

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 12.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

NO. 589

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Feb. 1st, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I preach political sermons because the circumstances of the times demand political sermons. When men of the opposing parties thrive by denouncing one another as robbers and rogues, when it is confessed that the electorate is corrupted and that the political leaders do it, when it is acknowledged that there is a grasping ecclesiasticism, and a hierarchy driven into the land, and that both parties tremble before it, and when it is seen before our eyes that many leaders of both parties plunge into a common pit of degradation in a libery and honor-sacrificing subservience to this foreign and anti-patriotic hierarchy, should not somebody preach political sermons?" — Bishop Carman (Metropolitan).

Bromide of potassium. Take one teaspoonful three times a day, one hour before meals, in a small quantity of water. Shake well before taking.

Our esteemed friend of the London Free Press is most desirous that "Mowat should go" for the reason that, amongst other grave shortcomings, he appears to move slowly in the direction of tax exemptions. Our tangled contemporary declares that, for proceeding in this wise, Mr. Mowat is a "reactionist." Would it not be more in accord with common sense were he charged with "Conservatism." Evidently our friend's logic has had an attack of la grippe.

"Even a large section of the clergy have become ashamed of the attitude that they are forced to occupy in relation to the taxes which they escape, but which other people, some of whom are not nearly so well off, are compelled to pay." — Free Press.

Let us look into this matter for a moment. Will our neighbor kindly give us the names of half a dozen preachers in the country who have declared that they are ashamed to be exempted from the payment of taxes? We have read a good deal of their sayings and writings, but we must confess we never yet came across such a declaration. Furthermore, were taxes imposed on ministers of the gospel, out of whose pockets would the taxes come? Out of those of the people, most assuredly; or, in other words, as the Free Press puts it, "other people, some of whom are not nearly so well off," would still have to pay the tax. We will put it in another way. A minister of the gospel in London, for example, lives in a house assessed at five thousand dollars. He has a wife and family to provide for. His salary is a thousand dollars a year. Were exemptions abolished he would have to pay taxes to the amount of one hundred dollars per annum. The people would undoubtedly be asked to bear this burden, either in the form of a direct payment from the church funds, or in the shape of an increased salary to the preacher. The logic of our contemporary is very ill with the grippe.

"In order to keep abreast of public opinion it will be found necessary to consult the keeping of the provincial affairs to other lands than those of Mr. Mowat, who has been so long hoodwinked with the palace at Toronto as to have become a very vassal of His Highness as represented here." — Free Press.

Representing the staunch Presbyterian, Oliver Mowat, as a "vassal of His Highness" shows that the disease, in our neighbor's case, has assumed the malignant form. If the Free Press and its following were ever to become numerous enough to bring about such a law as the abolition of tax exemptions, of one thing we feel certain, it would not be because they considered such a law so much of a benefit to the community at large as an injury to the Catholic Church. This is the scheme in a nut-shell. It is a case where a man cuts off his nose to spite his face. But were this change to be inaugurated, are our separated friends quite sure that they would not be in the vanguard amongst those who would cry out for a return of the old system. It would be well were they to bear in mind the fact that Catholics have always made and will ever make the most extraordinary sacrifices for the sustenance and advancement of their religion. Their very nature prompts them to this course. They believe, as firmly as they believe that they live and breathe, that they hold in their keeping the divine gift of faith—they believe that they are in communion with the Church which our divine Redeemer established on earth; and, believing this, they will sustain that church, they will raise aloft the spire and the cross in every corner of this great country which they were the first to explore—they will guard this church and beautify and enrich it as becomes the habitation of Christ the Crucified—as long as the sun shines above us; and taxes and persecution and injustice and animosity, born of the superstitions spread abroad by the 16th century revolt, will only have for effect a still more intense love of that church, and a still more resolute determination to stand by it and defend it with the same holy inspirations that guided the crusaders of old.

transgressor is hard; very hard. You did not keep on the livery of Sam Jones very long. Whose coat will you wear next?

It is announced that the Rev. H. D. Hunter, of this city, has received a call to a church in St. Joseph, Michigan. During his residence in London he has said many untruthful and unkind things about the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Notwithstanding this, we wish the rev. gentleman no harm. On the contrary, we hope he will have no reason to regret the change. We trust he will now turn over a new leaf, and pray to be forgiven for having planted so much poison in the minds of his people against their Catholic neighbors. Such a change will lead to a much better state of life in this world, and, we feel assured, will be a benefit to him in the next.

The Lindsay Warder, edited by Mr. Samuel Hughes, remarks: "Meantime Ontario's sons should calmly calculate the future, and prepare themselves to shoulder their rifles once more to defend their hearths and homes from treason and rebellion within and Jews without. The greatest minds of Canada have for some years foretold a bloody struggle to check arrogant, insolent, intolerant Rome in Canada."

Samuel! Samuel! this is tremendous talk. You are becoming positively bloodthirsty. If you persevere in this course you may provoke opposition, and be forced to write your editorials with an axe-handle and keep a bull-dog chained to the safe. Samuel, we fear you are not a Christian, for we cannot discover the smallest particle of docility and meekness in your character. It is all fight, and the ink with which you write is a deep carmine mixed with gall. This talk of fighting, Samuel, is very disagreeable, particularly so in this influenza stage of our history. Stop it, Samuel, stop it, for pity sake. The indiscriminate use of bayonets, bullets, blunderbusses, bowie knives, bludgeons and brick bats is shocking evidence. Furthermore, there is no glory to be expected, because, if you engage in this work you will most assuredly be arrested, taken before the judge, and sentenced to break stones. Samuel, you should go to Washington, as Mr. Farrer did, take a rest, and get your nervous system into good shape.

It has been announced from Ottawa that the Hon. Mr. Foster and his wife have issued invitations to a large number of senators and members of Parliament and their families to a dinner. When the Finance Minister thought fit last fall to marry a divorced woman during the life time of her husband we expressed our unqualified dissent, if not disgust, at such immorality being tolerated in high quarters. Mr. Foster is not one of the common people while he holds the responsible and representative position of a Cabinet Minister. Wasteful and ostentatious attempts in the way of scandalous profligacy and a nine days' wonder for the general community; but a Minister of State cannot afford to defy public opinion. As we predicted when the solemn crime was perpetrated, Mrs. Chisholm has not been noticed either at Earncliffe by Lady Macdonald, or at the Government House by Lady Stanley. Now we are informed that Mr. Foster is determined to secure the social status to which his high position entitles him.

It is our opinion that Mr. Foster and Mrs. Chisholm will have to send out messengers on the highways and the bypaths to force people into the banquet. The French-Canadians, who have a horror of divorce, will certainly not countenance by their presence what they heartily condemn, both as Christian women and ladies of refinement, nor will many of our Ontario members be willing to introduce their wives and daughters to a Herodias of the nineteenth century. The best thing Mr. Foster could do is to withdraw himself and Mrs. Chisholm from the public gaze and retire into private life. How they will fare in the next life 'tis God only knows.

KNOW COLLEGE, of which Rev. Mr. Caven is Principal, received during the year 1889 a revenue of \$17,921.80. Its expenses were \$18,390.80, or \$469 more than its receipts. Probably if Principal Caven had remained at his post attending to his work these \$469 might have been saved. Instead, the Rev. Principal was perambulating the Province in company with Mr. John Charlton, M. P., and a few rev. friends, agitating the country on the Jesuit Estate Act. It is now in order for the Equal Rights men to come to the rescue and not allow Principal Caven to suffer in soul or in pocket for his ill-timed and unsuccessful advocacy of their cause. His expenses during the Equal Rights campaign must have been considerable. His trip to Quebec with the big petition and clerical entourage must have cost a good round sum, not to mention the humiliation caused by the sad and disheartening interview with the Governor-General.

It is no wonder Knox College suffered financially when its Principal was absent half the year round, especially when his mind was so agitated and all his mental faculties so concentrated on one subject, viz., "the Jesuits." The strain must have been hard to bear. Principal Caven obtained land for his college in Algoma valued at \$100,000, but he must wait until the Jesuits have opened up the country and civilized it before he can realize any profits. As the Jesuits have done this for Manitoba, Dakota, Montana and Alaska, there is no reason why they should not do it for Algoma.

If Principal Caven were wise he would stop agitating the country against the Jesuits. He should, on the contrary, go down to Montreal and make friends with Rev. Father Turgeon. If he should do this, and beg Father Turgeon's pardon for all the outrages he heaped on the Jesuits, and promise to mind his own business in future, probably Father Turgeon would send out a few missionaries to Algoma, and Principal Caven's township would not only materialize, but realize, so there would be no more deficits.

It is positively asserted that all the North West members of Parliament will vote against Mr. McCarthy's proposition to abolish French as an official language. It is certain that he could not get a North-Western member to second his motion, so the ugly task was undertaken by Col. Dunison, of Toronto. The Bill was therefore both moved and seconded by Torontonians. Toronto is so very ambitious that its residents expect to do the governing for the whole Dominion. Some other localities, however, not having before them a salutary dread of Mr. Dalton McCarthy's bullets and bayonets, will insist on having a word to say in the matter. Mr. McCarthy was not present at the Conservative caucus held on the 24th inst. It is stated that the Quebec Conservatives threatened to leave the caucus hall if he were present.

PEITIONS have been presented to Parliament from the North West Territories, praying that the Parliament pass no law abolishing or restraining the use of French as an official language. The petitions come from Anthracite, Fish Creek, Bant, Ghost River, Canmore and Lethbridge. They were presented by Mr. Davis, of Alberta. While no agitation seems to be taking place amongst the people of this Province having in view the change indicated, the charge of mediocrescence and impertinence may be fairly laid at the doors of Mr. Dalton McCarthy and the unreasoning and disturbing element of which he is the overseer.

ANOTHER instance of Catholic separate school success has come to our notice from Almonte, in the County of Lanark. The separate school passed twelve pupils at the High School entrance examinations for 1889, six at each term. During the year the public schools passed eighteen pupils. The latest information we have of the number of pupils attending these schools, respectively, is derived from the report of the Minister of Education with attendance for 1887. The separate school statistics for that year was 181, public school attendance 494. Assuming that this proportion still exists, as it probably does, the separate school shows a success of sixty-six per thousand, the public school 36 per thousand. This is another evidence of the falsehood of the boastful statements of the anti-Catholic press that the separate schools are of an inferior class. To enhance the victory, we may add that a separate school pupil, John Hall, headed the list with five hundred marks, at the December examination. This success reflects great credit upon the teachers of Almonte school, and especially upon the principal.

THERE is another demand from one of our Provinces for better terms. It does not come from Quebec, however, so the Mail has no opportunity to expatiate on the greed of the Catholic Church in connection therewith. It comes from the Premier of Prince Edward Island. The Premier declares that the Island must have better terms in order to save it from direct taxation for Provincial purposes. Why does not the Mail make this the occasion for a disquisition on the greed of the Protestant clergy? This is the second Protestant Province which, since the Mail began abusing Quebec, has endeavored to

better its condition at the expense of the Dominion.

A curious amendment is proposed to the Quebec Election Law. The amendment, here quoted, is apparently designed to allow corruption on a small scale: "If, however, such corrupt practice was of such a trifling nature or of such trifling extent that the result of election cannot have been affected by such act, whether alone or in connection with other illegal practices at such election, such corrupt practice shall not void the election."

"We shall probably never be able to strike an effective blow at corruption in elections until we adopt the British plan and send the offenders to gaol. The step Mr. Mezier is taking is altogether in the wrong direction."

The Mail has sometimes fits of Angliomania, but of late the reading public pays very little attention to its absurd, incoherent and bigoted ways. Especially has it lost the confidence of its patrons since its chief editor visited Washington. In its wild attacks on the Ultramontanes and clericalists of Quebec the Mail is pro-British to any extent and nothing is good or perfect except what is patterned after the British plan. Even the elections in these provinces, it says, shall never be free from corruption "until they are carried on after the British plan, and offenders are sent to gaol." Does the Mail know that in England the usual cost of an election is five thousand pounds sterling? Even that sum is about the smallest average amount required for an electioneering campaign. Many men in England spend from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds sterling in canvassing and bribing, and yet may fail to be returned because the opposition candidate had more money at his back. Even in Ireland, where there is no opposition and Home Rulers are elected by acclamation, an election cannot be effected for any sum smaller than two or three hundred pounds. This would be a grand system to introduce into our electioneering campaigns.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST POSITION. The Salisbury government is placing itself in a peculiar and dangerous position by the conduct which it has at least permitted in connection with the proposed new legislation for Ireland, and the result is apt to be disastrous to the Balfour regime. Either directly or indirectly, the government party has incited the land commission to act in the interests of the landlords and to the serious prejudice of tenants by raising the rents under the revision. In the new schedule, which has just been issued, the judicial rents fixed in 1874 are everywhere increased, which is naturally regarded as an outrage upon the people. The commissioners may plead that since they were ordered to revise the rents with reference to the rise and fall of values, they have been obliged to raise them at this time; but the fact remains that a palpable increase is made absolutely in the interest of the landlords and without regard to any other consideration—least of all the welfare of the tenantry. The commission has raised the judicial rents as completed in 1875 by about 25 per cent, in order to give the landlords enhanced terms in the purchase of their property. A few organs among the Tory press attempt to defend the fraud, but their efforts are ludicrously feeble, and there is little doubt that the whole business will be seriously resented by Parliament. It is expected that the Tories will overshoot their mark and that their action will lead to the rejection of the government land purchase bill by the House of Commons.

THE O'SHEA CASE. The hearing of Captain O'Shea's motion to commit the Star, Freeman's Journal and Herald for contempt, was on Tuesday. Captain O'Shea was present absolutely the newspaper statements, and especially the scandalous suggestion that he was complacently wronged. He avows that his suit for divorce is bona fide, and before instituting the proceedings he had consulted his wife's relations, and had obtained their sympathy and support. To this Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith, counsel for the defence, replied that O'Shea himself invited publicity by granting an interview to one of the papers in question. O'Shea adds to his first affidavit another, denying he was shunned in the House of Commons for conniving at the liaison between Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea. The case was adjourned.

IRISH LABOR SOCIETY. The conference of labor leaders held at Cork decided to form an Irish Federated Trade Association, the programme of which was announced by Mr. Davitt in a lecture. This is an alliance of English and Irish workmen; the taxation of land values so that labor and industry may be relieved from the burdens inflicted by privileged land classes, and the payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons. Mr. Davitt also includes in the programme of the Irish Labor Society free education, universal suffrage and the eight-hour movement.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES. Cardinal Manning, writing to the National Laborers' Dwellings and Sanitary Association, refers to the report on the artisans' dwellings in Dublin, and says it gives him pleasure to know that

they are vigorously taking in hand the work not only of improving but also of erecting the dwellings of those who live by labor. What was wanted was a prompt and vigorous application of the statute law as it existed. The Archbishop of Dublin has also written, stating that the city will be discredited if the example Sir Edward Guinness has set is not followed up.

FATHER BRADY'S IDEA. Earl Darcy, in a speech at Liverpool on the Irish question, last week, admitted that a land purchase scheme was necessary, as the lesser of two evils. The latest federal development of the home rule idea was much more reasonable than Mr. Gladstone's original proposals, and, doubtless, could be made to work; but he believed it to be impossible to create a satisfactory central body responsible for imperial affairs, because the English representation would outweigh the Irish, Scotch and Welsh together.

TWO MEN DEAD. Mr. Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Liberal member of the House of Commons for the middle division of Glamorgan-shire, is dead. In point of service Mr. Talbot was the oldest member of the House of Commons, having sat for the county uninterruptedly for fifty-nine years. The death is also announced of Mr. Alexander Craig-Sellar, Liberal Unionist M. P. for the Pateick division of Lunenburgshire. He was one of the most active of the Liberal-Unionists.

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A GENERAL FIGHT. At a Liberal Unionist meeting at Liverpool Tuesday, R. W. Russell, member of the House of Commons, was aided by some dissentients, which provoked a general uproar and general fight.

A MANCHESTER RESOLUTION. Among the resolutions passed by the Liberal Federation at its recent Manchester meeting was one demanding a popular vote on the question of disestablishing the Church of England.

MRS. HONORABLE NEVILLE DEAD. Ireland's greatest theologian, Monsignor Neville, dean of Cork, has gone to his reward. This illustrious ecclesiastic was for years the favorite professor of theology in Maynooth College.

MAYOR WALSH JAILED. Mr. Edward Walsh, mayor of Wexford, Ireland, and proprietor of the newspaper The People, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing a boycott notice.

PARNELL VS. THE TIMES. In Mr. Parnell's case against the London Times, the proceedings will begin on Monday, the 27th.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Sisters Hospitalers of St. Joseph beg to return their heartfelt thanks to all the persons who have contributed in making the late bazaar in aid of the Hotel Dieu a success. The sum of \$2000 was realized by the bazaar, clear of all expenses.

GODERICH.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., Rev. Father West presented each of the four pupils who passed the late entrance examination to the high school with a \$5 gold piece. This is one of the many instances in which Father West shows the deep interest he takes in the school. It may be well to state here that the Sisters of St. Joseph who do all in their power to make their schools accord to none in Ontario.

ILLNESS OF MR. JAMES BRADY OF INGERSOLL.—We regret to learn that Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, who has been suffering for several weeks from a severe attack of influenza, has not yet recovered. His physician certifies good hope of his recovery, but his condition is still precarious. Mr. Brady is one of the most highly respected citizens of Western Canada, and though he has always been a consistent and practical Catholic, he is held in the highest esteem by Protestants equally with his Catholic friends. We wish Mr. Brady a speedy recovery, and this wish is entertained by thousands of Mr. Brady's friends and well-wishers throughout Ontario.

E. B. A.—At the regular meeting of Shamrock branch, No. 6 of Hamilton, the following officers were installed for 1890 by P. Crotty, Grand President, assisted by Brother M. Malone: J. P. Ball, President; D. McManus, Vice President; John Sullivan, Recording Secretary; J. F. Shaw, Financial Secretary; T. J. Coughlin, Treasurer; J. Loftus and D. Farr, Stewards; M. O'Neill, Marshal; J. Donald, Assistant Marshal; R. Ball, Messenger. Martin Malone and T. J. Coughlin were elected delegates to the convention; J. F. Shaw, R. Ball, M. C. Nelli, J. Sullivan and J. P. Ball Executive Committee. Martin Malone, J. P. Ball and W. Jamieson Hall Committee, and W. Jamieson, J. P. Ball and J. Sullivan were appointed auditors. At the same meeting one member was balloted and two applications for membership received.

The estate of the late Hon. James Balfour, of Halifax, is valued at \$100,000. The following are the benevolent bequests: To endow a college for the education of Catholic youth upon the death of deceased's wife, \$30,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, \$5,000; St. Joseph's Orphanage, \$5,000; Catholic Reformatory, \$5,000; Archdiocese of Berlin, \$1,000; an unnamed charity, \$2,000; to divide between twenty widows \$2,000; Charitable Irish Society, \$1,000; Catholic Infants' Home, \$5,000; Rev. E. F. Murphy, \$1,000. The balance of the estate is divided between the children of the deceased.

The Rev. Father Statist died at Baltimore on the 17th ultimo. He was celebrated as a mathematician and astronomer.

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An Arab Saying.

Remember, three things come not back
The arrow sent upon its track
It will not swerve, it will not stay
It speed; it flies to wound or slay.

The spoken word, as soon forgot
By those, but it is printed not;
In other hearts 'tis living still,
And doing work for good or ill.

And the last opportunity,
That comes back no more to thee,
In vain thou weep'st, in vain dost yearn,
Those three will never more return.

—The Century.

White Rose of Faith.

O, it did not lean o'er the garden wall,
To be rent of the winds or kissed of the sun;
But it grew in its place so fair that not all
The garden's gifts held a rare as one.

And it grew in its place so truly sweet—
O, how sweetly pure, and as pure in print,
That it seemed for a monarch's crown a fit
And the spot.

And I said, "Who ever my feet shall fare,
In time of need, or in hour of death,
Forever and a while I proudly wear
On my heart the white, white Rose of Faith."

KNOCKNAGOW

OR,
THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY.

CHAPTER XXI.

FIVE SHILLINGS' WORTH OF DANCE.

"Will you wait a moment?" Grace
exclaimed. "Do come here, Mary, and
look at this picture and this. Apollo
is a little different from that statue."

Mary could see Mr. Lowe and Mr.
Bereford Pender from where she sat at
the table writing.

"You are right," said she, with an
emphasis that made Grace open her
eyes.

"In my honour, Mary, you can be
energetic occasionally."

Mary was so absorbed in her own
reflections she took no notice of this
observation. She thought to herself
that Mr. Lowe was a person to be liked;

and the more she saw of him the better
she liked him. The thought even occurred
to her that, if there was no difference
of rank or religion between them, she
could like him sufficiently well to be
happy with him as a wife. There was
not one among the young men who
honoured her with their attentions whose
character she could admire so much—
that is, assuming her estimate of Mr.
Lowe's character to be correct.

But Mary Kearney felt her heart
struck with her as she thought that
this was a hard struggle before her—that
a victory should be gained over herself
before she could think of any one as a
husband.

She took the note Barney had thrown
up to Grace in the window and read it
over.

"I fear," she murmured—and the tears
well'd into her eyes—"I fear he thinks
I refused to see him."

She moved away the letter she had been
writing, and placed a clean sheet of note-
paper in its stead. She wrote the date at
the top of the sheet, and then stopped it
resolutely.

There was a stern look in her face as
she leaned back in her chair, pressing her
left hand against her bosom.

"My God direct me what to do!" she
murmured.

"Did you speak?" Grace asked.

"No," she replied, recovering herself,
"or I did it to myself."

"To whom are you writing?"
"To Anna."

"Oh, really that young lady's head is
very full of romance. 'Tis to be hoped
she'll find the beau monde all her fancy
panted it. How long is she in Belgium
now? I can't remember."

"Nearly two years," Mary replied.

"And all that in the convent? 'Tis
dreadful!" returned Grace, shuddering.

"Do you feel it so dreadful yourself?"
Mary asked.

"Oh, I have a visit from my friends
sometimes, and can come home on vaca-
tion. But even that is hard enough," she
admitted, with a sigh.

"I thought you always liked being at
school. At least you told me so when I
went to see you."

Grace shrugged her shoulders, but made
no reply.

"Am I to suppose that you only said it
to please Mrs. Clare? Is that your
sincerity?"

"No; I really was sincere," replied
Grace. "I did like being at school then.
But my dear Mary," she added, with a
pensive shake of the head, "it's quite
different since I got notions."

"Though Mary was not then in anything
but a laughing mood, she could not help
laughing at this; and the laugh, she felt,
did her good."

"If you got your choice," she asked,
"would you remain at home and never go
back to school again?"

Grace remained silent for a moment, and
then said, in a low, firm voice:
"I would go back."

"And why would you go back if you
think it so dreadful?"
"Because it would be right."

I must have a few French phrases. So
finish your letter, and I'll just run out to
see what Apollo is going to do with him-
self."

"I think you ought to go to Elle—she
is all alone."

"Elle! She doesn't want me. Her
whole soul is wrapped in her goldfish."

"Oh, that reminds me," said Mary,
"that we must go to see poor Norah Luby
to-day."

"I would like to go," said Grace,
thoughtfully. "That is," she added, cor-
recting herself, "I know I ought to like
to go. But oh! 'tis so tedious to look at
her. It so reminds one of dying young
And besides, I fear I hurt her mother's
feelings the other day."

"You did not do it intentionally."
"Oh, indeed, no. But you know—
'Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as by want of heart.'"

"You do not want either heart or
thought, Grace. The remark you made
was natural enough under the circum-
stances; and you did not know Mrs. Luby
was listening to you. Now, would you
not do almost anything for that poor sick
girl?"

"I would," Grace replied; "but I'm
ashamed to confess I feel a strong wish
to keep away from her, and not even think
of her."

"But if it is right?"
"I will go," said Grace in the same tone
as when she said she would go back to
school.

Grace went to a cupboard, and, getting
upon a chair, took something from the
upper shelf, and was leaving the room
hastily.

"And where are you going now?" Mary
asked, with some surprise.

"To Elle," she replied. "I have some
engagements for her goldfish."

Mary smiled approvingly, and then, rest-
ing her forehead upon the back of her
open hand, with which she covered
the fore-part of her face, she looked at
the note-paper, as if she wished to hide
them from herself, she fell into deep
thought.

"Oh, yes," she said, raising her head,
"if we could be sure what is right to be done!
But how can there be anything wrong in
it? I think it is because I so much wish
to write that I am afraid to do it. But,
though my heart says 'Yes,' the still small
voice says, 'No.' I would consult Hugh
only if it would add to his trouble. I wonder
might Anna meet him before she
comes home. But that is a foolish idea;
she is as far out of his way as I am my-
self."

The idea, however, reminded her of the
letter she had been writing to her sister,
and she took up the pen and resolved to
finish it.

"Is Mr. Pender gone?" Hugh asked,
as he came round to the front of the house,
from the yard, where he had been giving
some directions to his workmen; "I
thought his visit would not be so short."

"Yes, he is gone," replied Mr. Lowe,
who was trying to open the gate of the
little garden under Mary's window, and
thinking of those mysterious tracks in the
snow; which somehow he found himself
often thinking of, though the tracks were
no longer there, for the snow itself had
disappeared.

"There's already," he remarked, "a look
of spring in the air."

"Yes," Hugh replied, "and the snow is
nearly gone from the hills."

"I am always glad," said Richard, who
had joined them, "when winter is past.
The bright summer-time for me!"

"Why, everyone is glad at the approach
of spring," replied Mr. Lowe.

"I never see the snow falling from those
hills," said Hugh, "without a feeling of
sadness."

"That's an odd feeling," returned the
doctor, "particularly for a farmer."

"Oh, of course, I see reason to rejoice at
the coming of spring. But what I speak
of is an involuntary feeling of sadness
in the face of an old friend. In fact,
I believe there is sadness in all parts
of the country. I can fancy a prisoner
looking round his dungeon for the last time
with a sigh."

"Who is this coming down the hill?"
the doctor asked, pointing to a horseman
on the road.

"I think it is your friend, Mr. Lloyd,"
replied Hugh. "His horse, at all
events."

"Yes, 'tis Bob—I know him now." And
Richard vaulted over the little gate and got
out on the road by the stile in the corner
of the garden with the intention of inter-
cepting Mr. Lloyd, and having a talk with
him.

"The barriers are to meet at Somer-
field's," said the doctor, after vaulting
back over the gate. "We ought to go."

"By the by, will you be a good opportunity
for you to see the place?" said Hugh. "You
can have my horse; and I think you will
like him."

"And yourself?" said Mr. Lowe.

"Well, I find I have some business to
attend to which I cannot put off. You can
ride the old mare," he added, turning
to his brother. "And you need not fear
but she'll be able to carry you—but give
her head and let her have her own way."

"All right," said the doctor; "let us go
fit ourselves out."

Mr. Lowe readily assented, glad of the
opportunity to display his horsemanship
and his new breeches and boots.

The horses were led round by Barney,
and while Hugh was examining the girls
and stirrup leathers, the two young men
appeared booted and spurred, and were in
the saddles before Barney had time to
render them assistance.

"O Mary!" Grace exclaimed, bursting
into the parlor. "Go come and see Apollo
He looks splendid."

Mary came to the window and said, with
a quiet smile:
"He really does."

The horse was a fine one, and the rider
seemed to linger longer than was neces-
sary arranging his bridle rein.

"D'you come out," said Grace; "he expects
it."

"Bogob! want five shillings," replied
Barney.

"For what?"
"I'm after gettin' two an' sixpence
worth of dance from Mr. Callaghan,"
returned Barney, looking as if, on the
whole, he was not pleased with his bargain.

"Two an' sixpence worth of dance!"
Grace exclaimed, laughing. "How is it
sold, Barney?"

"'Tuppence hap'enny a lesson for plain
dance, Miss," replied Barney seriously,
"and three pence for figures."

"Well, and you want five shillings'
worth?" said Hugh.

"Well, you see, sir," replied Barney,
scratching his head, "I was purty good at
the plain dance; but Callaghan had such
fine steps, I said to myself I'd get a few
new wens. An' then they persuaded me
to learn the figure; but begob, I couldn't
keep 'em in my head. And now, you
know, I don't like to see my money goin'
for nothing."

Barney added with the air of a
man of business:
"Will you let me see one of Callaghan's
steps, Barney?" said Grace.

An' welcome, Miss," replied Barney,
throwing care to the winds—for the idea
of his money going for nothing seemed to
have quite a crushing effect upon his
spirits—"I'll do a step or two in a double
figure for you."

And Barney, after going round grace-
fully in a circle to his own music, com-
menced beating the gravel with those
remarkable feet which procured for him
the soubriquet of "Wattletree," in a style
which we are not mad enough to attempt
a description of.

"O Hugh," said Grace, who could hardly
speak for laughing, "you must give him
the five shillings!"

"I don't doubt you, Miss Grace," ex-
claimed Barney, setting his features in a
most extraordinary manner, but ultimately
allowing them to settle into a grin of
delight.

"Stand man, Mr. Hugh!" he added, as
Hugh presented him with two half crowns.
"An' now give me leave to run over to the
Cross."

"What do you want there?" Hugh
asked.

"Callaghan is goin' away to-day,"
replied Barney.

"Then he gave you credit, and you want
to pay your debts?"

"Oh, the devil a credit," returned Barney.
"What a fool he is!"

"Can't make out what he means," said
Hugh.

"Is not that Callaghan himself passing
the gate?" said Hugh, pointing to a little
man with a bundle on his back, walking at
a brisk pace from the direction of the
hamlet.

"Oh, the rascal," cried Barney, "an' all
my dance in his pocket!"

He set off in pursuit of the dancing-
master as if his very life depended upon
catching him.

"Can you solve this mystery, Grace?"
said Hugh.

"Rally, no," she replied, shaking her
head. "Tis too much for me. We must
wait till he comes back."

But the dancing-master was too far off
to hear Barney shouting after him, and
Barney was soon too much out of breath to
continue the shouting, so that both were
left to view at the turn of the road.

"I'm getting upon you," said Grace.
"I think he will catch him before they
reach the fort. But what does he mean?"

About an hour later, as they were set-
ting out to visit Norah Luby, Grace said:
"Wait a moment! Let I ask Barney what
he wanted with the dancing-master. I
can't make head or tail of it."

"I'm glad to hear it," returned Mary.
"I was beginning to fear you had some
connection with the 'good people.'"

"I must represent my curiosity," said
Grace, after looking for Barney. "Is he
gone to drive home the cows?"

The cows returned to were at a farm
some two miles from the house, and it
was near sunset when Barney returned.
After "bidding" them to be hastened to
the barn, where Mat Donovan and Tom
Misher had been at work. Their day's
work was over, and Tom was just hanging
the door on its hinges. Barney began at
once to practise his steps on the well-
swept floor.

"Blood an' onions, Mat," he exclaimed,
stopping suddenly, as if a happy thought
had struck him, "I believe you are able
to read writing!"

"Well, I believe I could," Mat replied,
as he took the card from his coat before
putting it on. "Why so?"

Barney pulled off his cap, and
pulled a large crumpled document from
the crown.

"Read that," said he.

Mat went to the door, and unfolding
the paper held it to the light, which was
beginning to fade.

Barney watched him as if he enter-
tained doubts of Mat's ability to read
writing. After a little delay, however,
Mat read the words "Haste to the Wed-
ding," which had the effect of sending
Barney with a bound to the middle of the
floor.

"Go on," he shouted excitedly, crushing
his hat tight upon his head. And with
his arms extended, as if he were going to
fly, Barney commenced whistling "Haste
to the Wedding."

"What the devil do you mean?" Mat
asked in astonishment.

"Read on," read, read," said Barney,
breathlessly, trying to whistle and talk at
the same time.

"Oh, I see what you're at now," said
Mat the Thresher, as if a new light had
dawned upon him. "I see what you're up
to," he repeated seriously. "But faith I
don't know that I could read, print in
'double' time, let alone write."

THE PEARL ABOVE PRICE.

"Indeed! and how came you to re-
nounce the Greek schism?" inquired a
beige looking, elderly gentleman of a
Russian nobleman, with whom he had
been travelling the last few hours, and
was engaged in friendly chat.

"Why do you ask?" said the Russian
pleasantly.

"Because," replied the gentle ques-
tioner, "I am a missionary, and I like to
have fresh and interesting examples
wherever I entertain and edify my
audience. You converts generally have
a little story, something striking, if not
romantic, in connection with your con-
version."

"That is so," replied the other; "and
my story is a little singular."

"I was sure of it; so pray gratify me!
The nobleman, weeping around him
a mantle a good deal the worse for wear,
and placing himself in a comfortable
position, said: "I had just quitted the
College of —, in St. Petersburg, when
my widowed mother requested me
to set out for Paris. I had letters of
introduction to our ambassador at the
court of Napoleon III., and to other
celebrities with whom she wished me to
make acquaintance. But as I was an
entire stranger in the great capital, I
resolved not to be in a hurry about pre-
senting my letters."

"During my rambles through the city
I became interested in the churches, and
finally began to fix on the differences
that exist between the Roman Catholic
worship and the religion of my mother.
She had carefully instilled her peculiar
teachings into my mind and had taught me
to love and practice her faith; moreover,
she had kept a strict eye on me, in order
to chase away or keep from me tempta-
tions to fall into negligence."

"On the recommendation of a follow-
ing traveller—a Frenchman—I had taken
lodgings in a very quiet, orderly hotel,
and had resolved to tarry there a while.
My mornings were spent in rambling
through the art galleries, visiting churches,
libraries, etc.; my afternoons in the per-
usal of various magazines and some
selected volumes of more solid reading."

"As it was still early summer I used
to stroll very early in the morning, and
one day I overlooked the wall kept garden of the
hotel, and another very neat one with
long serpentine walks, that was separated
from it by a high stone wall, covered with
a luxuriant growth of budding ivy. I
was frequently forgetful of what I meant
to read, and occupied, instead, with a
number of grave, scholarly-looking men,
who were walking or sitting in the
neighboring garden. One day when the
last entered my parlor I called him out
and said:

"What sort of men are those I see in
the garden running parallel with that of
the hotel?"

"Jesuits, sir. That is their residence
—Rue de Sevres."

"No—is it possible! Jesuits! You
don't say that those are real Jesuits?"
asked I.

"Quite so, sir. That tall gentleman
walking along is Pere F—, the super-
ior; that one reading his breviary is
Pere M—, etc. 'Why, sir, they are all
well known in this quarter.'

"The attendant withdrew, and I became
lost in thought. 'Jesuits! I had come to
Paris to see wonders, and if you knew,
sir, all that I had heard against those men,
you would not be surprised at my belief
that I was beholding the eighth wonder
of the world. I watched them day after
day; I studied their various movements;
and my imagination became so filled with
them, and what was attributed to them,
that I fell into a train of thought some-
thing like this: 'What if I could contrive
a plan to make their acquaintance, then
shrewdly find out some of their political
and religious plots, and, by revealing
these to the world, be the instrument of
benefiting them not only from Paris, but
from all the capitals of the civilized,
Christian world! You smile; nevertheless,
that thought took such possession of
my excited brain that I never prayed
more humbly and fervently than I did
during those few days to be guided aright
in an enterprise that seemed to promise
me honor and fame, as well as the gra-
titude of all Christendom.'

"One day I inquired of the same waiter
whether any secular persons were ever ad-
mitted into the Jesuits' house."

"O yes, sir," he said; "gentlemen often
go there to make spiritual retreats."

"Retreats! What are retreats?"
"Why, believe they are somewhat
like a mission in a parish church, only
each one follows the exercises alone. The
young men stay there, some eight and
some even thirty days."

"Young men?" I said, eagerly; "I won-
der if I could get in there?"

"Why, certainly, sir."

"Will you carry my card and a note to
the superior?"

"I will go," said I, with seeming pleasure,
and brought me back a very polite answer,
and the effect that I might come over my
evening that suited my convenience, to
begin my retreat."

"No doubt," said I to myself, "come
one, come all. Ah, I thought, if my
orthodox mother only knew how near I
was to fame! I fancied that the series of
investigations I was about to make into
the dark ways of the Jesuits would result
in great things. I rejoiced, fancying that
I was going to undertake a very honor-
able and important duty. That day I
watched the dark-robed figures more
closely than ever. When one of the
fathers walked about in a meditative
mood or manner, I was certain that he
was leisurely contriving a hideous plot
against either an entire religious govern-
ment, or else an ally of the State. If
one said down, I concluded that he was
secretly making confederacy. If his
brother porter summoned one of them
from the garden to the house—So,
thought I, there must be a telegram, or
some important communication of a suc-
cessful negotiation," &c. &c.

"Next day I filled a vase with requi-
tes for a long or short stay, not forget-
ting a box of pencils."

"The porter answered my call at the
door-bell of No.—Rue de Sevres, and
conducted me into the presence of a very
urbane, kindly mannered gentleman. We
chatted a few moments on the commonest
topics, and then he touched a bell, and
another fine looking priest showed me
into a small, neat apartment, furnished

exactly like that of the prophet of old.
Not a picture relieved the plain walls,
not a book tempted curiosity; a bed
draped in white calico, a crucifix, and
a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the
desk, were about all the four sides of the
room enclosed. I laid out my writing
materials, took an observation of the
garden, listened in the corridor, and
heard—nothing. All seemed as quiet as
the grave.

"After some time a young priest came
to my door, and handed me a printed
sheet entitled 'Preparatory Exercises,' and
politely informed me that at certain hours
he would present the subjects of the
meditations for the eight days' retreat on
which I had agreed with the superior."

"Preparatory Exercises!" I said, with a
tone of real faith, striking the desk with
my fist. "Ah, sir, this time the spider
shall not get the fly!"

"I read over the instruction laid down
with fixed attention, noticed that each
preceding theme depended on the one fol-
lowing; in fine, that there was a chain,
and the links were not to be separated.
It was all clear to me that this retreat was
a man trap—that a train of false reason-
ing led the unwary into the adoption of
such maxims as the end justifies the means
and all others attributed to Jesuitism. I
resolved to pursue the course diligently,
make all the extracts that I might require
in future, and without unnecessary delay
produce a literary work that would render
me a benefactor to mankind."

"My soliloquy was interrupted by an
invitation to supper. I was so absorbed
with my project that I did not attempt
to converse, and the lay-brother did not
volunteer one unnecessary word. They
are trained adepts, I thought, and on re-
turning to my room I immediately began
to take notes. At 9 p. m. the young
priest who had brought me the 'Prepara-
tory Exercises' invited me to night prayers,
which included the Litany of the Saints.
As that prayer, at once low and grand,
rose in a chorus of male voices, I thought:
This appearance of devout fervor is
evidently calculated to lead the unwary;
yet how base to use the cloak of pure re-
ligion for such despicable malice! And I
prayed, too; I begged God to bear my
earnest petition, and help me to find out
these men, their methods, and—

to annihilate them!"

"The meditation for the following
morning, 'On the end of man's exist-
ence,' impressed me very deeply; I for-
got to study the famous Society, and
began to study myself. The quotations
from Holy Writ were so appropriate,
and the word of God never returns to
me unfruitful, I could not repress my
reflections; I ceased taking notes, and at
last, confounded at what I was, and the
view of what I ought to be, I forgot
everything else, and threw myself full
length upon the floor of the diminutive
apartment, calling on God for mercy. I
heard footsteps, then a tap at the door; I
rose, and answered to inquiries that I had
an extraordinary headache. I accepted
some preferred remedy, and, ashamed
of my weakness, began to make extracts
of the pre-udes, annotations, collected
etc. The following meditations equally
absorbed me. At length I read in the
plan that on such a day confession was to
be made. Here was a dilemma. What
should I say if the reception of the sacra-
ment of penance were proposed? I
was dying to make a confession, but I
had gone to the Rue de Sevres to be
heard, but to convert. If asked, I
resolved to say that I preferred to confess
in the Russian tongue. But the best
laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley.
Providence was smiling upon me.

"On the day confession was to be made
the Rev. Superior came, and after kind
inquiries, in a general way, said: 'My
son, if you prefer to confess in Russian,
that is Father here who speaks that
language perfectly; I will send for him.'"
"Indeed!" I exclaimed, then com-
pletely off my guard. "And is he a Greek?"

"The excellent Father looked at once
amused and surprised. 'Oh no! he is a
Catholic. I'll send him to you.' He
came. I at first dissembled my interior
remorse and the state of my soul; but
I was about to do His own work, and
He led me the good Russian Jesuit to
deal with me."

"I will not enter into minute details,
which you can easily imagine as I narrate.
From talking of Russia we came to speak
of her religion. We argued, as I proved
me in the wrong, gave me books to
read, and finally I abjured the
schism, and embraced the Catholic
faith. The remainder of my eight-days'
retreat was merged into one of thirty
days, and the notes I took therefor-
th were those that suited my present
humbled snuff. And, sir, at the close of
the exercises, instead of presenting my
letters to the court of Napoleon, I pre-
sented an humble petition to the Rev.
Pere P— to be received into the fam-
ous Society—to be allowed to become a
Jesuit myself."

"All, sir, what did he answer?"
"My son," he said, "it is too soon to
take this second step. Pray, and con-
sider at leisure what God may require of
Jesuit?"

"Pardon. I am a Jesuit, at your ser-
vice."

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THE CHURCH AND THE TOILERS.

FACTS PROVING HERETOFORE HAVE BEEN ALWAYS THE PROTECTOR AND DEFENDER OF THE POOR.

An English paper is our authority for the following about Cardinal Manning: "To those who have not ceased to believe in Christianity it will not be the least of his claims on the gratitude of the world that he has shown a sceptical generation that orthodoxy is no enemy of Radical progress."

Witness the effects of the triumph of the Belgian Catholic party, to whom the Belgian workmen owe: (1) A government inquiry into the condition of the workingmen; (2) the organization of the League of Nations on social questions...

Second in Germany: When its financial interests and public peace were endangered by the great strike at Bochum, who formulated the grievances and demands of the poor miners? The answer is, the Catholic priests of the place.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS. If we could read the secret history of our enemies we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

Whenever we encounter any unexpected event, whether it be afflictions, or spiritual or temporal consolations, we should receive them with an equable mind or reflecting that everything comes from the hand of God.

Man is born for action; he ought to do something. Work, at each step, awakens a sleeping force and roots out error.

There is one thing, and one only, with which self-deceit appears to be nearly incompatible, or with which, at least, it can only be combined by being immensely weakened; and that is abiding sorrow for sin, the beautiful grace of contrition.

It is of faith that God always answers right prayers, and in a way that in a degree beyond our most enthusiastic expectations; but He does not yet let us see how. We must take it on faith.

PERSECUTION HELPS IT. As the hammer welds the iron into a closer mass so the indissoluble unity of the Catholic Church is, by persecution, tested, confirmed and resealed.

HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC. We especially recommend this journal to our Protestant friends, whom we know to be sincere, but in error, as was ourself at one time.

"When the Cardinal," says the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, "went to and fro between the dockers and the directors, refusing to despair when his established brother of London had shaken off the dust of his feet against the strike and disappeared into a room, combating with the utmost patience the difficulties interposed by prejudice and passion, interposing a constant element of cool common sense in the midst of hot-blooded counsels, he must have felt sustained and inspired by the best traditions of his Church."

It is very likely the one that has conveyed poisons to your system from some old well, whose waters have become contaminated from sewers, vaults, or percolations from the soil.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET. The Moss-covered Bucket. This is the one that has conveyed poisons to your system from some old well...

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The Painting of the Saints.

Madonna eyes looked at him from the air. But never from the picture. Still he was gazing...

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

"Christian Reid," one of the most popular of the Southern novelists, is the daughter of Colonel Fisher, of North Carolina...

"What is an agonist?" asked Rollo, who was reading some thing by Huxley. "An agonist," replied his uncle George...

She pleaded HER UNCLE'S PARDON. A curious little incident is narrated of the King of the Belgians. A short time ago King Leopold received from Prince de Saxe...

THE SEAL OF FAITH. It is an inheritance of glory to feel the master blood of a race flowing through one's veins...

HOW TO BECOME A CAPITALIST. Somebody must save money; and the people who save it are the capitalists...

THE MEXICO CATHEDRAL. The interior of the grand cathedral in the city of Mexico is, even at the present day, after being successively plundered, most magnificent...

AN ANECDOTE OF TWO GREAT MEN. When Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, was at the height of his celebrity...

DANIEL WEBSTER'S GENIUS. St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of distinction, once said that, having been retained in a famous case with Daniel Webster...

—and the joke is his—the liberal troops cleaned it for nothing, and it has not been seen since.

HE WAS EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY BY PLAYING A SHARP TRICK. A short time ago a drummer from abroad called at a Bangor livery stable...

DEAN SWIFT AND THE TAILOR. A tailor in Dublin, whose name was near the residence of Dean Swift, took it into his head to pay for his services...

VICTOR HUGO ON IMMORTALITY. I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down...

IRISH AND DUTCH WIT. An Irishman and a Dutchman were one day discussing the merits of their respective countries. They both belonged to the same company...

AMHERST ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. "I acknowledge the good I received from Burdock's Blood Bitters. I had constipation, irregular bowels and accumulation of wind, causing severe pain in my stomach...

WHAT SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES. SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Wasting Diseases, Wonderful Flesh Producer.

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New York Catholic Review. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASS.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

"His name was called Jesus."—Gospel of the day. The feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, dear brethren, is one which suggests to us many thoughts...

YOUNG children and gray-haired men and women are guilty of this irreverence and sacred names. Rich men and poor men, men of letters and men of letters...

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Sick Headache. IS a complaint from which many suffer and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver...

Ayer's Pills. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZEN, SATURNY, and other church ornaments.

Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS. Thousands testify to their being the best Family Pill in use. They purify the system, regulate the bowels...

No Female Should be without Them. W. H. COMSTOCK, Proprietor. For Sale by All Dealers.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister.

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CHURCH PEWS AND SCHOOL FURNITURE. The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture...

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Established in 1841, under the Act of Quebec, 24 Vic., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the District of Columbia.

AN ORGANIST. And thorough musician of twenty years' experience, educated in France and Germany, wishes a position in a large city.

Burdock's BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

MEMORY. Marvelous Discovery. Will cure or relieve all diseases arising from indigestion, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice, erysipelas, salt rheum, heartburn, headache, dizziness, dropsy, fluttering of the heart, acidity of the stomach, dryness of the skin.

DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS. CALUMNIES. Pascal, Pietro Sarti and Rev. B. F. Austin TRUMPANTLY REPUDED.

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Industrial, commercial, and mechanical development all the statesman and student of sociology is to our moral, social, and political progress.

But here was the most astounding fact that in South Carolina, which in 1880 had more than half the population reared as illiterate, the educated negro furnished a large proportion of its criminals.

In his "Political Science" Woolsey tells us that "the fall of the Roman Empire was an effect of a moral ruin."

Can it be possible that with greater educational facilities there is to be increased crime, and that every enlargement in the seating capacity of our schools is to be followed by a larger corresponding demand for human accommodations?

One naturally looks to the large and central index of foreign immigrants as a partial explanation of this growing disproportionate increase of crime.

An examination of the "Compendium of the Tenth Census" of the United States discloses some novel and threatened facts. The illiterates of the United States comprise seventeen per cent of the total population.

It, however, is further claimed, and almost universally allowed, that the instruction of our public schools serves to ennoble the emotions and to moderate the passions.

At a session of the National Prison Congress, held in Boston during 1888, Mr. Brooker, chairman of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary, having made the statement that of a thousand convicts in the State not more than fifty were whites, it was asked by a delegate, "What is the condition of the education of the colored people?"

The table which follows presents some delinquency facts, which should serve as a salutary warning to those who expect to find in mental stimulation an equivalent for moral growth and culture.

Table with columns: Ratio of saloons to population, Ratio of insane and criminal, Assessed valuation per capita, and Percentage of illiterates 10 years of age and over. Data for 1887, 1888, and 1889.

The table unmistakably shows a greater per capita of wealth where the fewest illiterates are enumerated but it no less clearly shows that this augmentation of riches has been accompanied by increased insanity and crime and more widespread vice.

But we need not confine ourselves to the general statistics of the United States for the records of New York present similar conditions, which can be analyzed more in detail.

When it is remembered that the detected illiterate generally finds his way to prison, while the highly educated or well-to-do are frequently saved by friends, who compound the felony to escape exposure and consequent family disgrace.

But if the education of the masses is accompanied by no diminution of vice, crime and insanity, what shall we say of the effect illiteracy may have upon our institutions by the abuse or misuse of the suffrage?

Only a moment's thought is necessary to expose the folly of such ill-founded fears, for the suggested peril is contradicted by the very conditions set forth as dangerous, as the feasibility to read and write affords a complete and absolute safeguard.

But the election returns themselves are sufficient to prove that the voters in the illiterate States adhere more closely to two great parties which are said to appeal to the reason and consciences of men than do the voters of the States affording the best facilities for the education of the masses.

record the polling of a Union Labor vote. Far from mental stimulation being essential to moral development, the most perfect order and deepest sense of justice are often found associated with the densest ignorance among the lowest races of humanity.

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The table shows that where the extremes of poverty and wealth prevail, as in the Eastern States, there is found a maximum of moral and mental derangement, as exhibited in insanity, crime and vice.

The Rev. F. H. Winsor, statistician and philanthropist, who has made questions of crime and criminals the study of a lifetime, was selected by the authorities at Washington to compile the statistics bearing on delinquents in the tenth census.

We are, then, confronted by facts which reveal a condition of decreasing literacy and increasing crime, of augmenting wealth with more widespread destitution.

Since the record of material progress and mechanical instruction has been one of unvarying certainty and triumph, while the investigation of the educational problem, will it not be well to reject the hazy and devices of the legislator, and confine ourselves to the scientific methods so successfully employed by the constructing engineer and mechanical inventor?

Twenty years ago, under a traffic which constituted but a small fraction of the mileage which the same roads are performing to-day, iron rails became worn down and laminated with such rapidity that the cost of track repairs was enormous, and it was by no means uncommon for iron rails to be removed from the track worn out before they had been subjected to a single season's wear.

Do not the facts disclosed by our social statistics cause it to appear that, in the adjustment of our schools, we have gone too far in our aim for material advancement and development of wealth, and that we are correspondingly losing in the direction of moral growth and culture?

Let us, then, imitate the prudence of the railway engineer, and, though seeking to retain the advantages which are already ours, let us not be blind to the visible defects and besetting dangers of our present system. Let us determine the composition of the training of our public schools; let us see if its parts are well proportioned and the compound skilfully wrought, and a thorough analysis may prove, as with the Bessemer steel rail, that, by a judicious change in the nature or proportion of the ingredients, our rapid increase of wealth may suffer a trifling diminution, but the moral balance of education will be restored, and material and moral progress will move forward together.

Mizard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Indigestion

It is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Center, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50. Worth 50c a bottle.

Educational.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amherst, Ont., Ontario, Canada.

A SUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT. The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT. Complete Classical, Philological and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. (In affiliation with Toronto University) under the special patronage of the administrators of the Arch-diocese.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SARONIA, ONT. This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONT. This institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit.

Professional. A BRIAN I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, ETC., CORNWELL, ONT.

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 TAYLOR STREET, LONDON. Private, Family and Business Law.

JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY, P. O. BOX 458, PATERBOROUGH. Collections promptly attended to.

D. R. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Defective vision, impaired hearing, etc.

DR. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "D" Royal School of Infantry, Office and residence, 389 Burwell street, second door from Dundas.

GEORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST, Office, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the relief of neuralgia of teeth.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1890. Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE. A large and profitable trade, with the largest sales position, money advanced for goods, advertising etc.

CANDLEMAS

We have now in stock a large supply of Wax Candles as follows:

MOULDED BEES WAX CANDLES. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the lb. 45c. per lb.

WAX TAPERS. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 to the lb. approved quality, 45c. lb. Medium, 40c. lb.

ORNAMENTED CANDLES. 4, 6 and 8 to the lb. 80c. lb.

A SPECIAL HAND-MADE CANDLE. 30 inches long; one to the pound, 60c. per lb.

INCENSE, CHARCOAL, OLIVE OIL, FLOATS.

D. & J. SALLIER & Co. Catholic Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, Church Ornaments, Vestments, and Religious Articles.

123 Church St. 1669 Notre Dame St. TORONTO. MONTREAL.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

Founded in 1883. Attended by over 1200 Young Men and Women, the great majority of whom are 10-day having good positions.

The Importance of a Wise Choice. "THE BEST" and "THE WORST" schools, but in claiming superiority the Kingston Business College, Ontario, fails to prove it.

LONDON MEDICAL DISPENSING CO. 383, Talbot Street, opp. Market. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY.

"TALLY HO" LIVERY. 288 DUNDAS STREET. I have added another improvement to the above stable, in the shape of a covered drive.

MONEY FOR ALL. I want a good energetic man, or woman, to sell our Fruit Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, etc.

SOLID GOLD PLATED. Introduce our Watches, Jewellery, etc. for 60 days we will send you a list of our heavy gold-plated watches.

STAINED GLASS. BRILLIANT CUT, BEVELED, SILVERED, BENT, PLATE GLASS. McCAVSAND & KING'S TORONTO.

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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 States.

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York, N.Y.



Branch No. 4, London, Ontario. Meets on the 4th Thursday of every month...

C. M. B. A.

The Per Capita Tax of 1889 must be paid before the 1st day of February, 1890.

When an applicant for C. M. B. A. membership is invited his 'Application for Membership' with 'Date when referred to Board of Trustees'...

Branches are hereby notified to remit amount of assessments, etc., to the Grand Secretary by draft or post office order wherever it is possible to do so.

New Branch.

Branch No. 116 was organized by Deputy O'Brien at Fergus, County of Wellington, on January 23rd. The following is its list of officers:

Brother Edward Cummings, for over twenty years employed in the Dominion Type Foundry Company's office, Montreal, died on Saturday after a short illness.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 41, Montreal, held in the evening of the 21st of January, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted:

At a regular meeting of Branch 89, Perth, held in the evening of the 21st of January, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted:

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Branch 88, Montreal. President, J. A. B. ... Recording Secretary, J. G. Baby ...

Branch 17, Paris. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. John Keough, V.G. Chancellor, Timothy O'Brien ...

Branch 108, Quebec. Chancellor, Patrick Kerwin. President, J. O. Morrison ...

Branch 79, Gananoque. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. D. Gorman. Chancellor, M. McFarland ...

THE WINDSOR BAZAAR.

The following is the list of prizes drawn at the bazaar of the Holy Dignity, Windsor, Ontario, on January 18th, 1890.

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THE CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

A VALUABLE HISTORICAL WORK BY REV. FATHER DAWSON.

This very valuable work has just been issued from the press. In a future issue we will make reference to it; but in the meantime will lay before our readers the Ottawa Free Press.

The author of this volume modestly designates it as a collection of historical sketches culled from various sources, but it is really a very complete, it succinct, account of the history and progress of the Catholic Church in Scotland during the past three centuries.

These "sketches" first appeared in the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD and excited a widespread interest, the author receiving many letters from all parts of Canada, the United States and Scotland, written by persons of Scottish descent, who desired to possess the "sketches" in a collected form.

Starting from 1592, Doctor Dawson paints a vivid picture of the state of Scotland at that period and describes the intrigues of Elizabeth, who was then acting under the aid of the Scottish Catholics, while King James was engaged in the hopeless task of uniting his divided nobility.

Interesting as this work must be to the general reader, it should more particularly commend itself to Scotch Catholics, treating as it does especially of men of that race and creed who were prominently concerned in the events of these stormy centuries, and we are at a loss whether most to commend the unweilded industry which Doctor Dawson has shown in gathering such a mass of material from sources not readily available to the ordinary reader, or the literary skill with which he has woven it into a continuous and interesting narrative.

The book contains 782 pages, bound in cloth. The price is two dollars. It can be obtained at this office.

FATHER HAND'S ADMIRERS.

EXPRESS THEIR GOOD WISHES PREVIOUSLY TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR OSKAWA.

Rev. Father J. L. Hand, whose removal from St. Michael's cathedral to the charge of the Oskawa mission was recently announced, leaves the city with the warmest good wishes of all who knew him.

THE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY.

Every one knows of, or at least has heard of, the Gregorian University or Roman College, which is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers.

Founded in 1585 by Gregory XIII., after whom the College is named, its existence of three centuries has been three centuries of glory. It has seen on its benches and in its tribunals many eminent men and several great saints.

Not longer than fifty years ago you might have seen there a young man called Joachim Pecci, and no one then forebore the glorious destiny that awaited the gentle youth.

But God had already placed the seal of Pontiff upon his brow. Bellarmine, whose mission was to crush heresy, taught there, as did Toletus, Palavicino, Suarez, Franzini, Sestini and a great many others, whose names are written in history.

Leo XIII. has shown on more than one occasion how highly he esteems his Alma Mater, and with the blessing of the Vicar of Christ this institution has flourished and attained a world wide renown.

More than seven hundred students, from every corner of the world, are now there studying the various branches of sciences.

The solemn distribution of prizes, and the collation to the eminent class took place on December 23rd.

And may we not hope, dear reverend Father, that we who meet you so often in this noble Catholic institute, home of our Lady of the Angels, so frequently enjoyed the benign influence of your life and virtuous deeds, may still find a place in your heart's purest thoughts, that the precious germs of piety and virtue you have so carefully implanted may still be nourished with the dew of your heavenly prayers.

In and return, our fervent wish and heartfelt petition shall be that our Divine Lord may grant you length of happy days, rich in the love and blessings of your people and that the lustre of your bright, un fading crown may be increased by merits of the untiring devotedness you have shown your grateful spiritual children.

Subsequently the presentation of an address was made at St. Vincent's Hall by the members of Branch 85 of the C. M. B. A. Accompanying the address was a heavy gold chain and cross pendant suitably engraved.

For several years the Rev. Father D. Malya, professor of philosophy, has been studying the effects. He succeeded Rev. Father Marzelli, now a Cardinal.

Mr. Deane, president of the branch, Patrick Boyle, secretary, and J. O. Morrison, treasurer, were present among others: James A. Mulligan, president of the branch, Patrick Boyle, secretary, and J. O. Morrison, treasurer.

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O'Rourke, Francis MacArdle, Cornelius O'Dwyer, and two Canadian names, Father Lewis and Toungouan.

The Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate has long since deserved the gratitude of Canada, and it is for this reason we offer them our congratulations.

In 1888 the Oblate College took the lead with fourteen prizes. The South American College came next with twelve.

Among the graduates of this year is the Rev. Auguste Tardieu, nephew of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec.

For several years the Rev. Father D. Malya, professor of philosophy, has been studying the effects. He succeeded Rev. Father Marzelli, now a Cardinal.

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INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

AN ABSOLUTE PREVENTATIVE AND CURE FOR THIS TERRIBLE DISEASE.

This preparation emanates from scientific sources, and is exactly what is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and is used in the great hospitals of that country and Great Britain, not only because it is a preventative, but for the reason that it is recognized as being the only medicine known which will effect a cure.

It has been arranged that this medicine shall be made in Canada to supply the American demand, and a binding agreement has been entered into whereby the price has been fixed at \$1.00 more and no less.

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