added; and that the register which marked fifteen students in '64, marks upward of two hundred in '88. To accomplish such results with the limited means at his disposal, and in the face of the gigantio obstacles that con-fronted him, nothing less than the un-wavering confidence in Divine Provid-ence, the indomitable energy, and the self sacrificing zeal of Father Lefebvre wold have sufficed. As a college in its twenty-fourth year has ascreely got beyond the stage of in-tioned in won the tothe stage of in-tence, it would have sufficed.

As a college in its twenty-fourth year has scarcely got beyond the stage of in-fancy, it would not be surprising if St. Joseph's had not as yet effected any marked inprovement in the condition of the people in whose interests, prin-cipally, it was founded. What is sur-prising is the fact that, in so short a period, education could have wrought so extraordinary a change as has been brought about among the Acadians. Never did drought-sflicted soil drink the copious showers of the heavens more esgerly than Acadia imbibed the waters of knowledge; and seldom has such a soil bloseomed into luxuriant fertility more suddenly than is social Acadia be-coming metamorphosed. Numbering more than a hundred thousand in the maritime provinces, the Acadians are to-As a college in its twenty-fourth yea

the Holy Rosary, and such like devotions draw together large and fervent congre-gations. The sacraments are frequented with edifying regularity; mixed marriages are a practically unknown evil; and such habitual acts of reverence as uncovering the head and reciting the angelus, no matter where one may be when the bell rings, or saluting the Blessed Sacrament when passing the church, are universal. To say that Father Lefebvre is esteemed and loved by his parishioners is to convey but a slight idea of the wealth of affection and reverence to which, at will, he has access; and with which, when fitting opportunities occur, wealth of affection and reverence to which, at will, he has access; and with which, when fitting opportunities occur, he is spontaneoualy overwhelmned. Such an occasion presented itself on the 14th of February last, his birthday; and assuredly no pastor could desire a grander recognition of his labors than that which he then received from his devoted flock. The congratulatory addresses, in French and English, which accompanied the presentation of a handsome gift, breathed a truthfulness unmistak able, investing the sentiments ex-pressed with a genuineness quite foreign to the matter of course compliments usual on such occasions. And never perhaps did the pastor of Memramocok appear to better advant-age than in his response to those ad-dresses. Physically and mentally gifted with all the advantages that can contri-bute to the external graces of a speaker, he possesses in addition the sympathy. vividness, and ferror that make speech truly eloquent. Somewhat above the medium height, and of rather portly build, his exterior is diguified and im-posing. His physiognomy, indicative of high and vigorous intellectual powers, bears in general contour and in several specific features, astriking resemblance to that of Hon Ed. Blake. A rich, rotund voice that can run at will the gamut of all the passions to that of Hon Ed. Bisks. A fich, rotund voice that can run at will the gamut of all the passions gesture always graceful and com monly abundant, an inexhaustible monly abundant, an inexhaustible vocabulary which secures elegant and forcible diction, an exuberant tancy re-gulated by a judgment always clear, such are some of the qualities that have won for the pastor of Memramoook high rank among the pulpit orators of the Province.

Provinces. Fifty seven in February last, he is still in his prime, and shows but few traces of the hardships encountered during thirty-three arduous years of sacerdotal and educational labor. His sanguine temperament has enabled him to surNEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Dublin

Dublin. Among the addresses presented to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., on his release from Tallamore Jail, was one from the Nation-alist students of Dublin. The students had not time to present their address in its completed form, and a draft copy was read by one of their body when the other eddresses were presented. It has now, however, been engrossed and framed, and is one of the most artistic productions of its kind that have been prepared in Dub-lin. Encented in alaborately illuminated tart, its encased in a frame of Irish oak, which is exquisitely carved, and upon which is exquisitely carved, and upon which name and figures are most effec-tively fired. **Kildare.**

Kildare.

tively fixed. Kildare. The Athy Board of Guardians are not for going to allow Mr. Auditor Finlay, from the Local Government Board to ride roughshod over their necks. Mr. Finlay choes to surcharge the Guardian, to the extent of £136, relief given to the Lans-the ground that the tonants about be railoved in the workhouse. The doctors were at the time complaining that there was not room enough in the workhouse for those in it—that it was overcrowded. Ware the Guardians to please Mr. Evietor Tranch and Mr. Auditor Finlay, to have sanother black hole of Calcutts down in Athy 1 By the Auditor's mandate, the sturdy Campaigner of Barrowhouse, who had the "tennesity" not to permit Lans-downs's victims to periab for want of food. He had signed the relief. No doubt, Mr. Finlay we surprised to find the surcharged Guardians quietly ignoring his mandate to lodge the amount sur-charged by him before such a day, or— Wal, the day has come and goue; and no mensy has been lodged. <u>King's County.</u>

King's County.

Baney has been lodged. Hing's County. As Dr. Corroran, a respectable physi-than in Birz, was driving home one even-ing lately, his trap was run into by a semple of dramken polleomen on Emer-gency duty a couple of miles ontside the town. His car was damaged to the extent of the pounds, the harness was cut, the popy permanently lamed, and his, wife, who was in the trap, frightened and in-jured. Constable Faikiner, who was but lightly under the influence of drink, wanted to help them out. Constable Little, who was very drunk, bade him, "Gome away and let them get out of it, as they got into it." D.e. Corroran threatened to report him, and he told him to "report away to—..." The Doe-tor proceeded the polleomen ; and on the stal of the case, before the Recorder, Mrs. Goreoran and her sister fully corroborsted to false, and denied everything, ideclaring without hearing the case through, the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the process. The police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through, the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the process. The police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through, the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the process. The police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the process. The police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the process. The police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the proces. The police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, di-mised the process the police are rapidly dwithout hearing the case through the resolution of mercenary free-booters ter to a more the last day of March, thirtsen

Kilkenny.

Kilkeany. Buring the last days of March, thirteen arrests were made in fullaroan district for "eriminal conspiracy" and "unlawful assembly." The cases were heard at Kil-mangh on April 34, by Messra, Considine and Bodkin, R. M's. The prisoners were —James Bowe, Michael Meagher, James Cloheay, Thomas Martin, Jarues Kelly, John Walsh, William_ Walsh, Martin Walsh, Michael Butler, Edward Quigley, James Kennedy, Edward Walsh, and John Billon, charged with, on the 26th of Feb-ruary, 1888, at Tullaroan, unlawfully tak-ing part in a criminal conspiracy to induce one John Dowling not to use a certain farm of land. The trial occupied two days and resulted in James Bowe and Michael Meagher being sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Appeals were lodged. Cloheay, Quigley, Kennedy and the four Walshes were sen-

more loathcome and abhorrent is the sick-ening cant with which the Chief Secretary and his supporters in the Press talk about the crime and is wieseness of the Irish peo-ple. Such leprous hyprocrisy as this was never witnessed in the world before. O'Keeffe, the policeman who threw down his rifts at the eviction of O'Conucl, in the county Limerick, had a grand re-ception on his arrival in Bandon. The Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Father Murphy, of Kilbrittan, and several prominent townsmen, met him and a procession was formed, the St. Patrick's band kading. Beplying to congratula-tions, O'Keeffe and he was proud of what he had done, and grateful for the recep-tion he had met from his townsmen and companions.

companions. At Midleton, on April 5th, Timothy Murray, news-sgent, was sentenced to fourteen days', with hard labor, for exhibiting a copy of the "Plan of Cam-paign."

Kerry. The Rev. Michael Kelliher, who had been sbroad collecting for the O'Connell Memorial Church, has been sent to Boherbee, vice the Rev. P. Dillon, who has been transferred to Castlegregory to replace the Rev. M. Scannell, deceased.

replace the Rev. M. Scannell, deceased. Limerick. Mr. T. A. Furcell, Q. O., opened the Quarter Sessions for the county Lim-erick, on April 6th, and was presented with white gloves, there being no bill to go before the grand jury. He said this fact was all the more gratifying as it was the third time this session. The same scene took place in the city court the day before. On April 5th, the Sub-sheriff, Mr. F. Hobsen, rose with the dawn, and pro-ceeded to Croagh, where he seized some cows and other beasts for rent. Some of the cattle were put in the pound at Bathkeale and others driven into Lim-erick.

erick. The prospectus has been issued of a Limited Liability Company, for the pur-pose of starting a boot and shoe factory in Limerick, to give employment to a large number of people in the eity. Mr. Stephen O'Mara, T. C., High Sherifi, is one of the directors.

Clare.

Clare. A communication from the Rev. M. B. Correy, C. C., of Quin, conveys a very unpleasant idea of the police harrying at present going on in Clare. It would seem to be the fashion with the officious officers of the force, to hold threats of local taxation over the people, and to make things generally its miserable as they can for National Leaguers. It is surely a hopeful state of social order in a district to have constabulary bullies going among the people telling this man that he will escape the local tax "because he is no Lesguer," and threat-ening that man with the full burden of the impost "because he is a Lesguer." The subject has been placed in the hands of a leading member of the Irish Party, who will not fail to give the policemen all the benefit of searching publicity. **Tipperary**.

excelled. The day was that of a far, and the streets were thronged with people. Mr. O'Brien walked from the train. When nearing the Main-street he was recognised; the people in their excitement blocked his way, and he was wedged in between his admiring and en-thusiastic countrymen. It was his en-treaties alone that prevented them from hoisting him on their shoulders and carrying him in triumph through the town. Fears were entertained that in their excitement his more robust coun-trymen would injure his frail body from the eager way they crushed in on him. At last some people who had not lost their senses in the excitement formed a cordon around him, and in this way he was conveyed to the Archhishop's resi-dence, followed by thousands of people. Mr. O'Brien addressed the people, thanking them for the reception they had given him. The Archhishop also addressed the vast concourse of people, who then dispersed. Subsequently Mr. O'Brien dinde with the priests of the Arch-diocese, who were attending a con-ference there, and in the evening he was presented with an eloquent address by the students of St. Patrick's College, which was read by Mr. Patrick F. O'Brien, B. L. Mr. O'Brien, in eloquent terms, thanked the students for the address. Armagh.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

bering about 30, in charge of Dis-Inspector Law, accompanied by a iff's balliff and his two assistants,

sheriff's bailiff and his two assistants, proceeded to Drumnaeamon, for the purpose of carrying out evisions on the estate of the late Dr. White. The first house visited was that of John Crocket, whose rent and costs amounted to £85, the annual rent being £17. The eviction was carried out without any resistance being offered, and the tenant was not re-admitted as care-taker. The evictions of Jonnthan Crocket, the previous tenant's brother, and James Bowe, of Dromard, who each out without resistance. The doors of the three houses were nailed up, and the unfortunate tenants, when asked where they would go, asid they would have to shelter themeelves in the ditch. All the tenants complained bitterly that they got no notice of the landlord's m-tention. Denegal.

Denegal. The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, as Bishop of Raphoe, took pisce at Letterkenny Cathedral, on Tues-day, April 3rd. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Arabbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, was consecrating bishop, assisted by Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Dorry, and the Most Rev. Dr. McAlister, Bishop of Down and Connor. Galway.

Galway. Galway. The people of Oranmore have pre-sented an address and testimonial to the Rev. Father Tully, C. C., Kinvara, on his leaving the former parish for the latter. An address was also presented by the members of the Sacred Heart Sodality.

lity.

Sodality. **Haye**, Miss Harriet Gardiner has commenced an eviction campaign near Belcarra. A large force of constabulary, accompanied by representatives of the Sheriff, on April 4th, evicted several impoverished families who were unable to meet exces-sive rents. As the eviction proceeded, most heart-rending scenes were wit-nessed, and old and feeble people were disposeed, and homesteads in some in-stances, levelled. Miss Gardiner's bailiff, Cluffe, directed the heartless work, while the chief exterminator herself watched the progress of the lamentable scene. alige.

The progress of the immentable scene. olige. We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. John Horan, C O, Killasser, diocese of Achoary, which occurred at the family residence, at Keash, on Spy Wednesday. Father Horan belonged to an old and respected family of Keash, that had already given to the Church another respected priest, his brother, Rev. Thomas Horan, who died some years ago, also a martyr to duty. The education and early training of Father John were of the most careful kind. After the usual preliminary studies at home, he proceeded to Americs, where in the Diocesan College of Philadelphia, he read a distinguished course of Philosophy and Theology. The earnest desire of his friends called him home again, and after some years of further preparation in Waterford, he was ordained for his native diocese. May he rest in peace. Lattrim olige.

FROM THE IRISH BENCHES.

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To day, however, has arrived, and the music is temporarily dissipated. The function of the second propares to be interested. An Iriah Land Bill—amother Iriah Land Bill (Mr. Healy rem.nds the House that it is the seventh Land Bill brought in by the Irish Party since 1882) is being moved for a second reading. The Bill has been drafted by the Irish leader, but it is in charge of Mr. Blane, who moved the second reading in an excellent speech. The Irish Party have been ingularly lucky in the ballot for places for their Bills this secsion—the first yacant Wednesday of the secsion was been by the reading all to itself, and if it were possible to have taken the yanother of the messures of the Irish Party, Mr. Foley's Bill, relating to the party, Mr. Foley's Bill, relating to the next on the notice paper, would have come on for second reading.

who will not fail to give the policement all the benefit of searching publicity. There is a display of ejectment notices, and processes for non-payment of rent, exhibited at the entrance of the Nenagh Court-house. Of the 'ormer there are a dozen, and of the latter over two that number. The interpretation of these notices being so posted is, that the Law Messenger is afraid to venture on formal, or usual service. The eject ments are for rent due from one year to four and a half years. The sums vary from £210 a., to £113 10. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., on his return from Mitchelstown, broke his journey at Thurles, on April 3d, for the purposed visiting Archbishop Uroke, The visit be-in galtogether unexpected, there was no organised demonstration; but he reis for gasted demonstration; but he reis normasted demonstration; but he reis for or sand an enthusiam never before scoelied. The day was that of a fair, mand the streets were thronged with and batter wite to Hallet & Co., Provide and intensity there was no rest of the streets more and of her or the street in people. Mr. O'Brien walked from the people. Mr. O'Brien walked from the

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knowledge of the wi knowledge of the whole Irish difficulty. He was followed by Mr. Healy in what, I think, must be pronounced one of the most interesting and powerful speeches on the Land question ever delivered by the author of the Healy Clause. Mr. Healy went through the Bill clause by clause, explaining the necessity for each provision with consummate lucidity, and pointing his moral by illustrations drawn from the daily working of the Land Acts. The Solicitor General for Ireland made a somewhat feeble and tedious reply, which the House found it difficult to sit out patiently. Mr. T. W. Russell of course had a few words to say, but Mr. Bussell exploded himself utterly when he went stumping for the Government immediately after denounc-ing them in the House. He is now an exhausted volesmo, and the in-terest belonging to the utterances of a disinterested waverer no longer attaches to his whirling words. Mr. Morley in a few strong sentences supported the Bill. Mr. Balfour's logic beil he strove to do without his unfailing to quogue? He opposed this Bill, he said, be-cause the Liberal party when in office likewise opposed its main pro-visions. Sir George Trevelyan rather spoiled the force of their crushing taunt by pointing out that the Liberal party when in office had introduced an Arreare Bill of the orow, and that arreare clauses of the present Bill were copied from the Grofter' Act, which he (George Trevelyan), had drafted himself engineered through the House of Com-mons when he was Secretary for Sect-land in Mr. Glastona's Government two years ago. The division taken at half-past-five was a good one 100 for, 247 against, 57 msjority; but it might have been a much better one. Here is a list of the Irish members who took part in the division; Mesars, Parnell, Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, Biggs, M. Heaiy, T. Harrington, E. Harring, ton, M'Neill, Ooz, P. J. O'Brien, J. F. O'Brien, Mayne, Steeky, Abraham, Foz, Justin M'Carthy, Notan, Colonel Nolan, M. Harris, Foley, G. Byrne, Pyne, Sheehan, J. O'Connor, Kennedy, Conway, Commin, O

Blane and Flynn. The following mem-bers were absent-Meesrs J. E. O'Doherty, Kilbride, M. Healy, Chance, Reynolds, B. C. Molloy (in Australia), Connolly (in America), T. D. Sullivan (in Scotlaud), K. Power, T. Sexton, Dr. Tanner, Sir J. M'Kennay W. Corbet (ill) E. Sneil, (ill), T. Condon (ill) J. Redmond, R. Lalor, J. Hooper (ill), J. Jordan, P. O'Hea, J. Pinkerton, Dr. Kenny, W. J. Lane, P. O'Brien (in jail), J. Leahy, The O'Gorman Mahon, J. Gil-hooly (in jail), O'Hanlon.

For Children Starving to Death, On account of their inability to digest ordinary food. Scott's Emulsion can be digested and give strength and flesh when all other food fails. See what Dr. A. H. Peck, Penn. Med. College, Petitcodiac, says: "I have used and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Gil, and find it an excellent preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of the patient." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. Uss PROF. Low's Surprus Soar for Frickly Hest, Netle Rash, Scaley Errop-tion, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin. THE HEATT FLUER, pale hollow checks and precarions appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them. NATIONAL PILLS are sugar costed, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Fill in use. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm

MAY 5, 1888.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indiges-tion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholescome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sar-saparille. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine. Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My hus-band has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has

Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Barsaparilla and by its use was entirally cured and, by its use, was entirely cured. Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year

Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, 'cured me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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



FITS, EPILEPSY or

FALLING SICKNESS.

Alifelong study. I WARRANT my remedy to OURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure, Send 20 noce for a treatise and a free Borrtzs of my INFALLING REMEDT. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address & Dr. H. C. ROOT, S7 Yango St., Tanonto, On-

-OBJECTS OF THE-NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United

imported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and convenience of this Agency are many, a few of which are: Ist, It is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manu facturers, and hence-Thd. No extra commissions are charged its patr as on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my ex-perience and iscilities in the actual prices charged. Trd. Should a patron want several differents articles, embraoing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one leter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one axpress or freight charge.

COULS BARING

Is a pure Fruit Acid Powder. It contains neither aium, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, aris-ing from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKEY, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has zoited envious initations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple mame: "COOK'S FRIEND" is genuine. Trade Mark on every package.

MAY 5, 1888.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. [Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XVII.

THE HOLY EUCHABIST-ITS MATTER AND

Aquina, Brookiya, K. Y. J XVII. THE HOLT NUCHAREST—INS MATER AND DAR PROPLE: We are going to say a few works to you to-day on the matter and form of the Holy Eucharist. You will recollect that in a previous instruc-tion, quoting from Pope Eugens IV. we said that a screment consisted of three essential parts, matter, form, and minister, and that, so essential are these three that any one of them being absent, there is no accement. The matter of a screment is the element or the thing employed in its administration. The matter of the Eucharist is bread and wine. This is evi-dent from the Gospel account of the institution of the matter of the screment, from the definition of the Church in various coun-cits, and from the unanimous tradition of both the Latin and the Greek Church. Only wheaten bread and wine of the vine-for the Holy Sacrifice were prepared in the monasteries with the greatest care and of a French queer and a Bohemian prince who always prepared the bread and wine of mingling a fixed from our Saviour's side, when the Boma soldier opened his both the Holy Sacrifice. The enstored of whoe and wine of the blocd and water remind us of the blocd and water the flowed from our Saviour's side, when the Boma soldier opened his beart with the lance. Besides, it sym-boize the union of the faithful with the intert of the Eucharist ? There age were itse Holy Eucharist ? There age the block and drinks bread and wine the boize the union of the faithful with the inter of the Eucharist ? There age were itse index is the proper food of our bodies ; the Holy Eucharist is the My field our Lord make bread and wine the mother of the Eucharist ? There age were inter of the Eucharist ? There age were food of our solar. He that eather My field and drinketh My blood shall tive for-were morthily received in the sacrient of the Eucharist, is a food which gives and water guile. My deve the and should of our Saviour, and water eath in the sacre and wine of the faithful with t

every day into fiesh and blood, and this every day into fiesh and blood, and this every day experience of ours makes faith in the change that takes place at the con-

The charge that takes place at the con-secration easy. The charge which takes place in m when we receive Holy Communion is similar to the charge which takes place when the words of consecration are pro-nounced. At the consecration are pro-charge takes place, although there is m wishble charge. When we receive Com-munion we are inwardly transformed although no ontward change takes place we no longer live, but Christ lives and reign in us. The reasons are entirely in accor-with the teaching of St. Thomas, who say that God, the Author of nature, knowin that man is composed of a body and sonl, in establishing the sacraments wishe that the spiritual effects flowing from eaco of them should be signified and represente by the natural effects of the element of that sacrament.

by the natural effects of the element of that sacrament. The form of this sacrament is the word of consecration : This is My body, this My blood, etc. As soon as the priest pr nounces these words, the bread and win are really and truly changed into the bod and blood of Christ. The bread and win cease absolutely to exist. The appea ances of bread and wine remain, but the accidents are not supported by any su stance. How they subsist exceeds o comprehension. This wonderful chan is called *transubstantiation*. The col-form and taste of bread and wine remain-but there remains nothing of either these substances. Our Lord is whole a entire, both under the species of bread and of wine. The flesh and blood of or Saviour cannot be separated. He is who and entire under each species and una any part of each species. It is, of cour area wonderful that Our Lord could Saviour cannot be separated. He is whe and entire under each species and under very wonderful that Our Lord could present in so many hots at the same ti and on so many altars, but we must member that we are living in the const presence of a similar miracle. Metaphy, teaches us that our soul is whole and enti-in each member of the body and in e-part of each member. It is a fact th oughly well established that several of saints were seen in places far distant fa-each other at the same time. The H Eucharist being the masterplese of G-love, He will allow no difficulties to at in the way of its institution. He Omnipotent, and can easily overce every obstacle of space or time or law matter. The number of these that h-been overcome in instituting and perp-ating the Holy Eucharist is another pu-of Our Saviour's great love for u-leaving us this holy sacrament. For our Saviour's great love for u-leaving us this holy sacrament. For our Saviour's great love for a child, for Him, considering His G-head, to be nailed to the cross and drag through the streets as a malefactor, is as wonderful, in its way, as to assume form of bread and wine. As we already seen, He had good reasons assuming this form, and nothing stod His way except certain properties matter. The same Omnipotence changed water into wine at the wed feast, the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law to life after he had been three days of the same Power that raised Law

For Children Starving to Death,

Appeals were lodged. Clobesy, Quigley, Kennedy and the four Walshes were sen-teneed to one month's hard labor each, and the charges against the remaining four were withdrawn by the Crown. The prisoners were conveyed under strong escort to Kilkenny, where they were re-ceived by a vast crowd, headed by the St. Patrick's brass band. The police en-deavored to clear the road and a collision ensued. The police rushed in amongst the people, using the ends of their rifles. Many were knocked down by blows, and then the horse police charged, scattering the crowd in all directions. Next morn-ing the Mayor visited the prisoners in the jail, and found them all well. Longford.

jail, and found them all well. Longford. The Rev. P. A. Yorke, C. C., M. R. I. A., died on March 29th, at his residence, 19 Summerhill parade, Dublin. Father Yorke was a native of Longford, and was educated in the Irish College, Paria, and after ordination was appointed to a curacy in Kilmeade, in the county Kildare, where he passed fifteen of the twenty-two years of his sacred ministry. He spont a short time in Eaniskerry, in St. Laurence, O'Toole's, in Dublin, and subsequently in the parish of St. Agatha. As a *literateur* Father Yorke was well and widely known. Louth.

Louth.

Louth. The dispute between Lord Massereene and his Louth tenants has no appearance of soming to an end. The estate agents have written a letter to Rev. Father Tasffe, P. P., of Collon, proposing terms, which include application of the scale of reduc-tions recently made in the courts to the arreare due, and, in some cases, extension of time; also to tenants who got their rents fixed outside the court, on all arrears the same allowance as was made in respect of the November gale of last year by the schedule issued by the Land Commission ere.

Cork. The number of victims to the "Don't hesitate to choot" policy of Balfour, at Mitchelstown, has been swelled to five. A few days ago the father of the poor mur-dered iad Casey, followed his son to the grave, after a lingering illness, brought on by the shock of his boy's tragic fate. It is only a couple of months since the grave closed over the remains of his aldest daughter, whose death is attributed to the same cause. Thus the government have mow five deaths at their doors at Mitchels-town, and the murderers walk abroad un-punished. Such a scandal as this is per fectly inconceivable; but what renders it

and Liver Pill in use. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Furchase a bottle and give it a trial. Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved. THOMAS D. EGAN, Oatholic Agency, 42 Barelay HL, New York.

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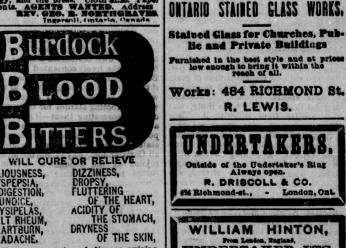
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SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

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The change that takes place at the con-secration easy. The change which takes place in us when we receive Holy Communion is similar to the change which takes place when the words of consecration are pro-nounced. At the consecration a real change takes place, although there is no visible change. When we receive Com-although no outward change takes place is we no longer live, but Christ lives and reigns in us. The reasons are entirely in accord with the tesching of St. Thomas, who says that God, the Author of nature, knowing that man is composed of a body and a soul, in establishing the sacraments wished by the natural effects of the element of that secrament. The form of this secrament is the words

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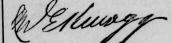
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ARCHBISHOP ELDER'S NIECE. New Orleans Morning Star.

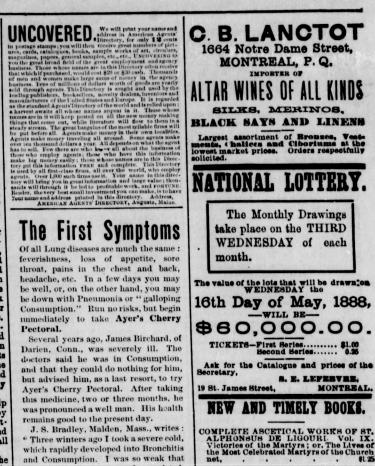
Died-At Waycross, Ga., on Friday in Passion week, March 22, 1888, from injuries received in a railroad accident at

Pectoral.

I could not sit up, was much emaciated. and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

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Saviour cannot be separated. He is whole and entire under each species and under any part of each species. It is, of course, very wonderful that Our Lord could be present in so many heats at the same time and on so many heats at the same time member that we are living in the constant presence of a similar mirade. Metaphysics teaches as that our soul is whole and entire in each member of the body and in each part of each member. It is a fact thor-oughly well established that several of the sould well established that several of the saints were seen in places far distant from each other at the same time. The Holy Kucharist being the masterpiece of God's for He will allow no difficulties to stand in the way of its institution. He is Omnipotent, and can easily overcome exery obtacle of space or time or laws of matter. The number of these that have been overcome in instituting and perpetu-ating the Holy Eucharist is another proof of Our Saviour's great love for us in leaving us this holy scrament. To four Saviour's great love for us in leaving us this holy scrament. To fold, for Him, considering His God-head, to be nailed to the cross and dragged through the streets as a malefactor, is just as wonderful, in its way, as to assume the form of bread and wine. As we have elready seen, He had good reasons for matter. The same Omnipotence that changed water into wine at the welding to life after he had been three days dead, the same Power that raised Lazarus to life after he had been three days dead, the same Power that performed the other miracles recorded in the Gospel, could and wine into the body and blood, acou and wine into the body and blood, acould and wine into the body and blood, acould and wine into the body and Pillis.

Ills, Wills, and Pills. An odd mixture of words, but the sufferer from constipation, indigestion, impure blood, biliousness, and other such ille, can be cured if he vills, without taking the horrid, old fashioned pills. These are superseded in our day by those wonder.working, yet tiny, little globules, known as Dr. Pierce's Piessant Pellets. No gripping, no drastic purging; do not cause costweness afterwards as the old style pills do. One little Granule a dose. Biliousness.

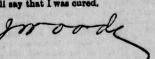
INVESTIGATING & MIRACLE.

the Church's children, the ordinary presides and conducts the enquiry. In the present instance the investigation relates to the miraculous cure of the daughter of Judge Bakewell, who from her childhood had suffered with what was believed and declared by the doctors to be an incurable disease of the hip. She was suddenly and most unexpectedly cured by the application of a relic of Madam Barat. The authenticity of the miracle has never been doubted by the family and friends of the young lady, and for years it has been generally believed by all in any way cognizant of the facts to be a genuine case of divine interposition. Still, the enquiry instituted is so search-ing and the conditions required for establishing a miracle so stringent that the St. Louis wonder may not be accepted in Rome. During an investigation held some years ago in the case of the canonization of one of the modern saints, a Protestant gentleman who was present and heard the evidence, was one of them. To his autoniabment, he discovered soon after wards that his miracle had been rejected. The one to whom the present enquiry was entrusted, and where indgenet will settle the question of suthenticity is Rev. Charles Zeigler. He is a carsful, consci-entions and prudent exclusionstic who, reversencing the saints and adoring the finger of God whenever and wherever manifest in the world, is an enemy of all decidi and merciless asarcher of spiritual delusions. If Father Zeiglier pronounces the present case miraculous, then shall we all be ready to believe it. Consumption Surely Cured.

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Billousness. "I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdock Blood Bitters. Beiliousness, I took one bottle of B. B. and it gave me immedi-the relief. I recommend it as a cure for Billousness. Annie MoLean, Woodville, Ont.

of a peculiar color and contained consid-erable foreign matter. I became satisfied that my kidneys were in a congested state and that I was running down rapidly. Finally I concluded to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and in forty eight hours after I had taken the remedy I voided urine that was as black as ink, containing quantities of musus, pus and gravel. I continued, and it was not many hours before my urine was of a gravel. I continued, and it was not many hours before my urine was of a natural straw color, although it contained considerable sediment. The pains in my kidneys subsided as I continued the use of the remedy, and it was but a short time before I was completely relieved. My urine was normal and I can truth-full say that I was cured.



GALT, Ont., Jan. 27, 1887.—For about five years previous to two years ago last October, I was troubled with kidney and liver trouble, and finally I was confined to my bed and suffered the most excru-cisting pain, and for two weeks' time I did not know whether I was dead or alive. My physicians said I had enlarge-ment of the liver, though they gave me only temporary relief. Hearing of the wonderful cures of "Warner's Safe Cure" I began its use, and after I had taken two bottles I noticed a change for the better. The pains disappeared, and my whole system seemed to feel the burefit of the reme's Safe Cure" and no other mediding ince. I consider the remedy a great boon, and if I ever feel out of sorts "Warner's Safe Cure" fixes me all right. I weigh twenty pounds heavier now than ever before.

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124 Dundas street and 125 Carling street. For 80 years I have been troubled with ca-tarth-Disve tried a number of remedies without relief. A draggist bere recom-mended Ely's Cream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My oatarth was obronic and yeary bad. I make this voluntary statement that others may mow of the Balm.-J. W. Mathewson, (L and rives satisfaction to every one using it for estarthal troubles.-G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worestor, Mass. Apply Balm into each mostril. For the best photos made in the city go to Env Buos., 230 Dundas street. Call and ex-mine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortiment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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Reetings.

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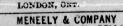
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OBITUART.

HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME

nostrs; hoc Spiritus Sanctus ad membra Christi, ad corpus Christi, quod est Eccle-sia. Again: "Let Christ speak, because in Christ the Church speak, and in the Church Christ speaks, both the body." St. Augustine also said: "If you wish to live by the Spirit of Christ, be in the Body of Christ." (Si vis vivere de spiritu Christi, esto in corpore Christ), "But now the Holy Ghost," said S. Greg. Naz, "Is given more perfectly for He is no longer present by his oper-ation as of old, but is present with us, so to speak, and converses with us in a substantial manner." (I have taken these from Cardinal Manning's Temporal Mission of H. G.) To people that hardly ever hear any reference to the Caurch, this notion of it will be startlingly novel; but it has been taught, from the first, by the profoundest scholars within her pale, and even seems to be coming into vogue with some outside of it. Hugh Miller Thompson, a Protestant, in a little tract called First Principles, any: "For this kingdom. . . is more then a mere society. Th's wondrous kingdom is a living, growing, thinking, feeling, working body." (p. 40) As to duration, the church is indefec-tible. It was predicted : "I will make an and maisenty to judge the living and the Mr. Mary E. Pollard. We have to announce this week the descense of mr. Mary Elisabeth Pollard, who are of eighty. Though her death had been for some time c2poeted by her many for when it came; a stroke of paralysis faith and overflowing charity. The test and overflowing charity. The test and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research and overflowing charity. The second was born in the county of Cort, research in a flow of the deceard, and in a flow well chosen and eloquent worth she had i mays griven to the courges to bind a lawys griven to the courges to bine and always griven to the courges the cort hash bears and eloquent worth she had i haws. A the funeral sermon in a flow well chosen and eloquent worth she had i haws a two the good example the tord hash blessed. "(Is. Int. 8, 9) and the days of these kings a mall skenor." We have a the shalt, saw we know the tord, in peace." He then impression to the day nor the hour when the shalt the tord, and the saw to appear before the shall be and the south is forever. (P. s. zivill. 9) in the state and as those who know how to be the south is meant its constant and the south is meant its constant and the south is meant its constant and the south is meant its with her had in the saw the shalt when the tord, in peace." He then in the shalt the tord, in the saw the shalt has a we know the base the heavy more the shalt whe tord is the south is meant its constant and the south is meant is the shalt has the shalt were the the south is meant is the shalt has and the south is me

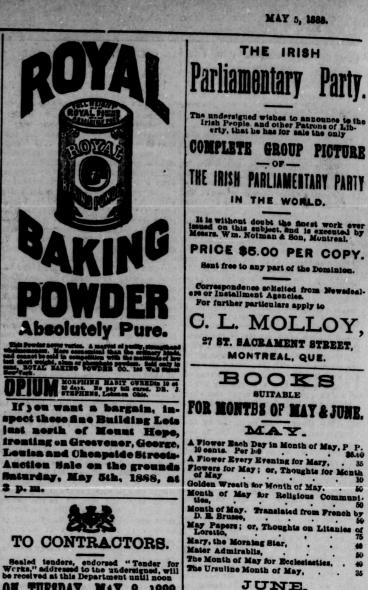
Lord, keep not ellence." (Is. ixil, 6), "Yet shall not thy teachers be removed

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

aliness from the character of its Four or; it is holy too because it teaches pur y and sanctity. "And they shall cal

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MAY 5, 1888.

- OF ---

SUITABLE

Flower Each Day in Month of June.

Devotions Every Day for Month of Saered

WAX CANDLES, OLIVE OIL, IN-CENSE AND CHARCOAL.

393 Richmond St.

as and Office of Sacred Heart, . Hours with the Sacred Heart, 50 Imitation of Sacred Heart, 50 Meditations for Month of Sacred Heart, by Ward, 50

ON TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1888. FOR BRECTING AN ADDITIONAL STORY ON THE

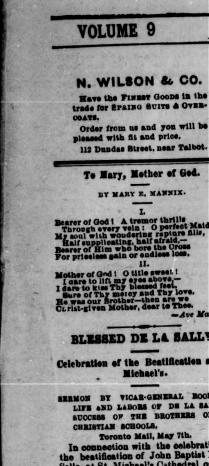
MODEL SCHOOL.

MODEL SCHOOL, and for other works at the Department of Education, Toronto. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, where printed forms of tender can be procured. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Com-missioner of Public Works for Ontarid, for the sum of one thousand dollars, which will be forfeited if the party tendering de-clines or fails to enter into a contract based upon such tender when called upon to do ac. Where the party's tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. To each tender must be attached the actual signature of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become surstise for the carrying out of these conditions. The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. C F. FRASER, Commissioner. Department of Public Works, Ont. Toronto, April 26th, 1887. Ward, 50 Meditations on Bacred Heart, 611, 40 New Manual of Sacred Heart, 611, 40 Manual of the Sodality of Sacred Heart, 50 Pears from the Castet of Sacred Heart, 50 Scholars' Manual of Sacred Heart, Thoughts on the Sacred Heart, The Agonising Heart. Two Vols, The First Filday of the Month, Year of the Sacred Heart,



THURSDAY, MAY 17th

for sundry wrought and cast iron work re-quired for the new Parliament Buildings. PETHICK & M'DONALD quired for the new Parliament Buildings. Printed specifications and forms of tander can be obtained at this Department. All blacks in form of tender are to be properly filled up; and tenders must, as to form, sursties and otherwise, comply with the terms set forth in the specifications. An accepted bank cheque for the amount of Fitteen Hundred Dollars and payable to the order of the undersigned must exist.



BUCCESS OF THE BROTHERS OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. Toronto Mail, May 7th. In connection with the celebrat the beatification of John Baptist Salle, at St, Michael's Cathedral of day, Vicar General Boomey preach following sermon at Pontifical Higi in the morning. He took for his "They that are learned aball shine brightness of the firmament, and that instruct many to justice, as a all eternity." (Daniel zii, 3) H God to those who instruct the mu and direct the minds of youth way of salvation. Hence it is t every sge we find that men of the est genius and learning employed selves with great seal in teachin masses, both by their spostolic during their lifetime and by the mouments of their charity an which they left behind them f benefit of future ages. To promote heavenly wisdow science amongst men and to instri ignorant in the great truths of G of eternity has at all times been est by the Christian world as a te employment, and God Himself has ised a nost ample reward to the proctics it.

need a larget ample reward to the practice it. Such was the case in the life and of the Blessed John Baptist De L He was a man of God, a holy man who practised the Christian virtue heroic a degree that he is now ce the language of the Chursh, 'The B and a festival has been proclaimed honour by our Holy Father, Leo to be celebrated all over the the v the day. When one becomes so the Spirit of God as to be able to St. Peter said, "Lord, we have things to follow thee," his thoug aspirations must tend heaven we ampirations must tend heaven was the work that he performs for the God and the benefit of his fellow blessed by Heaven. When he sunder all the ties of flesh and bl attractions to the things of earth a only for Heaven and for the society. ble grown must be glori only for Heaven and for the i society, his crown must be glori successful. Our Divine Lord as that leaveth father and mother, a brother, lands and possessions name's sake, shall receive a hund reward in this life and the Heaven in the next." When w man whose life is opposed to the of the world, who, though being is tributes his wealth among the j becomes one of themselves in or he may do greater good among becomes one of themselves in or he may do greater good smong who leaves the high road of hor preforment in order that he ignored, a man whose life and have been a bleasing and benefit lions of the human femily of n such a man deserves our exteen such a man deserves our esteem and his name is to be held in ev such a man deserves our esteem 1 and his name is to be held in ex-benediction. The blessed John Baptist De was born about the middle of at teenth century, of a noble as family, who were connected with the most eminent explorers and aries of America, amongst whe mention the Marquette family, who measurificed their lives for of religion and civilization. If youth he was endowed with a h position of mind and heart th buted to the production of es-ify and virtue. He was his tastes, obaritable to the affectionate and respectful to bers of his family, and s and considerate towards his up was the orasment and joy of parents; he never manifested if you the never aboved in h-anything that may be called disportition or a superficial char was gay without frivolity, and yo out affectation. It was easy to therefore, that Providences he religion charmed him. His do to read the lives of the saints; his application to study, noth please him more than to lists plous legends or portions of the marityra. He loved the ear room. He loved also to sing p and canticles, and asked as a at to be taught to aser wasked he has a pain to list as an one than to lists plans legends or portions of the forte a small altar he had er room. He loved also to sing p and canticles, and asked as a at to be taught to serve Mas, and amongst the senstuary boys of His plous mother assisted he

Mrs. Mary E. Pollard.

