Catholic Kerord

London, Sat., Jan. 4th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH'S "Bystander"

for January, makes this surprising declar-

"Mr. Mowat occupies in the Province position something like that of Sir John Macdonald in the Dominton : he has long been in the possession of power, has filled the Province with his appointees, has re distributed the representation at his pleasure, and has all the means of influence in his hands. The Catholic vote he is allowed to use, turn about with Sir John, by an arrangement very convenient to both of them, though rather perplexing to their respective organists.'

Alas! it is too true. Hon. Oliver Mowat has placed his appointees in Government positions in Ontario, and Sir John Macdonald has invariably placed his appointees in vacancles in the civil service in the Dominion. Our country will not enjoy an era of prosperity while such things happen. It is too bad. It is lamentable. We must look forward with hope and confidence to the glorious future, when it will come about that Sir John Macdonald will usher Hon. Oliver Mowat's appointees into the vacant places, and when Hon. Oliver Mowat will place his arm around the necks of Sir John Macdonald's appointees and persuade them to accept such positions as shrieval ties and recistrarships. It may have been intended to convey the impression that the two sets of civil service employees are a great power in election contest. This, however, cannot be the case, as the work of one set, pulling in one direction, is counterbalanced by the second batch tugging away in the other.

As to the Catholics. When we hear a politician speak in an unfriendly and hasty manner about the Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church, we feel pretty certain that at some time in that man's life he had sought assistance from either or both of them to help him into a position in public life. On being informed that Bishops and pricets seldom or never take an active part in purely you." political contests, that they prefer to attend strictly to the duties of their sacred calling, that their people are quite capable of judging how they should exercise their frauchise, and that they would prefer not to interfere -all his native no Popery proclivities are aroused and straightway he declares that the Caurch of Rome is all wrong. The last sentence in Bystander has been, we fancy, Written by or at the dictation of such a man. The statement that there is any such thing as a bargain between the Catholic people and Sir John Macdonald on the one hand, and Hon. Oliver Mowat, on the other, is as pre posterous as it is extraordinary.

THE Orange Sentinel advocates the erection of a statue of King William in of St. Paul, and wherever he leads it will Toronto. This is but another illustration be very hard to prevent Catholic thought of the fact that where Orangemen are from following. numerous they are the most intolerant people in the world to a minority. It his impressions: would appear, indeed, we are sorry to say, as though their object were to keep slon regarding Daniel Dougherty, the silver tongued orator, sc-called. Mr Dougherty assailed a well known fostering feelings of blaterness between man and man, and making the very name of the city a by-word and a reproach in the minds of the people in every other portion of the Dominion. There is probably no city in the world where a Protestant minority are more generously treated than in the Catholic city of Montreal. The highest places in the gift of the people are open to them, and they are oftentimes elected by very large majorities over Catholic candidates. Feelings of friendship and esteem and fair dealing are characteristic of the daily life of Oatholics as applied to people of other religious persuasions, and nothing save the preaching of peace and good will to men, charity, forbearance, generosity, and liber ality, is ever heard in the Catholic pulpits of Montreal from the lips of the much maligned Jesuits and other priests of that great city. On the other hand, there is probably no city in the world, not even excepting Belfast, where a Catholic minor. ority are dealt with in a more unjust, even brutal, fashion than in the Protestant city of Toronto, When a Catholic presents himself for office-no matter how unimportant it may be-his religious belief is at once proclaimed a barrier, and a solid vote is cast against him. Some of the newspaper editors have found that the key to a large circu lation is a vigorous abuse of Catholics, and they keep pounding on that chord continually. Some of the preachers go with the tide too. The key to an over-flowing church is vigorous abuse of Catholics, and they, likewise, keep hammering away at that ungody chord. Such is Tor-onto. How different is Montreal!

LATEST advices from Toronto via the Globe convey the pleasing tatelligence Father completely upset his plans. It is eleven constituences

that the Prentice Boys of that city at- surprising that some moneyed men of New squinst him three years ago, have since ton Times in reference to the new Sep-Church, preached a sermon to the Boys. The subject matter of the discourse was not, it appears, of the accustomed character, and Mr. Watson is to be commended for introducing at last something new. He told a story. A boy went to a phreno. logist, and, on his advice, sought employ. ment in a bank. The bank managerprobably some blood relation of ex-Mayor Howland-asked the boy to get seven men to snewer the following questions as to his (the boy's) character.

Did you ever know him, in his youth to play marbles for keeps?
Did you ever know him to stay out late at night?
Did you ever know him to pick and take and eat anything in your store?

All the questions were answered in the negative, and of course the boy became a bank manager himself some years afterwards. As to the first clause, it has been known that boys who could play marbles in excellent fashion, and for "keeps" too, have become very fair citizens, and some of them have held very high places in public estimation. It would be to us no matter of astonishment were we to hear that Sir John Macdonald or Hon. Edward Blake were in their young days expert marble-players. What does surprise us is that a man who would put such a question to a boy, as a test of worth, could have a mind capacious enough

to manage a banking institu-The questions in paragraphs 1 and 2 are almost equally silly. Circum stances would render either of them right or wrong The brave and brusque and burly Rev. Dr. Wild would not have put any such questions to a boy. Here is what he would most probably propound :

"Did you ever fire a pistol at a Jesuit?" Yes. Did you ever throw a brick at a Cath-

olic Archbishop?" 'Dad you over throw stones at the windows of a convent?" Yes.
"Did you ever express a desire that the Pope should go to a warmer climate?"

Yes
"Come to my arms, my boy. A great and brilliant future is spread out before

MR O'BRIEN J. A kinson, a very prom inent resident of Port Huron, attended the Catholic Congress recently held at Baltimore. Oa being interviswed as to his impressions of the gathering, he made the following reference to the great Arch.

bishop of St. Paul ; "In all great movements there must be a leading spirit, and this Congress was no exception—that leading spirit was Archbishop Ireland, one of the most radi-cal, enthusiastic and far sighted men in cal, enthusiastic and far sighted men in America. I fancy he took the responsibil tty very largely of calling the Congress together, and that many Bishops and even the Cardinals thought the machinery might be loaded, so to speak, with some unseen danger, but Bishop Ireland seems to be inspired with apostolic fervor, such as I would associate with the memory

Of Mr. Daniel Dougherty he thus gives

"Of course you will expect my impres prejudice against Catholics in political matters; he started a thought and it continues to roll around the world Mr Dougherty is a great orator, a great actor, and a great man; he combination of fervor, power actor, and a great man; he is a combination of fervor, power and poetry, very rarely found in one nature, and if he were not a Cathor a, walled in by stupid prejidice, he would be the first statesman in America. The Congress made stituency, so that all America will read what he says after this. The same is true of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Ryan and the two Cardinals.'

SPEAKING of the contest in Stanstead the Mail said : "The Equal Rights advecates will know how strong a force they are compelled to oppose." They have Indeed a strong force against them -the common sense and fair dealing sentiment of the country, Protestant as well as Cath. olic, which builed their candidate under a majority of 1,045. Mr. La Baron forfelts his election deposit, as he did not poll one third of the votes.

THE New York schemer who proclaimed so loudly that the Holy Father had blessed and authorized his project for the estab lishment of a bank which should be distinctively Catholic, so that Catholics might deposit to it their savings, has completely collapsed. The Holy Father give no approval to the g heme, nor did he impart proval to the enheme, nor did he impart (Mr. Gradstone'r) hopes. He is quitd any blessing on the project. He was not even awars of it until the information was front Ministerial Banch attach no irreporsent to him from New York. The origin. ator of the project thought that he could make the Catholics of America his dupes to enable him to speculate in wild canal schemes and rallways in Italy, but the

tended church last week. Rav. Coverdale York showed so little judgment as to Watson, of the Bloor street Central countenance a scheme which was absurd on its very face.

M P. J. NEVEN, who has held the position of Head Master of the London Separate School, has, we regret to state, been compelled to resign in consequence of being afflicted with an affection of the eyes. We are pleased, however, to be able to state that this misfortune will not incapacitate him from other work, and he is now on the staff of the CATHOLIC RECORD. We hope our friends throughout the country will extend to Mr. Neven the same courtesies observed towards our other agents Like them, he is a gentleman of the very best character, one in whom we have unlimited confidence.

A MINISTERIAL paper thinks the moral of the Stanstead election has been lost on the "Equal Rightests." But this is not the case, by any manner of means. The "Equal Rightests" have now learned that, when so disposed, the corporate vote can command the services of the two old parties - Mail, December 27.

Understand this who can. We under stand it to mean that "the Equal Rightests," with the aid of all who go against the Government, can succeed in barying themselves under an adverse majority of 1 045 in the most Protestant constituency in Quebec. The Quebec Protestants are badly in need of being enlightened by the Mail as to how deeply injured a race they are. Of course they will consider it as an extreme kindness and evidence of zeal for true Protestantism, on the part of the Mall and the Montreal Witness, that these journals described the bulk of them as "heelers and bummers" a few days before the election came off, because the Protestants did not follow their lead.

THE opponents of separate schools in Manitoba have began to realize that they were arguing from false premises when they maintained that only the Catholic priests are in favor of Catholic education, and that the laity are in favor of secularizing the schools. Meetings are being held by the laity all over the province at which the policy of the Greenway Government to abolish Catholic schools, and to do away with French as an official language, has been vigorously denounced. At a meeting at St. Malo there was a large representative gathering which appointed Mr. Alcide Bourgeois chairman, and passed the same resolutions as were recently adopted at St Buniface. Similar meetings were held at St. Pierre, Otterbury and West Selkirk, at which it is stated that all the Catholic adult male population were present, and in every case the same resolutions were unanimously passed. The Catholics of the Province, without distinction of race, are fully alive to the importance of the question; and as Mr Greenway has already made it known that he has changed the sweeping policy he at first announced, in order to meet the views of the Episconalians and Presbyterians, it will now be in order for him to endeavor to shape it so as to meet the views of Catholics. Should he not do this, he will proclaim his intention to ostracise Catholics. There ought to be in Manitoba enough of liberal-minded and just Protestants to thwart any such design.

In Mr Gladstone's article in the Nine teenth Century he shows that the net gain to the Liberals through the byeelections is twelve seats, making twenty four votes on a division. He also shows that the decrease of the Government's vote, and the increase of the Home Rule vote in almost every instance, are more significant, even, than the number of seats gained. Central Birmingham is almost the only constituency in which the Unionists improved their condition since 1886, and it is probable that this state of things will be changed even there at the next general election. The Lon don Standard seems to be almost the only Conservative organ that acknowledges that there is anything ominous to the party in the figures. T. W. Russell says that any estimate founded upon bye elections is delusive; Lord Salisbury, however, by declaring that there will be several general elections requisite before the matter will be decided, virtually acknowledges that at the next one he ex-

pects defeat. Tae Standard says : "We by no means wish to deny that so far as they go they are encouraging to hi tance to them. They do. The fact that the Unionist superiority, as left by the last general election, has not been fully maintained, is accepted as untoward There can be no disguise, no deception about anything so palpable as that. Mr. Gladstone is entitled to congratulate him prompt reputiation of him by the Holy self on the discovery that (on the balance)

returned 'his man.'

THE notorious Justin D. Fulton had the ineffable impudence to write to President Harrison to warn him not to attend the banquet at the opening of the Catholic University at Washington. The President attended, however, and gave expression to his feelings of gratification at the evidences of progress which the occasion presented. By the way, the "notorious" stated in his Woodstock lecture that his crussde in London had resulted in one hundred pupils leaving the Nans' Academies in this city. The only academy taught by nuns here has nearly one hundred pupils, bat Justin D. Fulton came to London and left it, and it was scarcely known by the inmates of the academy that there was such a being as Justin D. Fulton in existence. Still less was it known that a single pupil had left the establishment.

THE quidnunes had a genuine sensation when they reported that the French Can andians of Manitobs were about to appeal to France to interfere to prevent legisla tion in Canada hostile to their interests, and contrary to the spirit of the treaty under which Canada was ceded to the British Crown. It is needless to say that no such appeal was thought of. Up to the present time, at all events, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any such hostile legislation, and it would be quite time egough to make such complaints when there will be such legislation. The ill success of the no-Popery cry as a political factor leads to the conclusion that the good sease of the community will be guite sufficient to preserve the equality of all British subjects in the Dominton, whatever may be their language and race.

A cable despatch from Munich states that three Franciscan nuns near that city have been sentenced to imprisonment for short terms for "practicing on the hyster! cal credulity of a girl pupil and deceiving her by illustons of a pretended supernatural character." While not denying the absolute possibility of such an occurrence, we are so much accustomed to find the despatches relative to Catholic religious orders to be misrepresentations, that we may very reasonably doubt the whole story. We shall probably have its full contradiction in a few days.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS.

D-c 26 n, 1889. The services in the Catholic church vesterday were of special note, the music particularly being good. Masses were celebrated from 6 until 12 o'clock, and the congregations were very large in all

the churches.
At the convents His Lordship the Bishop celebrated his first Mass in the convent chapei of Loretto, followed by two Masses said by Father Halm

I'me Bishop celebrated his second Mass in the convent chapel of St Josepha' and also assisted at Benediction in the same

chapel in the evening. ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL At the above courch the first Mass was at 6 o'clock, and was celebrated by Rev. nished by a well trained chorus of chil dren's voices and an efficien orchestra. The church was becom ngly and very beautifully decorated Masses were celebrated at intervals until 10:30 o'clock, at which time His Lord ship Bishop Dowling celebrated Pontifi cal High Mass He was assisted by Rav Father O'Sullivan, descon of the Rev. Father Hinchey, sub deacon, Father McEvay, assistant priest, and Rev Father Brady, master of ceremonies After Mass the Bishop addressed the con gregation on the feast of the day He also gave the congregation the Papal benediction, which is done only three times a year. The music rendered was Haydn's Sixteenth Mass. Mrs Cherrier sang the soprano solos, Miss Kelly, contralto, Mr Thomas tenor, and Mr J F Egan, bass. The orchestra was composed of Mesers. Baumann, N-lligan, Steele, Jennings, Locke and Master Nelligan, Mr. D J Brien presided at the organ, and Mr

F. L Cherrier led the music. ST PATRICK'S CHURCH. A very large congr-gation attended the 10:30 Mass at St. Patrick's Church Mass was celebrated by Rev Father Kelly, and Ray Chancellor Craven preached an appro priate sermon The music rendered was Farmer's Mass in B flat. The soprano solos were taken by Miss Annie Stewart, Miss Cecil a Sul ivan and Miss Minnie Cox; the contraito by Mrs Govette and Mus J.
Sullivan; the tenor by Mr. A. T. Figlano,
and the tass by Mr. F. A. Figlano. The
orchestra consisted of nine pieces, Misses
Edith and Lilian Littlehales playing the
first violing, Mr. G. Hutton and Mr. W.
Anderson, the seconds, Master Cacil Anderson the seconds, Master Cecil Littlenales the viols, Mr. A. G. Russell, oboe, Mr. W. Ryan, clerionet, Mr. Taomas Littlebales, cello and Mr. John Burns, double bass. Mr. J. F. Morris-ey presided at the organ. The church

ST. JOSEPH S CHURCH At this courch Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Halm, who preached upon the birth of Christ. The music was of the birth of Carist, The music was of special merit, Lambillotte's Paschal Mass being sung Muss Mary McHenry was organist and conductor. The church was very handsomely decorated and the

congregation large.
We copy the following from the Hamil-

arate School :-The attendance at St. Mary's School has so increased of late (there being in some of the class rooms over one hundred and twenty children) that the Separate School Trustees found t incumbent on them to provide additional school accommidation to remedy Bishop Dowling, who takes the liveliest interest in Catholic education, knowing the limited means at the disposal of the Board, generously offered to exchange the priests' house and grounds on Speaffs and Mulberry streets, for whatever rights the Board might have to St. Mary's school house, The former property is worth \$6 000 or \$7 000, and the Board are truly grateful to His Lordship for his generous present.
The Times understands it is the intertion to erect a ten or twelve room school at a cost of \$10 000 or \$12 000 thereon, the same to be completed by June next. The Separate School Board is in a healthy financial position and will not have the slightest difficulty in raising the neces-sary funds to build the school The contemplated school will be a credit to the city, and will be capable of accommo daving six hundred or seven bundred pupils The Separate Schools of city are worth over \$60 000, and the total indebtedness thereon is only \$16, 000. The number of children on their roll is over one thousand six bundred and fifty. The gross revenue they derive from the city is between \$6,000 and

ELFCTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEES. Tae candidates who presented them-selves for election have the entire con-fidence and approval of the Bishop and clergy and have all been elected by ac clamation, a fact that speaks well, in these days of unbappy divisions else where, for the religious spirit of the

87 000

The Rev. Father Cote, who is returning to the city from Peterborough, has been elected to the position of local superintendant of separate schools and will, by permission of the Bishop, be allowed to devote his time specially to their super-

NEWLY ORDAINED PRIEST The Rev. Father Meloney, ordsined at Christmas for this diocese in Montreal has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father Doherty at Arthur.

OBITUARY. Two venerable and much esteemed ladies of the Cathedral parish bave been called to their eternal reward during the Christmas octave, viz, Mrs. Arland (mother of Mr. Henry Arland), well known for her piety and good works, and Mess Macdonald (cousin of the first Bishop of Kingston), another very reigious lady who lived for many years with the Sisters of St. Joseph, and had the happiness of dying an edifying death in their convent.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

The great festival of Christmas was celebrated with more than usual solem-nity and splendor of ceremonial at the Cathedral in this city. Masses were celebrated at 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:30, The rector of the Cathedral efficiated at the early High Mes, while Rev. Father Ferguson, of Assumption College, Sandwich, celebrated the second and third Masses. The Grand High Mass at 10:30 was celebrated by Rev. Fatner Neonan, At this Mass Rev. Father Ferguson preached a most touching, appropriate and eloquent discourse on the feast of the Nativity, taking for his text, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." He ex plained the meaning of the word and may Father Whibbs live to celebrate "Feace," both in a general and particular sense. Peace in general SPECTATOR. meant that rest that follows from labor or anxieties, and the particular peace that the angel sang on Christmas morning was the peace that Christ bestowed on earth, and which none other but the Prince of Peace could grant-s peace which the world could not give or take away. This peace, however, was only given to men of good will, men who, in all their actions endeavored to serve God an carry out His holy will, and by so doing obtain as a reward that heavenly peace which surpasseth all understanding. The sermon lasted over half an hour and was listened to with the closest attention Rev. Father Ferguson is a graceful and polished orator and the congregation of the Cathedral were delighted to be afforded an opportunity

of listening to him.

After each of the Masses the Rev. M. J. liernan, rector, extended to the people a joyful and blessed Christmas and a appy New Year.

At St Mary's Church, Hill street, Rev. Joseph Kennedy, the pastor, celebrated Masses at 8:30 and 10:30 At the last Mass he preached a very appropriate and eloquent sermon.
At both the Cathedral and St. Mary's

Church the offerings were most liberal, and amounted to over \$1300. and amounted to over \$1300.

Midnight Mass was celebrated in the Sacred Heart Convent by Rev. Father

Tiernan, and Mass celebrated at Mount Hope at 6 o'clock by Rev Father Noonan. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

The boarding school at Amherstburg, directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names, which has been closed for some time, will re open with the New Year. The improvements that have been made in the buildings will permit the Sisters to give more comfort to the young ladies. This is a good opportunity for the parents to give to their daughters s good Christian education, and this at

very low rates. For further information apply to the

Prof Loisette's Memory System is creating greater interest toan ever in all parts of the country and persons wishing to imprive their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

DEAN WAGVER'S BIZAAR.

This Bazaar is in aid of the Catholic Colored Orphan Asy'um and School, Windsor, Ont Remember, the drawing of prizes takes place on January 18th Let one and all send in their dollar for a book of tickets to Rev. Dean Wagner. See advertisment in lower corner of last page of this number of the Cath-

FROM SARNIA.

olic Record.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Monday evening, Dec 23 d, a most successful musical and dramatic entertainment was given at the Convent of Our Lady of Lake Huron, the occasion being the grad-nation of Miss Carrie M. Cart, daugh er of D. McCart, Esq. S. acceptable have been the convent's entertal ments, that on this occasion the hall was found to be far too small to accommodate the large num-ber who came. The stage was beautifully decorated. In the background the good work which is being done by the institution was epitomized in the golden motto, "Religion and Science." A wellselected drama, "Through the Fires of Sorrow," was presented, and its ektiful rendering by the pupi's would be creditable to the average professional troupe. Their clear, distinct voices, modulated to suit the different parts, together with their graceful movements, were evidences enough that their training was thorough and practical. The operetts, Babes in and practical. The operetta, the Wood," was another feature worthy of special mention. In appearance and voice the little ones were so natural that the audience was delighted with them. The many happy sayings that fell from little innocent lips provoked much merriment and well-deserved applause. Tae instrumental pieces were, on the whole, very good, those of Misses C. Mc. Cart, H. Hebner and A. Traher being particularly fine, as was also the singing of Misses E Cowan and A Fitzgibbon.

Miss McCart's graduating essay, "Morning," was full of bounful th ughts clothed in language as beautiful. She has left behind in her Alma Mater a brilliant record in scholarship and music. At the final she won for proficiency the honors and gold medal of the institution, conferred upon those only whose careers to the close are worthy of the distinction. Father Bayard in addresser the audience complimented the graduate on the honors she had won by her ability, industry and application.

The mauner in which the pupils acquitted themselves is certainly creditable to the convent, the standing of which places it on the list of the most successful ones in the country.

. NEWS FROM DOURO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The Sanday before Christmas was a day of great rejuteing in Douro, diocese of Peter-byrough. On that day the Rev Father Whibbs, a native of the parish, celebrated his first Mass. Despite the inciemency of the weather the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. After Mass men, women and children gathered around the young priest and besought his blessing. In the priest and besought his olessing. In the afternoon several of the leading parishioners dined with him at the residence of his esteemed mother. The Rev. Father Whibbs was ordained at the Seminary, M .ntreal, on the Saturday before Christmas. From his childhood he was always model, and a most successful career as a priess is being predicted for him on all sides. May these predictions be fulfilled, and may Father Whibbs live to cel-brate

Douro, Dac 28, 1889

A PECULIAR CASE.

The following story is vouched for as true by the Boston Courier. It is espec-ially appropriate now while there is so

much talk of union among the sects:
Two young ladies of this city were desirous of i ining one of the prominent Episcopalian churches, but as they had been taught that immersion was the true form of baptism, they wished on joining themselves to the church to be baptized in that manner. They stated their wishes to the pastor, and he expressed bimself en-tirely willingly to administer the ordinance in that form, but as there were no conveniences in the church edifice for the purpose, it would be necessary to go outside—to the Frog pend on the Common, or the pretty lakelet on the Public Garden. They looked upon this proposal with horror. They could not think of it, could not think of making such a spectac

of themselves. "Then," said the genial pastor, "you had better go to a Baptist church for purpose and after baptism, if you desire it, you will be received into the Episcopalian fold."

The ladtes were delighted with the suggestin, and as soon as convenient, called upon a prominent Baptist pastor and made known their wish to be bap-

"Certainly," replied the pastor, "but there are certa n prel'minaries to be gone through before baptism, certain prepara-tions to be made. It is a solemn ordinance, one not to be lightly submitted to -and, by the way, it appears to me strange that you have not previously consulted me, that the preparations so neces-

"On! we are already prepared," said the young ladies. "Already prepared?"

"Yes; we do not intend to become members of your Church; we only want to be baptized, as we believe immersion to be the proper form of baptism.

are going to join the Episcopalian Church." 'On! that's it," said the pastor rising; "then permit me to inform you, my dear young ladies, that we do not wash Episcopalian sheep here."

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XII -CONTINUED.

"Maybe," said Maurice Kearney, "th marriage money has something to do with keeping people from getting married. Ned Brophy tells me the priest will charge twenty pounds for marrying bim." "Well," replied Father M Mahon with

a laugh, "that is not so much, bearing in mind that old saucepan you told us of. But another perishioner of mine tells me his match is broken off altogether on account of the exorbitant demand of the priest. The fither of the girl had only fifteen acres of land, and the priest wanted fifteen wanted for exorption but danger than the different priest wanted for exercise his danger than the danger fiteen pounds for marrying his daughter."

'I know all about that case," said Father
Hannigan. "He went against the priest
at the election."

"That makes the matter worse," re-"That makes the matter worse," rejoined Father M'Mahon. "Such practices
will have the effect of making the people
look upon the priest as a tyrant. But in
the partit to which I refer, I am assured,
as a rule, the farmer must pay half-a year's
rent to the priest for marrying his daugh-

"What do you think of the old system
of public weddings?" asked Father Hannigan; "when friends and neighbors were
invited, and the priest went round with a
blate for his callection."

plate for his collection."

"I liked it," replied Father M'Mahon.
"Indeed I was looked upon as singular because I did my best to encourage the people to keep up the old system. It made them more social and neighborly. The priest, too, felt that what he got was given cheerfully. And besides," added Father M'Mahon laughing, "he went home with a heavier purse."

with a heavier purse."
"I remember what you said at the last public wedding we had in this parish," said Mr. Kearney. "Twas at Tom Donnelly's The collection was larger than nelly's The collection was larger than you expected, and when you were thanking them, you said no matter how small the sum might be, they could say, 'Go home now, sir, you are paid;' but that if it was a priva e wedding you could charge what you liked."
"I dare say some of the bridegroom's friends have often thought of my words since. But I fear we are becoming more genteel and more selfish every day; so perhaps it is as well to make people pay for their gentility."

for their gentility."

"I'm told," Maurice Kearney observed,
"T, n Brien got the job done in Liverpool, or two and sixpence, You were in
Liverp. ol, Father O'Neill. How do they there ?"

manage 1 there?"

"What you say of Tom Brien is quite true, sir," the young priest replied. "It happened it a "se I myself performed the caremony; for Tom said he'd like to have the knot tied by "Tipperary man."

"Ab, then, Fath or O'Neill," sa'd Mrs. Kearney, "did you ever meet any of the poor Skehans while you were in Liverpool?"

"I did" he replied to One of the chil-

"I did," he replied. One of the chil-

dren knew me in the stree the time of the was I prepared the old woman for "I knew she would not live Kearney observed; "she was broken at leaving the 'ould soe," as she said hearts."

"Indeed," Father O'Neill rejoined, love of the 'old sod' evinced itself in what some might consider a ludicrous man. at her last moment."

'How was that ?' Father Hannigan

"How was that ?" Father Hannigan asked, seeing the young priest had relapsed into silences.
"Well," he revisied, "when I had administered the Searament to her, and remained some time by her bedside, I thought I notice at that she wished to say something to me, but hesitated to speak Whenever I mented, as if to go away, I saw her eyes were fixed auxiously on me; but still she said nothing. So when I was going I asked her was there anything on her mind that was troubling her.
"There is then, sir,' said she; 'but may, be 'tien't much, an' I oughtn't to be bothering you with it."
"I assured her it was no trouble, and de-

othering you with it."

"I assured her it was no trouble, and desired her to tell me what it was she wished

to say.
Well, sir,' she said, looking anxiously

deal of her attention, uttered an exclama-tion and laughed. But all the rest were

Mary stole a look at her brother Hugh, who covered his face with his brown hand and seemed greatly moved. She knew he had special reason to be troubled, and regretted that her mother had introduced a

subject which always pained him.

The fact was the Skehans had been under-tenants of his father's, and, though not exactly ejected were induced to give up their little holding on receiving a trifi-ing sum for the good will and being forgiven the arrears of rent. The mere suspicion that the landiord wished to get rid of them has driven many an Irish family far away from the "old sod," who loved that old sod even as did the widow Skehan, whose last earthly wish was that "her soul might pass through Ireland"

on its way to heaven.
"My God!" exclaimed Father M'Mahon, "how they must suffer !" d up and strode across the room

to a window, where he stood gazing at the white hills, with his hands clasped behind his back, for some minutes, and then left the room without taking notice

Father M'Mahon," sald Mary, is pon dering over some serious subject now. "How can you tell that?" her brother Richard asked. "Is it because he has

forgotten his politeness?" Oh, we can all tell that," Grace exelaimed; "didn't you see the positive that his walk?" That's proof positive that his

brains are wool-gathering."

But though Father M'Mahon forgot his diteness, he did not forget poor Norsh

CHAPTER XIII. THE DOCTOR IN . A FIX

"Come," said Richard to Mr. Lowe, "let us prepare for the shooting."

As they passed the lobby window, Mr Lowe glanced out into the yard, and was astonished to see Barney Brodherick in the act of rushing at Father M'Mahon's

servant, evidently with the intention of doing him grevious bodily injury; for doing him grevious bodily injury; for Barney was as pugnacious as the cele-brated tailor who was "blue moulded for the want of a batin."

Tom Maher, however, caught the wrath-

Top Maher, however, caught the wrathful Barney in his arms and held him fast.
"Let me at him!" exclaimed Barney
imploringly, after struggling and kicking
too free himself. "Let me at him, an' be
the livin', I'll put his two eyes in to wan!"
The tall servant regarded him with
a scowl, in which scorn was largely
mingled.
"Tom for the love us heaven, take off

"Tom, for the love uv heaven, take off uv me, an' I'll brake every tooth in his head."

heed."
Here Phil Laby appeared with his prayer book still in his left hand; and, laying his right on Barney's shoulder, he addressed some words to him in a low

wolce.

"D—n well he knows that," replied Barney, almost tearfully. "D—n well the blagard knows I'm in the state of grace to-day. But," he continued, through his clenched teeth, and shaking his first at the chief of the state object of his enmity, "but, please God, I won't be in the state of grace always. You

won't be in the state of grace always. You Kerry t——d," he muttered, as he walked away, "from the County Limerick!"

This characteristic bull was received with a shout of laughter from the bystanders, But Mr. Lowe's acquaintance with the geography of Ireland was too limited to enable him to see at once anything ludicrous in calling a man a Kerry anything from the County Limerick.

Owing to the frost the snipe were not

Owing to the frost the snipe were not as plenty in the bog as usual, except where there were springs.

At one of these places half a dezen rose together, but so far off that Hugh didn't fire. Richard, however, whose practice was—to use his own words—"to bleze away at everything," let fir, and down came a snipe. The successful marksman looked from one to the other of his companions with a stare of amazement, as if the result of his blezing away on this panions with a stare of annexament, as in the result of his blazing away on this occasion were something altogether beyond his comprehension.

"You really have winged him," said

Hugh. "Yes, I think so," returned the doctor

faintly.

"But," said Hugh, laughing, "you were just pulling the trigger when that one got up ten yards never to you than those you fired at."

But the doctor by this time had realized the fact that he had shot a snipe, and the trifling drawback alluded to by his brother did not abate his elation in the

least.

He rushed forward, bounding over He rushed forward, bounding over several bog-holes, reckless of consequences. But just as he reached the stream from which the snipe had risen, the wounded bird sprang several times a few fert from the ground; and, finding these efforts to get upon the wing vain, it ran quickly, with a look of steelthy cunning, its long bill and neck stretched out horizontally, towards a clumn of rushes some vards towards a clump of rushes some yards from the bank where it had fallen.

In his eagerness to prevent the prize from escaping, the doctor, instead of leaping the stream as he had leaped the bogholes, rushed through it, sinking to the hips in the black mud. He managed to drag himself through the weeds and cresses to the opposite sids. But when he attempted to climb up the bank, he found one of his legs caught in a bog stump at the bottom of the stream. He pulled and pulled, keeping his eyes fixed on the snipe as it made for the rushes, till he had freed

his leg, and then jumped upon the firm round. And now, being sure of his quarry, the doctor waltzed several times road dithe wounded suipe in a very grace ful a namer, brandisting the long duck gun or or his head. He was rather pleased than otherwise at the loud roar of laughter by which his friends, as he thought, meant to a opland his performance.

ter by which his friends, as he thought, meant to a oplaud his performance.

He took up the bird and carefully examined the broken wing, as if he found in it an interesting study from a professional point of view. Then, throwing off the professional air and assuming that of the sportsman, he knocked the bird's head against his gun and put it into his pocket with a look of superhuman calmness, as if bagging snipe by dozens of braces were an everyday proceeding with him. everyday proceeding with him.

And now it occurred to the doctor that

into my face, 'I'd like to know will my soul
pass through Ireland?''

Mr. Lowe looked surprised and amused;
Mr. Lowe looked surprised and amused; bling"—It is to feathered blpeds we apply the word—every bird he pointed his gran at during the rest of his life. But, on

at during the reat of his life. But, on glancing at his comparitons, he paured, with his thumb on the spring of his powder horn, in real surprise, for he saw them still convulsed with laughter.

"What the devil do they mean?" he thought, putting his hand in his pocket to make sure that he had a snipe.

His stare of inquiry had such an effect on Hugh that he was obliged to have recourse to his pocket handkerchief to wipe the tears from his eyes.

"Hang it," exclaimed the doctor, "what are ye laughing at? Is there anything wrong?"

wrong ?"

They pointed towards himself; but after looking all around him he could see nothing unusual.

At last he glanced at his feet : and to his utter bewilderment discovered that one of his limbs was as bare as a Highlander's.

The fact was, when extricating himself from the bog-stump he left one of the legs of his trousers behind him. "I'd recommend you," Hugh called out, "to find the missing article, and draw it on

as fast as you can. I see a car coming this way." "Do you want me to dive for it?" he asked, looking ruefully down among the

weeds and creeses. "'Tis Hanly's phæton," said Hugh.
The doctor looked towards the road

well nigh petrified with horror.

Yes, there was the pt aton coming nearer and nearer. A bend in the road would bring it within forty yards of where he stood and not as much as a bush to obstruct the

He turned his back to the road; but the thought that the view thus presented would be, if possible, more ridiculous than any other, made him quickly "about face" again. He tried to hide the undraped limb with the single berrel duck gun; but the futility of the attempt became instantly apparent. Equally hopeless was the idea of wheeling slowly round so as to keep the presentable leg towards the carriage as it turned the bend of

the road. The sun, too, at that moment burst through its covering of clouds, which had the effect of bringing him out in bolder relitf before the eyes of the wondering spectators. He would have sworn he could see the bewitching Kathleen's dark orbs open till the white was visible all round. And then, what was still worse, the pearly teeth fisahed from between the rosy lips, and the fair Kathleen's head was thrown back in a manner which placed it beyond all doubt that she was laughing at him.

He thought of flinging himself upon his face or his back; but the bank on which he stood was just sufficiently elevated to render such a proceeding useless. The wild notion of divesting himself of what remained of the unlucky garment crossed his mind; it would be less excruciatingly ridiculous if his legs were matches. But there was no time for even this. There was the piwion, there were the ladies, passing at the nearest point; and that mis chief loving Rose—"infernal," we regret to say was the epithet he coupled with her name—bowing to him with fiendish politeness. And there was Docter Richard Kearney with the nude limb stretched backwards as far and raised as high as pos alble—like a gander with the cramp—re-turning the salute with the grace for which turning the salute with the grace for which
he was famous among the young ladies of
his acquaintance. He actually forgot to
drop his hat upon his head, or change his
position till the phaeton was out of sight.
And then he cursed his stupidity for
never having thought of taking a "header"
into a bog-hole, and remaining there with
only his nose above water till they had
nessed

He might have escaped in that way if he

He wiped the perspiration from his brow, and, as he glanced fiercely at his companions, he formed the dreadful wish that his gun were a double instead of a single barrel, that he might share the contents between them. They were still laughing at him.

Becoming more calm, the doctor made his way back to them, and Hugh, in the most unfeeling manner, suggested the advisability of getting home as fast as he

"Home !" exclaimed the doctor, "and way. No, I'll run over to Bob Lloyd's and borrow a trousers. Come with me," he continued, turning to Mr. Lowe, "and

we'll have pleasanter shooting than here"
"Pleasanter shooting," remarked Hugh,
drily. "I hope so."
"Will you come?" the doctor asked.
"No, I'll follow the stream," said Hugh,
who was a keen sportsman, and was glad
to get rid of them for the rest of the day.

CHAPTER XIV.

MOUNT TEMPE AND ITS MASTER. Bob Lloyd's domicie was close to the bog, and rej.iced in the name of Mount Tempe. Why Mount, it would be hard to tell, for it was in the middle of a flat, tell, for it was in the middle of a list, dreary tract of country; and why Tempe, was a still greater puzzle. Either taken slogly might be accounted for on the "locus a non" principle; but, joined together, they are too much for us. We must content ourselves with the fact that Bob

tent ourselves with the fact that Bob Lloyd's residence was known by the style and title of Mount Tempe. Bob Lloyd was a bachelor—we cannot add, "by no choice of his own." For if ever mortal man had the envisible privilege to pick and choose among the fair ladies of the neighborhood, that man was Bob Lloyd, of Mount Tempe. Many and in genious were the snares laid to catch him, and many and miraculous were his hairbreadth escapes. Mammas mano tyred for him; papas palavered him; daughters exhausted all their arts and their patience to capture him. But there he was asfe and sound, and free as the wind that seemed to recognize in him a congental spirit, and took a peculiar delight in rushing down the chimneys of Mount Tempe House, or flugling the slates off the roof into the yard behind, and upon the gravel plot, and out on the green lawn in front-and particularly and especially through the roof of what was once a conservatory at the south side, to the terror and misery of an unhappy for that dragged out a life of wretchedness chained among the empty flower pots. It was in keeping with the genius of incongruity which presided over Rob Lloyd's establishment that the fox should be domictiled, of all places in the world, among the flower-pots. And the odom that asselled the notificent proaching the conservatory was, to speak mildly, of a kind for which strangers were unprepared, and was usually greeted with an exclamation indicative of a surprise

the reverse of agreeable.

Mr. Lowe, on passing this delectable concern, stopped short and clapped his hand to his nose, as if he had received a violent blow on that feature; but Richard, being prepared for the assault, passed on to the hall door without winching.

He knocked loudly, and while waiting for the door to be opened, occupied the time in rubbing his leg, which was fast ing numbed. No one answered to his knock; and,

No one answered to his knock; and, knowing the ways of the place, instead of theocking a second time, he raised one of the windows and put in his head.

"Morrow, Dick," said the gentleman of the house. "Come in."

Richard laid his hand on the window—

sill and vaulted into the parlor. "I have Mr. Lowe with me," he re marked, as he walked out to the hall to

dmit that gentleman by the door. Mr. Lowe looked at the owner of the then turned to his friend as if seeking in ctions as to how he ought to act, or what was the custom of the country under

Mr. Lloyd was stretched on a sofa play-

ing two jews harps.
Richard walked deliberately to a cupboard, and taking a tall square bottle and a couple of glasses from it, laid them on the table—having first swept a shot belt, a bridle, a pair of horse girths, and two pair of boxing gloves off the table on the

Having filled the glasses, he tossed off one, and beckoned to Mr. Lowe to do like-wise; which he did. The gentlemen of the house at length

wheeled slowly round, let his feet drop to the floor, and, sitting upright, contem plated his friend with a look of compla-

"'Pon my soul, Dick," he said, very seriously, "you look well." He put the jews harp in his left hand

to his mouth, and twanged it with the little finger of the same hand. Then putting the jews harp in his right hand to his mouth, he twanged that too. Mr. Lloyd then put both jews harps to his mouth, and played a tune, always keep ing his eyes fixed on Richard's leg, as if there were some extraordinary fascination about the cap of the knee.

""Tisn't the latest fashion? The newest style from the city, you know? Eh.

style from the city, you know? Eh, "No. I sank in a bog hole and tore it off with a stump or something. I want to borrow one from you. Of source, I can

Ay, faith," said Mr. Lloyd. "And dry stockings?"
"Call Jer."

Richard desired Mr. Lowe to sit near the fire, and went in search of the last-named individual. The musician on the sofa applied him-self to his instruments, and the listener began to wonder at the sweetness of the melody.

elody. "Know the name of that tune?" he asked No ; I can't say I ever heard it before," was the reply.

"Listen again." And he repeated the

"Know it now?"
"Well, I don't. But it seems a pleasing little air. Mr. Lloyd extended one hand, and swinging it gracefully in time to the air,

tupe.

"Oh, my breeches full of stitches, On, my breeches buckled on, Oh, my breeches full of stitches, Oh, my breeches buckled on."

This is a character," thought Mr. Lowe "I suppose," he said aloud," "our friend's mishap has suggested it to you?" "Dick is a bloody clever fellow," was the not very relevant reply. "He has words at will."

The subject of this firstering remay to the door and called to Me.

here came to the door and called to Mr.
Lowe to come with him upstairs.

The first hing that struck Mr. Lowe on entering Bob Lloyd's bedroom was, that a farled horse-rug did duty for a counterpane on the bed.

pane on the bed,
Jer appeared with the dry stockings,
with a half-dozen dogs of various kinds
at his heels. Over the yellow striped
waist-coat u-ually worn by servants, he
wore a cast-off green coat of his master's,
which was sadly out of keeping with his
tattered corduroy small clothes and heavy porques. Jer was a person of importance, particularly in his own estimation, and looked upon himself as a sort of senior partner in the establishment. His influence over his master was such that his good word was deemed indispensable never it was sought to make Bot whenever it was sought to make buy Lloyd a party to any transaction, whether it might be the buying or selling of a horse, the granting of a lease, the paying of a bill, or the bringing about of a matrimonial alliance between the owner of Mount Temple and any one of the many fatt damages who studed to make blue fatt damages who studed to make blue fatt damages who studed to make blue fair damsels who sighed to make him happy. For it was well known—this in reference to the fair dameels—that, though Bob Lloyd had a genius for never allow-Bob Lloyd had a gentus for never allowing both ends to meet by any chance, his rent-roll showed the receipt of good eight hundred pounds a year; and it was remarked that there "wasn't a better lot of tenants in Ireland" than his.

"Well Jer," said Richard, "any chance of a wedding this time?"

"We're goin' on wud a couple sir," re-plied Jer, "but I don't say they'll come to enything. Everything was settled wad Miss of the fortune they wor givin' her. She was tryin' on her weddin' dress on Satur day, when I went to tell her he couldn't narry her; an' she tuck on terrible in-

tirely."
Richard laughed, but evinced no surprise, "The ould misthress an' the young

adies is tryin' to bring it on egain. But,"
added Jer, solemnly, and as if he himself
were the principal party concerned,
"'twon't do."

"Yeon't do."

Richard explained to his friend that
Mrs Lloyd and her daughters lived in
Kilthubber. "Divilish nice girls they are,"
he added; "particularly the second."

"They're anxious to have him settled,"

"They 're anxious to have him settled,"
Jer continued with a sigh, as if the settling were a great weight on his mind.
"An' sure God knows so is myself.
But 'tis so hard to meet a shootable
woman. I'm after promisin' Tom Otway,"
he continued, "that we'll run down to the County Carlow in the course of the week to see his cousin. Himself is for goin' by the coach; but I'm thinkin' 'twould look better to drive tandem. What do you think?" he asked, as if he found it hard to decide.

"Oh, the tandem, by all means," said

"Oh, the tandem, by all means," said Richard.

"That's what I think myself," rejoined Jer, as he left the room, followed by his dogs, except two that had got into the bed for a nap.

"It this all a joke?" Mr. Lowe acked.

"No. Bob's wooings are always carried on in this way; and Miss Jane can hardly have been taken by surprise, for she had examples enough to warn her."

"And how does he escape the consequences?"

"And how does he escape the consequences?"

"Do you mean why is he not called out?
The idea of such a good natured fellow as Bob Lloyd shooting anybody or being shot at! But he will tell you 'the heaviest cloutti' match'—to use his own phrase—he ever had, was with young Allcock for refusing to marry his sister, who declared that he had popped the question and been accepted in the most formal manner."

"But the law," said Mr. Lowe. "Have

"But the law," said Mr. Lowe. "Have you no such thing as breaches of promise in Ireland?"

"They are not quite unknown, though very rare, down here. But the immunity which Bob enjoys may in some measure be accounted for by the fact that the busness is all done through Jer. Bob neve writes letters; and, perhaps, as he would say himself, that saves his bacon."

It must not be inferred that writing was not among Mr. Lloyd's accomplishments. He wrote a fair, round hand, and was fond of displaying his caligraphic skill whenever pen, ink, and paper chanced to come in his way—particularly, and almost exclusively, in the execution of the words:

"Command you may your mind from play," which he was wont to finish off with a flourish, and seemed to derive great pleasure from the performance.
"Can we get a shot without going into

that infernal bog sgain f" Richard asked when they had returned to the parlour.

"Ay, faith," Mr. Lloyd replied. "If I went out to that well beyond ten times a day I'd be sure to meet a snipe there."

"Get your gun end come with us."

Mr. Lloyd strapped a shot belt over his shoulder, and was taking up his gun, when the door opened and a stout, middle sized man, with a round face, unceremoniously walked in.

"Morrow, Wat," said Mr. Lloyd.

"Morrow, kindly" Wat replied, off-ring him a slip of paper.

"How much is it?"

Tad

Est to

"Fifteen pounds eleven and seven

pence."
"I'll see about it," said Mr. Lloyd.
"That'll never do for me," replied Wat.
"There's not a penny under the roof of
the house," said Mr. Lloyd.
"The devil a foot I'll stir out of this till

I get it," Wat rejoined.
"Have a drop of this," Mr. Lloyd remarked, filling a glass from the square "No objection," replied Wat, sententi

Mr. Lloyd went to the elde board, and returned, holding a large dish in one hand with as much ease as if it were a small plate, and grasping a losf of bread with the

ther.
"Come, Dick," said he, placing them or

wat, drawing an old arm-chair towards the window, thereby disturbing the repose of an old setter that had possession of it, deliberately sat down, and crossed his legs with the air of a man who was bent upon taking his ease, and had nothing on earth to trouble him. Mr. Lloyd advanced in silence, and presented a carving knife at him with a substantial silce of cold meat on the top of it. Wat took the meat between his finger

and thum, and acknowledged the civility
by uncrossing his legs and sitting upright.
Mr. Lloyd then presented a carving
fork with the other hand, upon which was
a chunk of bread. This Wat also accepted, if not graciously, at least without any show of reluctance. Having smulated his host in the biting line—with the differ-ence that, the bread and meat being each in a different hand, he had to take two

in a different hand, he had to take two bites instead of one—Wat remarked ora-cularly:

"A pig's head ates very handsome, cowld."

"Kitty," he called out to a servant girl who was flinging her cloak over her shoulders as she passed the window.

The girl stopped and looked at him.
Whereupon Wat raised the window and

asked was she going to town.
"I am," replied Kitty. "Why so?"
"Tell my mother to send me out an ounce of tobaccy," said Wat, in the calmest and most self satisfied manner "Now, Wat, what are you up to?" Mr.
Lloyd asked. 'Don't you know if the
money was in the housethere wouldn't be

a second word about it?"
"Well, to do you nothin' but justice,"
Wat replied, "I do know that. But you

see two quarters of that cow are bespoke, and I can't disappoint my customers Moreover, when wan quarter is for a wed

"Come to-morrow." "Twon't do."
"Well, what do you want?" "D-n well you know what I want," replied Wat. "An order on Tom Ryan.

Phat's money any day."

"There's not a pen or a bit of clean paper in the bouse," said Mr. Lloyd. "Ketch me!" was Wat's comment upon this objection, "I'm provided against accidents." And he produced an ink neck, and unfolded half a sheet of paper which was rolled round a well-worn quill

pen.
Mr. Lloyd, seeing no way of escape, sa down and wrote the letters I and C. The latter turned out such a model of a capital letter that Mr. Lloyd held it up for the inspection of his friends. He then slowly and carefully wrote out the order, which

"I Command you to pay Wat Murphy fifteen pounds sterling Money, which I will allow you out of your rent.
"ROBERT ORMSBY LLOYD."

"To Me. Thomas Ryan." "All right," said Wat, as he held the document to the fire to dry. After putting it in his pocket, he pointed to the quare bottle.

"Would you have any objection?" he Bob Lloyd held up the square bottle, and, laying his hand along it, carefully measured the depth of liquor remaining. Seeming satisfied that he could afford to

act the very broad hint which Wat's ques tion implied, he filled a glass.

"Healths aplece to ye," said Wat, tossing off the whicky as he passed the table, without stopping. He was immediately heard whistling to his buil dog, who, with his back against the wall outside the hall-door, was keeping at hey guite a pack of door, was keeping at bay quite a pack of hounds of various descriptions—but among which there was not a single "monor "our of low degree"-by the

TO BE CONTINUED.

mere glare of his eye.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sudden colds, and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions. constitutions.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure It has no equal for removing these trouble-some excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

shelter sc' went often with his facuer when important business called Mr Lincoln to camp or field, and nothing escaped the boy's sharp eyes.

Tad received Christmas gifts from the

Tad received Christmas gifts from the Est and the West. Among the most dear and precious was a large, elegant book of travel, full of illustrations new and rare, sent him by a Boston firm. Leaning on his father's knee, with the big book spread out before them by the glowing fire of the pretty red room, one hundred enthusiastic questions asked, and so tenderly answered by the devoted father; Tad sprang to his fect suddenly and said, "Father! don't you remember how lonesome and homestick those soldier boys looked over incamp the other day? I'm going to send them this bea u tiful book!" 'But, my son, you enjoy it very much yourself," answered his father. Tad looked at them this bea u tiful book!" But, my son, you enjoy it very much yourself," answered his father. Tad looked at the book, stroked caressingly the big dark hand as it rested on his young shoulder, hesitated a moment, and then tossing back his hair, said, "Father—we have such good times here, and—they—don't." The great sad-eyed man held his little son closely, and with tears said, "My boy, send all the books you can find; and to morrow have the steward pack you come, Dick," said he, placing them on the table, "let's have a bite."

He cut some slices of bread and meat, which Richard converted into sand wiches for himself and Mr. Lowe.

"Wat," said Bob Lloyd, with his mouth full, "I'll see about that."

"Pay me the money, and let me go for the cow; that's the seein' about I want."

"What cow?" Mr. Lloyd seked.

"A fat cow I'm afther buyin' from your father," said Wat, turning to Richard; "and he won't let me take her wudout the money. So, shell out," he added, turning to Mr. Lloyd, with a sort of humorous sulkiness of voice and look.

Mr. Lloyd, appearing to pay no attention to this speech, bit a semicircle out of his sandwich, and holding it between him and the light, seemed to admire its regularity.

Wat, drawing an old arm-chair towards the window, thereby disturbing the repose of an old setter that had possession of it, deliberately sat down, and crossed his legs there, and "Father—we have such good times here, and—they don't." The great sad-eyed man held his little son closely, and with tears said, "My boy, send all the books you can find: and to-morrow have the steward pack you abox of all the good things to est in the house. It's a little late, but no matter; say it's from Tad." The nex "I guess they won't be lonesome now, father, and I'm glad we did it."—M. S. in December Wide Awake.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Earl of Luchfield, speaking at a The Earl of Litchfield, speaking at a recent conference of the Church Association at Leicester, declared that he was perfectly persuaded, from a very careful study of the history of England, that there had never been a moment, since the country freed herself from "the tyranny and the Church (do not be country freed herself from "the tyranny"). ountry freed herself from "the tyranny of Rome," when the Church (i. 3, of England) was so corrupted by strange doctrines, so divided, and, to his mind, in such imminent danger of disruption, as now. Sad utterance this -sad and signifi-

Sarah Mytton Maury, in "The Statesmen of America," a recently published work, pays the following tribute to the Church, with the remark that her words cannot be applied to the same extent to any other whatever: "I am an Epi-copalian, or Protestant of the Church of England; but I am not, can not, be blinded to the many excellences of the Catbolic Church; and especially as to its institutions reparding America: they are, beyond comparison, the best adapted to curb the passions of a young, impetuous, intelligent, generous, and high minded democracy; to protect the religion of tae Republic from annihilation; to subdue the struggling and dis-cordant interests of an immense territory into harmony, and to enchain the sympathies of a whole poeple in one magnifipathles of a whole poeple in one magnifi-cent scheme of morality and devotion.

'They shall be one fold undor one Shepherd.'
The institutions, besides, of this Church are themselves based upon that very equality which their discipline so effi-ciently modifies. There is one common law, and one alone, for all. In the words of the Oid Testament, so admirably adapted to the description of the Catholic faith: 'Here the wicked cease from troubling, and here the weary are at rest; here the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The small and great are there; and the servant small and great are there; and the servant is free from the master."

NEW BOOKS

The following new books have been issued from the house of Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York:

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St. Teresa's Own Words; or, Instructions St. Terees's Own Work; or, Instructions on the prayer of recollection, arranged from her work, "The Way of Perfection," by the Right Rev. James Chadwick, to which is added a Novenato St. Teresa, revised by the Very Rev. Felix Varilla, D. D. Price 50a,

The Spanish Inquisition. By the Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, DD., Bishop of Fort Wayne. Price 20a,

Kissed Another Man's Wife. You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob

Green,
At his good neighbor, Brown
"You kissed my wife upon the street,
I ought to knock you down."
"That's where you're wrong," good Brown
replied.
In accounts mild and meek;
"I kissed her, that I've not denied,
But kissed her on the cheek—

But alseed her on the cheek—
and I did it because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and
health. What is the secret of it?"
"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I
will tell you: she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription. I accept your apology. Good
night." "Favorite Prescription" is the
only remedy for the delicate de angements
and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists under a rostrive GUARANTER of giving
satisfaction in every case, or money paid for satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indiges tion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce Pellets.

CHRISTMAS IN CATHOLIC PORTE

The custom of halling the nativity of the custom of halling the nativity of the saviour with music and celebrating the festivities by the singing of carols drawn from the very first ages of the Church and appears to have mingled with the religious observances. It had to origin, no doubt, in the Gloria in Excels — the song with which the angels hails the birth of the Redeemer in the fields of Bethlehem:—that celestial music which the control of the saviety of the savi Bethlehem :—that celestial music which Milton describes in his "Hymn to the Nativity:"

"Such music (as 'iis said)
Betore was never made
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
While the Creator great
His constellations set."

The practice is found in most of the untries of Europe—the noels of France countries of Europe—the nocks of France are of the same character as the Christme carols of Eugland and resemble the music of the pifferari, or calabria shepherds, who come down from the mountains, at this season, and wands through the Italian cities, saluting wither nill music the shrines of the Blesse Virgin and Infant Jesus which adorn the atreets. atreete.

Although gradually decaying the beau

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There are numerous hymns and carol for the Christmas season scattered through our old poets—some of which are very beautiful, but we will merely cull a few selections from some of our princips.

Catholic posts.
The following is the beginning of poem on the Nativity by Gower, whillourished in the end. of the fourteent century :

"Rorate, Coeli desuper!
Heavens distil your balmy show'rs
For now its risen the bricht day star
For the Rose-May. flow'r of flow'rs.
The clear sun, whom no cloud devours,
Surmon.ting Pho-bus in the East,
Is coming of his heavenly tow'rs;
Et nowls puer natus est." The "Burning Babe," by the marty

Jesuit priest, Father Southwell, is esic by a recent English writer to be the firs really fine child-poem in our literature: "As I in hoary wenter's night stood shiver ing in the snow.

"As I in hoary wenter's night stood shiverling in the snow,
Surprised I was with sudden heat, which
made my heart to glow;
And lifting up a faarful eye to view what fire
was near,
A pietty Babe all burning bright did in the
air appear;
Who, scorched with excessive heat, such
floods of tears oid shed.
As though His floods should quench His
flames which with His tears were fed:"Alas!" quoth He, "but newly born, in flery
heats I fry,
Yet none approach to warm their hearts or
feel my fire but I!"
My fauitless breast the furnace is, the fuel,
woulding thores; wounding thores;
Love is the fire and sighs the smoke, the
ashes, spame and scorns;
The full Justice Layeth on, and Mercy blows
the coals,
The metal in this furnace wrought are men's
ceflied soul,

defined soul,

For which, as now on fire I am, to work
them to their good.

So will I melt into a bath to wash them it
my blood!

'th tule 's vanished out of sight, and And traight I called unto mind that it was

The following i shymn, "In the activity of Or Park by Richard Nativity of Or Pu y rest,
Young dawn of our y rest,
Young dawn of our d Dsy!
We saw Thrue eyes ... is from this East,
And chase the tremoling shades away
We saw Thee; and we blessed the sight,
We saw Thee by Thine own sweetlight.

Poor world (said I), what wilt thou do To entertain this starry stranger? Is this the best thou canst bestow? A cold and not too cleanly manger? Contend, the powers of heaven and earth. To fit a bed for this huge birth!

Proud world, said I. cesse your contest, And let the mighty Babe stone; The phentx builds the phentx' nest, Love's arcattecture is its own. The Babe whose birth embraves this more Made His own bed ere He was born.

I saw the curled drops, soft and slow, Come hovering o'er the prince's head; Offering Him whitest sneets of show To furnish the fair Infant's bed; Forbear, said I, be not too bold, Your fleece is white, but 'tis too cold. I saw the obsequious Seraphims
Their rosy fleece or fire bestow,
For well they now can spare their wing
Since Heaven itself is here celow
Well done, said I; but are you sure
Your down so warm will pass for pure?

No, no! your King's not yet to seek
Where to repose His royal head;
See see! how soon His new bloomed cheek
'Twixt's mother's breasts is gone to bed
Sweet choice! said we, no way but so,
Not to lie cold, yet sleep in snow.

Our next piece is from a poet of our own day, Aubry De Vere: A Christmas Carol.

Primeval night had repossess'd Her empire in the fle.ds of space; Calm lay the kine on earth's dark bresst, The earth lay calm in heaven's embrace That hour where shepherds kept their flocks From God a glory sudden feli; The spendour smote the trees and rocks, And lay like dew along the dell.

God's angel close beside them stood:
"Fear naught," that anget said, and then
"Behold, I bring you tidings good:
_"The Saviour Christ is born to men." And straightway round him myriads sang Loud song again, and yet again; Till all the hollow valley rang "Glory to God, and peace to men."

The she herds went and wondering eyed, in Bethlebem born the heave aly Stranger; Mary and Joseph knelt beside: The Babe was cradled in the manger!

The following beautiful "Christmas Carol" is by Adelaide A. Procter: The moon that now is shining
In skies so blue and bright,
Shone ages since on shepperds
Who watched their flocks by night.
There was no sound upon the earth,
The szure air was still,
The sheep in quiet clusters law The sheep in quiet clus Upon the grassy hill.

The watchers stood before, And told how Christ was born on earth For mortals to adore; He bade the trembling shepherds Listen, nor be afraid, And told how in a manger The glorious Child was laid.

When, lo! a white winged angel

When suddenly in the Heavens When suddenly in the Heavens Appeared an angel band, (The while in reverent worder The Syrian shepherds stand,) And a l the bright host chanted Words that shall never cease—Glory to God in the highest, On earth good-will and peace!

The vision in the Heavens
Faded, and all was still,
And the wondering shepherds left their
flocks To teed upon the hill;

DAY by giving them A DRINK of

MADE IN A MINUTE by merely adding boiling water. Palatable, Warming, and Nutritious. The most

Healthy Winter Beverage.

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Show your regard for your friends on NEW

CHRISTMAS IN CATHOLIC PORTRY.

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hears I fry,
Yet none approach to warm their hearts or
feel my fire but I!
My famitless breast the furnace is, the fuel,
woulding thore;

wounding there;
Love is the fire, and sighs the smoke, the
sheaf, sname and corns;
The full Justice layeth on, and Mercy blows
the coals,
The metal in this furnace wrought are men's
celled soul,

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For which, as now on fire I am, to work
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So will I melt into a bath to wash them in
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And a I the bright host chantel
Words that small never cease—
Giory to God in the highest,
On earth good-will and peace!

The vision in the Heavens
Faded, and all was still,
and the wondering shepherds left their
flocks To reed upon the hill;

Towards the blessed city
Quickly their course they held,
And in a lowly stable
Virgin and Child beheld.

Beside a humb'e mangar
was the Maiden Mother m.
And in her arm her Sou civine.
A new-born Infant, smiled.
No shade of future sorrow
From Calvar; then was cast;
Only the giory was revealed—
The suffering was not passed.

Now we that Maiden Mother
the queen of Heaven call;
And the Child we call our Jesus,
saylour and Judge of ail.
But the star that shoue in Bethlehem
Shines still and shall not cease,
And we list-n still to the tidings
Of giory and of peace.

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ullivan. Hamilton Dioce e-Rev. R. Maloney, Peterborough Diocese-Rev. G. F. Whibbs. Grand Rapids Diocese-Rev. N. N. Poulin. Oregon City Diocese-Rev. W. R. Hogan.

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St. Boniface Diocese—O. D. Bourdeau, A.

Manchester, Diocese. i. Giroux.

Manchester Diocese—H. J. Belleffeur.

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Antigonish Diocese—R. McInnis.

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MISOR ORDERS.

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Springfield Diocese—O. F. Rice, T. P. MeDonneil, P. J. O'Mailey, J. J. Howard.

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Kingsion Diocese—T. P. Murphy,
oldgensburg Diocese—R. F. Pierce,
Nicolet Diocese—W. E. Sormany,
Peterborough Diocese—W. J. McGoll,
TOLETRIE TOTAL TOUSURE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS HONORED.

Miss J. F. Sullivan, having tendered her miss J. F. Sallivan, having tendered her resignation asteacher in the separate school of Port Coloone, the pup is presented her with a very meatly worded address accompanied by a number of very valuable presents. The presents were made by Miss Jennie Murray, Master James Madden, and Miss Katte Early. The address was read by Miss Neithe Twoly. Miss Sullivan make a very touching really, replete with good common sense as well as golden advice to the enhighten who had been under her care for bome time past. Miss Sullivan has proved a very successful teacher, and much regret was expressed when it became known that she had tendered per resignation.

On the 20th December, the pupils of the

she had teneered her resignation.

On the 20th December, the pupils of the Separate School, Sombra, presented their teacher, aiss Maggie Earn, with a very fistering address, to_timer with a cos ly gif The address was signed by Lizzie Hurley, Minnie Himegan, Maggie O'Leary, Mary cain, Fred O'Leary, Frank Sweeney and James Gailogly. Miss Egan has proved to be a most competent teacher, and the expressions of regard made in her behalf were richly deserved.

A Single Trial

A Single Frial

Is all that is needed to prove that Polson's Nerviline is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has no equal. Try 10 cent sample no equal. Try 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

If You have a Cough,

Do not neglect it. It should be loosened as soon as possible, and to do this nothing action as possible, and to do this nothing excess Hagyard's Pectoral Bassam. Obstinate coughs yield at once to its expectorant, soothing and hearing properties, while coids, hoarseness, whooping cough, asthma, etc., are promptly relieved by its perfect action on the throat and bronchial tubes.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a pottle and take it home. Sudden change

Mrs. George Fiewelling, St. John, N. B. writes:—"I suffered from weakness and costiveness, so I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I finished it, noticed a change. After using three bottles I am now entirely cured, and recommend B. B. B. as a positive cure for costiveness."

Weil Pleased. DEAR SIRS-1 can recommend Hagyard's Years Sirs—I can recommend Hagyard's Yearow On as a sure cure for rheumatism I had it for some time and was cured by two bottles, and I must say it is the best thing I can get for general use as a pain renever. J. Mustard, Strathavon, Ont.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our column some time since. nouncing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falis, Vt., J. KENDALL Co., of Eusburgh Falis, Vt., publishers of "A freatise on the Horse and is Jiesesses," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work Free by sending their address to B. J. KENDALL & CO., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed to a finite uperiod. We that all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this mode animal, its phenomical same throughout the United Saies and Canada, make it stands of authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

To Invigorant both the body and the rain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE IS a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all kinds.

YOUR CATHOLIC PAPER FIRST. GOOD WORDS FROM THE BISHOP OF

GOOD WORDS FROM THE BISHOP OF GOULBURN.

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

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

It was unreasonable to expect that

they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when sent to them. It was right that the Catholic press should be supported, for it was doing a great work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligation to those charging his financial obligation to those who publish that paper, so that the Catholic press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

PROFESSOR GALLAGHER AND THE DEVIL

Professor Gallagher, the great cele-brated Irish ventriloquist, falling into company with an itinerant preacher, who was a furious bigot, the latter attempted to prove from Scripture (Book of Samuel that all ventriloquists were descended from the devil: "For," said he, "when Saul applied to the witch of Endor Saul applied to the witch of Endor about bringing up Samuel, it was not Samuel, who spoke, but the witch, who was a ventriloquist—ergo, all who profess that power, and you among them, young man (addressing Gallagher), are decendants of the witch, who was the devil." "Well," replied Professor Gallagher "are you, then possessed of the devil," "Well," replied Professor Gal-lagher, "are you, then, possessed of the devil? For I suspect you are." The prescher flew into a rage (the very thing Gallagher wanted) and protested most loudly that he defied the devil and all his works. "Oh, oh, you're not possessed, aren't you?" continued Gallagher, and locking quite simple-like into his antagonist's face, he added, "I'd like to know who!" who's that singing in your stomach?'
At the same time everyone in the room
distinctly heard a voice, as if it were singing a stanza of a song out of the unfortunate preacher's food reservoir The preacher roared like a wild bull, stamped and raved, and ran about the spartment, and then ran and raved and foamed again, and at last, amid shou's of laughter, be darted from the room, heap

ing all sorts of imprecations on the prefessor. Had the matter ended then, it would have been all well enough, but it did not, for next day the poor preacher had an attack of English choters, and he protested most lou ily that the devil had been in his stomach, sure enough, but that it was Gallagher who had introduced him there.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

To meet a demand for a line of reliable remedies of unquestionable merit, the Hospital Remedy Company obtained the prescriptions of the ceiebrated hospitals of the old World-London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These hospitals are presided over by the most billiant medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions, elaborate and place on the market the remedies in use and encorsed by such eminent medical authorities was a bold and brilliant piece of enterprise, and worthy of the success which has attended it. Shoals of quace remedies crowd the market, each abourely calming to cure every ill from one bottle. The public will turn with rehef from such biatent and snameless catchpennies, and patronize, not a remedy, but a list of remeparonize, not a remedy, but a list of reme claiming to care every ill from one bottle. The public will turn with relief from such biatent and snameless catchpennies, and patronize, not a remedy, but a list of remedies, each of which is a specific for a sing e disease, and has the recommendation of having been originated (not by the old woman or the beastly India, as the quack advertisements read), but by educated gentlemen, who are physicians and special ists of the highest sianding in Europe, and whose patrons have to pay from \$25 to \$500 to command their services. This is the greatest acepature known to modern medicine. The specifics, which are sold at one dollar each are eight in number, and cover the following allments: No. 1 Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold N. 2, Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis and Consumption No. 3, Rheumatism and Gonsumption No. 3, Rheumatism and Gonsumption No. 4, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver and Ague, Neuraigia. No 6, Female Weakness Leucorrhee, Irregularities No. 7, System Tonic and Development of Form and Figure. No. 5, agolden remedy for Nervous Debuilty. We send a circular describing the above disease and treatment on receipt of stamp. The remedies can be had of any druggist. If your druggist does not keep them remit price so us and we will ship direct. Address all letters to Hospital Remedy Company.

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

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SCROFULA EMULSION BRONCHITIS COUCHS COLDS Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy

Containing the stimulating Hypophoshite and Pure Norwegian C d Liver Oil, the polency of both being largely increased. ency of both being largely increased. s used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK. Sold by all Druggists. 50c. and \$1.0

Electricity, Moliere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DINEASES
J. G. WILSON, LIEUTROPATHIST,
830 Dundas Street.



CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a air, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, vell-developed form, are the best passports o a happy marriage. All those wasting disrders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable, an unfailing specific for these maladies is to e found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is the only medicine for women, sold by suggists, under a work. s the only medicine for women, sold t ggists, under a positive guarante n the manufacturers, that it will from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be re-funded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

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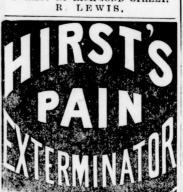
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Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose, Curse Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all de-rangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

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FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION. INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.



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Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Jan. 4th, 1890. NEW YEAR'S. Another year, like some great river, has dropped into the ocean of eternity. Nothing remains of all the great and startling events that occurred in the year memory. Even these, after some time, part of the past year; and shall be blotted out or obscured in the dimpess of mental vision, and we, or those who come after us, will be forced to contound and confuse one year's hap penings with another. Only the exact historian or chronicler will be at all able to discriminate and schedule exactly, and in proper order, the events of each year as they occurred. The great mass of bumanity is too apt to forget the distinctive marks and traits of preceding years and draw from them the valuable lessons which they impart to the mind that ponders and reflects. It should be admitted, however, that, besides leaving a name and a memory, the transactions of last year are necessarily followed by consequences and results of which some offer a pleasing aspect and some are much to be regretted and would be avoided if that were possible. But it is in the essential order of things as ordained by God's providence and their own nature that causes must necessarily produce certain effects and that every human being must abide by the consequences of his own acts. Those amongst us who have been careful, prudent, law-abiding and self-disciplined during the past year must now enjoy the rewards of a good conscience and the pleasing satisfaction of being able to say we have done our duty. If no other result followed the exact or even the honest performance of duty we should feel amply recompensed to the few sacrifices we felt called upon occasionally to impose on ourselves. But the consequences are for greater and more reaching in scope mous, as Mr. Meredith represents it, why and measure. Our temporal affairs are in a state of solid security, our family relations are peaceful and profidential and happy as can be this side the grave, and our standing among our feilow. citizens is one of trust, honor and praise. How different the position of those who, selemnly propounded policy of the whole during the year that has just terminated. squaddered away their time, or made a bad and criminal use of it! And how serious the losses they have sustained in health, in pocket and in character; There are many who will regret perhaps | professes indeed great liberality, and we to their dying day that they did not take acknowledge that in the far past we have advantage of the opportunities offered for their improvement and their betterment during the year gone by. Others there must be who condemn their own spathy and want of energy in not having accomplished the work assigned them, in not having fought the good fight, in not having gained that victory over wretched self without which no victory can exist and no happiness can be secured. Some of those latter will continue on to live, or rather vegetate, during the coming year as they have done in the past, and there is no remedy for them, no possible amelioration or hope of salvation except in a miracle from God, which must not be expected because not deserved. No doubt a great many wish to live the year over again, and tell us how different their life and conduct should be did they but get the chance and the opportunity. Well, another year is before them, time is yet at their disposs!, and they should feel grateful for so great a boon. With time eternity may be gained. Time, says the merchant, is money. But it is more than money, it is heavenly tressures. With a proper use of time we can obtain peace of mind, tranquility of conscience, command over self, determination to do better and a new lease of life both temporal and eternal. Let us all acknowledge the importance and the value of the New Year that is accorded us by heaven's favor. We might have been among those numbered among the dead, we might have been among those who during the year gone by were suddenly crushed to death, were instan-

year. Let the lessons of the past teach us

THE ARCHBISHOP OF KING-STOM AND MR. MEREDITH.

In another colurce will be found the letters addressed by His Grace the Most Reverer i James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, to Mr. Wm. Meredith, M P. P, leader of the opposi tion in the Gatario Legislature. It will be seen that the correspondence which preceded the last letter was short, and that occasion was given to it by a passage in Mr. Meredith's Opera House speech on the 16th ult. His Grace addressed his first letter to Mr. Meredith demanding on what grounds the latter gentleman had attributed to him certain sentiments which he bad found in Kingston newspaper, the Canadian Freeman, "which," said he, "is to some extent the organ of the Archiepicopal See." The sentiments are as follows :

"Holding as we do, the balance of power between the two great factions, we have but to be independent, and we can dictate the terms upon which one or the other shall receive our support.'

We believe that the paper in question is the only one among the papers in Oatario which are under the control of Catholics which has uttered such sentiments, amid all the provocation which has been given to Catholics during the violent crusade which has been kept that has now flown by but a name and a up by agitators during the greater when we consider the violence of many of our foes, they are comparatively mild and gentle words. Have not the Ministerial Associations, the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Synode, with the Bishops and Moderators at their head, the Methodist Conferences with their General Superintendent, ex Bishop Car man, and the Orange lodges, appealed to the worst passions which it was possible to excite, to suppress "Romish aggression" which did not exist, and especially to drive the learned and unobtrusive Jesuit Order out of the country? Have not the Protestant pulpits of the country reechoed with denunciation of Catholics in general and of Jesuits in particular? and have not certain politicians threatened us with Orange bullets if we would not yield our fair rights as British subjects, if the voters of the Dominion would not accept their dictation? Have we not been similarly threatened even from the Protestant pulpits, wherein firebrands like the Rev. Dr. Wild have been allowed to utter similar threats and to have those threats published broadcast through the press, without being brought to task except in the mildest terms by a few journals? And has not the chief organ of the pretended Equal Rights Association openly proclaimed over and over again that the voters of that organ ization should do precisely what the Freeman says the Catholics can do? Why then should the Catholic editor be singled out as if he alone had sinned in this matter ? And if the guilt were enorshould the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Kingston be made responsible for views which there was not the least earthly reason for attributing to him? And why should the utterance be so strongly insisted upon as if it were the

> Mr. Meredith has thus made the proposal of a paper, which is itself responsible for it own views, a reason for pro claiming war upon the Catholic body. He not swaved by the illiberal views which are so frequently found among Octario politicians; but in his Opera House speech he has deliberately strayed from his antecedents. He undoubtedly endeav ors to induce the whole Protestantism of Ontario to declare war upon the Catholic body, while he dishonestly strives to throw upon the Catholics the odium of having brought the position upon themselves. From the words of the Kingston Freeman he draws the inference :

Catholie body ?

"One of the great evils is the great darger to the State of a minority swaying from side to side and securing concessions as the price of their support to one of the parties or the other. This is one of the dangers of modern civilization. Wherever that is done then it is the duty of both parties to unite against what is a danger to the commonwealth."

Thus at the very moment when demagogues of the most violent character are endeavoring to imbue the Protestant people of Ontario with hatred for the Catholic religion and the Catholic people of the Province, Mr. Meredith calls upon all Protestants to unite with him in resisting an imaginary Catholic aggression.

It does not excuse Mr. Meredith that he says: "I believe that there are hundreds and thousands of Roman Catholics who do not subscribe to that view and who do not fall into the position of combining themselves together to be able to dictate terms to what are here termed the two great factions of the state.

We assert not only that there are hundreds and thousands of Catholics who taneously harried into the presence of the bave had no such intention, but that the Omnipotent and Just Judge. But, hea- Catholic body have given no sign that wen be thanked, we are spared another they have any such intention. It is unworthy of the leader of a great party to to make proper and beneficial use of it. | draw such inferences as Mr. Meredith has

drawn from one perhaps accidential utterances of a single journal, the it fluence of which on the Cattolic population is but limited But when we consider that just such utteranges have been over and over again relterated by Protestant journals like the Mail, we see the dishonesty of Mr Meredith in drawing the conclusion that all Protes'an's ought to unite against Catholics, whereas he declares that there is a terrible danger to civilization lest Catholics should unite to wring from Protestants some concession which they ought not to have. A man who has not the calmness nor the states manship to draw more rational inferences from his premises is not fit to be the leader of a great party under the Canadian constitution, Mr. Meredith may be, and undoubtedly is, a very genial man in social life, but just by such a course as he is adopting now h led his party to disaster in 1886; and we hope that if the course which Mr. Meredith has pointed out for that party to pursue now be accepted by them. that they will meet with disaster again As far as we can see the only course which the Conservative party can pursue, if they have the prosperity and harmony of the Province at heart, is to repudiate Mr. Meredith and raise a very lifferent flag from that which he has un

It will be seen from the correspon lence between His Grace and Mr. Meredith that the purpose of the leader of the Opposition was to effect one of two purposes. If His Grace approved of the article of the Canadian Freeman, it would give the former the opportunity to join the Toronto Mail in representing the Catholic vote as a purchasable commodity, to be sold to the highest bidder, and this would give a grand opportunity to work upon the prejudices of those from whom Mr. Meredith hoped to gain support. If, on the other hand. His Grace expressed disapprobation of the Freeman's expression, it will be noticed from Mr. Mere dith's first reply to the Archbishop that he would represent the Archbishop as virtually declaring that Catholics might conscientiously support him, even while he flourished the no Poperv flag in their faces. In fact the latter gentleman has the imperturbable impudence to draw this conclusion even from the just demand of His Grace to know on what grounds he attributed to him the inspir ation of the Freeman's article. It is not His Grace's duty to undertake either the defence or repudiation of a newspaper article over which he has not nor does he claim control; but it was certainly Mr. Meredith's business to be sure that the sentiments were those of the Arch. bishop, before drawing from it the sweeping conclusion which he has declared to be the future platform of his party.

The other points raised by Mr. Meredith in his letter are merely a lame attempt to draw public attention from the real issue between him and the Archbishop, an issue on which he has been completely beaten. To follow such a course as this is unworthy of a lawyer of Mr. Meredith's reputation. He knows very well that this mode of procedure will not gain him new adherents among intel ligent people. We must conclude that it is intended as an appeal to the hoodlums who are moved by their worst passions rather than by reason. We need say but

few words more on this subject at present. As to the term "ferocious bigots" used by His Grace in referring to some of the Equal Rights Associa tion, it is a paltry trick of Mr. Meredith o pretend that it has been applied to all. However, that both ferocity and bigotry are rampant in the organization is evident from a reception accorded to the speeches of Major Bond and others who werecheered to the echo when they declared their resolution to take to their muskets in order to deprive the Province of Quebec of its rights under our constitution; and has Mr. Meredith forgotten that Mr. Dalton McCarthy also threatened Orange bullets against the Catholics of

Quebec and Ontario? Of the reference of Mr. Meredith to aspersions cast by His Grace upon the girls of Ontario, it should not be forgotten that we have the testimony of His Grace and two priests who were present, besides other evidence, that the words attributed to him were grossly misrepresented, and that they were false.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT.

We fear the Toronto Mail's correspondents are working on instructions similar to those given by some of the base Chicago dailies. Those employees are supposed to write up a sensation every day, and if nothing bappens upon which to base an exciting producthe imagination is tion, brought action. If a day passes into in which nothing transpires in the Catholic community calculated to be looked upon with disfavor by Protestants, the Mail's agents skip lively into the field of misrepresentation. Here is a case in point. The correspondent says : "In Belle River Miss Healy, a duly

that le Of the three Sisters of St. Joseph who have gone to take charge of the Belle River school, one holds a second class professional certificate, and the other two hold each a third class certificate. In this campaign against our schools, where impudence avails not, brazen misstatements must do the devil's work.

THE SCHOOLS IN WINDSOR. A great hubbub is raised about the

action of Catholics in Windsor endeavor-

ing to keep the nuns as trachers, although

such teachers have given the utmost

satisfaction and have had the training

of the Windsor little girls in their hands for the last thirty years. The facts of the whole case of the Wind. sor difficulty may be explained in a few words. About thirty years ago the Catholics were a majority of several hundred over the Protestants of that section, and most of the real estate was in the bands of Catholics. The latter paid more than one-half the school taxes; yet they were willing to join partnership with the Protestants and pool the school taxes for the mutual benefit of each. The Oatholics, of course, were allowed the privilege of separate schools to all intents and purposes. One of these privileges is that teachers who are considered as qualified in Lower Canada are recognized by law as qualified teachers in Ontario, Thus the nuns who came from Montreal and taught in Windsor were looked upon as qualified teachers, and accepted as such by the united board of Catholics and Protestants. But now the Protestants have increased in numbers-they own a greater portion of real estate-and pay a trifle more of school taxes. Therefore they turn around upon their Catholic fellow citizens, and tell them to dismiss the nuns. While the Catholics had the numbers and the money they could educate their children as they pleased; but now, when the Protestants feel they have the upper hand, they show a spirit of unfairness and growl and dictate and threaten law. It is generally the case, that when the Cathones are in the mejority, as in Lower Canada, there is no trouble about schools or religion Once the other people feel their strength they use it against their former Catholic friends with an unsparing and unrelenting

MR. BALFOUR ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Mr. Balfour stated in his speech at Partick the grievance under which Catholics labor, and in consequence of which they are deprived of the opportunity of endowed university education.

"Trinity College, Dublin, I have al-ready spoken of, and there are the three Queen's Colleges, of Belfast, Galway and ork. The Roman Catholic population of Ireland, I suppose, is about four-fifths of the whole population. They are the poorest as well as the mos numerous part of the Irish population yet I find that only one in seven of the existing students at these endowed col-leges belongs to the Roman Catholic religion, and I find that the number at Trinity College is only six per cent. of the whole; and actually at this moment in Ireland there are enjoying the advan-tages of higher education in endowed colleges less than two-hundred and fift individuals in all of the Roman Catholic religion,

Tae injustice of such a state of affairs even Mr. Balfour acknowledges. Yet the parallel is complete between this and the condition to which the opponbring this country. Taey know very well that Catholics are so determined to have religious education for their children that they would have it even i separate schools with a legal status were abolished to-morrow. Yet their determin ation is, if they can effect it, to deprive Catholic schools of all State recognition while they would tax Catholies for the education of their children. The in ustice of this was further acknowledged by Mr. Balfour in his first declara tion of the intention of the British Government to correct it. He said :

"We ought to make some attempt to carry out a scheme of higher education which should satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Roman Catho such a course I have no doubt."

All the reasons which could be adduced in favor of Mr. Balfour's scheme at that time are tenfold more cogent as applied to elementary education in public schools.

Mr. Balfour as an afterthought set con ditions which he knew could not be fulfilled, and the impossibility of which he himself acknowledged; but this was evidently a subterfuge of the most despicable character, invented for the purpose of quelling a fanatical cry which might endanger the Government. But the point of his reasoning remains in full force, that Catholics are in equity entitled to have the same State aid granted to Catholic education which is accorded to non-Catholic institutions.

Gounod, the composer, is to write a Mas which will be sung by four thousand choristers at the epening of the grand organ which is being built in St. Peter's Church, Rome. qualified teacher, has been lately dis-missed and a couple of nuns who have no certificates have taken her place."

A GREAT WORK.

The colored population of Windsor is

Very la Many of these people are Catholica bd many more of them are undergoing instruction in Catholic doctrine. Rev. Dean Wagner, with that apostolic zeal which has ever been his characteristic, has undertaken the work of providing church and school accommodation for these perishing souls, Obstacles have from time to time beset his path, great expenditures had to be made, while the prospect looked gloomy of receiving an income to balance them ; but, nothing daunted, the good Dean ever looks upward for inspiration and cheer, and pushes resolutely forward in every great work he has undertaken. This is the case in the present instance as regards the bazzar he has in hand for the purpose of collecting funds in aid of the noble project mentioned. The cause is one that appeals with special force to the Christian heart, and we sincerely hope that the efforts of this noble and self sacrificing priest will be attended with a degree of success that will cheer him in his purpose of bestowing on his colored flock the light of divine faith, and guarding them in their daily life against the wiles and snares by which they are surrounded. We earnestly ask our subscribers to read the annou ment on last page of the RECORD.

A RECKLESS PARTY ORGAN. The London Free Press had, in last Thursday's issue, an article on the ballot question, that would appear formidable enough at first sight, but, when the said article is examined, sifted and stripped of its loose verbiage and repetitions ad nauseam, there is very little left worth serious consideration. The Free Press starts out with an unjustifiable statement to the effect that Archbishop Walsh has declared his opposition to the vote by ballot. The Free Press does not quote from any lecture, sermon or letter of the Archbishop in proof of its statement, and yet it goes on the length of a whole column building arguments upon such statement and repeating, till one is sick of the dose, that "the terrors of the unseen and exclusion from the sacraments are threatened from time to time on the faithful if they dare to uphold a contrary doctrine, or dare to exercise those privileges that other citizens enjoy." The Free Press mentions the contro

versy between Mr. W. R. Meredith and

Archbishop Cleary in proof of its conten-

tion, whereas that controversy has no

more to do with the ballot than with base

ball or Home Rule. The dispute in Peterborough about the diemissal of one teacher and the appointment of another is also given by the Free Press as a further proof in point. The Free Press can be logical when it pleases, and may become erratic or dezed when foolishness, better than wisdom, suits its purpose. What is there in the ballot anyway that such a row must be made about it? It is utterly impossible with the ballot, as used in Canada, to conces! a man's vote from the scrutineers or the returning officer. over the United States and in Canada about amending the ballot law so as to secure freedom of conscience in voting. It is utterly preposterous and absurd for the Free Press to main. tain that the Bishops are afraid of the ballot, or to maintain that the present provincial elections is any security of his authority within the Church of God. against publicity. Every politician vote at the last general election. And enmities and heart-burnings have been engendered by such knowledge that could never proceed from a square, open vote. Voting by ballot in Canada and the United States is a hollow sham-it is a fraud, a delusion and a spare Every man knows the day after election howevery other man voted, and to hazard the assertion that the hierarchy of Canada trouble themselves in the least about it. the Free Press ought to be sole to produce something more than bare assertion. There is only one place in the whole Dominion where any contention exists on the score of voting by ballot for school trustees. Outside of Toronto that question has not been raised. As a rule the best men in every parish are elected by acclamation to be school trustees for the ensuing year. It happens in most places that the trustees are elected against their will, and by pub lic opinion compelled to take their turn at school trusteeship. But the daily journals in Canada can scarcely furnish an example, outside of Toronto, where the school trustees have not been elected unanimously and by acclamation. What necessity is there in al! those two hundred and fifty echool districts for a law about voting by ballot, when no voting is done anywhere? Must the whole country be disturbed and legislated for against its will because there are a few sore heads in Toronto. Take one half dozen malcontents, that nothing could ever satisfy, out of Toronto, and there would never be a word about the manner in which people should vote at school elections. The best men would be selected by acclama. tion, and after a few of those obstruc-

tionists are left at home once or twice,

and given to understand that the people have no confidence in their devotion to school matters, school difficulties will cease, the ordinary routine will be assumed, and Toronto will fall into line with the other school districts of the country and elect all its trustees, not by contentious voting, but by peaceful and barmonious acclamation,

The London Free Press may all ts silly vaporings and hodomontade about Catholics cowning and quivering at lections before what it calls "the Ecclesiastical lash." The Free Press should spare its sympathies for the benighted Protestants of Ontario who are lashed into fury and bigotry by the ravings of the rev. maniacs who, three years ago, drove their flocks before them to vote for the Scott Act and are now crack. ing the lash over their heads to compel them to join the Equal Rights or no-Popery Association. The Free Press did not approve of the action of the preachers during the Scott Act agitation, but it pats them on the back and says, "go on boys, give it to 'em" during the anti-Jesuit and anti separate school yellow

SEPARATE SCHOOL DIFFI-

The Mail and the anti Catholic press generally are just now engaged in raising a great clamor in regard to disputes which have arisen in several cities and towns concerning the manner of conducting the separate schools. In Peterborough the school board, by a narrow majority, dismissed the Principal who had occupied his position for many years. The dismissal of a teacher is not a thing of such infrequent occurrence that it should be made the occasion of a cry for the abolition of the school system, yet the press of which we have spoken have made the dismissal of Principal McIlvaine an excuse for demanding the abolition of separate schools. Teachers are frequently dismissed or changed in the public schools, but no one demands that the whole public school system ought to be demolished on this account. should a different rule be applied where the separate schools are concerned?

But in the Peterborough case there were some people, represented by the minority of the board, who were dissatisfied with the action of that body, and His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, told his flock that the dismissal was made with his approbation, and that the minority should take no steps to restore the principal. His Lordship had cer tainly a perfect right to state his wishes, and as the religious guardian of the schools his wishes are entitled to be regarded with the greatest respect. The anti Catholic press point out that the school laws do not confer on the eccles. iastical authorities any powers to control the school trustees, except in so much as some of them may be them. selves trustees. We are perfectly aware of this, but the Bishop of Peterborough does no more than exercise a moral control, such as the law really permits every There is an seltation going on now all individual to exercise, and Protestant clergymen equally with the laity exercise

such control. We do not deny that the Bishop's authority is of more weight than that of a private citizen, or of a Protestant clergyman, but this arises from the fact that Catholics recognize mode of voting at municipal councils or that he has a divine right to the exercise and Protestants have no right to inter knows how every citizen registered his fere with him in the exercise of his duty. We have no doubt that His Lordship has sufficient reason for the stand he has taken in the present instance; but at all events there is no ground for the interference of the anti-Catholic press in a matter which His Lordship is quite competent to settle with his own flock. The matter will be settled, as it ought to be, without such interference.

In Ottawa a somewhat similar difficulty has occurred, though the circumstances are to some extent different. The Arch. bishop of Ottawa was desirous of changing the religious order which has charge of the Ottawa French schools. Most of the French speaking trustees were opposed to the change, and resigned in consequence. The school elections, which have just taken place, will decide whether or not His Grace the Archbishop will be sustained by the people. The Protestants of the Province surely ought to be satisfied with this, but the anti-Catholic press take sides at once against the Archbishop. From their point of view the Archbishop must be wrong. From the Catholic point of view, the presumption is that the Archbishop is right. We await further developments and particulars before saying more on the subject, but whateve: the circumstances may prove to be, the difficulties both in Peterborough and Ottawa can and will be settled by Catholics, and not by the anti-Catholic papers.

True Catholics recognize without reserve-g the primary duty and right of the clergy. and especially of the Episcopacy, to direc Catholic education, and all separate schools difficulties will be settled by Catholic themselves without the intermeddling

aim only at the total destruction of lib. erty of conscience as far as Catholics are o concerned.

MR. MEREDITH'S POLICY.

We mentioned in a former issue that Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, in his speech at the Opera House in this city, in which he foreshadowed the policy of his party, declared himself plainly against Catholic education in Catholic schools.

He asks why "should a public man, when he criticizes public legislation" on this subject, "be greeted with shouts of intolerance by any particular church, and should the no-Popery cry be raised against him?" He here throws upon Catholics the

odium of having raised the no Popery cry in Ontario. Mr. Meredith knows very well that this is a false representation We maintain that the right now enjoyed by Catholics of establishing and supporting separate schools is no extraordinary concession. It is merely a recognition of the natural right which all parents possess, of giving their children a religious training if they deem it proper to do so. If Protestants prefer to turn religion out of the schools in which their children are to be educated, we are free to say we believe they make a great mistake, but we do not propose to force our opinions upon them. Our jurisdic. tion extends only to our own children, and as regards them no legislature has the right of declaring that we shall not be allowed to educate them morally and religiously. Though we are but a minority in the Province, we have a right to say how much or how little religious instruction shall be given in the schools to which our children shall be

It is unnecessary for us to prove here that religious instruction in the schools is necessary for the proper training of children. Over and over again the Protestant clergy have declared this to be the case, both in Canada and the United States, A few days ago the Rev. Dr. Barrows, a prominent Congregational minister of San Francisco, Cal, and pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city, preached from his pulpit thus :

"We believe that we need more religion in our schools, not less. We assert, and reassert, that Protestantism should present a solid front in protesting against the secularization of our schools, or the attempt to rule out of account in school life the only thing God has ever accounted of value on earth. The Presbytery of Manitoba has re-

cently made a similar declaration, and the same clergymen who are anxious now to take from Catholics the right of religious education, have over and over again declared that they wish to make a certain amount of religious instruction compulsory in the public schools, so that they really desire to force upon Catholics such religious instruction as they see fit to arrange for themselves, while they would prevent us from having such as we ourselves desire. We ask no special favor. We demand only to be left free to devote our own money towards imparting to our own children such an education as we feel bound in conscience to impart. If Anglicans, Methodists or Presbyterians desired such a liberty, it would certainly be ungrudgingly granted to them. If these do not want it that is no reason why we should be deprived of it. It is not Catholics wh claimed that the war is a no-Popery war. The banner of no Popery has been dis played by the Ministerial Associations, the Synods, the Presbyteries, the Orange lodges, and the anti-Catholic press, and Mr. Meredith's speech is a declaration that he will fight with that banner dis-

played. Mr. Meredith cites what occurs in the United States as a pattern which ought if possible to be imitated by the people

of Ontario. He says : "Look across the border at the state of things. No separate schools from one end of the United States to the other. (Loud cheers.) They have thought it consistent with their views of right and justice to deny separate schools to the Roman Catholics of that country."

This is true, but what is the result? The Catholics of the United States will not be chested of their right to impart a Christian education to their children, and 700 000 Catholic children are attending Catholic schools, at a cost of \$10,000,000 annually to the Catholic people, while they are paying about that same sum for the education of their Protestant neighbors' children, whose parents are no ashamed thus to make paupers of them This is the state of affairs which Mr Meredith would like to see introduced into Ontario ; and from where the cheering came in, it is evident that his audience fully understood him.

It is true Mr. Meredith does not propose at present to abolish the separate school system. He tells us why he wil not do this; it is because the charter of the Dominion, the Confederation Ac will not permit him to go so far. To do thi would upset the Confederation Act, an would necessarily subject the Protestan schools of Lower Canada to a Catholi majority, while the Catholic schools

hostile Equal Righters who have the cry Ontario were subjected to the Protestant aim only at the total destruction of lib. concerned.

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He here throws upon Catholics the odium of having raised the no Popery ery in Ontario. Mr. Meredith knows very well that this is a false representation. We maintain that the right now enjoyed by Catholics of establishing and supporting separate schools is no extraordinary from his speech: concession. It is merely a recognition of the natural right which all parents possess, of giving their children a relig- Act in 1863. Watle admitting they have ious training if they deem it proper to do the right, to separate schools, I say the so. If Protestants prefer to turn religion man would be a traitor to his country who would open the door to the extension out of the schools in which their chilout of the schools in which their chil-dren are to be educated, we are free to Ontario beyond what is their absolute say we believe they make a great mis- right." take, but we do not propose to force our opinions upon them. Our jurisdiction extends only to our own children, the Catholics of Ontario will of necessity and as regards them no legislature has set their faces. It is a policy which can the right of declaring that we shall not be heartily endorsed only by fanatics of be allowed to educate them morally the Sam Hughes stripe, who thus speake and religiously. Though we are but a of it in the last Victoria Warder, capitals minority in the Province, we have a and all: right to say how much or how little religious instruction shall be given in the schools to which our children shall be

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The Presbytery of Manitoba has recently made a similar declaration, and the same clergymen who are anxious now to take from Catholics the right of religious education, have over and over again declared that they wish to make a certain amount of religious instruction palliate the insane and feroclous conduct of compulsory in the public schools, so that the Hunters, the Wilds, and others, who, they really desire to force upon Catholies such religious instruction as they see ring up the embers of fanatical latoler fit to arrange for themselves, while they ance, the Free Press attempts to preach a would prevent us from having such as lesson of politeness and mild forbearance we ourselves desire. We ask no special favor. We demand only to be left free advising its friend and patron, Mr. Mareto devote our own money towards im- dith, to apologize for having falsely The banner of no Popery has been displayed by the Ministerial Associations, the Synods, the Presbyteries, the Orange

played. of Ontario. He says :

"Look across the border at the state of things. No separate schools from one end of the United States to the other. (Loud cheers.) They have thought it consistent with their views of right and justice to deny separate schools to the Roman Catholics of that country."

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of Equal Rights on their lips, but wio majority of this Province. But Mr. Meredith finds that it is in the power erty of conscience as far as Catholics are of the Protestant majority here to render the Catholic schools, to some extent, inefficient, by harrassing the separate school trustees with unnecessary labor, and by taking advantage of every possible oversight of Catholic ratepayers, to deprive the separate schools of their taxes, and throw them into the common school fund. The leader of a great party thinks it worth his while to sgitate the Province from end to end with no nobler purpose than this in view. If all Mr. Meredith asks in regard to new separate school legislation were carried in the legislature to morrow, this is all that it would effect Is this the utmost that a great statesman can do for the benefit of his country? Surely "the mountain in labor brings forth a ridiculous mouse."

That we do not underestimate Mr. Meredith's statesmanship on this subject will be seen from the following sentence

'My position is the same as that which was essumed by the leading mea in Outsrio at the time of the passage of the

The policy is, therefore, a policy of repression. It is a policy against which

"The Warder congratulates him on his msgnificent effort, and willingly follows him INTO ACTION. The address to the army is grand; the troops are inspired and ready to advance; and IN BATTLE is where men must show the courage of their convictions, Let Mr. Meredith boldly sound the advance; when not only those wearing the old time Liberal Con dren. Over and over sgain the Protestant servative uniform, but also thousands of clergy have declared this to be the case, independent Reformers will join their standards with his, and all march on to

"Action should now be the order." On this specimen of literature the

remark : "This is something like writing. stirs the heart like the sound of the fife and drum band of O. Y. B. 2713 Modesty makes us hesitate about sug gesting any improvement in the plan campaign. But how would this do for

Down with the Bi-lingual Baby Books."

FEROCIOUS HYPOCRISY. The London Free Press is shocked at

Archbishop Cleary for styling the Equal Rights leaders "ferocious bigots." With out attempting to prove a negative, or to for the last nine months, have been 'stir to His Grace of Kingston. Instead of parting to our own children such an attributed to the Archbishop words and education as we feel bound in conscience sentiments that were not his, the Free to impart. If Anglicans, Methodists or Press endeavors to take all the odium from Presbyterians desired such a liberty, it the maligners and excite public in liguawould certainly be ungrudgingly granted then against the Archbishop, who is both to them. If these do not want it that s'andered and maligned. "If all the pubis no reason why we should be deprived lic teachers," says the Free Press, "were to of it. It is not Catholics who have pro imitate the license and impertment claimed that the war is a no-Popery war. liberty he (the Archbishop) has thought fit to indulge in towards Protestants, mud.throwing would be a settled institution in the country." The Free Press lodges, and the anti-Catholic press, and knows only too well that there was no Mr. Meredith's speech is a declaration use to wait for Archbishop Cleary to that he will fight with that banner dis. open the campaign of mud-throwing, because he dares to defend himself Mr. Meredith cites what occurs in the against the unjust imputations of Mr. United States as a pattern which ought W. R. Meredith. Tae mud-throwing if possible to be imitated by the people has been in active operation in London and Toronto and all over this now excited Province for many years, but more especially during the whole period of the agitation on the Jesuits Estate Act Did the fanatics confine themselves to mud throwing we could bear it all with silence and equanimity. But foul and atrocious charges were hurled from the pulpit week after week against every Catholic and especially against the Jesu Christian education to their children, and it Fathers, acknowledged to be among the most pious, most learned, and most worthy to be revered of the priests of the Catholic Church. One leadthey are paying about that same sum for ing preacher in Toronto, after charging them with every crime, declared that bors' children, whose parents are not they might with impunity be shot down on the street. Another said the whole system of the Catholic Church was a "Mystery of Iniquity." Bishop Carman has been filling the columns of the Mail, week after week for months, with appeals to the passions of the bigots to stand up in their might and wipe out Jesuitism at once and for ever. These "ferocious" onslaughts from the press and the pulpit not do this; it is because the charter of by leading Protestant ecclesiastics were suffered in silence and allowed to pass,

so much indignation at the Archbishop's

denunciation of Mr. Maredith's wanton

b'gotry. The London Free Press is quite too innocent by far not to know full well that with his people "mud-throwing has been long a settled institution in this country." The hypocrisy of the Free Press is too glaring not to be noticed by all, and treated with utter contempt. The disgusted public are fully cognizant of the fact that when the preachers got tired of mud throwing and the respectable congregations grew tick and nauscated with the same dirty and feroclous platitudes repeated every week, that mud-slingers of an improved character were imported, some from Montreal and some from bigoted Boston, to keep up the interest and draw the crowds and the pennies. Rev Mr. Campbell of Montreal, who stigmatized the priests "as making money out of dead men's bones"—the apostate Chiniqui, who accused the Catholics of being all thieves and murderers-the gross and licentious Fulton, who shocked the community with horrible details of impure ruffianism that would not be tolerated in a third class bar room-all these ferocities were invoked and let loose upon an unoffending public, and rancor, hatred and vengeance stirred up in the hearts of Protestants against their Catholic neighbors, and the Free Press was silent. All its pent up indignation was reserved for Archbishop Cleary. Shame upon such unjust and outrageous hypocrisy!

MR. MEREDITH CALLED TO ACCOUNT

We publish this week the three letters which have passed between His Grace Archbishop Cleary and Mr. W. R Meredith, and will continue to give place to the other letters as they appear :

Archbishop Cleary to Mr. Meredith. The Palace, Kingston, Dec. 18th, 1889

To W. R. Meredith, Esq , Q C. M. P.P.: DEAR SIR-The public journals of this

Province report you as having made the following reference in your speech on Munday night in the Grand Opera House in London:
"I take from a newspaper published in

the city of Kingston, addressed, it is true, to the readers of the paper, but arising out of matters that engage the attention of the Province ; the words are used by s newspaper, but, to some ettent, I appra hend, by the gentleman was presides over the Archepiscopal See at Kingston: "Holding, as we do, the balance of power

between the two factions, we are, if only true to ourselves and to the crisis about t come upon us, independent of either, and can distate the terms upon which one or other shall receive our support,"

May I take the liberty of requesting ou to inform me and my fellow-citizens you to inform me and m of Ontario by what authority you publicly attribute to me the authorship of the fore going extract from a Kingston newspaper, you were pleased to interpret to your auditors as revealing "a great danger to the State," "one of the dangers of modern civilization," one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in Parlis mentary government," and "against which both parties should cry units, units gainst a common enemy ?"

dear sir. Yours very respec fully,

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop elect of Kingston.

Mr. Meredith to Archbishop Cleary. To THE EDITOR-I beg to enclose & copy of my reply to the open letter to me from the Archbishop-elect of Kingston, which appeared in your issue of to day.
I should be glad if you would give my reply the same publicity which the letter received.

W. R. MEREDITH.

Toronto, Dec. 19. My Lord Archeishop-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esterday containing a quotation from the Empire's report of my recent address to my constituents at London, and equesting me to inform you and your fellow-citizens of Ontarlo by what author v I "onblicle attribute to you the authorhip of the extract from a Kingston news-

paper," which I read to my audience.

Taking the report as it stands, I do not think it open to the construction you seem to place on it, or fairly read to do more than indicate the speaker's opinion that the newpaper in question from its position and surroundings might not unreasonably be taken to express your sentiments upor matter in hand, and that certainly was the full extent to which I intended to go and, as I believe, my words went.

A public man cannot sefely, as you know, be held responsible for the verbal of every line of an extended report of his utterances, however correct n the main, that report may be. Limited as I have pointed out the inference was not, I thought, an unfair

The newspaper in question is by many

understood to be in your confidence at least, and one would hardly have thought that so important a statement thought that so important a statement would have appeared in it without your approval, or if it had appeared without that approval would have been per-mitted to remain before the public without at least some effort on your part to modify, if not to withdraw it.

I am very much gratified to find from

your letter to me that you do not approve of the paragraph in question for that I take to be your view, else the inquiry you make of me would be an idle one, and I am pleased to find and shall be as am pleased to find and shall have great pleasure, in justice to you, as well as in furtherance of the principles for which I am contending, in publicly stating in my future addresses that I have the weight of your great authority with, and not against, me on the important question which forms the subject of this correspondence.

I have the honor to be, Your Grace's obedient servant, W. R. MEREDITH. The Most Reverend the Archbishop (elect) of Kingston, Oat.

Archbishop Cleary to Mr. Meredith. St. Michael's Palaca. Toronto, December 22, 1889.

To Mr W. R. Meredith, Q C., M PP. : DEAR SIR-I am honored by the receipt of your letter of date 19th inst, and would have replied a day earlier had I not been temporarily disabled by a rheumatic affection, congenial to this

I accept unhesitatingly your assurance that The Empire's report of your speech to your constituents in London is verbally incorrect in making you appear to say, with reference to an excerpt from a Kingston newspaper, which you most severely censured :- "The words are a newspaper, but to some extent, apprehend, by the gentleman who pre over the Archiepiscopal See of Kingston,

I likewise take your word implicitly opinion that the newspaper in question, from its position and surroundings, might not unreasonably be taken to express the Archbishop's sentiments upon the matter in hand," which means, I take it, that

you hazarded a conjecture and no more Too frequently have the political agitators who are engaged in the present anti-Catholic crusade in Ontario given public utterance to that illogical and un ust, and, pardon me if I venture, in addressing you, to add, illegal conjecture for the sake of creating odium against the Hierarchy. The Montreal Witness and The Ottawa Evening Journal have recently committed this offence with view to bringing me, if they could, into direct antagonism with the newlyfounded University of Ottawa, its faculty and its patrons. I have not condescended to notice the insolence of those two journals, whose character is so well appreciated by my clerical and lay friends in Ottawa that contradiction of their injurious statements on Catholic subjects, more particularly on episcopal affairs, is deemed unnecessary. But when the same conjecture is delivered in solemn assembly by you, sir, whose reputation for personal integrity and high legal ability is undisputed, and whose magculing uprightness of heart, as your friends love to relate, used to find expression erstwhile in these noble words, "I would rather give up political life altegether than join in an agitation against my Catholic fellow-citizens," teel bound to signify my respect for your sentiments, even when you err, and by correcting your mistake to prevent its repetition

Know, therefore, that the Kingston newspaper referred to by you has no more warrant than any other paper to express my sentiments. It was established independently of me, and is conits editorial pages rather frequently pro-claim. I have no pecuniary interest in it; I don't know who its editor is; I have not seen a half dozen copies of it within the last six months. II nothing of the editorial article stigmat zed by you, except that a telegram received from Kingston yesterday in reply to my query as to its date informed me that it appeared on the 25th of last Soptember. Whence you may judge of September. Whence you may judge of the ferencic value of your most weighty proof of my responsibility, drawn from the fact that the extracted sentence "has been permitted to remain before the public without, at least, some effort on he Archbishop's part to modify if not

to withdraw it.' Permit me to supply you with a rule for general guidance in matters of this kind. Whenever you see a letter from the Archbishop or Bishop at the head of a newspaper, especially if the diocesan seal be affixed, approving or recommending it to his flock as the organ of Catho licism in his diocese, or as a reliable exponent of Catholic thought and defender of Catholic rights, then, and then only, are you justified in holding him responsible for its teachings. On the other hand, were I or any other prelate to exercise a rigid censorship over the press, such as you demand, on political topics, or on any other than those directly bearing on faith and morals, although you would, as your letter intimates, applaud our action, many amongst your modern associates would, I am convinced, ring denunciations against the Catholic Church, and proceed to vilify her from day to day, and from week to week, as the very type of despotism, the enemy of "free thought" and "modern civili-zation," the citadel of "obscurantism," and all else that would tend to depreciate her before men.

It nowise concerns me whether you have rightly or wrongly interpreted naked sentence you have produced from the Kingston newspaper. You know, as well as I, that a sentence withdrawn from its antecedent and subsequent con text may be plausibly presented to the public in a sense wholly foreign to the mind of the writer. Perhaps you have heard of the unbelieving preacher who boasted of baying read in the Bible that 'there is no God," and truly he was able to point to the assertion in Psalm xiii. But he had omitted to quote the preceding clause of the verse, which runs thus:-"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." Wherefore, since I have no knowledge of the context preceding or following the short sentence you extracted from the Kingston paper, you extracted from the Aingston paper, I am unable to form a prudent judgment as to its meaning. Neither does it appertain to my business in any way whatever. The conductors of the news

paper are, I presume, able and willing to give you due satisfaction. I may say to you, however, that I believe you have harmed yourself and your cause by the extravagance that pervades the whole course of your London speech, its looseness of assertion, its inconsequence of conclusions, its unrestrained licence of denunciation. Yours was not a casual or extemporaneous address; it was, as it was expected to be party who own your leadership in the House of Legislature and out of it. And yet you allowed party and passion to overmaster your legal mind to such a degree that because, forsooth, some unknown person wrote a sentence in a

exercise of the suffrage in withholding their support from any political party that will not guarantee them security in their natural and Christien and constitutional liberties, you dash off with the triumphant interrogation, "Is there not great danger to the State in this solid COMPACT of the minority?' You assume as a fact that method which the unknown writer exhorts to, and, by exhorting, confesses to have no existence, You pronounce it "a danger to modern civilization," and "one of the greatest evils have to contend with in Parliamentary government," and sgainst woich "both parties should cry 'Unite, unite against a COMMON ENEMY for there is danger in the community.'" This is truly snocking; it is an outrage to Him whose advent to earth you believe to have been heralded by the angelic song, "Peace on earth, good-will to men."
Did the Hon. Mr. Mercler, or the leader

of the Opposition in the Quebec Legisla-ture, attempt by any disgraceful method of the kind to catch the votes of the unthinking populace, and influence religious passion against the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, your innate sense of justice and fair play would then, I trow, rise up in revoit against such petty politicians betarbartly, and possibly you might be tempted to charge his crime against his Church as a relic of mediavalism and a specimen of the uniluminated morality of that historical period, which the more ignorant of your sgnostic friends are wont to facetiously style the "Dark Ages" David, the royal sinner, feit no remorse of conscience over the murder of the brave and faithful officer whose bed he had defiled, till the prophet of God appealed to the unextinguished spark of natural justice in his breast by a parable of infinitely less grievous injury done to one of his peasant subjects. Let Lower Canada

Ah! sir, it was unworthy of you who expect to hold, some day or other, the office of Premier in the Ministry of this Province, or, this failing you, to mount the Bench of justice for the conscientious settlement of claims and disputes between man and man, that you should foment discord and hate amongst Her Mai sty's subjects and bid the majority notes in solid compact for the oppression of the minority, whom you have sought to brand with the mark of Cain. Herein you become guilty of all that wickedness imputed by vourself to the unknown author of the Kingston sentence, and you are involved in all your terrible anathemas pronounced against him. Heisunknown his sentence will pass into speedy oblivion despite the factitious importance you have striven to attach to it. Your name and your crite utterance against your Catholic fellow cit zone, than whom there are no better in the land, will be linked together in the mind of this generation, and may their recurrence to memory prompt the prayer, "May God forgive William Mere-

I remain, dear sir, Yours very respectfully, Archbishop (elect) of Kingston. THE REVISION QUESTION.

An amusing incident occurred at the ecent session of Pattsburg, Pa., Presby tery, while the discussion was going on concerning the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. The debate was very lively and considerable acrimony was displayed, but the decision was against revision, whereupon one of the Ravisionists proposed a resolution "that the ministers of the Presbytery be required as soon as possible to present to their several congregations our belief as set forth in the Westminster Confession of Faith upon the following, among other topics: That God has from all eternity ordsined some of His creatures to damnation : that elect infan's slone are saved, and that the Pope of Rome is anti Christ." In view of the now acknowledged fact that there is scarcely a single minister or layman who believes these doctrines, the proposal, though quite in accordance with the vote that it is only through such a federation previously given, gave great offence to the anti-revisionists, who, to be consistent ought to have supported it. It was, how ever, finally "laid on the table," a direct vote on the question being thus eluded. The whole question of Revision is be

ing vigorously discussed in all the Presbyteries, and the decision reached by the Presbyteries of New York and New Jersey, which is in favor of the move. ment of the Revisionists, is generally approved of. Many leading ministers are outspoken in their declarations that unconditional election and reprobation," as taught in the Confession, are unscriptural doctrines, and these are supported by the largest part of the Presbyterian press; yet there are many who proclaim their unswerving belief in Calvinism pure and simple. Among those in Canada who take this side is the Rev. Mr. McMullen, of Woodstock, the Canadian ex Moderator, who has been recently writing in the papers in favor of unadulterated Calvinism. Dr. Patton, president of Princeton Presbyterian College, in a paper recently published from his pen, acknowledges that "the Confession could be improved." He adds: "Some of the space now given to the Pops might very well be devoted to that modern compound of Hegel and Schleirmacher known as the doctrine of the Christian consciousness." He would also not greatly object if the section on Pargatory were amended so as to condemn what he facetiously calls "the neo-Romanism," which has become a pet doctrine of many Protestants of the present day, that there is a second probation for souls after death, so that those Kingston paper exhorting the Catholic population of Ontario to defend them—selves against the ferocious bigots of the "Equal Rights Association" by a judicious may remark parenthetically that it is a like the proprietor received the congratulations of the leading members of the association. who die at enmity with God may have

misnomer to call this "neo-Romenism" or to connect it with the Catholic Church in

This doctrine is a purely Protestant invention, and is primarily a consequence of the Presbyterian teaching on fore ordination. It was the thought of the Universalists who could not endure the Presbyterian or Calvinistic doctrine, and who adopted this theory as a mode of vindicating God's justice with which Presbyterianem could not be reconciled.

Ray, Mr. Patton, however, does not think that these considerations justify the movement in favor of Revision. He says :

"A revision of the Confession is not desirable to serve even these important ends. When we consider the danger of unsettling opinion, of disturbing old anchorages, and of being obliged, when the work begins, of going further than we intended, it is better to act upon the maxim, Quieta non movere (Not to disturb what is

ranquil) He maintains that a new Confession will not have the "veneration that is accorded a symbol that tells the story of our civil and religious liberty," and which has "two hundred years of history in it."

An outsider would suppose it more important to have the Confession true than to have it two centuries old. As two centuries do not make it old enough to be Christ's teaching to His Apostles they count as little as would be two days in justifying the Presbyterian schism. The Revision movement, however, is going on, and Mr. Patten's opposition to it will be scarcely of sufficient strength to stem the turbid torrent.

Some of the divines who are favorable to revision go so far as to say that even those who oppose it do not believe tha extreme doctrines of the Confession. Dr. McCook asserted this in the Philadelphia Presbytery, and a clergy m un on the other eide, Ray. Mr. Greene, said : "Our brother has unintentionally done some of us an injustice in saying we do not believe the dectrine of reprobation. Some of us do believe it with all our hearts; and some of us, on the right occasions, teach it." The limitations expressed in the words "some of us," and "on the right occasions," show the limited extent to which the doctrine is believed and taught, even by those who most resolutely oppose revision. Not long since the Chicago Interior advised newly-ordained ministers to throw aside these doctrines, as they would picked chicken bones, after having solemnly accepted them in their ordination yow as their firm belief. The New York Evangelist and the Interior of Chicago carnestly support the movement for revision, whereas the New York Ob. server opposes it. In Canada the movement in this direction does not seem to be very strong, though we believe that disbelief in the objectionable doctrines is about as widespread as in the United States. There are, however, some old fashioned Calvinists who, like Dr. Mc. Mullen, adhere to the five points of Geneva

John. Dr. McCosh is quoted in a recent issue of the Springfield Republican as giving utterance to the view that the movement towards revision will bring about "a Pan-Presbyterian union," and not only this, but that the Presbyterian Churches will. as he hopes, "look with more favor on other evangelical Churches, such as the Episcopalian, Reformed, Methodist, and Baptist." He considers that if absolute union be not the result, at least the matter "may end in a federation like that of the United States." He imagines that the command can be obeyed the Gospel to every creature."

All this is, of course, the natural consequence of the implied theory of the Revisionists, that the Church of Christ should change her doctrines from time to time, to suit the fancies of succeeding generations; but it seems to us that under such a regime, with the jarring doctrines of the sects named, all of which are claimed to be divinely revealed, made up into one loosely compounded nostrum, the reading of the Apostle St. Paul (I. Tim. iil , 15,) will need to be revised also. Instead of "the Church of the living God, the pillar and the ground of the truth," we shall have to endure some such text as this : "the Federation of human vacaries and errors;" and instead of the passage which Dr. McCosh quotes : "Preach the Gosnel to every creature," we shall have the command, "Preach the Federal fancies wherever another Federalist is not in the field before you."

HONORS TO A TEACHER-We have much HONORS TO A TEACHER—We have much pleasure in reproducing the following item from an Ottawa paper: Last evening the St. Patrick's Literary Association tendered a banquet to Mr. T. J. Colling, late Principal of St. Joseph's Separate School, on the eve of his departure for Lorder, Ottario, The viscillett of the London, Ontario. The president of the association proposed his health, which was drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Collins responded in a very neat and feeling speech. Many prominent citizens were present, and many able speeches, tifying to the high esteem in which the guest of the evening is held, were delivered by the gentlemen present. Several appropriate songs brough, the very pleasant evening to a close Mr. Collins wishes for his future success. The reFR M FATHER WEST.

wily Cecil perused the mysterious letter (as if he had never seen it before) and then affected to treat it as a ridculous matter, not worthy of notice. When the king returned home from the country he read the letter, and orders were given to SUBJECT "THE GUNPOWDER PLOT." To the Editor of News Record : SIR-You have admitted that Catholic read the letter, and orders were given to have all the vaults searched. "(Why did not Cecil institute a search before this?) The warning note was sounded by a Catholic on October the 26th, and still Cecil did not deem it necessary to have the vaults examined until November 4th. (Cecil knew that the powder would not blow up until he gave the signal, hence his supine security) Well, the fixed time for a public discovery of Cecil's important secret was spun out to its full laymen were persecuted in Elizabeth's reign. You must also admit that Elizabeth passed penal laws eleven years before the Pope excommunicated her, and that after the passing of these tyranzical laws it was upwards of twenty years when the Seminary Priests, and twenty-two years when the Jesuits first appeared in England. You cannot therefore say with the least par-ticle of reason that the Ball of excommun time for a public discovery of Cecil's important secret was spun out to its full length. Accordingly Sir Thomas Knewitt received an order to go with proper attendants at midnight to said wall, under the pretext of searching for stolen tapestry. (Does a Privy Council require such a pretext?) Well, Sir Thomas went into the wall and found Gure Kaykes—the Prims Minister's duna. ticle of reason that the Ball of excommunication by the Pope, or the Seminary Priests, or the Jesuite either instigated or caused Elizabeth to pase laws by which Catholies and non Conformists were deprived of their religious liberty and burdened with heavy fives. You have thought proper to refer again to the Gunpowder Plot and to present us with a story of it by Griesenger, evidently a very doubtful authority on that subject. He begins by telling us that Sixtus V. excommunicated Eizabeth. He might ss well have told us that Columbus discovered America; and Guy Fawkes-the Prime Minister's dupe, with a dark lantern and three matches waiting for Cecil's signal to blow up the waiting for Cecil's signal to blow up the whole concern. Therefore the man who devised the Gunpowder Plot was Cecil, a noted Puritan. If Cecil had not the management of that Plot how could Piercy with his six associates, plant their mining tools and timber frames under the very shadow of the Parliament buildings without raising some suspicion? Is it possible that the sturdy blows necessary to pierce a wall nine feet thick should be continued from December 24th to Eizsbeth. He might ss well have told us that Columbus discovered America; and therefore the Catholics originated a gun powder plot in King James' reign. There is no necessary connection between Eizzbeth's excommunication and the Gunpowder Plot. It was not Sixtus V. but Pius V. who excommunicated her. If he is an historian he should have some regard for the truth. Of course this is not needed. pierce a wall nine feet thick should be continued from December 24th to February 2nd and no enquiry made? Is it possible that six and thirty barrels of gunpowder and five hundred fagots could be conveyed into a public wault under the Parliament House and left therefor several months without exciting the curiosity of Cecil's spies? And when Lord Montesgle showed Croil the warning letter on October 26 h why did Cecil try to hush the affair up till Nov. 4th? Six days passed and then the King, by a fancted impulse of the Holy Gnost, declared that gunpowder was at the bottom for the truth. Of course this is not needed Again be says the Pope "empowered any one to lay hands upon her, and to deliver her over, either as prisoner or dead, to King Pallip as head of the Catholics," In the Bull of excommunication, the abstract of which I have, these words which he makes use of are not to be found. He has either manufactured them himself or copied them from some unscrupulous liar. Youhave given your readers seven or eight columns of such trash from that man's declared that gunpowder was at the bottom of it; still four days more were allowed to elapse before the vaults were searched. pen. I have neither the time nor the desire to follow him through his disgusting ow him through his disgusting story. I have already stated that there were only thirteen Ca holics connected with the Ganpowder Plot, end, among From this it is evident that "the Ganpow der Piot" was one of the greatest farces of the seventeenth century. However, it produced the effects desired by its author— Cecil—because it lead to additional penal others, I have given Thompson, one of your public schools books, as my authority. Last week you gave your readers Griesen Decision because it lead to additional penal statutes against poor, down-trodden E. g-li-h Catholice (Appleton, vol. vii, p. 100) N.w, let us never forget that the man who devised the celebrated Gnpowder Plot was Sir R. bert Cecil, a noted Puritan, ger's history of that plot; this week I shall give you "Bothwell's" version of it, omitting some unnecessary words and phrases After a few introductory remarks, he says: "What man of note aided and abetted that and the man who discovered and an-nounced that Plot was Lord Montegle, a Catholic peer." Now, Mr Editor, if you can what man of note aided and abetted that execrable conspiracy? Ans—Sir Robert Cecil a Puritan, who was then Prime Minister of Eogland. (Reeve his, p. 505) What man of note detected ano frustrated that conspiracy? Ans—Lord Monteage, a Catholic peer. (Appleton Cycl, vol, vil, p. 100.) Now, Sir, since the Gun powder Plot was devised by a Puritan and frustrated by a Catholic why then blame. take this man's arguments, one by one, and dispose of them logically and satisfacand dispose of them logically and satisfactorily, you will prove to me that you are a man of no ordinary knowledge and ability. I believe the position he has taken is impregnable.

If we examine Dr. Littledale's address of the English Roman Catholics, to which you refer, we shall no doubt find that it no more represents the Roman Catholics. frustrated by a Catholic, why then blame the Catholic Churci? Is it because King James and his twenty Catholic peers were not blown to "smi hereen" by Piercy, Fawkes and Cecil's other dupes? In the event of an explosion, these Catnolic peers would have perished in the wreck. Hence e Ganpowder Plot was not a Catholic

no more represents the Roman Catholics of England than the famous tailors of Tooley street represented on a former occasion "the people of E gland." If you can prove from reliable authority that there was really such an address, giving the Plot Reeves his., p 500, tells us that when James ascended the throne he gave umbrage to the Purttans by his friendly disposition to the Catholics Now, Sir Robert Cecil, the Prime Minister, was a Purttan, and he lost no time in his at tempts to make the Catholics appear odions in the eyes of the king. In order names of the persons who presented the address, where and when it was presented, and those who authorized or delegated such persons to present the address, I shall then consider it worthy of investigation, but not until then. There is no evidence whatever that Watson's "Considerations" were approved by the secular pricets odious in the eyes of the king. In order to accomplish this purpose two things had to be done: 1st, a crime had to be com This is very clear from the public confession he made on the scaffold. On this surject read Finnagan's 'History of the Church in England,' vol ii. It is evident that at least one of the primary mitted, and 2nd, the Catholics had to be blamed for that crime. Hence a sham conspiracy was hatched with Lard Cecil, a Paritan, as chief hatcher. A few out-laws rented a house near the Parliament buildings, and afterwards began digging a objects you have in editing a paper is to show if possible that Catholics, both lay and mine. The whole scheme was a political contrivance on the part of Cecil to clerical, are murderers and hangmen. To accomplish this, you will publish any un-trueful story. Last week you said that the Hon. Daniel Dougherty claimed "the drive a wedge between King James and the Hon. Daniel Doughetty claimed "the time to dig their mine, Sir t Cecil and hi-Parliament adjourned February 7, 1605 Tresham. Fawkes began to dig on December 11, 1604 Roman Catholic." Now, I have a vertice worked assiduously, and on Dec. they reached a partition wall, nine thick. February 2nd dawned, and bey were only half way through the The conspirators then saw in a sethat their work would not be findupes ample time to dig their mine, Sir Robert Cacil and his Parliament adjourned until February 7, 1605 Tresham, Fawkes & Co, began to dig on December 11, 1604 They worked assiduously, and on 24th they reached a partition wall, nine 24th they reached a partition wall, and feet thick. February 2nd dawned, and still they were only half way through the discovery of America but warn ished in time for opening of Parliament differently from the way you put it. I s you, not Dougherty, who claim the whole earth, so to speak. "In fact, you February 7th. Hence, in order to afford the conspirators sufficient time, Sir Occi again prorogued parliament to the 3rd of esy leave Protestant America out of the countries of this continent and the balance would be a very sorry portion indeed."
If you consult the geography and the statistics of America, you will find that fully half, if not more, of the land within its limits is owned by Catholics, and that (See Appleton, a Protestant work, vol vii, p. 100) These proregations of Parliament show plainly that Cecil was no stranger to the preliminary work. ings of the Gunpowder Plot. His plans were these: First, place the powder under the Parliament house; second, in the Catholic population exceeds that of the Protestant population by several mil-lions. The illustrated "Hand Book to all order to throw suspicion on the Catholics, we will warn them to be absent at the Religions," published 1875 at Philadel phis, by John Potter & Co., gives the Protestant population of America as 45 531 229, and the Catholic population of 60 059 050. opening of Parliment ; third, at the open ing of Parliament we will discover the plot, and the King will blame the absent plot, and the King will blame the absent Catholic peers for the whole thing. Cecil's dupes completed their arrangements be tween February and May. They placed thirty six barrels of powder in a public vault below the House of Lords. This work from which I have quoted is an intensely Protestant one. Evidently, Mr. Editor, you judge of America from what you see in and about Citaton. Perhaps you took umbrage at these coal (Appleton, vol. vii) From May words which Mr. Dougherty made use of the progress the Catholics vault had just been vacated by a dealer in coal (Appleton, vol. viii) From May until November thirty six barrels of powin speaking of the progress the Catholics have made in the United States within the der and five hundred fagots were left in a public vault under the Parliament house, last one hundred years: "From forty thousand," said he, "they have become and yet Cecil's detectives made no effort to remove them. During that long ten millions In every avenue of 1 due ten millions in every avenue of 1 dustry and intellect they are the equals of their fellow men. Their schools and colleges, libraries, asylums and hospitals are scattered near and far. In every period of time some of the outlaws, in the powder and fagots in charge of Cecil. Cecil could have discovered (?) the plot in May or June but he deemed village, steeple or tower, tipped with the more "glorious, pious, and immor vnere the Catholics pray. In tal" to wait till the opening of the parlia-ment, and then he would cover himself every town splendid churches gather each morning thousands of worshippers In every metropolis a cathedral lifes its mas

sive walls high above the surrounding

with glory by rescuing (?) the king an

integrity of our motives and the impregnability of our position "
Yours sincerely,
T WEST, P. P.

Goderich, November 23rd, 1889.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Italians of Pittsburgh, Pa., have purchased Gace Reformed Lutheran Church for \$35,000. The Italian congregation numbers seven hundred.

Thirty-one Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops assisted at the dedication of the beautiful new church of the Holy Rusary at Lourdes recently.

St. James' Catholic school of Pendleton, England, has gained by competi ion the merit grant for excellence, for the second time. This entitles the school to £1 10s. 8d. per pupil.

The Catholic German Ladies' Society of Sacramento, Cal., presented to Bishop Monogue a purse of \$1,138.13 for the erection and decoration of the Blessed Virgin's and St. Joseph's alters in the new cathedral of that city.

New York has 80 'Catholic churches, capable of seating 441,700 at all the ser vices held in them on Sunday, when there are celebrated 392 Masses, as a general

At Oberammergau great preparations are making for the performance of the "Passion Play" in 1890 The grand rehearsal has been fixed for May 18, and the representations are to begin May 26 and continue till August 28

Father Richard Clarke, S. J., has published a work by authority of Cardinal Lavigerie, which gives the latest details of His Eminence against the Slave system. The title of the work is 'Cardinal Lavigerie and the Slave Trade.'

The Baroness of Schorlemer Over. and the recently in westplants, universally mourned for by the poor. Among her thirteen children there are two Jesuits, one secular parish priest and five nuns.

Father Damien was not the first priest who dies of leprosy at Molokai. In Nov. who dies of leprosy at Molokat. In Nov. last Father Gregory Archambaux died of the same disease. He never had any en-terior wounds but his interior pains were the more excruciating, and he lingered for

A number of miraculous cures have occurred in Lourdes recently, and there was a torchlight procession in celebration of them led by the Bishops of Tarbes and Nance. The latter had brought with him

It is stated that out of three hundred and seventy one churches in Brooklyn there are morigages on three hundred and three Two hundred and ninet; three of these are Protestant churches, mortgaged to the amount of \$2.165.962; sixty four are Catachic churches, mortgaged to the amount of \$1,173,291.

The eleventh edition of Father Lambert's "Notes on I gereoll" has just appeared. The Catholic Union and Time estimates that 150 000 copies of this admirable work has been printed, exclu sive of editions issued in Canada and Eog It is one of the most successful books of the century.

It was appounced recently that the It was announced recently that the Holy Father had authorized the estab-lishment of a bank in New York in which funds would be deposited by him-self and the Italian Cardinals for security in the anticipated event of hostice measures on the part of the Italian Gov. eroment The report is now positively contradicted, and the New York Herald s correspondent in Rome telegraphs that the contradiction is made on the authority of the Pope.

In their misfortunes attendant upon their sudden benishment from Brazil. the ex Empress and the Countess o'Eu have not become torgetful of the devotion for which they have been hitherto remarkable. It is reported by cable that the Count d'Eu and his family, after

"The Catholic people of America will can be no health With these conditions never lose the respect they have for the national flag. That they love it is de monstrated by their conduct during the war of the rebellion. Gentlemen, go out to Forty eighth street and you will see the stars and stripes floating in the breeze Of a city are like the veins and arteries of over the Catholic orphan asylum It has been there for two years Of all the the tody; if foul or impure, disease results. Cleanse the blood from the foul humors by using Burdock Blood Bitters, the best bood medicine ever devised to cure all blood disorders from a common pimple to people who come to this country from Europe there is no people who so will ingly take the oath of allegiance and blood disorders from a common pimple to the worst so ofdious sore.

N. McRae, W. ebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclec-tric OII; it is used for colds, sore throat croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises." break away from their old country as the Irish people. The lesson which the national emblem would teach would not be confined to the children. It would be omething for the newcomers to look upon and respect the national emblem of the greatest republic that ever existed. And now let me say, right here, that the Catholic people will always respect the public school system. If the people take advantage of the splend d chances of education which are afforded in this country they will lose any prejudice which they have-for the may have—for the well educated man will not be a bigot. Let the stars and stripes go up, and we will go down in our pockete if it is necessary."

Hadyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy

ITSPRESIA AND INDIGESTION.—C W.

Show & Co. Syracuse, N Y., writes:

"Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills thanany other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Compiler?" Oa Sunday, 10th November, the bestification of the Ven. Gabriel Perbovre, priest of the Congression of the Mis sion o' St. Viocent of P.ul. was solemnly great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint" Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Liudsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pil s are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pilts have complete. celebrated in the Vatican Basilica. venerable priest was mertyred in China on 11th September, 1840, and on the these Pills have cured her site of the martyrdom a coapel has been erected through the zeal of the Titular Bishop of Madura, the Vicar Apostolic By disease and debitty the human system becomes worn out and run down before it to the Catholic servered, then of course they absent on No suspected by the King. Hence, loyal to anthe lessel seed to have you and persons similarly disposed in view when he said: "We nave the many priest were present at the beer 26th, patholic peers, warning them to be from time been slandered, vilified and maligned in newspapers, pambles the same Congregation and the latter is a greatly 4 to authority, hence, when Lord Montage and books, in speech and sermon, sectarian a sembly and political convention." "The the House of the Order at Naples Toe time has come, not of cur seeking, but in the House of the Order at Naples Toe time has come, not of cur seeking, but in the House of the Order at Naples Toe time has come, not of cur seeking, but in the House of the Order at Naples Toe time Keep the head cear, the bowels regular, the blood pure, the kidneys and liver active by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, nature. Bitters, nature s great tonic and regulator and disease cannot exist.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: buring the fall teacher, Norland, writes; buring the fall of 1881 was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my Cecil. The Prime Minister seemed to be the course of events, when we, the greatly confused. He saw at once that Roman Catholics of the United State, can theirs in being members of a family the glory of discovering his own plot with propriety speak, can vindicate our wholly dedicated to God, and conferred was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much peasure in stating that I was entirely cured by u-ing one bottle. I have not had an attack or my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." the glory of discovering his own plot with propriety speak, can vindicate our-would not be his. He felt annoyed because Monteagle did not keep "mum" nor defiant threats but calmly, yet firmly, until the appointed day. However the have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

gation of St. Vincent, who were unable to be present.

A pretty story is told by the Hungarian papers of Cardinal Haynald, Archishop of Kolocasa, one of the moet distinguished members of the Hungarian episcopate. When Bishop of Transylvania, he was en gaged in a journey through his diocese for holding confirmations, in company with his secretary and successor, Mgr. Lonbart. One day, when about to leave a place called Torda, the secretary perceived, to his dis-One day, when about to leave a place called Torda, the secretary perceived, to his dismay, that the episcopal exchequer had run dry, for Mgr Haynald was, and still is, in the habit of keeping very little money to himself, and giving almost everything away. However, the innkeeper had to be paid; then what was to be done? The prelate happened to know the chemist in the place, so he wrote out a prescription to this effect:

B. Notam austriacam numero Ducenta.

namero
Ducenta.
N.B.—For one day's application only.
Dr. Haynald.
The prescription was taken over to the chemist's shop late at night by the boots of the hotel. The chemist's assistant having puzzled his brains and looked in vain in the pharmaco; as, took the paper to his master, who at once saw that the prelate wanted two hundred diving it has been transfer. flarins in banknotes. So he put the notes into a powder box, sealed it up, and sent the made-up prescription over to Mgr. Haynald, adding that if another dose of the mixture was wanted the patient was welcome to it. The next day the amount was returned to him by Mur. amount was returned to him by Mgr. Haynald. A good many similar stories are told of the Cardinal. They paint the man, and it is not to be wondered that he is almost worshipped by his diocese. -London Universe

Mataafa, the brave Samoan who was elected king and was made famous by the recents events in Samos was a fervent Catholic, having been instructed in the faith by the Mariat Fathers. Car-dinal Moran thus referred to him in his address, when laying the foundation stone of a residence for the Mariats at Sydney, Australia:
"During the past few weeks the excit-

ing and tragic events at Samoa had engaged the attention of the Australian engaged the attention of the Australian colonies and the whole civilized world. With the gloomy records of the deplorable hurricane disaster they had the bright record of the gallantly Caristian conduct of the Catholic chief-ain Matasfa. That brave man who had been selected for the position of king by almost the unanguage roles of the artise almost the unanimous voice of the native people wore a cross upon his dusky skin and he, the Cardinal, might add that beneath that cross, the emblem of his taith, beat the heart of the true solair. The chieftein had shown his soldierly qualities by the way in which he urashed the Germans who attacked him, but it was at the moment his higher and better nature was appealed to, that he manifested the true heroism of the Constian chief. He said his party had been trained in Caristian virtues by the Marist Fathers And what better proof of the poble character of teaching training imparted by the Marist Fathers could be asked than the spirit of self sacrifice, compassion and enlightened char ity which the ch ef and his followers dis played in succoring and saving during those fearful scenes those whom they had been forced to regard as enemies The accounts of the occurrence told them how the chief and his two hundred or three hundred men risked their lives to

character on the part of Catholic natives of the South Seas made it evident that

the blood of martyrs and the self-denying labors of the Marist missionaries had

air ady borne abundant and consoling

When the blood is impure, thick, and

all the functions of the bidy are impaired,

and the result is a variety of dangerous

complications. The best remedy is Ayer's

The Lanes and Streets

Prevailing Sickness.

Worn Out and Run Down.

Sarsaparilla

BENZIGER'S save the drowning sailors, and told them too how the native leaders set their trusty men on guard so that there should be no FOR 1890. who is that so that there should be no violation of order, and so that not even the theft of one penny's worth should be added to the losses attendant on the terrible disaster. The example set by these men, whom it has pleased some to now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office, London.

Also to be had from our travelling agents speak of as ravages, was an example that many so-called civilized countries might do well to follow. Such exhibitions of



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we are satisfied their word may be relied on
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Holy scriftee of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these prescuts recommend it for altar use to the elergy
of our diocese.

entersecommend it for altar use to the elergy of our diocese.

† John Walsh, Bp. of London,

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Constipation,

The remedied in season, is hande to become habitual and chronic. Dras-tic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

best of aperients.

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—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

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"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the pur-poses for which they are recommended." —T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

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J. P. McDONALD, Sec.

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BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSE DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

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Yours truly, Chas. A. SNYDER.

DR. B. J. KERDALI, CO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness. Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I contially recommend it to all horsemen.

A. H. Gilbert,

Yours truly Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done
with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cures

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have latest before awarding contracts the brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy is other parts of Ontarlo, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now ex gaed manufacturing Pews for new Church es in that country and Viviand Address.

BENNET FURNISHING COA. Meierences: Rev. Father insyard, Sarnit Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Occoran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold Montreal

XMAS PRESENTS.

The BEST stock of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS MUFLERS, SUITINGS, and OVERCOATINGS to SELECT from in London.

OVERCOATINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ETHICK & M'DONALD, First Door North of the City Hail.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev.

Father Labelle,

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,

22 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the
Dicesan Societies of Colorization
of the Province of Quebec.

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The 30th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1890

PRIZES VALUE . \$50,000
CAPITAL PRIZE:
One Real Estate worth \$5,000

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GENTS -I certify that MINARD'S LIN-IMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease.

JOHN D. BOUTILIER, French Village, Jany., 1883.

P. J. WATT,

Grocer and Wine Merchant, Has just received part of the first shipment of New Season Congou and Japans. Finest goods ever brought into London. My stock of Imported and Domestic Liqu-ors, in wood and cases, is complete. I have secured the balance of Hasket's celebrated Native Wine, vintage 1888.

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A. S. MURRAY, Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic school, New York. Defective sight, pain in

School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a distance, or blurred vision in reading, removed by using our Properly Adjusted Glasses. Every case guaranteed or money refunded. A call solicited.—A. S. MURRAY & CO., 160 Dundas attreet. London, Ont. PRAYER BOOKS.

A large and elegant stock suitable for Christmas Presents. CATHOLIC BOOKS of all the best authors. Rosaries, Lace and other Pictures, Scapulars, etc. CANDLES.

A large consignment of Pure Beeswax Caudles just received. Orders by mail promptly filled. THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS.

CALUMNIES ---OF---

Pascal, Pietro Sarpi and Rev. B. F. Austin TRIUMPHANTLY REFUTED. With a New Song—"The Devil's Thirteen,"
By Rev. W. FLANNERY.

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IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

A warder was suspended for disobedience of orders in Cork prison, because he refused to compel Rev. Father O'D wyer to clean out his cell and pick oakum. Father O'D wyer could secure immunity from these menial duties by payment of a certain sum, but he refused to do this, as he did not wish to help Balfour out of a difficulty. He has since been exempted by the prison authorities, which is to say by Balfour.

The secretary of the Balfast branch of the National League received a letter from Mr. Gladstone in which the following hope is expressed:

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"I hope it will not be deemed impertinent or give offence in any quarter if, at your request, I venture once more to recall the undoubted historical fact that a century ago Belfast was thoroughly united in patriotic feeling with the rest of Ireland, rejviced in the partial removal of Roman Catholic disabilities, and resented and resisted the attempts of a conspiracy to steal away the nationality of Ireland. I hope the happy day is not far distant when, in these respects, the Belfast of today may entirely resume the position

when, in these respects, the Belfast of today may entirely resume the position which she held shortly before the Union."
Rev. Dr. Reilly, the treasurer of the Irish National Land League, cabled \$15 000 to Dr. Kenny, treasurer of the Irish League, for the use of the Tenants' Defence Fund Dr. Reilly in an interview eaid: "The need of funds for the League was never more urgent. The Irish people are entering upon the last stages of their agitation. A desperate struggle is on between the tenants and the laudlords of Ireland. The landlords recognize that that their tenure is doomed."

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The Government have at length, for any shame's sake, ordered a prosecution of doing it will be in his hands very shame's sake, ordered a prosecution of Police Inspector Carter and Constable Twohy, sgainst whom the Corner's jury found a verdict of the wilful murder of the how Heffernan. It is needless to say the boy Heffernan. It is needless to say that there was no expectation that the process will be anything more than a mere form for the pretence of complying with the law. Two accommodating magis trates were selected to dismiss the case, and they did so. They found that the District Inspector Carter had acted very moder-ately, and that Constable Twohy did his duty in shooting when ordered to do so.
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anxious to have informations issued against the guilty policemen, but the Removables refused to grant them.

At Nenagh a tenant named McCormack was evicted by Mr. Henry Eustace, from his house and farm. The police then poured parsine oil on the build ings and burned them. A house will be built by the Tenants' Defence Association for McCormack,
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The tenants of Mr. E. Quinn, in water ford Co., have been allowed a further reduction of 15 per cent. The rents had been formerly reduced to nearly the poor law valuation. In Mitchelstown, Cork Co., Mr. Young has reduced the rents 30 per cent, and Lord Butler has reduced the rents at Glenree 20 per cent. reduced the rents at Glenroe 20 per cent. reduced the rents at Glenroe 20 per cent.

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sent a written apology to Mr. Carew, M. P., for having attributed to him words spoken by some-body eles. This is creditable to Mr. Wyndham Mr. Balfour should follow his example by apologizing for all the falsehoods which have been proved against him.

Mr. Sexton has devoted the £500 recently received by him from a Belfast Orange paper as solatium for libel to national purposes. £300 goes to the Tenants' Defence Fund and 200 to the Registration Fund of West Belfast, for which the eloquent and generous orator

The police in various parts of Ireland have been distributing circulars for the purpose of advertising the land purchase schemes for the benefit of the landlords. There was considerable wondering as to who employed them in this unusual work who employed them in this unusual work till a recond lot was distributed dated from the Chief Secretary's office. The Government is very paternal towards the laudlords whereas it even goes into the advertising business in their behalf.

advertising business in their behalf.

In his speech at Nottingham on the 17th inst Mr. Parnell spoke of the Tenants' L-ague. He said this was by far the greatest and most powerful peaceable movement ever organized in Ireland or any other country. Although Ireland or any other country. was tranquil, she was not appeased. She did not submit. On the contrary, the people's dislike of the Government was tenfold more intense for the experiences of three years of coercion. But the country, though it did not yield, was tranquil because of the faith it had in the assurances of Mr. Gladstone that a triumphant theral party would soon give it its legiti mate freedom. Mr. Parnell would not say that it would be impossible to govern Ire land by mere coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would never succeed. Mr. Balfour had made several mistakes. Among these was that he had neglected to provide for that he had neglected to provide for arrears of rent and for the restitution of evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of a new agrarian movement which would sweep Balfour and his props away as chaff is swept before the whirlwind. If the Government had nothing to be ashamed of in its connection with The Times, doubtless it would gratify curiosity in making known the truth about the matter. The country wanted to know how far the Government had gone in a course so mean and so thoroughly contrary to the English spirit as to attack men from ambush and by the use of such disreputable instruments. He knew the letters were forgeries, but he would rather have died than have accepted the vindication the Govern ment offered him. The Parnell Com-mission, instead of trying the personal indictment, had tried the Irish nation and the movements of the Irish party. The late municipal elections in sev eral cities of Ireland have shown the

Nationalist cause to be growing stronger.
In Drogheda two "Unionists," one of them a particular friend of Lord Mas-sarene, have been replaced by National-ists. In Dublin and Cork the Nationalists have also carried the election with increased majorities. In the last name city Dr. Tapper is in the new Council and he is to be elected mayor.

At Tralee Petty Sessions on the 25th

ult, John Fleming charged two policemen named Clarke and Gallagher with assault. Several witnesses testified to the provoked character of the assault, Gallagher being identified as the man who struck Fieming over the head with his baton, cutting him severely. Mr. Ed. ward Harrington, M P, was one of the witnesses, but the magistrates dismissed the case on the plea that "there was no grievous bodily harm." Fleming was a Nationalist. In contrast with this magisterial decision, Rudolph Fahy was sentenced at Tipperary to two months imprisonment for assaulting a process server. It was proved that the defen-dant shoved the process-server out of

his shop. Eathusiastic conventions of the Tenants' Defence Association have been held in Monaghan, Eunis and Navan for the counties of Monaghan, Clare, and Meath. The attendance was large in every case, and thoroughly representative. Letters approving of the movement were read from the Bishop of Killalce and Clogher, at the Eanis and Manachan meatings.

"Differ as The Sydney E:no says: we may about the rights and wrongs of Ireland, it is impossible to deny, in face of the Irish delegates' mission to the country, that the cause they represent, on the whole with moderation and sagacity, has a firm hold on the sympathy and support of the people. The country telegrams, day by day, report meetings at various inland centres, some of which, indeed, are all but unknown at of which, indeed, are all but unknown at the metropolis, and at all these places the invariable result is money in really con siderable amounts." As the donors do not exhaust their resources by their subscriptions, the Echo infers not only the cordial sympathy of the people with Ireland, but also the prosperity of the population. We wonder with what feel ings Mr. Joseph Chamberlain regards these successes, after his sneering asserthese successes, after his sneering asser-tion that the delegates did not collect enough to pay their hotel bills. The evicted tenantry of Luggacurran have established industries in connection

with Lady Aberdeen's association for the aid of the evicted. The tenants are reported to be in good spirits.

The Unionists still express their determination to oppose Mr. Gladstone in Mid Lothian but he has no fear of the result.

Sir J. Esmonde relates an amusing incident which occurred while he was speaking in a bush settlement in New South Wales. The audience consisted mostly of young Irishmen, some of whom rode fifty miles on horseback to be present. When the young men were depositing their offerings for the cause a tall black man, the king of the Aborigines, gravely advanced and laid down two shillings for Ireland, after which he grasped Sir Thomas' hand and in broken English wished him and Mr. Gladstone success in their struggle, expressing at the same time his feelings towards balfour by a word beginning with D. At the unexpected occurrence the young Irishmen made the rafters resound with

M. Wyndham, Balfour's Secretary, has Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper, great satisfaction from some expressions

A BEGGING LANDLORD. Mr Olphert is one of those landlords, so aumerous in Ireland, who received for so ong exorbitant rents from his tenants, which were far beyond the value of the property, and who ineleted on an increase of rent for every improvement which was made thereon at the expense and toll of the unfortunate tenantry. Three thousend pounds per annum is the amount at send pounds per annum is the amount at which his rents were estimated, which had to be paid by the labor of the tenants in England or Scotland, whereas the property itself would not produce that sum, and still the buildings, for the occupation of which the tenants had to pay so exorbitantly, were the fruit of their own toil. The time came when it was absolutely impossible to nav the amount demanded.

impossible to pay the amount demanded, and Mr. Olphert refused all reduction or arbitration, and an exterminating cam-paign sgainst the tenantry was the consequence. In this campaign he was, of course, assisted by the forces of the Government at the public expense. The houses of the wretched poeple were torn down and themselves were turned off the bleak farms which they had reclaimed

bleak farms which they had reclaimed from an unproductive condition.

The tenants on the Olphert estate combined to pay no more of these exorbitant rents, nor any rent at all until a fair reduction be made, and it was recently reported by cable that they had yielded, having agreed to pay the full rent. This, however, is not the case. They have submitted to cruel eviction rather than yield to the extortion, and the latest news is that, instead of having gained a victory, Mr. Olphert is on the verge of bank ruptcy. So much so that the Duke of Abercora, in his capacity as Chairman of the "Donegal Central Committee" of the Olphert Defence Fund, has actually Olphert Defence Fund, has actually written a be ging letter to the "loyal people of Uister" to make a contribution from every county of Uister for his sup-

The Dake of Abercorn save in this

letter:
"A moderate contribution from each Ulster County is required. I have been asked to undertake the present duty of writing to you. It is not a pleasant one, but it appears to me that it would evince a great lack of forethought to refuse aid to a man who has been attacked in a most shameful manner when assistance afforded at the present time might be the means of producing a crisis in a struggle which, under the circumstances, may be

prolonged indefinitely."

The letter also states that Mr. Olphert had maintained the fight against his ten-antry almost single handed without appealing for help, although several persons had "generously" collected moneys to aid him. It appears that besides what the Government spent for Mr. Olphert, about £9,000 were collected to aid him in his inhuman work during the last three years, but that it has all been expended in destroying the property of his tenants, and more is needed now, or he must succumb. It would be surely much cheaper for him to come to reasonable terms with his tenantry than to continue such a warfare; but this ending of the dispute such landlords as the Dake of Abercorn do not desire to see. With such combinations against the tenantry, it was high time that the tenants of Ire and should form a "Tenants' Defence Associa tion" to counteract the extortions which have been practiced It is to be hoped that the Duke of Abercorn's appeal will be coldly responded to, and as in the face of the new combination of the tenantry, the laudlords who are expected to contribute may find enough to do on their own estates, to keep up their own extortions it is very probable that the appeal will be coldly met, and that Mr. Olphert may be forced at last to do that act of justice which he has hitherto refused with per

tinacity. It was well said by Mr. Biggar at the Monaghen Convention of the Tenants Association that "when the landlords see that the tenant farmers have at their back a large sum of money they will be very slow to act tyranically towards the tenants of their particular estates."

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRE Simultaneously with the announcement that Mr. Peter O'Brien, Attorney-General for Ireland, had been appointed Chief Justice for Ireland, it was announced that Sir Michael Morris received the English Law Lordship rendered vacant by the death of Lord Fitzgerald, It was Sir Michael who, when trying the case of Wm. Coll before the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, said that Mr. Wm O'Brien had "attempted to do indirectly what the judge had decided should not be done directly," and who otherwise rebuked Mr. O'Brien for "gambling for the lives of the accused." According to United Ireland the opinion was freely expressed in the hall of the four Courts that Sir Michael intended to "play Peter in his judgment, until he was modified by a promise of the eplendid vacancy in the House of Lords." There was good reason to believe that Chief Justice Morris would have shown up the Attorney General's infamous proceedings in such a light that Mr. Wm. Coll's sentence would have been quashed, but as the matter turned out the sentence was confirmed; but even so Chief Justice Morris voted for acquittal. The proceedings are, at all events, ill calculated o restore confidence in the administration of the law; but even though the judg-ment of the lower Court has been conment of the lower Court has been confirmed, the moral victory was won by the accused. The majority of the judges were for confirming the sentence of ten years' penal servitude, but four judges out of nine were for the liberation of the prisoner, and these four are greatly above the majority in influence and resultation. There were the ford greatly above the majority in influence and reputation. They were the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Justice and Judges Andrews and Johnson. The major ity consisted of the junior judges Murphy, O'Brien, Holmes, Harrison and Gibson.

Mr. O Brien's appointment to Chief Justice Morris' place, and as an evident reward for his fiagrant violation of the first rejudates of justice, in property re-

first principles of justice, is properly re-garded in Ireland as an evidence that the Government desires a subservient Bench, where the Bench should be above

suspicion of partisanship.

The Dublin Government press derived

of Mr. Crompton, Q. C., an eminent English lawyer, in which he praised the course of Judge Gibson in regard to the trial, while speaking at a meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association They drew the conclusion that in Mr. Crompton's judgment, judicial proceedings in Ireland are in general conducted in the most unimpeachable and pure in the most unimpeachable and pure manner. On learning that such an inter pretation was put upon his words, Mr. Crompton lost no time in letting the pub-lic know his sentiments in the matter. He published in the Sn flield Independent a letter addressed to Mr. Mundella, M. P, acknowledging that he had praised

witness of it, but that his approval went no further than this; and as to the way, in which the prosecution was conducted by the Crown he says: "I denounced and explained the way the jury was packed and selected by those representing the Crown. The mode the jury was selected at Maryborough was done in the most open way. Man after man was ordered to stand aside, against whom there was nothing to be said, except, perhaps, that they were Catholica. This elicited the most indiguant protests This elicited the most indignant protests from many of the jurymen, who were men of position in the county, and obliged to attend at the county town whenever a new jury was called, with the full knowledge that they would be objected to by the Crown, directly their names were called. The result of what I saw is, that trial by jury so selected can best be called trial by twelve men selected

Judge Gibson's conduct as far as he was

The Coercionist journals which were so jubilant over Mr. Crompton's original statement observe a discreet silence in

by the Crown and presided over by a

regard to this explanation.

We presume that while the Salisbury Government lasts the sentence impose on Wm Coll will be carried out with the greatest rigor, but it is impossible that when there shall be a new Government the whole of the farcical proceedings should not be annulled. The vicim of the new Chief Justice will not have very long to soffer the hard fate to which he has been

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. D This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared, I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."

—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."— Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Hayerhill, Mass. Mrs. M. A. Bai Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

CHAS, T. GLASS, ESQ., B. A. Barrister, City.

WE. THE UNDERSIGNED RATEPAY
ERS of No. 4 Ward, knowing that
important matters permanently affecting
the financial and other interests of the city
must be considered and dealt with during
the ceming year, rendering necessary the
election of men of known ability and tried

must be considered and dealt with during the coming year, rendering necessary the election of men of known solitity and tried honesty, and having been thoroughly acquainted, from your long residence in the Ward, with your integrity and ability, respectfully request that you sllow yourself to be placed in nomination for election to the Council from No 4 Ward, and we hereby heartily pledge you now votes and influence. London, Ont., Dec. 9th 1889.
V Cronyn
A JJarvis
W C L Gill
W Y Brunton
F K Eccles
J H Goodge
W U G Graham
J H Goodge
W U G Graham
J Gilbert G ass
A Ella, Jr
J S Marsuall
Chas B Bazan
T Allen
T J S Marsuall
Chas B Bazan
T Allen
T W Hison
W A Lipsey
W Malver Bartlett
Andrew Morphy
W M Woore
A W Rickert
Andrew Morphy
W M Googles
W W T Strong
J S Asbplant
H E Nelles
HE Wilson
W T Edge
W W T Robery
W T Strong
J S Asbplant
Ed I Towe
F A H Fysh
F H Doty
W T Goode
W T Robomson
W T Edge
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W T Edge
W M T Robomson
W T Robomson
H F P Betta
S Markillop
W M Robott
Thom S Grim
W T Strong
J S Asbplant
H E Nelles
Ed Towe
F A H Fysh
F H Doty
W T Strong
J S Asbplant
H E Nelles
Ed Towe
F A H Fysh
F H Dowson
W T Robomson
W T Robomson
W T Robomson
H F P Betta
S Markillop
W M Westervett
J James Priddis
Geo F Frickenden
John Blater
Edwund Beltz
Thos Gillean
Al R Cooper
Al M Robomson
N W Ilson, Jr
J W W Strong
J S Asbplant
H E Nelles
H F H Strong
J S Asbplant
H E Nelles
H F P Betta
S Markillop
W T Robomson
N W Ilson, Jr
J W Westervett
J J W West

John Bowman Jas H Bilton
R W Scott W Kingsley Evans
Themes Grim and others
GENTLEMEN.—I acceed, with much pleasure, to your request. If elected I shall do
my utmost to serve the best interests of the
clizens in the various matters which may
come before the Council during the ensuing
vest.

Yours obediently, CHARLES T. GLASS.

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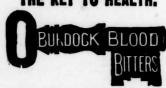
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JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.



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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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W. H. Comstock, Esq.:
Sir.—For the past 25 years 1 have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in dropsy. I tried doctor, after doctor, but to no pur pose, the disease seemed to still make headway and the still be the seement of the still make headway and the still be seemed to still make headway and the seement their conion that it was simply a matter. Bushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio. f time with me. About this time I got one of oxes of Morse's Pills and have taken three f them up to the present writing. I can aga xes of Mora, them up to the present which years younger, your work and feel twenty years younger.

Yours truly,
HANNAH E. DICKSON.

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2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patr us on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my agperience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

perience and isolities in any several different charged.

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

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

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KNOW What are Privileged Motions?
What are Incidental votions?
What are Subsidiary Motions?
What are Subsidiary Motions?
What are Subsidiary Motions?
What are Subsidiary Motions?
TO KNOW," not only the few points named above, but should have a clear understanding of Parliamentary Rules and Practice to enable them,

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Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of ery month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, bloin Block, Richmond street. Martin dears President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A.

In our list of officers of St. Catharines Branch a mistake was made. The Fin ancial Secretary and delegate to the Grand Council is our friend, Mr. J E Lawrence, one of the most enthusiastic amongst the old members of the society in Canada.

Another New Une.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-On Monday evening, 23rd met., I had the pleasure of instituting Branch 1:4 at Niagara-on the Iske. It starts with thirteen charter members, all inspired with the determin ation to make their new Branch one of the most prosperous in the Associa-tion. In the work of organizing and instructing the new officers in their duties, I was ably assisted by President Horey, of Branch 61, Merritton; Chancellors Lawrence and Flynn, and officers McCarron and Barnett, of Branch 10 St Catharines. After the installation of the new officers, a formal meeting took place, with the visiting officers in the principal chairs; and the entire procedure of an ordinary meeting carried out in all its details; embracing applications for membership, ballotting for candidates, reports of trustees, and from special and standing committees, etc. In fact, dur-ing the three hours of the proceedings the most thorough instructions were given the new officers on all essentis

given the new officers on all essential points.

The worthy President, Rev. Father Shanahan, P. P., at the close of the proceedings, invited the officers of the new Branch and their visiting brothers to his residence, where an excellent and tempting spread had been prepared, to which ample justice was done by the invited guests, bringing to an appropriate conclusion the proceedings of an evening spent in a manner most pleasant and spent in a manner most pleasant and profitable to all concerned,

Provision to air Concerned,

OFFICERS.

President, Rev. Thomas M. Shanahan
First Vire President, George Green
Becond Vice President, William G Walsh
Tressurer, John Sundo
Recording Secretary, Joseph Healey
Assistant Secretary, John J. McClarthy
Financial Secretary, John J. McClarthy
Financial Secretary, John Murphy
Marshall. Elward Patterson
Guard, William Fell wes
Trustees, one year, John Healey, James
Trustees, one year, John Healey, James
Bouge Green, Joseph Healey,
Tomancelor p Otem, John McGinn
Bassalant ve to Grand Council, Rev. T.

I Shassalant John Sundo.

Snanahan Alternate, John Sundo Yours fraternally, JAMES QUILLINAN

New Branch.

New Branch.

Montical, Dec. 15, 1889.

8. R. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro.—In accordance with instructions, I organized Branch No 113 at Waterioo P. Q. on Saturday, Dec. 7th. This Branch scarts with a membership of eighteen, and it is expected very shortly to number 75. Its members are the leading citizens of the county, and in its roll of membership Rev Fatner Bernard heads the list. Chis Branch wild in the lead of the organizing of many others I was assisted by President Caffey, of 74. President Daudtlin, of 81, and Bro. M. Kelly, of 50. Montresl, and a thorough explanation of the workings of the C. M. S. A was given. After the meeting closed, an acjurbment was made to Bro.—Foutaine's, where the visiting members were entertained by the members of the new Granch. The success of this Branch is due to Dr. Phelan, Deputy Postmaster P. Murphy and that able advocate of Catholic interests, Bro. Charles Thibault. The following is the list of officers. President, Dr. Phelan; First Vice-President, A. J. Savara; Second Vice President, J. Simard; Pressurer, r. Murphy; Recording Secretary, J. D. Lefebvre; As sistan Recording Secretary, J. P. Lefebyre; As sistan Recording Secretary, J. P. Lefebyre; As sistan Recording Secretary, J. P. Artre; Marsnal, Chas. Phibault; Guard, D. Fontaine; Prustees for one year, P. McLabe, J. J. Man., W. R. Lefebyre; Representative, C. Bernard.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Montreal, Dec. 23, 1889.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, No. 5t, on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, the following resolutions were unanimous-ity adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in

the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from amongst us our much esteemed and worthy brother. John Rielly, and by nis death the Association has lost a devoted member; Resolved, that, while humbly submitting to the will of Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing the sorrow we feel in the loes we n-vs sustained and of tendering to his relatives our heart-feit sympathy in their sat bereavement; be it further. Resolved, that the charter of the Branch be drapped in mourning for the period of the emonths, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official organ and relatives of deceased.

JAMES MCDEVITT, Rec. Sec. Re-union in Montreal.

Re-union in Montreal.

Re-union in Montreal.

The eve of the Epiphany will be a red letter day in the hist-ry of the Catholic Mutual Banefit Association in Montreal On that day, Sunday, January 5th next, the various Brauch-s of the Association will assemble in the extendral at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the auspices of Branch 28, the parent Brauch of the Association, when a grand religious demonstration will take place. His Grace Archbisnop Fabre will preside, and will give a solemn benediction, and sermons will the preached to the members in French and Eoglish. Special music will be prepared for the occasion, which promises to be one of the most solemn religious demonstrations seen here for a considerable time.

Election of Officers

Election of Officers.

Branco 25, Cayuga.

Spiritual Adviser-Rev P M Bardou
President—Joan Farreli
First Vice President—Mose Clair
Second Vice President—Mose Clair
Second Vice President—Mose Finien
Assistant Rec Sec-John Murphy
Financial Sec-Richard Sinnett
Treasurer—John Ward
Marcha!—Jeremian Barry
Gaard—Richard Seen
Marcha!—Jeremian Barry
Gard—Richard Seen
John Ward
Marcha!—Jeremian Barry
Gard—Richard Seen
John Ward
John Ward
Traitees—John Marphy, the retiring
President and Chancelior for the ensuing
Ward Thaubent of The Branch Council and
Jayuga the Chancelior for the ensuing
Ward Chancelior for the Branch to
inform you that Dr. Homas O'Tazan to
inform you that Dr. Homas O'Tazan to
distinguished Canadian poet and hierateur
will give an evening of recitisls in Cayuga,
under the anaplees of Branch 25, on Friday
under the anaplees of Branch 25, on Friday
under the Anaplees of Branch 25, on Friday
Occamber 29th Upon the occasion Miss Kil
oran, of Seaforth, Miss Green and Miss
Maddigan, of Hamilton, will give some
choice musical selections. Mr. John A.
Murphy, President of the Branch, will be
chairman for the evening.

Cayuga, De. 19 h.
Andrew Finlen, Sec.

Branch 91 Alliston.

Branch 91 Alliston. Branch 91 Alliston.

Chancellor—J C Hart

-resident—Thos O'Callaghan

First Vice President—C Donnelly

Recording Secretary—H F Keily

Assistant ceretary—F J McGarrity

Financial S-cretary—Joseph Keegh

Treasurer—Thos Morrow

Guard—E Cabill

Marshal—' McHugh

Trustees—For one year, Terrance Lynch,

George K Keegh and Wm Dennia

Spiritual Adviser—Rev H J Gibney

Branch 56 Hamilton. President-E Jerome Freel
First Vice-Pr-sident-E F annery
Second Vic President-T P Feifer
Rec Sec-J J Backe, 107 Catharine St
Financial Secretary-Hugh Sweeney
Tre-surer-A J Fligland
Marshal-Thos Walsh

Gnard-Jos Harter Gnard-Jos Harter Trustees-Messrs Loftus, O'Neill, Baby, Bur lett and Se'tz Representative to Grand Council-F Eur-

Alternate-John O'Neill. Branch 84, Montreal Representative to Grand Council-J

Grace Spiritual Adviser-Rev M Auclair
President—C Daudello
First Vice-President—J H Howard
Second Vice President—J B Loyer
Recording Sec—L J H Archambeault
Assistant R: C Sec—S A Daudelin
Financial Sec—F H Murphy
Tressurer-Rev M Auclair
Marshai—J Lowe
Guard—An Catellier
T ustess—J H Howard, W Young,
O'Farrell, G Levellle and &na. Curran.

O'Farrell, G Levellie and Eas, Curran.

Branch 30 Peterborough.

President—Thos J Doris
First Vice-President—John Cronin
Financial Sec-L w Hayes
Treasurer—H Ca veth
R-cording Sec-J J Lynch
Assistant Sec-W J Devlin
Marshal—John A Bonland
Guard—John McOrmack
Trustees—For two years, Wm Kennally
and W J Daylin
Representative to Grand Council—J D
Mclimoyle
Alternate—M Sullivan.

Branch 85, Toronto.

President—Rev J L Hand B D
First Vice-President—M Keilty
Second Vice-President—Joseph Bonner
Tressurer—E J Reilty
Financisi Sec-J J McManus
Cor Secretary—N J Clark
Assistant Sec-Wm Ryan
Marshal—M Ryan
Guard—Wm J C Cassidy
Trustees—For two years, James Ryan Theo
Braun and Alex Thomps-in
Delegate to Grand Council—P Curran
Alternar—James Ryan
Spiritual Adviser—Rpv J L Hand, B D.

knowledge, however, inade quately we may express our feelings allow us, therefore, dear sir, to request your acceptance of this silver tea and coffee service and tray, as a souvenir of year valuable conhection with our scotety and the services you have rendered us, and as an as an acceptance of the feelings which we extertain towards you.

Accept, dear sir, our best wishes for the bealth, happiness and prosperity of yourself, Mrs. Cosigan and family, to whom we heartliv wish the blessings of this holy season and many happy years devoted to the noble cause for which you have so zealously latory du the past.

Signed on behalf of society, Rev. J. A. McCallen, Rev. President; Hon. Senator Murphy, President; Pairica Doyle, Vice-President; J. H. Feely, Assistant Secretary.

In acknowledging this expression of

society and an honor to be its secretary. During his tenure of office he had endeav ored to do his duty, but he sould not assume all the credit to himself, however. If he had succeeded in bringing the society any measure of success it was no doubt due to the excellent and wise counsels of Rev. Father Dowd and Rev. Father Mc Rev. Father Dowd and Rev. Father Mc Callen. The pride he so justly felt in the secretaryship was enhanced by the knowl edge of the fact that the same position was ably and fathfully held by the Hon. Senator Murphy for twenty-seven years Mr Costigan concluded by reiterating his heartfelt thanks for the haudsome gift presented to him

Rev. Father McCallen, who presided, said he rose simply to voice the senti-ments expressed in the address. He felt bound to say that the members of the society deserved to be congratulated for their appreciation of the services of their secretary, and at the same time

their secretary, and at the same time that the secretary was in every way worthy of that appreciation.

In endorsing these expressions, Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., mentioned the fact that he had heard a gentleman lecture on the subject of anti-poverty, but the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society possessed the best means possible of effecting anti-poverty Total abstinence, he held, was the greatest cure for poverty ever yet discovered by man. He alluded to Mr. Costigan's connection with the civil service, and his deserved promotion, which he had no hesitation in stating was due to bis pursuance of the same line of conduct that had marked his connection with the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and t connection with the civil service, and his deserved promotion, which he had his deserved promotion, which he had his deserved promotion, which he had len, the organist of the church, was organist of the coccasion, and Miss Allen, the organist of the church, was organist of the coccasion, and Miss Allen, the organist of the church, was organist of the organis that had marked the St Patrick's Total Abstinence and the St Patrick's Total Abstinence and the St Patrick's Total Abstinence and the same than the service was closed conduct, and he had no doubt that their very efficiently and the service was closed with benediction of the Most Blessed The party wished each other "a merry Caristmas," and dispersed to their several homes.

Becond Vice-President Joseph Bonner
Treasurer—E J Reilly
Financial Seo—J J McManus
Cor Secretary—N J Clax X
Marshal—M Ryan
Guard—Wm J C Cassidy
Trustees—Fort wo years, James Ryan Theo
Belgate A Grand Council—P Curran
Alternate—James Rvan
Spiritual Adviser—Rsv J L Hand, B D.

It is generally thought that a secretary's
position is syything but one in which the
sieadig feature is gratitude. Still there
are exceptions to tale as all other rules,
and one striking exception was witnessed
Tuesday evaning, when the St. Patrick's
T. A. and B. Society acknowledged the
eight years' faithful service of their secre
tary, Mr. J. J. Costigan, by presenting
the following inacription:

Presented by the St. Patrick's
T. A. and B. Society acknowledged the
set, kulves, forks, dessert and table spoons,
a dinner cruet and a heavy alver bearing
the following inacription:

Presented by the St. Patrick's
Total Abstance and Benefit Society
Montreal,
Mr. J. J. Costigan, by resentation:
Mr. J. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
Hon. Senator Murphy read the following address in making the presentation:
Mr. J. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
Hon. Senator Murphy read the following address in making the presentation:
Mr. J. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
Hon. Senator Murphy read the following address in making the presentation:
Mr. J. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
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Mr. J. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
Hon. Senator Murphy read the following address in making the presentation:
Mr. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
Hon. Senator Murphy read the following address in making the presentation:
Mr. J. Costigan Secretary of No.
Hon. Senator Mr. Secretary of No.
Hon. XMAS AT SMITHVILLE. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

hang down 'heir heads in shame, as some do because they, through their own careles-ness perhaps, do not know their faith and consequently cannot give a reason for it.

fally the Catholic schools of the town dur loss for words to acknowledge this testimony of his services as secretary. He had always considered it a privilege to be a member of the S: Patrick's T A and B. During his tenness to be its secretary.

sisted entirely of hot house plants, and above the altar was a handsome arch with the motto "Gloris in excelsis Deo," the effect of the tout entemble being very

A New Law Figm —We are pleased to notice that Mr. R. H Digman has entered into a law partnership with Mr. F. Love, at the office formerly occupied by McDonald & Digman. The new firm are well known and highly regarded in London. Success we feel assured will

Buffalo. Price, cloth, 25c. Fr Co, 50 and 52 Barclay street, New York

CHRISTMAS IN INGERSOLL

The feast of Christmes was celebrated in Legersoll with more than ordinary grandeur, and it will be regarded by the parochial history. The altar was magnificently decorated by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have conducted most success ing the past year. A crib was also erected in which was a beautiful image of the realistic manner, made it a most devo tional spot, at which the congregation delighted to meditate on the mystery of the Incarnation. It was constantly visited by those who were desirous to psy nonor to the Divine Infant.

The floral decorations of the altar con-

fine.

High Mass was celebrated by Rev.

Joseph P Molphy, P. P, who also
preached an impressive sermon on the
birth of Christ.

The choir rendered in excellent style

The choir rendered in excellent style

The choir rendered in excellent style

Lumbillotte's grand Mass, and were assisted by a splendid orchestra. Mr. Tate of Lundon was the violizit, Mr. Frome of Ingeredl played the clarionet, Mr. Orr the trombone, Mr. Sharman the cornet and Mr. Milton the violincello, and

all performed their parts excellently.

The solos of the Mass were rendered

London. Success we feel assured will be their portion, for on the part of both gentlemen a thorough knowledge of their profession, and a first-class reputation, nave been and are their characteristics.

SAINT ALOYSIUS SOCIETY MANUAL. Compiled from approved sources with the approbation of the Right Rev Bishop of

In London West, on the 22nd inst., the wife of R. J. Kearney of a son



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Mr. Wiman will also explain what is neant by "Commercial Union." Every body welcome. GEO. M REID, GEO. H. BELTON,
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draw the conclusion that that prejudice is made to work against them in many ways. This being the case, how can they be treated with justice and with generoalty? Let us consider the matter for s moment. Take all the public offices in the Province in the gift of the electorate. Lat us look over the names of the members of the Legislature, the mayors, and those holding other positions of responsibil ity and prominence, and we will find that there is and always has been a sort of boycott hanging over the heads of Catho lics. In a few places liberality has been shown, but the instances are hardly worth mentioning, so few are they. Let the name of a Catholic be mentioned in convention where selection of a candidate for Parliamentary honors is being made and the uppermost thought in the minds of the delegates is "He is a Catholic and cannot be elected." A few Catholics have at times presented themselves for the office of Mayor of Toronto and other They were, so to speak Ontario cities. They were, so to speak almost annihilated because they were Catholics. We are speaking plainly, and we know whereof we speak. These events are of recent occurrence and will be borne in mind by all who read the capers.

Then let us glance in another direction. Is this justice? Is this generosity?

Let us follow the matter a little closer still. It is a painful subject, and with sorrow do we find still more to write about. The Catholic people will not take second place with any others in the world in a sincere desire to have their children educated. They will make many sacrifices in order that their boys and girls may be the equals of any in the land in the matter of asound education. We are not now considering the subject of religious, but merely secular training. We know of cases where Catholics sent their children to the public school. The weather was severe, the distance to the separate school very great, and necesity compelled the adoption of this course Those children were sent home because they were Catholics. Was it a question of taxes? No. The parents owned no real estate. What then was the cause of such cruelty? Ask the London public school board. Ask Inspector Boyle. Was this justice? Possibly. But was it gen-

A few years ago a Catholic young lady of high attainments made application for a position in a public school in London A member of the school board, Mr. Wilson, declared he would rather give the place to a Hottentot than to a Catholic.

M . Meredith tells us that all these dis agreeable things would not happen-that we would be all a very happy family were the separate schools abolished. We cinn it accept this reseate picture. The sep ration does not generate bigotry. Do you want proof? Take your eyes from the orp of Ontario and let them rest on the Province of Quebec, where all the soca isd "mediavalism" exists. What do w find there? Schools for Catholics and school for Protestants. The separation is far more complete than it is in Ontario The Catholics are a very large majority of

BAZAAR

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BAZAAR IN AID OF HOTEL DIEU OF ST. JOSEPH, WINDSOR, Ont. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES TO RE DRAWN ON JANUARY 18th. 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES TO RE DRAWN ON JANUARY 18th. 1890.

1. From Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, a beautiful Madonna (oll), the gift to His Grace from His Eminence Cardinal Bonaparte.

2. Very Rev. Deam Wagner, \$\$5 in gold.

3. Hon. Goor Mayor Twomey, Windsor, \$\$0 in gold.

4. Hon. Suns, Chatham, a beautiful oil painting, which of the Hochelaga Convent, a tidy worth \$\$0.

7. Benziger Br.s., N. Y. a fine old oil painting, the Guardian Angel.

8. Alderman Patrick Egan, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

9. R. Beuilae, Montreal, tramed Madonna of Murillo (oloograph).

10. Alderman John Harman, marble dealer, Windsor, sor, a marble top table.

11. J. Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 gold.

12. Bradley Brothers, walch-maker, windsor, a silk umbrella. Youndsor, \$5 in gold.

13. Honeleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 gold.

14. Dr. Harbie over, cray work.

15. Victor Marentette, stationer, Windsor, beautiful advis tolict set.

16. Dr. Harbie over, cray work.

17. Mr. Joseph Reaume, Windsor, slo gold.

18. St. Asseph Reaume, Windsor, and elegant lady's maninel foliet set.

18. St. Asseph Reaume, Windsor, and elegant lady's maninel foliet set.

19. Dennis Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

20. A large oil painted photograph of Leo XIII., framed. St. Assephen Marentellae, slationer, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

21. W. J. McKee, lum. merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

22. Mrs. Jos Kilroy, Lincoln, Neb., U. S., a case of oxydis dailyer.

23. A sofa cushion cray work.

24. Wm. Hanrahan and Geo. Baby, Windsor Bottling works, \$10 in gold.

25. Peter Peters, watch-maker, Windsor, \$6 Edw. Hann, hotel-keeper, Windsor, \$6 Edw.

in gold.

49. Alexander White, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.

50. Joseph White, wine merchant, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

51. Michael McHugh, barrister, Windsor, \$10.

52. Ursuline vuns of Muskegon, Michigan, a fine "Ecce. Homo" (in oil).

53. Drake & Joyce, furniture, Windsor, parlor centre Etc., etc., etc., TICKETS, 25 Cents. BOOK OF FIVE TICKETS, \$1.00. 1. The person who will send the largest sum of money from tickets sold, or otherwise collected (such sum not being less than \$25), will receive Dean Wagner's portrait, in oil, beautifully framed, worth \$100.

2. All unsuccessful competitors, who send in not less than \$25, will receive another nice gitt.

3. All persons who purchase or dispo e of one book of tickets will receive a list of the lucky ticket holders a few days after the drawing.



VOLUME 12.

Catholic Record London, Sat., Jan. 11th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES. "In this Province the Roman Catholic minority has been treated not merely justly, but with generosity, and if, which I do not deny, prejudice exists in some quarters against the Roman Catholic, it is, in my judgment, due mainly to the quarters against the Roman Cutonic, is, in my judgment, due mainly to the policy of the Church, which forbids the youth of the country being educated together, and to a system of education which tends to separate from the rest of the community a body of its citizens by creed lines, as well as to the injudicious and intemperate utterances of men on and intemperate utterances of men on both sides, who do not know, or bave forgotten, what civil and religious liberty

In the above extract from Mr. Meredith's letter it will be seen that he contradicts himself. If a prejudice exists against Catholics, it is but reasonable to

A vacancy occurs for some important civic post in the gift of a corporation One or more Catholics are included in the list of applications. They are old resi dents, honorable and capable men, who have always ranked; high among their acquaintances. They are, however, Catho lics, and all their claims and qualities avail not. They are passed aside, and the office goes to another. It may be to an Epis copalian recently arrived from England; it may be to a Presbytarian from Scot land; it may be to an Orangeman just out from Belfast ; it may be to a Canedian who stands bigh in the Masonic order or in some other oath-bound organization; but the Catholic is boycotted because he is a Catholic. We are making a plain statement of the case. Every sentence we write we believe to be the truth Where is the proof? Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London will bear witness

Will we call this justice and generosity