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Lynch and Bishop Walsh,
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Send for prices and circular.
London, Sept. 13th, 1887.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o Sandwich, being good practical Catholica we are satisfied their word may be relied on and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and un adulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the ciergo of our dinesse.

ents recommend it for allow of our diocese, † JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor
coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev
Bro. Arnold. Montreal.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY MAY 25, 1889.

London, Sat., May 25th, 1889.

Catholic Record.

EDITORIAL NOTES. WE regret very much to be called upon to chronicle the death of Rev. John Beaton, parish priest of Bridgeport and the Reserve Mines, Nova Scotla,

which took place on Tuesday, 7th May, at

his residence, Bridgeport. He was a native of Mabou. May his soul rest in peace. IN THE Jesuits' suit for libel against the Mail, Judge Loranger dismissed the Mail's exception to the form, and struck out all matters raised in the Mail's plea except those relating to the plea that the incorporation of the Jesuits was unconstitutional, and to the Jesuit oath. The other issues His Lordship held to be outside the question at issue, or too vague. The Mail

has appealed from the decision.

Mg. Dillwyn's motion to di establish the Church in Wales was rejected by a vote of 284 to 231. Most of the Unionists voted with the mejority, but Mr. Chamberlain voted with the minority. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington were absent from the division. The result will, undoubtedly, strengthen the position of the Liberal party in Wales, since it is only from the Liberal party that disestablishment can be expected.

THE True Blue (Orange) Grand Lodge met last week in Toronto, and passed the usual anti Jesuit resolutions, adding the clause "that steps should be taken at once to expel the Jesuits from Canada. Of course. Resolut'ons are made cheaply; but why did they not resolve to expel all Catholics, and to blot the Province of Quebec out of exist. ence? It would have shown broader views than the venting of their spleen on a small body of priests, and it would certainly be about as easily effected as what they propose.

THE Mail's "own correspondent" in St. Thomas quotes an extract from an address by Rev. George Webber wherein it is said "that great paper" has a "higher tone in teaching than any other Canadian newspaper" and that "it stands faithfully and fearlessly for the right and daring all opposers." The audience loudly applauded the statement, but they might reasonably have waited till they found out whether any Jesuits take the abourd cath which the Mail said is taken by the whole order. This will be ascertained when the libel case against that journal will be tried. It may then be seen whether the Mail is

ANOTHER report of the illness of the Pope was sent by cable, followed immediate afterwards by a report that the Holy Father is in good health and that he gives daily audiences. This is a specimen of the unfounded statements which are sent from Rome more frequently than from any other quarter. It is a constant practice of non Catholic Roman correspondents to misrepresent all matters which have any relation to the Church, and their Roman intelli-gence, and in fact Church intelligence such was no great matter. He was and that cross examination is not confrom any quarter, is to be accepted with

considerable reserve. An Ottawa Congregationalist minister, by poking his nose deeply into the Governor. General's business, has made out a new grievance which would suit well as a basis for another plank in the Third Party platform. The minister is Rev. Mr. Wood, who complained in his sermon on the 12th inst. that the Governor-General pays more attention to visits to Catholic than to Protestant Institutions in the city. If such be the fact, may not the cause be that they are better deserving of attention? The subject of the remarkable sermon in which Mr. Wood uttered this complaint was "the evils of party politics." It would appear that some Congregationallet parsons have a knack of preaching IMENT for several years in my stable, I everything in their pulpits except the Word of God.

> THERE is a difficulty in the way of the trial of Bishop King of Lincoln, England, who is now before the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on a charge of unlawful Ritualistic practices. Bishop King disputes the authority of the court by which he is being tried, and in fact it is very doubtful whether there is any legal court which can try a bishop. Should it be necessary to make an Act of Parliament to meet the present case, it will be a new illustration of the fact which is already well known, that in the Church of England divine Christian Revelation is altogether under control of a majority in a local Parliament, com-

pected that a strong effort will be made to secure a revision of the third chapter of the Confession of Faith, treating of that chapter, but there are many who declare that they can, nevertheless, sign the present Confession with a mental reservation that this chapter be not included in their belief. Recently, indeed. the Chicago Interior, the Western Presbyterian organ, informed a correspondent that he might lay aside that chapter as he would a plate of chicken bones at table, If he could not believe in it. Were it not that the truth of Revelation is too serious a matter to be passed over lightly, it would be amusing to see with what coolness Presbyterians discuss the right of the mejority to change the chapter by smooth ing it down to suit their views, as if the majority would have the right to do so, if the Confession of Faith were really the truth of God. The Southern General Assembly held their meeting in Chatanooga, Tennessee. The two bodies failed to effect a union, owing to a difference between them on the question of the standing of colored members of the

VERY REV. DEAN INNES preached sermon to the Exeter congregation on Sunday last, during which, says the Free Press, he insisted on absolute obedience as the necessary qualification of a good soldier. "He showed how he had given much thought to this matter, having been educated for the army, and having worn the Queen's uniform for twelve years," It is really surprising how the Rev. Dean, and all other ministers of In England our witnesses have to religion outside the Catholic Church, can have words of commendation and praise for obedience in every position in life except where it is most necessary, viz, in connection with the law of God and His Church. Anathemas are daily heaped on the heads of poor Catholics for being submissive to the precepts of holy Church and obedient to the pastors whom God placed over them.

At first he was so perfect as his appearance. He came into the box evidently full of his subject, and he had prepared himself.

At first he was so fill of the past he was so perfect as his appearance. He came into the box evidently full of his subject, and he had prepared himself. are daily heaped on the heads of poor the pastors whom God placed over them. The Jesuits also are condemned for their voluntary obedience to the head of their order or the mandates issuing from the Supreme Pontiff But what makes an army effective and in-vincible is exactly what keeps the Catholic Church one, holy, indefectible and

PARNELL AS A WITNESS.

TWO PEN PICTURES OF THE IRISH

LEADER. G. W. Smalley's Cable to N. Y. Tribune There was an audience before whom nobody would care to make more mistakes than he could help. Lady Coleridge, Lady Harcourt, Mcs. Peel, the Speaker's wife, and Miss Peel, Archbishop Walsh and a score of other notabilities as Locking and littening. There bilities sat looking and listening. There was, however, no such crowd in the court or in the corridors outside as during the fortnight of the forged letters. If Mr. Parnell should break down in the witness box it would be a disaster which would blot out the memory of his triumph about the letters; yet somehow the public interest at this most critical, perhaps decisive, moment of the inquiry

Audience or no audience, Mr. Par-nell's composure was such that the spectator who knew nothing of what had ssated when I first saw him. The billing seated when I first saw him. The cluded at this writing. It will be resumed to morrow, and possibly will go on the witness on his legs while the Attorney-General is reading out his interminable extracts from Mr. Patrick Ford's prolific When the question, based on Mr. s article, is at last put, Mr. Parnel! rises He is in black, nothing white visible but two triangular ends of turned down collar and a pearl scarf-pin in a black satin scarf. The black frock coat, thrown open, shows a heavy, double gold chain with gold pencil pendent from it. The figure is slender and upright. When its owner chooses his face is the face of a man whose enthusiasm for his ends is held in check by a most temperate judgment in its use of means; the face of a man with a soul all aflame tne face of a man with a soul all all me, and a brain all ice. He stands not quite erect, the right hand leaning on the box, his head generally a little bent to the left. There is to-day in these pale cheeks some faint trace of color. His voice is low in tone, firm, smooth and altogether conversational. The accent resembles slightly, very slightly, the very marked German accent of the Prince of Wales. Perhaps in Mr. Parnell it is a slight lisp or indistinctness of articula-tion rather than accent. The words have to make their way as best they can out through the half opened lips and then through the meshes of a soft, brown

fect. Tue more the Attorney Genera storms, the calmer grows Mr. Parnell. From the beginning to the end of the day there is never a sign of excitement in the Irish leader. His face never flushes, his pulse never quickens, his brain does its work in a temperature that is invariable. If this be a duel between the Attorney. General and Mr. Parnell. there can be no question who gets the best of it thus far. Sir Richard Webster's boisterous impetuosity is no match

is now in ses ion in New York. It is ex-the person whom I have just faithfully pected that a strong effort will be made described. In the first place he was dressed with extreme care in a frock coat, fitting tightly to the body, and evidently fresh from the tailor's hands Eternal Decrees. It is understood that a He had on a broad black satin tie, and in the tie was a pearl pin, a pin that Mr. Parnell has worn for years. He had one ring on his finger, a signet ring. His hair was short, his beard was carefully trimmed, and altogether he looked smart

crisp and well groomed.

But his physical condition was even more changed. The body is still very slight in comparison with what it used to be, and the tight fitting coat brought out the slightness still more. The cheeks, too, had not the fulness of former years But on the other hand there was none of the hollowness of a few months ago, and his eye showed returning, if not returned, health, and still more high spirits and

complete self-confidence.

The face of Mr. Parnell, pext to Mr. Gladstone, is the most striking and the handsomest in the House of Commons All the features are beautifully chiseled especially the mouth. The forehead is also singularly beautiful. It is almost perfectly round; its lines are very delicate; there are just one or two wrinkles, sufficient to indicate a life of thought and anxiety. It is very like the fore head of Napoleon when he was young, and before his face, like the rest of him, had become podgy.

An even more striking feature in Mr.

Parnell's face is his eyes. They are not very large, but there is a strange glitter in them that would make the face not They are of able wherever seen.

color it is RATHER HARD TO DESCRIBE or classify. I once heard an admirer say that he had the eyes of a red Indian They are brown, but it is brown slashed with red, the brown of a flint stone They flish all kinds of light like a jewel,

stand when they give evidence. Par-nell standing up with this beautiful face, these strange eyes and this splendid ferehead, and with his thin, erect and graceful figure, looked strikingly hand some—"As handsome," as an enthusiastic writer once wrote, "as a Greek statue,"

Mr. Parnell's manner was as perfect

inclined to speak at too much length and make a series of speeches, instead merely answering questions. Of nerv-ousness there was but one trace, and that would not be visible to anybody not that would not be visible to anybody not intimately acquainted with him. When ever Mr. Parnell gets up to speak in the House of Commons he looks perfectly cool and collected, but if you happen to be by his side you will see that behind his back he clutches one arm with the hand of the other, and that now and then he seems to dig the nails of one then he seems to dig the nails of one hand into the palm of the other. This gesture he used once or twice yesterday.

tion of reply, this was a thing which he corrected as he went along.

The presiding judge was on the whole very polite, and Mr. Parnell was full of that deferential courtesy which never fails him. When the questions came to the alleged connection between himself the alleged connection between himself and crime, it was amusing to watch the look of weariness and carelessness with which he gave his monosyllable answers. Indeed one had to restrain a certain

TENDENCY TO INDIGNATION
when one thought he should have to

answer such questions at all. Mr. Parnell began his examination a 0.30 yesterday morning and it was con cluded at 11:20 to day, so that altogether the examination had lasted just one day Since that time he has been under cross

and the universal impression, at least on our side, is that Mr. Parnell is making a complete fool of the Attorney General The latter seems to feel this, for his attitude toward Mr. Parnell is churlish, coarse and almost brutai-the attitude of a man who knows he is being beaten

Come, sir, give a plain answer, sir, to "You know, sir, that is not what I ask." These are specimens of the style of language in which this gentleman in-

When one reflects that this is the very man who a few weeks ago had to eat dirt for the foulest and falsest charges ever brought against a public man, this ex cites strong resentment. Sometimes one cites strong resentment. Sometimes one of the Irish members in the court might be heard muttering some strong protest and there was a feeling that Sir Charles Russell, or some other of the counsel for Mr. Parnell, should have risen and pro-

"He is addressing Mr. Parnell," said one of these counsel, "as if he were a recalcitrant barger in an admirality case." And this admirably sums up the manner of the Attorney General.

The counsel for Mr. Parnell, however held their peace, and for this reason, they thought the contrast between the brutal boorishness of the Attorney-Gen eral and the imperturbable calmness, the unbroken and high bred courtesy of Mr. Parnell was so useful that it would be a pity to interfere with it. And then Mr Parnell kept scoring at every moment, and sometimes a laugh in the courtloud as the rigorous decorum of an English court of justice will permit—gave hold testimony of the utility of the

The General Assembly of the Northern
Presbyterian Church of the United States

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in the N. Y. World.
You would scarcely recognize the man who a few years ago hated and now ad mires the Irish leader.
The old boy, who is recognized the man who stepped into the box yeaterday as attack.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Notwithstanding that the trustees of the Kenmare Estate rejected at first Judge Curran's suggestion that the dispute between them and the tenants should be authorized to enter upon negotiations with a view to settlement, and with this end in view Colonel Dasse and Mr. Leonard are reported by Metropolitan Tory papers to have had communications with the parish priests of the Campaign district. It is stated that there will be a meeting at which the priests, the agents and the leading tenants will discuss the situation. It is hoped that this meeting may lead to an amicable settlement.

Notwithstanding the utter discomfiture of the Time, and the thorough defeat and exposure of the criminal conspiracy by which the attempt was made to injure Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had the effcontery and meanness before a Birmingham Parnellites whatever murders or outrages have taken place in Ireland. He takes however, not to particularize individuals, so that he may not be sued for

The Scotch Land League demand the restoration of the land in the Highlands to

lispossessed tenants.

Hon, Ernest Cochrane has evicted at Mulline, Inoshowen, a woman and five children. The woman had paid during the last few years £300 rent which the land did not produce.

The Leeds Mercury states that proprie-

The Leeds Mercury states that proprietors of the Times intend to enter a suit in Chancery to make Mr. Walters pay personally the expenses incurred in his case against the Irish party.

A recent return shows that the verdicts of wilful murder in England and Wales amounted to 145 in 1880 and 152 in 1888 In the same years the number of verdicts in Ireland was respectively 16 and 24

in Ireland was respectively 16 and 24. In Scotland there were 28 verdicts of wil-ful murder in 1880 and 17 in 1886.

It is now recommended by many Unionist Peers and Commoners that the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland be

At the banquet given to Lord Salisbury in Bristol, the only way the Tories could vent their spleen upon Mr. Gladstone and the other leaders of the Liberal party, was to caricature them on the menu cards, depicted as waiters bringing up the dishes. It was much easier to do this than to win

the bye elections.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien's suit against Lord Saltsbury for libel has been entered. The trial will take place in Liverpool. The bas's of the suit is a statement which Lord Salisbury made in his speech at Watford that Mr. O'Brien advocated the murder and robbery of men taking farms from which tenants had been evicted. His Lordship will have an opportunity to prove the truth of his statem

The Post Despatch Parnell Defence Fand was publicly handed to Rev. Chas O'Reilly, Treasurer of the National League, at St. Louis on the 14th inst. Editor Dillon handed over \$5,282; the all of which together with the door re celpts on the occasion will amount to \$6 000. There were addresses and a must-

cal pregramme. Mayor Noonan presided.
The dispute between the landlord and tenants on the Olphert estates is to be

tenants on the Orpher Country
settled by arbitration.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has
written a letter urging arbitration similar
to that effected on the Vandeleur estate
to that effected on the vandeleur estate on the other estates where disputes exist between the landlords and tenants. He appeals to English public opinion to support the proposal. The Times scouts the Archbishop's proposition.
It is said that Sir Charles Russell's fee

for acting as counsel to the Parnellites is Monaghan, has brought actions for libe against the London Times, Liverpool Courier and Mr. Taos, Wallace Russell, Unionist M. P. The defendants accused the plaintiff of refusing relief to a Protes

tant tenant at Falcarragh. In the House of Commons on the 16th inst, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland stated that ten Irish members of the House are now in prison for offences under the Crimes Act. He said they are

all enjoying good health.

In order to secure a fair trial, £500 have been subscribed at Belfest for the defence of Father McFadden and the nineteen Gweedore peasants charged by Government with the murder of District Inspector Martin, In Father McFadden's case the charge is simply malicious. He did not even resist arrest in any way. The riot itself was caused by the deliberately oscentatious way in which the arrest was effected, and there was no malice prepense. But at all events the stone was thrown only by one man. It is right that precautions should be taken to secure a fair trial, which it is well known the Government will not give if they can help it. The first contributors to the fund are Archbishop butors to the fund are Archisnops Logue, of Armagh; Walsh, of Dublin; Croke, of Cashel; and McEvilly, of Tuam, who contribute \$50 apiece, and utter public protest against the infamy put upon a faithful and innocent priest, in beinging him to trial before a hostile in bringing him to trial before a hostile jury for a crime with which he had no nection save the fact of his compul-

During the past week a number of priests were examined before the Special Commission. Their testimony is to the effect that the leading men of their parishes are members of the Land League, and that the effect of the League has been to diminish the amount of crime. Local branches had uniformly The old boy, who is very feeble, has condemned outrages which had occurred service in the church.

come with the aid of a couple of sticks in their districts, and the priests had to see this historic scene, and he chuckles as he goes on: "They'll not get much change out of Parnell!" endeavored to restrain their people from the commission of crimes of every kind. Father O'Donovan testified that the Moonlighters at Tullamore were opposed to the League. He mentioned the case of a witness who while under police protection was threatened by Moonlighters while he was a member of the League. Increase of crime while the League existed was caused by the increased severity of the landlords in enforcing evictions.

> HON. DAVID MILLS ON THE ANTI-JESUIT AGITATION.

> As stated elsewhere the Hon, David Mills' speech in the House of Commons during the Jesuit debate did not please certain Orangemen, one of whom wrote to remonstrate with him for his speech and vote. Mr. Mills' answer to this letter is given below. It is a stinging re-

buke to the bigots:

DEAR FIR—I received your very violent letter in which you tell me you are a Reformer. You must be jesting.

Neither the spirit in which it is written nor the sentiments which there find expression could emanate from a Re

Reformers have everywhere opposed legislation imposing special disabilities upon any class of the community on account of their religion. You demand it, Your letter breatnes the spirit of the Irish Tory, and so I can't believe you

ever were, what in your letter you claim to be—a Reformer. You seem to think we have been incorporating the Jesuits. That is not so. They were incorporated in Quebec long ago, and I am not aware that anybody objected. They have their colleges and schools of learning in England and Scotland. They have had their mission stations in Ontario, continuously, for over 220 years; they have murdered nobody; they have robbed nobody, nor have they so far as I know endangered

Their property in Quebec, which was guaranteed to them at the conquest, was illegally taken from them; and this illegal seizure was confirmed by an act of the legislature, in the days of the Family

After long delay the Government of Quebec has, with the unanimous consent of the legislation—Protestant and Roman Catholic—paid one fifth of the present value of the property in full settlement of all claim. This claim and settlement was purely a Quebec question, with which the Parliament of Cauada had nothing to do. Now, you propose that Toronto shall govern Quebec. As a Reformer, I say Quebec snall govern herself.

Provincial rights is the very heart of our system, and you propose to do it violence. You say we ought to interfere, and refuse to Quebec the liberty to pay a long standing claim, because you do not like the creditor. Do you refuse to pay what you owe, to everybody you don't like? You say I am like Cain, because I don't make myself responsible for the Jesuits. You overlook the fact that Cain's responsibility was for what he did himself, and not for the acts of another, who had gone out of the world before he came in. But pray what have the doctrines of the Jesuits, real or fancied, to do with the justice of their claim in this Quebec case? of justice you would not be allowed to refuse the payment of your debts because you did not like the person you owed. The days for calling down fire from Heaven on those who do not believe as we do, have gone by You tell me the Jesuits have been expelled from France, Spain, etc.; and therefore, I ought not to let Quebec pay what she owes. The colporteurs of Bible Society were expelled from Russia. but does that prove the Bible Society to be a bad institution? In one respect they are the weakest, because they are the most unpopular body in Christen-

I don't sympathize with the Jesuits. If time permitted I could state my objections to the order. My objections, I hope, have a better foundation than the charges you bring; but I decline to persecute them because I do not agree with them. I don't propose to fight them by having recourse to political and religious disabilities. I leave these weapons to the wretches who are not ashamed to employ them. As long as Protestants are honest, fear God, hate oppression and persecution, and permit all classes, Protestant and Roman Catholics, to stand alike before the law, they will have nothing to fear from Jesuit aggression. It is only where they disgrace the name of freedom by listening to the advice of men who, with methods and in the spirit of the evil one, profess to serve the Lord, that our liberties will be in danger. I enclose you a copy of my speech, which, if you read, may afford you some light, of which you are sorely in need, and expel that spirit of intolerance which breathes in every line of your letter, and which, wherever found, alike to Protestantism and to free insti-Yours respectfully, DAVID MILLS.

Oltawa, April, 1889.

ST MARY'S CHURCH, HILL STREET.—
R.W. M. J Tiernan, rector of St. Peter's
Cathedral, preached to a very large congregation in St. Mary's Church, Hill
street, on last Sunday evening, his subject being "The Presence of God," The
reverend father's discourse was a ferrid
and impassioned appeal and want direct and impassioned appeal, and went direct to the hearts of all. Father Tiernan took occasion, before beginning his sermon, to pay a well deserved tribute of praise to the really excellent choir for their admirable singing. Great credit is due Mrs. Durkin, the organist, for this satisfactory condition of the musical

THE WAYSIDE SHRINE.

A Legend.

BY (UNA) MARY A. FORD.

BY (UNA) MARY A. FORD.

Long years ago, as olden legends say,
Within a castle stately, quaint and gray,
There dwelt a youth last of an honored line,
His sire slept 'neath the turf of Palestine.
Well trained in virtue by maternal care,
Each day at Mary's shrine he kneit in
prayer;
He loved to near his mother's accents mild
Teil of the Virgin and the Holy Child—
Of how the angels sang on Curistmas night
To greet the new born saviour—of the flight
Across Judea's mountains to the land
Where rolls the Nile o'er Afric's yellow
sand.

His fancy saw the snowy lotus quiver
Upon the bosom of test old-time river,
And Easp pl's graceful palms in reverence
bow
At their Creator's coming. Oft his brow

At their Creator's coming. Of this brow Grew sad when thinking how the hallowed of Cuv'ry drank the life blood of a God, And of the anguished Mother, looking on The dreadful torture of her worshipped Son. Thus taught, to Philip's guileless heart each

year
The blessed name of Mary grew more dear,
And days without some kindly action fraught For Carist's dear sake, to him seemed less than naught. At last his mother's cheek grew thin and

At last his holder's cheek grow thin and pale;
As sinks a willow bent beneath the gale She drooped; for in a knightly tomb was laid
Her heart in far Judea's olive shade.
With her crussder vanished all life's joy;
Earth had no link to bind her save the boy.
Our Lady's altar in her slient room
Each day was decked with flowers, whose rich perfume
The slient worshippers, with thoughts of love. Raised to the glorious Queen of Flowers above. Young roses oped their dewy lips and there Exhaled their sighs, like childhood's first

pure prayer; The sny, sweet violets seemed blue infant Raised to a mother's face in pleased surprise;
The regal tilles, emblems spottess, bright
Of Israel's Lily, lifted up their white,
Clear ivory chalices, in which below
The rim in golden letters, seemed to glow
"Ave Maris," for the lily heard
In Nazareen of old the argel's word.

The days went by-hot streams of molten Poured from the furnace of the sun, and

rolled
Aglow with splendid but oppressive light,
To cool within the reservoirs of night.
As as the blazing moon of August came,
The morn of the Assumption robed in flame
The gorgeous East, and Philip knelt beside
His mother, for her blessing ere she died.
With palid lips she pressed the orphan's
brow: "Sweet Queen of Mercy, be his mother

now."
She said, "and oh, my boy, in coming years, In all temptations, trials, doubts and fears, To Mary, pitying mother, ever pray, Whom Heaven crowns within its courts to-

dsy."
Her breathing grew more faint, her voice more weak;
She murmured, "Jesus, Mary"—ceased to speak;
As wayworn pilgrim rests, his journey o'er,
She closed her eyes and slept to wake no

Great was the orphan's grief, but boyhood' years Shake from their wings the dew of sorrows tears As leaves shake dewdrops. Then the heir of d, and courted by the world, grew

cold
To God and duty. Surely day by day
Sin worked within his soulits stealthy way,
The wild carouse consumed his midnight

nours, Until he fled from his ancestral towers, Proscribed and banned; the mountains then he trod, And scorned slike the laws of man and God, Yet'mid the grand and gloomy solitudes. No day went by, e'en in his flercest moods, But heard him offer up to Mary mild The prayer his mother taught him when a child.

His mad career was o'er, a deed of dread Had been committed; o'er his reckless head The murderer's doom impended. He was found. Condemned to die, and lodged, in irons

bound, Within a ce.l whose entrance was to be For him the threshold to eternity. Twas vain to pleat "not guilty;" he had stood Beside the corse, his garments stained with

Misfortunes are but stairs of light that lead The spirit up to God, and in his need Did Philip think of Him whose boundless Is more enduring than the heavens above, and beg of Mary, merciful and kind, his spirit's heavy fetters to unbind.
Thus did ne pray as through his prison bars He watened one morn the fading of the stars:

"Oh, Queen of Mercy! who did'st stand : Reside the sacred rood, Waen earth in giddy horror reeled, Drunk with her Maker's blood; When darkues veiled the noonlide sun, And through the loky pall. Above the shrunken stars seemed tears That wished, but feared, to fail.

On, pitiful! compassionate!
Behold my anguish wild!
My mother loved thee; for l
Protect her erring child.

"Oh, tender soul! that bore a woe
Whose weight might crush the world,
Benold me in the blackest depths
Of direst ruin hurled;
My sinful lips dare not pronounce
The awful name of Him

The awul name of Him Whose death-sigh shook the universe. So through the shadows dim Of wrong and sorrow, hopefully I raise my eyes to thee, Whose aid was never sought in vain; On, pray to Him for me!

"Pray! and, although upon His blood,
His love, His law I trod,
He will forgive if thou but plead—
He is thy son; though God,
Save for my honored father's sake
My name from felon's brand;
Though many are my sins, thou know'st
No blood is on my hand,
Oh. riven heart! that 'neath the cross
Could'st pray for sinners, thou.
Though all the world may jeer and scoff,
Will not forsake me now!"

Aurora's flagers touched the amber gates Of morn, and back they swung; the prison

uminous; the convict's dreary room rescoed o'er with bars of gold and His last dread hour had come; soon, soon

shrinking soul must face Jehovah's His guards approach, dull sounds their heavy tread,
Like fr. 2m clay on some dear coffined head
That fails with sullen clang; and now he
stands
In day's broad glare with strongly pinioned
hands.

As slow they lead him through the gaping d, bing brow in shame and suffering

bowed. He thinks of Jesus, staggering, falling, faint Beneath the cross, yet breathing no com-And prays for strength to bear his own

They near a conguit to bear his own.
They near donna's children dear—
spot to the Madonna's children dear—
wayside allar. Prisoned there in stone
to Mater D'Iorosa stood alone,
glorious figure, bent, not crushed by woe,
the pierced soul quivering on the lips, the

It led the gazzr's thoughts o'er space and time
To vast eternity. As if heart wrung,
Upon the drooping eyelids trembling hung
Great, heavy tear drops waiting but the call
Of some sat human heart to hid them fall
And heat its sorrows. Of had Philip there
In happy childhood bent the knee in prayer,
Nor would he pass it then. His guards
allowed
Him to approach; the chiselled face seemed
bowed

In pity o'er him; and the floral wreath Around the sculptured head (though not Was stirring) loosened out its lilied bands and fell all stainless on his shackled hands.

The throng amazed, burst forth with startled The throng amazed, burst forth with startled cry;
"He's innocent! He's saved! He must not die!"
And 'mid the turnuit and confusion there, A deep voice rose, half terror; half despair, Repeating, "He is innocent; 'lis I Who am the murderer! He must not die!"
The conscience-stricken wretch thus forced to tell
His guilt, was led to Philip's empty cell,
While he at Mary's shrine, with grateful Vowes that to God and her his future years Should be devoted. And his vow was kept, Beside the sufferer's couch, while others slight sufferer's couch, while others slight watched and prayed, and seldom failed the watched and prayed, and seldom failed the watched and prayed, and seldom failed.

to win
The wand'ring soul from wreichedness and Through Mary's love to God. No day went But saw some good by angels borne on high To weigh sgainst the evils of the past. His step grew slow, his hair grew white; at last

One summer morn some early peasants found
The old man prostrate on the hallowed ground ground Beside the wayside shrine, as if in prayer, The night dew glistening on his slivery hair, But on his lip no breath. Down from her

shrine sweet Madonna viewed, with look divine. The divine.
The aged pilgrim's face bent on his breast,
He seemed a weary child just dropped to rest
At that dear Mother's feet, who from her Son
Life here and life above for him had won.

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MR. CANTY'S RECEPTION. Mr. Garfield's efforts in behalf of Tighe had succeeded; owing to the quarter-master's intimate acquaintance with one of the chief efficials of the jail, all had been admirable. been admirably managed; by what par-ticular means the soldier did not choose to say; and Tighe was too happy to ask for further information than that an unobstructed passage would be afforded the prisoner's three friends, provided they came at a certain hour on the ensuing night. Tighe was so delighted that he could hardly wait for the mail-car to bear could hardly wait for the mail-car to bear him to Dhrommacohol. As he stepped from the car he met Father Meagher, who was just returning from his parish rounds; the clergyman's face brightened when he saw Tighe a Vohr, and he extended his hand in hearty welcome.

"I have good news, father," he whispered, when they had gone beyond curious observation; "to night you will be let into the prison to see Mr. Carroll; you and the young ladies."

"How did you manage that, Tighe," asked the priest; "did you obtain a pass?"

pass?"
Tighe was somewhat nonplussed righe was somewhat nonplussed; knowing the clergyman's stern integrity, his severe reprehension of anything that pertained to deceit or disbonor, he could have borne better to be executed than to confess to the clergyman by what plans of deception he had contrived to bring about the present fortunate state of affairs. of affairs.

of affairs.

"Now, Father Meagher," he said, after a pause during which he pretended to be concerned about Shaun, who was sportively chasing a butterify, "it goes to me heart to have you all the toime wantin' to know the whys an' the wherefores o' me doin'z—it tells so plainly that you have no thrust in me."

you have no thrust in me."

The clergyman looked full in the face of Tighe a Vohr; not a muscle of the latter's countenance moved, save to re turn the gaze by one of most dolefully

irjured innocence.
"I mane it, father; an' if you'd only listen whin I bring you news loike the prisint, widout axin' to know how I kem be me good luck, I'd be the happiest. man aloive. I'm thryin' to be good, yer riverince, sayin' me pathers an' aves dutifully, an' kapin' from me usual divar-

"Except the drink, Tighe," interrupted

"Except the drink, Tigne," interrupted the priest slyly.

"Oh, yer riverince, as to that, I'm kapin' sthraight intoirely; barrin' a wee dhrop that I had wid Corny O'Toole yestherday, whin the heart was wake widin me, I haven't touched a sup since—since I promised Moira I wouldn't,"

Tighe looked up a little fearfully; he dreaded the effect of his last words on the elergyman; but the latter, without seem-

Tighe looked up a little fearfully; he dreaded the effect of his last words on the clergyman; but the latter, without seeming to notice it, resumed: "You say that everything is arranged for our visit everything is arranged for our visit to sight?"

"Anymere," he said to the driver, who was keen enough to suspect that his sorry-looking, breathless customer was the victim of some practical joke, "only get me out of this cursed place!" to-night?

"Tim Carmody, you are an artful rogue!" Despite the severity the priest strove to assume, a smile curled his mouth as he remembered the trick which mouth as he remembered the trick which had been played upon him by his niece and Tighe a Vohr. He continued: "It was well you knew how to get over the difficulty when she was under the orders, as you term it! and you'll never be at a loss while you have Shaun for a mouth

Tighe rollled up his eyes till ihe whites alone were visible, muttering: "He knows it begorra, he knows all about it!" Moira was permitted to speak to him. and while Clare and Nora, in a flutter of anxiety and joyous anticipation, owing to the tidings which Father Meagher brought, were making hasty preparations for their afternoon trip to Tralee, Tighe and Moira were enjoying an undisturbed conversation in the kitchen.

The sun was in the full glare of the noonday heat when the little party of four left the pastoral residence to take their way to the car office. But a strange excitement possessed the village; men, women and children were converging to one spot—the street on which old Maloney's abode fronted, and where there might be witnessed an unusual and there might be witnessed an unusual and remarkable scene:—a man in fashionable sporting dress surrounded by a motley crowd of men, women and children, some clinging to the skirts of his coat, others on their knees before him, and all gesticulating and hallooing in the wildest confusion. The sporting atranger, red, perspiring, and desperate, sought to get on from his captors; but they, each moment swelled by some new

agony for the safety of his hoarded gold, which he imagined the rabble were seeking, he hastily barricaded door and window. With carbine in his shaking hand, he stood ready to intimidate the first who should force an entrance. On they came, Joe Canly, in torn and dilapidated plight, at full speed, and the whole motley, howling crowd after him. By this time Father Meagher, having left the young ladies in care of Tighe, arrived at the scene, and his presence and voice restored sufficient order for him to learn that the stranger, on his peaceable way to see Mr. Maloney, had been surrounded by a number of people who acted as if they were mad, entreating and praying him to return immediately to tae place whence he came; indignantly refusing to do so, he had been set upon in this howling manner. The priest had not another moment to stop if he would catch the car, and with a hasty rebuke to the crowd, among whom he recognized all the scamps of his parish, he hurried away; and once that his reverence was out of sight, that portion of the crowd who knew the cause of the "set-to" on Mr. Canty, and who were determined to keep their promise to Tighe a Vohr, began anew their entreaties.

"Dun't you see how ould Maloney has

treaties.
"Dun't you see how ould Maloney has his dure locked agin you? it's as much as yer loife's worth to go foreninst the ould sinner."

ould sinner."

"Do, ma bouchal, go back afore you're killed!" "You're too fome a gintleman to be stretched the way the ould miser's blundherbuse'll lay you." "For the love o' Heaven go back afore you're a corpse entoirely!" Such were a few of the many shricking entreaties with which Mr. Canty was freshly assailed. He raged, and swore, and left half of bis coat in the hands of the mob, but all availed him not; at length some one proposed that, as the crowd was suffici. availed him not; at length some one proposed that, as the crowd was sufficiently large to protect the stranger, a truce should be made long enough to enable him to speak to the miser through a hole in the window of the shop.

Canty was in no mood to use the mild tones that might have re assured the trembling miser and induced him to take down his harricada.

take down his barricade; he was sore, angry, mortified, and discomfited, and he roared through the circular space for admission in a way that made old Maloney roar back his determination to Maloney roar back his determination to shoot the first man who dared to force an entrance. Thus repulsed, the humiliated applicant was obliged to desist, and with loud, deep curses he turned his face to the car-office followed by the rabble, the foremost of whom were shricking in his ears: "Glory be to Gcd that you're saved! if you listened to rayson afore it's not to all this throuble you'd be puttin' us; be thankful, man, that you kem off wid yer loife, an' niver moind the condition o' yer clothes,"—as Canty, nearing the caryer clothes,"—as Canty, nearing the car-office, took a hasty survey of his dilapid

ated person. By this time a ludicrous side of the affair presented itself to some wag in the crowd, and a mirthful remark from him provoked a simultaneous roar of laughter. That was too much for the hitnerto proud and overbearing sport—to be laughed at by that horrid rabble, in ad dition to the thought of how he would ever face Tralee in his present absurd condition; he was maddened, and darted, he hardly knew whither; he had taken, however, the road to the post-office; adjacent were the public stables, and there, fortunately, he found a

"Anywhere," he said to the driver,

He jumped into the conveyance, which "Yis, father; there isn't one thing to do but to put yersel' under me care until we rache the jail, whin I'm to give you in charge o' a trustworthy person."

Father Meagher made no further observation, save to insist that Tighe should accompany him to the little pastoral residence, in order to be pastoral residence, in order to be pastoral residence, in order to be the interpolation of the trouble, were shrewd enough to see in the whole one of Tighe's wonted "divartin' thricks." That made their mirth none the less, however, and immediately drove off, followed by as the world should charge, remember that the vertical party and prolonged a cheer as ever nill we rache the jail, whin I'm to give out in charge o' a trustworthy person."

Father Meagher made no further

He jumped into the conveyance, which immediately drove off, followed by as the world should charge, remember that my heart can never change to you; its burst from human throats. The fun of the affair now alone possessed the rabble, and some, when Tighe a Vohr's name shall do, my last sigh, my last thought, pastoral residence, in order to be refreshed after his journey.

"And how, yer riverince, is Moira to behave to me?" Tighe asked, with a roguish twinkle, as he stood hesitating on the doorstep of the little dwelling; "is she still under ordhers not to spake to me?" Tighe asked, with a not the fact that old Maloney never relaxed the fact that old Maloney never relaxed to me?" and the fact that old Maloney never relaxed the fact that old Maloney never relaxed to me?" and the fact that old Maloney never relaxed the fact that old Maloney never relaxed the fact that old Maloney never that the fact that old Maloney never that made the fact that old Maloney never the f

Tim Carmody, on his rapid way to Tra lee in company with the priest and the two ladies, was vividly picturing to himself the whole ludicrous scene. Father Meagher had given the account of what he saw, and while the worthy priest was wendering what could be the origin of the trouble, and deploring the state of society among the lower class which could cause such scandalous excitement, Tighe was coughing, wiping his face, talking to Shaun, thrusting his head out of the window, and acting in an exceedingly resiless manner to suppress the mirth with which he was inwardly exploding. What would he not have given to be present at Mr. Canty's reception! and it was only on their arrival at Tralee, and the near approach of that visit to which, though Tighe himself was not to enjoy, he looked forward ith anxious interest, that he became composed and

CHAPTER XXVII.

CARROLL SEES HIS FRIENDS. The quartermaster had kept his word unquestioned, and apparently even unnoticed, the little party of three were conducted to the cell of Carroll O'Donoghue. The iron door swung open, and they were in the presence of the pris-oner. The feeble rays of a lamp reveal-

accession, who, knowing nothing of the origin of the excitement, yet catching the infectious passion of the moment, shrieked and gesticulated as wildly as those who had come earlier upon the scene, fettered every step he attempted to take. At last with a sudden dash he cleared a passage, and darked with the speed of a hare to vards Maloney's shop. The miser had not been deaf to the upor a almost at his door, and in trembling agony for the safety of his hoarded gold, which he imagined the rabble were seek ing, he hastily barricaded door and window. With carbine in his shaking

"I am not changed," he answered, striving to speak gayly, and drawing to a tighter clasp the hand of Nora, which he had already fondly seized. Clare put the lamp down without answering, but her passionate eyes told the opinion she would not trust herself to utter. "Tell me how this good fortune has happened," resumed the prisoner; "I have been solitary so long that I feared I should see none of you until we should meet in the court-room on the day of my trial."

"It is due to Tighe a Vohr," responded the priest; "by what means he would not say; out we owe to him the privilege of this visit."

"Always Tighe!" murmured Carroll; "my heart has ached to see the faithful

"Always Tighe!" murmured Carroll; "my heart has ached to see the faithful fellow. Knowing his affection for me, and his ability to accomplish almost anything upon which he determines, I half expected to see him before this; but he has given sufficient proof of his solicitude for me in contriving to bring about this visit!" and a smile of tender affection beamed on his visitors, resting longest, however, on pale, silent Nora.

anection beamed on his visitors, resting longest, however, on pale, silent Nora.
Father Meagher was mentally debating the propriety of making some communication; at length he decided.
"Carroll, I have something to tell you about Morty Carter; I would put you on your guard—"

your guard—"
He was interrupted by Carroll hastily rising from his seat, and answering with a strange impetuosity: "Father, I beg of you to say no more; I know all you would tell me, and I implore you to

would tell me, and I implore you to spare me your recital."

It was the priest's turn to rise in astonishment from the one stool which the cell possessed, and which he had taken, while the ladies had preferred to seat themselves on the pallet beside the prisoner: "My dear boy, how could you have heard? who has told you?"

"Ask me not, father, I implore you,— it would be too harrowing; I could not bear it!"

The priest was silent, convinced that Carroll, by some mysterious means, had discovered Carter's perfidy, little thinking that Carroll had resorted to this entreaty to spare himself the pain of hearing Carter defamed when he was not

hearing Carter defamed when he was not at liberty to defend h.m.

The short half hour allotted for the visit was almost over. As the minutes drew to a close an insufferable weight pressed upon Nora's heart—a feeling that in all her grief she had never before experienced, and which she was utterly unable to explain; she clung to Carroll in an agony of sorrow. It was so unusual to see her thus—she, whose calmness, and strength, and heroic resignation fortified Clare, and even edified Father Meagher—that both pressed to her now. Meagher—that both pressed to her now, and besought to know the cause; Carroll himself, in the deepest distress, entreated

her to tell. "I hardly know," she said through her streaming tears; "it is as if some other trouble than this dreadful one which threatens was going to part us—a some thing that will make our paths in this world lie widely and forever apart."

"That cannot be," interposed Carroll, gently; "unless, indeed, you prove false to the troth you have plighted me,"

A look was her only answer; a look of such affectionate reproach, and deep tenderness that the rounters tenderness, that the young man never

forgot it.

"Nora," he said earnestly, "though the world should charge, remember that they had reached old Maloney's place, it

shall be of you!" shall be of you!"

The time was quite up; the guard already at the door, and the horrible grating of the lock as it turned sounding in their ears; Father Meagher had given his blessing, and torn himself away, unable to say adieu; the distracted girls still clums to the prisoner.

able to say adieu; the distribution able to say adieu; the prisoner.

"Oh, Carroll, my brother, how can I leave you!" and Clare's low, passionate the prisoner wented upon his bosom. He leave you!" and Clare's low, passionate sobs were vented upon his bosom. He held them both; he sought to comfort each, and when the door swung back, revealing the affecting scene to the guard, even the latter was touched : he drew back involuntarily; as if he would give

them another moment.
"Go!" said Carroll, freeing himself from the frantic clasp of hands that would have held him forever; and they reluctantly obeyed. From the doorway all turned to look one more adieu. On Nora that scene was burningly im-pressed; in after days, when a more bitter and dreadful anguish than any which had yet come upon her was sear-ing her heart, she was to revert to that solitary figure standing in its miserable cell, with hands outstretched as if in its agony it would have called them back, and face expressive of so heart-broken a woe that her soul was wrung by it.

Tighe a Vohr awaited them outside the jail; his ardent imagination had been picturing an affecting scene, and it needed but one glance at their mournful faces to bring the ready tears to his

eyes. "Accept our thanks, my faithful fellow," said Father Meagher at the station whither Tighe had accompanied them when he learned that they would take

the night car to Dhrommacohol; and the priest warmly shook Tighe's hand. Tighe dashed the sleeve of his coat Tighe dashed the sleeve of his coat across his eyes; he could not trust himself to reply; for if he did he would have blubbered like a child. Pulling his hat cover his face, he waited till the car started, and then he turned away to seek the temporary lodging which he had hered in the town. Early the next the first had hired in the town. Early the next the first had been a sovereign balm to the little man for the humiliation balm to the little man for the humiliation beam discovered for the discovered for the day of the could have been discovered for the late of the had been subjected by Mr. Or. Dio Lewis, over his own signature said: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would us? Warner's Safe Cure."

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

were many and deep. Lines of suffering were worn in his face, which had become so thin and so white as to be almost transparent, while, mixed with the golden locks that waved upon his brow, Clare fancied she detected the gleam of many a silver hair. He smiled at her fond survey—the old time smile that was so wont to kindle his face, but which now, despite his effort to the contrary, had a sadness about it more touching than a surer evidence of grief would have been.

"I am not changed," he answered, striving to speak gayly, and drawing to a tighter clasp the hand of Nora, which he had already fondly seized. Clare put the lamp down without answering, but her passionate eyes told the opinion she would not trust herself to utter. "Tell was a been practiced, and to spoil all Tighe's cunningly contrived schemes. Trusting, however, to the singular good fortune which had been practiced, and to spoil all Tighe's cunningly contrived schemes. Trusting, however, to the singular good fortune which say the server, to the singular good fortune which say of trusting, however, to the singular good fortune which say of trusting, however, to the singular good fortune which racely dezerted him, and which so otten produced something in his favor at the very last moment, he resolved to yield no more to his fear. His resolved to yield no more to the back of "Brian Bru," and flying over the country in true racing style, he felt all that elation of spirits which is due to a fine morning, a magnificent thorough bred, and a stretch of open, delightful country. Shaun, with an enjoyment of his own, entered, into the sport; he could not keep up with the racer, but he gamboled through the risk of the produced schemes.

Att Mover was a sivil and obsequing the shault of the produced schemes. his master's return.

Arty Moore was as civil and obsequious

as Tighe could wish, and the latter dropped shrewd remarks calculated to impress Arty with the fact that Mr. Maloney had been visited by himself since the latter had brought up the horse, and how satisfied the old miser was with all arrangements.

On his return through the town with a

determination of dropping in upon Corny O'Toole, he sauntered into the hall of O'Toole, he sauntered into the hall of the "O'Sullivan Arms," knowing the place to be the head-quarters of much of the sporting gossip. An excited group surrounded one of the tables, but they were talking so rapidly, and so many voices together, that for a time Tighe could not catch the drift of the eager conversation. At last he was convinced that the subject was Joe Canty.

"He is so sore about this affair that he will not ride, I tell you."

will not ride, I teil you." somewhat spent now, and for the sake of the backers he will not withdraw at this

late date."

"I doubt it; why, I tell you I never saw a more violently inflamed man than he was; good Heavens! when I think of it...," and the speaker paused to laugh loud and immoderately.

"Tell us about it!" echoed a half dczen voices; "give us the true version of the affair, for there are so many stories afloat about it that it is difficult to pick out the right one; one rumor is that he was set on by this Mr. Maloney and beaten almost to death; another, that the people of the confounded village, or whatever it is, threatened to devour him, body and bones, if he did not immediately return; and still another says that the horse, and still another says that the horse, which is reported to be Mr. Maloney's bedfellow, thrust his head through a hole in the door, and so frightened poor Canty that he had to run for his life."

in the door, and so frightened poor Canty that he had to run for his life."

"Well, boys, the story which says the people of Dhrommacohol threstened to devour poor Canty is nearer the truth than any of the others. The moment he stepped from the car, and had received from a little urchin of whom he inquired full directions to Mr. Maloney's, he was accosted first by one man, asking him if he wasn't going to Mr. Maloney's, and begging him to return, as it would be as much as his life was worth to go on; then by another, with the same story and entreaty; immediately after by a third; and so on, till he was surrounded by a howling crowd of devils, as Canty calls them; oh, Lord! it's too much!"—and again the speaker paused to give vent to loud and prolonged mirth, in which he was heartily joined. "Well, although he thought he was surrounded by a set of lunatics, poor Joe became desperate, and determined to press on; the mad rabble were as desperate, and they pressed on, too, holding on to his clothes till they didn't leave a whole tatter on his back, and howling and shrieking, till he felt like becoming as mad as themselves. Then the priest came on the scene, but as he could only stay a minute he didn't make matters much better, for the moment he was gone they set to on Canty worse than before. By this time seems, and, worse than all, for some reason or other he had it shut up tight; then some one proposed to have Canty speak through a hole in the door, and when he did he received an answer that Mr. Maloney was waiting to shoot the first man who would try to enter. That settled the matter; poor Joe faced about for the post office, followed again by the whole mad, howling crowd, and when he jumped into the first vehicle he could find to hear him set up such a cheer for the poor torn, desperate, fellow, that he swears it is ringing in his ears yet, and he relieves himself by cursing Dhrommacohol, Mr. Moloney, and Morty Carter. If he knew Carter's address in Dublin he would send him a patter that the carter's address.

him a pretty stinging message."

There was another prolonged roar, in which none joined more heartily than Tighe a Vohr, who, from a safe corner, could hear and laugh without exposing himself to unpleasant observation

"And do you think he will ride after all that?"

all that?"

"I do not," replied the man who had narrated the story.

"But I do," responded he who previously expressed himself sanguine as to the prospect of Canty's part in the race. "He'll get over this, and his backers will urge him; then he is such an excellent horsement that he are well affected." horseman that he can well afford to rely upon his skill to bear him through, even hough he does not see the horse until orning of the race. "Perhaps he will make another attempt

to visit Mr. Maloney."
"Not he! the very mention of Dhrom-

macohol is enough to put him in a cold sweat, and he'll no more set foot in that part of the country than the devil'd dip

his hand in holy water."

Tighe, holding his sides, left the coffeeroom. "Oh, Shaun, we fixed him—sure we laid him out beautifully! an' now we'll hurry to tell it all to Corny."

The side splitting recital which Tighe gave to Mr. O'Toole proved a sovereign balm to the little man for the humiliation

cut pirouettes upon the floor, supposed to be the difficult steps of an Irish jig.

"Faith, Corny, if me mother could only see that, her heart'd be taken intoirely."

Whereupon Mr. O'Toole's ungainly feet executed new flourishes, until Tighe, catching the spirit of the movement, joined in the jig, snapping his fingers to the motion of his feel, and frequently giving utterance to a cheer expressive of his feelings, and the neighbors, attracted by the noise, bogan to collect outside the door.

door.

"Well done, my boy!" said Tighe, stopping at last and shaking Corny's hand vigorously; and then both, tired and breathless, threw themselves into seats, while the neighbors, hearing no more jigging, passed on, entertaining stranger opinions than ever about that odd little man, Corny O'Toole. "You'll be to the fore on the mornin' o' the race, Corny ?" said Tighe.

be to the fore on the mornin' o' the race, Corny ?' said Tighe.

"O' course, my boy; if it was only to see how that knave of a Canty will take his disappointment."

"But what, Corny, if ould Carther should come back afore the day o' the race; what'd become o' me?"

"Tighe, my boy, Heaven always protects its own; and you, the dutiful son of so respected a mother as Mrs. Mollie Carmody, and the truthful, upright, noble boy that you are, Timothy Carmody, who ought to be Timothy O'Toole, are the object of its constant and special protection."

Either the great and unwonted exer-Either the great and unwonted exer-tion which Mr. Toole had so recently made, or the effect of a potation that he had taken before Tighe's arrival, con-spired to make his voice less steady than usual, and, as if conscious of that fact and desirous of making up for it, he nodded his head at his visitor with every word that he utstand until at the lest word that he uttered, until at the last, entirely overcome, he dropped forward on the table and went fast asleep.

A GLORIOUS EPITAPH

On a gravestone in New London, Conn., appears the following inscription. The records of ancient Greece or R. me lo not exhibit a nobler instance of patri

"O. October 6:h, 1781, 4000 British troops fell on the town with fire and sword. A line of powder was laid by them from the magszine of the fort to the see, there to be lighted—thus to blow the fort into the air. William Hotman, who ly wounded not far distant, beheld it and said to one of his companions: Let us endeavor to crawl to this line; we will wet the powder with our blood. Thus with the little life that remains to us, we shall save the fort and magazire, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded. He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. He died on the powder he had dampened with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lines preserved."

After this simple narrative are these words in large characters: "Oa October 6:h, 1781, 4,000 British

words in large characters :

HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOTMAN. --On Connecticut's coast, when was New London town—
While America's fate hung suspended—
While America's fate hung suspended—
lieg'd by British forces of warlike renown,
And few were the brave who defended.

With fire and with sword, both by land and

by sea,
By four thousand soldiers surrounded,
Her case seem'd as hopeless as any could be—
Her bravest defenders lay wounded.

To blow up the fort, was the merciless plan To raze her, they thought of contriving To join in one holocaust every man, Whether wounded, or dead, or surviving. A train of gunpowder was carefully laid From the magazine straight to the hard One dying defender who saw it, thus said To a comrade, with heroic ardor,

"We are wounded and dying, unfit for the fray, All our country e'er asked have we paid her; But one other effort we'll make that we may Yet baffle the rathless invader.

"See yonder black train, leading straight to the fort Where our wounded companions are lying; One spart touch'd to it, would, with awful Blow their fragments high in the air fly-

"Let us creep to that spot while yet strength doth remain, E'elife's crimson tide ceases flowing, And with our heart's blood we will damp the dark train, And stop the flame farther from going."

Thus spoke William Hotman, then dragged his along—
Every foot of the course his blood staining.

His weak and rent body; nor cared to prolong Life, only for this task remaining.

His wounded companion, inspired by such zeal,
Tried to follow his noble example;
Only through lack of strength, did his brave
effort fall;
For, of will and resolve he had ample.

Onward crept our brave hero: the rapid Of his signt and his strength him affrighted; affrighted;

an he see the faint mark? Will he reach
that dark line
Ere it will by the foe be ignited? Can be se

As he neared the dread goal, he one hasty As no hearth sac glance gave, Saw the foe had already just done it; Then with one mighty effort, his comrades to save, Dragged his dying-dead body upon it.

The flame swiftly reached where the hero's blood laved,
But, as quickly expired at that breaker;
The fort and his wounded companions were saved As his spirit took flight to its Maker. M. C. O'DONNELL,

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day," said the late Dr. J. G. Holland in Subscriber's Magazine, "are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue and advertises them, in opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them." Failure of eyesight, fixlie appetite, head-ache, extreme wakefulness, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, gradual failure of strength and dropsies is welling—these are symptoms of kidney disease. If you neglect the symptoms you will have Bright's Disease. Warner's Safe Care is the only specifi; which has ever been discovered for this disease. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, over his own signature

CATHOLICS OF SC

BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DO

LL. D., F. R. S. It pained him, moreover inquiring of his friend, th the portrait of Baron Menz! which was in the recreation Scotch college, together w portraits, all the English bo of the classics in every langu sold by the late rector, in Navona. No wonder if the every exertion to have a r

As a warning to all Cath

of political agitation the

Downle, a member of the E

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gregation, comes now to The principles of the Frenchers spreading all over all of Europe. Scotland was from the contagion. At Ed was formed an association was formed an association itself 'Friends of the Peobelieved to be in correspond French convention, perhasidized by it. This society, of the year, fell into the ha The ring-leaders, and amor Unitarian minister of Dand and transported. This was apon the association. It stits treasonable designs. A cleaure was made when pi deadly shape were discov weapons combined the propike, an axe and a small scy wine merchant, in whose ho ackemith named Orrock. them. At first these particular size any information conemployees and associates. more strick imprisonment, duced them to speak. It that the pikes had been ord for by Dayid Downie, a ge for many months had been a the "Friends of the People fortunate man was a membe Catholic congregation. He character and had been ad-post of treasurer of the company. He could not ele-cused for his treasonable proground of youth, for he sixty years of age. Som this man was arrested Bisl denounced the "Friends or that the pikes had been ord denounced the "Friends of from the pulpit, insteting, at on the duties of loyalty a This denunciation excit radical enthusiasm, and he bishop has turned recruiting King George, and I will more to do with him." He of his threat, gave up att

lives and sentenced to dec now came to a better state wrote a penitent letter to praying forgiveness and b bishop to send a priest to pr death. Mr. Alexander C succeeded his uncle, Bishop rectorship of Valladolid, for this service. There tenuating circumstances in the jury had recommended and a memorial in his beha London. Bishop Hay visit while, and did all in his por Mrs. Downle and her famil of the condemned man was in St. Margaret's chapel to the people on the Sunday preceding the day fixed for He was, however, respited month; and, afterwards, hi The bishop was now pre annual meeting at Gibston.

he wrote to the agent at Re

him of the success of his vi He had satisfactorily settle

Douglas regarding the college in England, in or

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blehop's chapel. Watt and Downie were

It gave him much pleasu the English gentlemen w part in the "Catholic Co afterwards in the "cis Alpis succeeded it, had given up deas and declared entirely He mentions his most fr with Mr. Burke and adds of the intention to have s land and recommended thapply to Government for letters patent in order to manent, giving them to the same time, that such f be refused. The bishops a court would meet with et court would meet with et ment. There was no le bishop's friendship with it Mgr. Erskine, who show attention, and, shortly be city invited him, together lish bishops, and some of to dine with him. The spent with the utmost cobishop's great satisfaction the French, but too succeed dangerous to send at Bishop Chisbolm, in the med their studies, so that possible should be caused The letter is dated August When at Salan the

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Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

of the classics in every language had been sold by the late rector, in the Piazza a Name of Catholics in Scotland at 45,000. Navona. No wonder if the bishops made every exertion to have a national President appointed.

As a warning to all Catholics in times of political agitation the case of one Downie, a member of the Edinburgh congregation, comes now to be recorded. The principles of the French Revolution were spreading all over all the countries of Europe. Scotland was not exempt from the contagion. At Edinburgh there was formed an association which called itself 'Friends of the People." It was itself 'Friends of the People." It was believed to be in correspondence with the French convention, perhaps even subsidized by it. This society, in the course of the year, fell into the hands of justice. The ring-leaders, and among the rest the Unitarian minister of Dandee, were tried and transported. This warning was lost upon the association. It still persisted in its treasonable designs. A second disits treasonable designs. A second dis-closure was made when pike heads of a deadly shape were discovered. These weapons combined the properties of a pike, an axe and a small scythe. Watt, a wine merchant, in whose house they were first found, was arrested, together with a first found, was arrested, together with a blackemith named Orrock, who had made them. At first these parties refused to give any information concerning their employees and associates. A few days of more strick imprisonment, however, induced them to speak. It came to light that the pikes had been ordered and paid for by David Downie, a gold-mith who for many months had been associated with the "Frierds of the People." This unfortunate man was a member of the small Catholic congregation. He bore a good character and had been advanced to the post of treasurer of the goldsmiths' company. He could not claim to be excused for his treasonable practices on the ground of youth, for he was more than sixty years of age. Some time before this man was arrested Bishop Hay had denounced the "Friends of the People" from the pulpit insisting at the same time. from the pulpit, insteting, at the same time, on the duties of loyalty and obedience. This denunciation excited Downle's radical enthusiasm, and he said: "The bishop has turned recruiting sergeant to King George, and I will have nothing more to do with him." He, in pursuance of his threat, gave up attending at the blahop's chapel.

Watt and Downie were tried for their wrote a penitent letter to Bishop Hay, praying forgiveness and begging of the bishop to send a priest to prepare bishop t lives and sentenced to death. Downie now came to a better state of mind, and bishop to send a priest to prepare him for death. Mr. Alexander Cameron, who succeeded his uncle, Bishop Gaddes, in the rectorability of Valladolid, was appointed for this service. There being some extenuating circumstances in Downle's case, the inny had recommended him to mean the jury had recommended him to mercy, and a memorial in his behalf was sent to London. Bishop Hay visited him, meen while, and did all in his power to console Mrs. Downie and her family. The name of the condemned man was recommended in St. Margaret's chapel to the prayers of the people on the Sunday immediately preceding the day fixed for his execution. He was, however, respited at first for a month; and, afterwards, his sentence was

afterwards in the "cls Alpine club," which succeeded it, had given up their mistaken ideas and declared entirely for the bishops. He mentions his most friendly relations with Mr. Burke and adds that this illustrious statesman was much pleased to hear of the intention to have a college in Eng land and recommended that they should apply to Government for a charter or apply to Government for a charter or letters patent in order to render it permanent, giving them to understand, at the same time, that such favor would not be refused. The bishops standing well at court would meet with every encourage ment. There was no lessening of the bishop's friendship with the Papal envoy, Mgr. Erskine, who showed him every attention, and, shortly before he left the city invited him, together with the English bishops, and some other gentlemen, to dine with him. The afternoon was apent with the utmost cordiality, to the bishop's great satisfaction. The wars of the French, but too successful, rendered it

bishop's great satisfaction. The wars of the French, but too successful, rendered it dangerous to send students abroad Bishop Chisbolm, in the meantime, direct ed their studies, so that as little harm as possible should be caused by the delay. The letter is dated August 17th 1694.

When at Shalan the bishop had the honor of a visit from His Grace the Duke of Gordon and Mr. Merz es of Pitfodels. On the following day Bishop Chisholm arrived from the Highlands, and was introduced to the potentate of the North. From Scalan the two bishops proceeded to G biton, where they held the annual meeting. The greatest harmony prevailed. Bishop Hay left the choice of a new Procurator entirely to the valled. Bland Hay left the choice of a new Procurator entirely to the alministrators of the mission funds, having first laid before them the circumstances which, he thought, ought to determine them. He then withdrew, lest his presence should be a restraint on their deliberations, and left them to proceed with their election. They agreed unani-mously to sek him to retain the office for three wears longer. He had already three years longer. He had already declared, both publicly and privately, that he would perform no more the trying duties of the procuratorship. This resolu-tion, however, was changed by the unaniduties of the procuratorship. This resolu-tion, however, was changed by the unani-mous request of the administrators that he would accept the charge for another period on certain conditions.

Tult to all concerned in this business, not forgetting Cardinal Albani, whom he specially thanked.

Among the many literary occupations which engaged the attention of Bishop

Some time was now devoted to the pre-paration of the usual letters to Rome, to Propaganda, the Cardinals Albani, Carra

character was appointed confessor to the students and director of their studies. This was done notwithstanding the opposition of the rector and his Prefect. Propaganda, at the same time, assigned two places in their college to Scotch students and undertook to result in the same time. and undertook to pay the travelling ex-penses of young priests ordained for Scotland when their relations were too poor to pay for them. More than this was desirable; but the Scotch bishops were satisfied, in the meantime, by hav-

ing obtained so much.

The Glasgow mission, as yet in its com-The Glasgow mission, as yet in its commencement, was in danger of losing ground by the appointment of Mr. McDonell, to the chaplaincy of the Glengarry regiment. His new office, however, was of such importance that the bishop could not refuse to let him accept it. Mr. Farquarson was taken from his superin-tendence of the students at Aberdeen

and appointed to the vacant charge.

At last there was a reconciliation of the two families of Guelph and Stewart.

Prince Augustus, of the former line, was spending the summer at Grotta Fawata, and often had occasion to meet Cardina York. He never met him but he caused his phaeton to stop and stood with his hat in his hand till the Cardinal was passed. In his hand the the Cardinal was produced the cflect which the prince desired. Latterly the Cardinal ordered his carriage to stop too, and kindly enquired after the prince's health, expressing at the same time, his affection towards him and his friends, and how much he wished to be on the most intimate terms with His Royal Highness his dear cousin. He hoped also that political disputes between their families would not now, any longer, give families would not now, any longer, give umbrage. The prince was so much struck with this very friendly and unexpected show of kindness on the part of the Cardinal that he could not find words to express his feelings; but only repeated three times, I thank your Royal Highness. On the following day ne made amends for this, and walked with the Cardinal for more than two hours. He afterwards dined with him and sought his conversation every evening. The Cardinal was delighted with the amiable qualifications of the prince.

Bishop Geddes was still capable of extraordinary literary activity. Besides

Bishop Geddes was still capable of ex-traordinary literary activity. Besides collecting what he could relating to the history of religion in Scotland, and in addition to his "Life of St, Margaret," which his nephew, Mr. Gordon, had printed at his own risk, he had lately composed a pastoral letter in Latin, addressed to the Scotch missionaries. A hundred copies of this letter were printed. He flattered himself that his month; and, afterwards, his sentence was commuted to transportation.

The bishop was now preparing for the annual meeting at Gibston. From Scalan he wrote to the agent at Rome informing him of the success of his visit to London. He had satisfactorily settled with Bishop Douglas regarding the erection of a college in England, in order to supply the loss of the college at Doual.

It gave him much pleasure to state that the English gentlemen who had taken part in the "Catholic Committee" and provided and Stay, together with a new life of the admirable Creighton. All of these were soon to appear in the supplement to the Encyclopedia. After mentioning these contributions in a letter to him. Dr. Encyclopedia. After mentioning these contributions, in a letter to him, Dr. Gleig said: "I read with much pleasure the account you gave me of your head and heart. Long may they continue sound; and that you may have as little pain as possible, in this world, and, when the Father of mercies shall be pleased the Father of mercies shall be pleased to remove you to a better, that your departure may be easy and happy, is the sincere prayer of, Right Reverend and dear sit, your most respectful, humble servant,

GEORGE GLEIG.

It was an additional consolation to the invalid to receive a most kind letter from George Chalmers, giving him an account of many literary undertakings and projects in connection with the antiquities of Scotland and his share in them, expressing, at the same time, his warm interest in the restoration of the invalid bishop's health.

invalid bishop's health.

Pecuniary embarrassment added, in no slight degree, to the patient's suffer ings. The arrears due to him in Spain were only in part recovered, and his debt amounted to £900. This was an evil, however, that could be removed; and Bishop Hay promptly adopted measures for its removal. He took all the debt upon bimself together with measures for its removal, He took all the debt upon himself together with the management of whatever income the invalid possessed; and after making a reasonable allowance for maintenance, reasonable allowance for mainteaance, devoted the remainder to the payment of debts. Mr. McPherson, also, lent his aid, and succeeded in obtaining an addition to the bishop's income of seventy two crowns yearly. Sir Thomas Durham had left to Propaganda, about the middle of the seventeenth century, 2,000 crowns for the support of Protestant clergymen who might become Catholics. As there were but few such conversions, the fund had been applied latterly to more general purposes. A person having died who enjoyed a pension accruing from this fund, the ever mindful agent, chiefly through the influence of Cardinal Albani, secured it for Bishop Geddes; and, after his debts were paid, to the seminaries in his debts were paid, to the seminaries in Scotland. Bishop Geddes was very grate-ful to all concerned in this business, not

Geddes, his tract on duelling was not for-gotten. A copy of it together with the life of St. Margaret was sent to the office Propaganda, the Cardinals Albani, Carra for the Scotch mission. The letter to Propaganda consisted of a general statement, describing the portrait of Baron Menzles of Pitfodels which was in the recreation room of the Scotch college, together with other old portraits, all the English books and most of the classics in a very language had been shown as the was more a stranger to the mission. The letter to Propaganda consisted of a general statement, describing the journeys, receptions and health of each of the bishope during the past year; and not contiting the lesses sustained by the mission in France and elsewhere. The letter to Cardinal Talada gave the most details, as he was more a stranger to the mission shared her interest by availing a bare the cardinal shared her interest by availing a bare the cardinal shared her interest by availing a bare the cardinal sharing a stranger to the mission.

sion in France and elsewhere. The letter to Cardinal Talada gave the most details, as he was more a stranger to the mission affairs, and estimated the number of Cathad Chisholm repaired by way of the Eczle to Aberdeen, where the letters to Rome were signed by all the three bishops. Bishop flay was very desirous, on the occasion, to see his invalid coadjutor, as appearances indicated but too plainly that it might be the last time. Bishop flatbolm was much affected. "It was a moving sight," he said, to see the helpless invalid in the condition to which he was reduced. But his mind was as vigorous se ever."

Yielding so for to the representations of the bishops, through the wise management of the agent, an American pricet of high character was appointed confessor to the students and directors. The resemble of their attention to doubt, have such a choice locality. The vicinity students and directors of their attentions of the seem of the dead of serious discussion, the idea of purchasing was abandoned. It would not doubt, have such a choice locality. The vicinity been highly advantageous to have a college in such a choice locality. The vicinity of the ducal palace would have been a tower of strength, for the Dukes of Gordon, although now Protestant, in-herited the ancestral will to befriend the Catholics. Duke Alexander, at that time head of the ancient House, showed his mind on the subject in a very decided and public manner. One day, at a county meeting, there arose a discussion as to the loyal dispositions of various denomina-tions, when His Grace of Gordon, confi-dently said that, after a thorough examination of matters, he would take it on himsel to answer for the Roman Catholics to a man It was also a great recommendation of the It was also a great recommendation of the property proposed that the majority of the surrounding population was Catholic. There was only one objection to so eligible a site for a Catholic college, the pecuniary difficulty which it would occasion.

At the commencement of 1795 there was some discussion on the subject of public prayers for the bigg and corel.

public prayers for the king and royal family. Mr. Menzles, of Pitfodels, had the introduction of such prayers much at tamily. Mr. Menzies, of Pittodels, had the introduction of such prayers much at heart; and, at his earnest request, Bishop Geddes proposed the practice to Bishop Hay. The latter was opposed to making if obligatory on the clergy; but would willingly suggest it, and leave it to them to adopt it if they chose. In Galloway the practice had become general At Edinburgh, also, it had been begun. If Aberdeen followed these examples, the custom would, no doubt, spread in the North. As an encouragement the Bishop suggested a form of prayer which might be adopted. After mentioning the Church, her pastors and the welfare of religion, he proposed that the following words should be used: "Let us also recommend to the mercy of Almighty God, our Sovereign, King George, Charlotte, our Queen and all the Royal Family, with all our civil magistrates and rulers under whom we live; that our good Lord may direct them in all their ways, to what is most for His in all their ways, to what is most for His glory, the good of their own souls and the establishment of His holy religion amongst

TO BE CONTINUED.

VERY CANDID TESTIMONY.

From the Toronto Mail. To the Editor of the Mail: As a constant reader of your paper I will thank you to neert the following :

Having read so many valuable testimonials as to the value of Warner's Safe Care,

I think it my duty to contribute one, and I speak from actual knowledge.
In 1883 my wife took pains across the kidneys, and from there to her shoulders and to the pit of the stomach. The skin came off her finger ends and also off her lips, and turned purple red. She was under a doctor's care for about three years ander a doctor sears for about three years and took different medicines, but no relief came. I got disheartened, and said one day, "Will we try some patent medicine?" She said: "Jack let me die; I have taken medicine enough." I went down to W. Clarke's drug store and pro-cured two bottles of Safe Cure, and one of pills. I continued on until she had of pins. I continued on until she has taken eleven bottles, when she said: "I need no more: I have no pain anywhere, and I feel quite myself again." My wife has never since suffered from the dreadful pains which she had before taking Warner's Safe Cure. I am sorry that in justice to the purveyors of that invaluable medicine I have not reported on it before, but nevertheless I recommend it to every human being sufficing with the same affliction. affliction.

Lightkeeper, Port Arthur.

April 22. The for going letter comes to us direct from Mr. Cooper, without the knowledge of the purveyors of the medicine, unsoli-cited, and may therefore be considered as conscientious testimony. We publish it at the request of the writer, and it is not an advertisement.—E! the Mail.]

Mist on Earth.

As morning sun, with strong and vivid ray, Drives from the earth the sullen miste away, So B. B., in strength and power grand.

Doth rout disease and stay death's heavy

WHY YOU SHOULD USE **Scott's Emulsion**

F Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.

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

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

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not sepa-

rate or change. It is wonderful as a flesh producer.

It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING. PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimely diseases of the Ekin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICUEA REMEDIES are infallible.

infancy to old age, the CUTTOURA are infallible.
CUTTOURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTTOURA, SADP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTTOURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to ecrofula. where. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 85.; Reson Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical

"Cure Skin Direases." Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved The and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weak-ness cured by Cuticura Anti Pain Piaster

The Amberstburg Vintage Co. BURK & SULLIVAN,

PURE NATIVE WINES

Altar Wine a Specialty. On hand now, a quantity of very superior Concord Mass. Whee. Clarets of various vintages. An undoubted guarantee furnished to purchasers of wass Wine, attesting to its purity, etc. Reference: The Parish Priest. Prices and samples on application.

OFFICES AND CELLARS— COR. GORE & SEYMORE STS., AMBERSTBURG, ONT.

"TALLY HO" LIVERY

I have added another improvement to the above stable, in the shape of a covered drive way, which now makes my stable the finest in London. Boarding horses a specialty. My saddle horses are quiet, but stylish. Horses and carriages sent to any part of the city. Telephone 678.—J. FULCHER, Prop.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate: Having a large amount of money on hand whate decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to

we have decided, "for a short period," ic make loans at a very low rais, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interest; by applying personally or by letter to

or or own interest by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

OFFICE — Opposite City Hall, Richmons
Street, London, Ontario.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must trasection in which he rescitor in which he reZIGER REOTHERS, 36 & 38 Bards St., New York.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Basam." Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. For it a large bottle sent prepaid the latest styles and finest resortment in the little the little litt





NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Sherman House Barber Shop, W. A. Hettich, prop.
CHICAGO, Oct., 1887.

The wife of the undersigned was troubled
with nervousness about a year and a half ago
to such an extent that she was almost without
any sleep for some months. Physicians and
medicines were without avail, and it appeared
at last necessary that she would have to be
removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the
physician a last trial was made with a change
of climate, but without having derived any
benefit whatever. After an eight-weeks' absence she returned home, and was then advised
to try Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am glad
to say now that the first dose of the medicine
improved her condition, and after taking one
bottle full of it she recovered her health entirely. So that since then she has needed no
doctor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT, Cashier,
Or Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous disease
will be sent free to any address, and poor patients
can also obtain this medicine free of charge from
us.

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

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,

10 W. Hadison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Hottles for \$5.
Agenta, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists,
London, Ontario.
NATIONAL

COLONIZATION LOTTERY
Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colonization
of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.
The 24th Monthly Drawing will take p WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Those who expect benefit from taking meat preparations should understand that Extracts of Meat have no nutritious properties, because the Albumen and Fibrine, which are nutitious elements of meat, are insoluble and cannot exist in a clear liquid such as extract of meat makes.

The sediment in JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF contains the nutritious constituents of Beef. Get rid of it, and the clear liquor that is left is only meat flavor.

This fact has been demonstrated again and again by scientific analyses.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

Complaints incidental to Feminics of all ages. For Chindren and the aged they are priceless in an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Bores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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Catholic Record

Lordon, Sat., May 25th, 1889.

A SENSIBLE MODERATOR.

the Presbytery of Ottaws, is not a man to allow himself to be borne away with the stream of senseless bigotry which is now passing through the Province of Ontarlo The usual resolution to ask the Govern. ment to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Act was proposed in the Ottawa Presbytery session, but Mr. Herridge, convinced that the proposed action was merely an ebul litton of fanaticism which would, besides being useless, stamp the Presbytery as an intolerant assembly, stated that if the resolotion were carried, he would not sign it, as he deemed it unjust and intolerant. With thus understanding he would put the motion to the meeting If required so to do. To take such a stand required no little courses, but Rev. Mr. Herridge was equal to the occasion. The other Presbyterian clergymen present were for a while disconcerted, but, rally. ing, they demanded that the Moderator should leave the chair, some going so far as to demand that he should resign the Moderatorship and give them the opportunity of electing another in his place. Mr. Herridge thereupon left the chair, and a chairman being appointed in his place the usual resolutions were passed, declaring, of course, that it is dangerous and unconstitutional for the Province of Quebec to attend to its own business.

But the Rev. Mr. Herridge has com municated to the Chicago Interior a paper in which he gives expression to his vlews on the existing agitation against the Jesuits He says :

"The fanatical Protestants have spoken out very loudly. Through the Jesuit Act they vent their hatred of the Reman Catholic religion, and seem to regard its extinction at any cost as a prelude to the millennium.

He adds that they abhor "everything and everybody who does not shout their

The Rev. Mr. Herridge is one of the most highly respected ministers of the Presbyterian Church, though he is well known to be above pandering to the intolerant spirit which manifests itself too often among members of his own denomination. That he has the courage to ex press his convictions openly, instead of going with the current, redounds to his credit for honesty. It certainly does not sivor of his being a "court preach r." ready to escrifice his principles for the Ba're of carrying favor with those who are a ound him, and having power over him. Yet a scurrilous Toronto daily takes occasion, from Mr. Herridge's st aightforward honesty, to call him a "court preacher;" and lest by any mishap th's should be mistaken for an honorable epithet. It adds that a court preacher is one who, like Bourdaloue, "praised God for Louis XIV. and his mistresses." Is it necessary to tell the public what journal, thus in one breath, slanders the living and the dead? It is safer to slander Bourda loue than the Jesuits. Bourdaloue has been too long in the grave to think of entering a libel suit against his maligner.

After the above specimen of the Mail's fairness and love for truth has been given to the public, that journal goes on to state that "the question is not now whether the habitans are to rule us, for the supremacy of their solid column has long been established, but whether we and they alike are to be subject to a foreign yoke." Such language as this has often been heard to the British House of C mmons, but the Whallevs and the New digates who uttered it were al ways listened to with derision. It appears that in Ontario it can command a larger share of attention, though we believe that they who pay attention to such talkers are more noisy than numerous. The people of Canada of French origin amounted to 1,298,929 according to the census of 1881, that is to, say 30 per cent. of the population. The Catholics of all origins number 42 6 per cent. It is not true that either the French Canadians or the Catholics of other origins form a solid political organization siding with either of the political parties of the Dominion. The Province of Quebec is strikingly like Ontario in this regard, as a majority of the members from each Province support the Conservative Government in the Dominion House, while in the Local Legislatures the Reform party have, in both cases, very decisive m jorities. There is therefore no

concerning a solidarity of Catholics for sugar, sait and other necessaries. Cloth. Tacitus, Josephus, etc., almost as if they aggression upon Protestants. However, we acknowledge that if the Mail's aggressive policy, backed up by fanatics, be very generally adopted, the result would likely be that Catholics would unite for defence. At present, however, there is no likelihood of this being called for.

Neither is it true, as the Mail again asserts, that the French-Canadians have disturbed religious and racial equality. In fact proofs are numerous that whether it be in sending Protestants to represent them in Parliament, in treating Protestant schools with equity, or in vielding gracefully even to Protestant prejudices, the French-Canadians have ever shown magoanimity which the people of Ontario might well imitate. Even in the matter of the Jesuite' Estates, though the Church might well claim compensation pure and simple to satisfy her moral claim, in our estimation, and in the estimation of all who do not look at the matter with the The Rev. W. T. Herridge, M derator of eyes of fanaticism, the grant of \$60,000 for Protestant education takes away the feature of compensation entirely. The Jesuite' Estates Act is rather the distribuon of \$460,000 for higher education, to to all denominations in fair proportion to population, then an act of compensation for a high-handed and arbitrary spoliation.

Let it be admitted that Catholics have political influence in Canada. It would e a strange thing if more than 421 per cent of the population should be deprived of political influence in a country which professes to maintain civil and religious equality. Not the smallest religious de nomination in the country is without some political influence; and some of the smallest wish to exert far more than their share. There are none noisier than the Congregationalists at this very moment, though they are but little more than 6 per cent of the people while the Methodist and Presbyterian clergy, who openly declare that they wish to drive the Jesults out of the country, have in their congregations, all told, respectively 17.1 and 145 per cent. But the ministers who are leading on the intolerance of the country have not their congregations as followers: and from the stand taken by Rev. Mr. Herridge, Rev. Principal Grant and others, it is evident that not all the ministers even are prepared to encourage the present aggressive movement.

whole matter has been regarded with great coolness and moderation. They have abstained from anything like bluster, though the provocation is great. Late developments are calculated to give confidence that the gas which has been generated in Ministerial association meetings, synods, and Orange lodges will all be lost in the immensity of the surrounding atmosphere. A sign of this is to be seen In the election which has just taken place in one of the few Protestant countles of Quebec, Compton. It was confidently asserted that Protestant indignation in Quebec at the course of the Government of the Dominion in sustaining the Jesuita' Estates Act, would result in a Govern ment defeat in that constituency. Instead of this, the Government candidate, the son of a member of the Cabinet, has just been elected with the unexpectedly large majority of 839 The Ministerial Associations may not sustain Rev. Mr. Herridge and others like him, but the country will.

As far as Catholics are concerned, the

THE IRISH IMMIGRANTS AT BUENOS AYRES.

It is consolatory to learn from a communication from Rev. M. Gauchren, O. M. I., to the editor of the Buenos Ayres Southern Cross, that the condition of the Irish immigrants who suffered so much on their arrival at that city has been since much amellorated. We gave in the RECORD an account of those sufferings, derived from various sources, a few weeks ago. In Buencs Ayres their wants were supplied in a great measure by the Irish residents, who at once organized measures for their relief, and thus the inadequate assistance given by the Government was supplemented. The Government agent, however, did his best for the people with suc's means as were at his disposal. Pri-

vate generosity did the rest. The immigrants remained but a few days in the city, and were sent forward to their destination, the Irish colony at Naposta. The weather was very favorable and fine, otherwise they would have suffered much before being able to find of a prosperous future are entertained; nevertheless the evil effects of their first hardships have been severely felt, there It is expected that there are some more

ing is badly needed by the settlers, as the related Gospel truths; in fact with far is hoped that they will be supplied by private charity.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON AGNOSTICISM.

Professor Huxley has a cacoethes of attacking religion. In his own sphere of science his great ability cannot be denied, but it cannot be said that as a writer on religious subjects he is a success. A greater mind than Mr. Huxley's failed egregiously when it turned from scientific reasoning to the interpretation of Scripture, which was a new field even to the Illustrions Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Isaac Newton, however, notwithstanding the errors into which he fell in Scriptural interpretation, was highly religious and respected God and his revealed word. With Professor Huxley the case is different. He is one of the principal upholders of Darwin's theories concerning the origin of man by development from less perfect creatures. directly from the chimpanzee, or some other apa, till we arrive at the moners, which are supposed to be the first and simplest form in which snimal life appeared in the world. At the best this doctrine is acknowledged by its most earnest friends and advocates who are en dowed with any learning, to be a mere theory which never has been, and in all probability never will be, proved. Pro fessor Huxley himself acknowledges that there is an insuperable difficulty to prove that man has been developed from any other animal; for, comparing man and the apes, which most resemble man, he says the differences between man and the man like apes certainly justify our regarding him as constituting a fa. ily apart from them." It seems to us that the Pr. fe sor adheres to Darwinism as a mode of getting rid of the necessity for a Creator, in accounting how the universe with all its marvels has come into existence.

This is somewhat of a digression from the subject on which we propose to make some remarks here, nevertheless it illustrates how ready men of science are, some times, to accept very dublous theories which they esteem highly probable though in matters of religion they prafer to say that it is impossible to attain to knowledge, and they therefore proclaim themselves "Agnostics;" that is to say "Know Nothings" on all matters of doc trine. This is the case with Professor Hux ev. There is in the last Nineteenth Century Magazine an article from his pen entitled 'Agnostic'sm," in which, for the second time, he attacks the foundation of Christianity, maintaining that the first three gospols are comparatively late accounts of an older tradition concerning the life of our Lord Jesus Christ on earth. Thus He

BAYS: "There is now no doubt that the three Synoptic Gospels, so far from being the work of three independent writers, are closely interdependent, and that in one of two ways. Either all three contain as their foundation, versions to a large ex Either all three contain as tent verbally identical, of one and the same tradition; or two of them are thus closely dependent on the third; and the ppinton of the majority of the best critic has, of late years, more and more con verged toward the conviction that our vergen toward the conviction that our canonical second gospel, the so called Ma.k's gospel, is that which most closely re presents the primitive ground-work of the three. That I take to be one of the most valid results of New Testament criticism of immeasurably greater importance than the discussion about dates and author

It is worthy of remark that though the Professor's object is to destroy the credit of these Gospels, for authenticity, he altogether neglects to give any reason whatso. ever why they should not be believed. Strangely enough he gives credit to the writers of these Gospels, and indeed of the whole New Testament, for sincerty. This he acknowledges in the following manner :

"It is the question whether the New Testament books, being, as I believe they were, written and compiled by people who, according to their lights, were per fectly sincere, will not, when properly studied as ordinary historical documents, afford us the means of self criticism."

If the writers of the New Testament were "perfectly sincere" why should they not be believed at least when they are relating public facts, which they have either witnessed with their own eyes, or the truth of which they have ascertained from eye witnesses innumerable who were thoroughly reliable? We do not speak here of their speculative opinions concarn shelter at the end of their journey. The ing doctrines, but of such facts as the country in which they have settled is time when Christ was born, when He believed to be exceedingly fertil; and the commenced His missionary labors, when He hopeful Irish temperament has so asserted | was crucified, and how long He stayed itself that the sufferings of the past seem on earth after His crucifixion; such of St. Matthewin his Gospel. St. John's to have been already forgotten, and hopes m'raculous facts also as the change of water into wine at Cana of Galilee, the curing of all manner of diseases, as related in St. Matt. xil., xiv., St. Luke xiv., and being many cases of serious illness, and elsewhere throughout the Gospels. Why several deaths having resulted therefrom. should they not be believed when they tell how He raised Lazarus from the dead, deaths to follow yet. However, their or the son of the widow of Naim? or when difficulties are rapidly being overcome, they relate the history of Christ's sufferand as arrangements have been made to | 13gs, or of His resurrection and ascension? have provisions supplied to them until The writings of authors bordering on the their first crops come in, there is no very period when the Gospels were written danger of starvation, though the food to have come down to us, some written be supplied is of simple character, con. before, and some after the Gospels : and

nights, especially, are getting cold, but it more implicit confidence than agnostics or infilels accord to the writings of Sts. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The former are believed because they are known from characteristics of their writing to be sincere, and because the facts which they relate are facts which happened in great part within their personal knowledge, and partly because they had access to witnesses in plenty who were thoroughly cognizant of the facts related. The writers of the four Gospels had in a more eminent degree al! these qualications for narrating the truth. But if we had corroborative evidence of writers contem poraneous with Casar and the other non-Christian authors we have named, we would be ready to acknowledge the cumulative testimony of several such writers, as placing their testimony far beyond dispute. In regard to the Gospel we have this cumulative testi. mony. The Gospels themselves are four in number, the work of different writers; but besides these we have the Acts of the Apostles and the epistles of Sts. Paul, James, Peter, Jude, and John, which are all based upon the Gospel narrative, and presuppose its details. To these details they frequently refer as to facts well known to those for whom they write, being evidently aware that the Christians to whom they are writing have by some means or other full knowledge of the facts. Sarely it is not a sufficient refatation of the truth of the Gospels to say, as Mr. Huxley says in a footnote to his article : "I may perhaps return to the qu stion of the authorship of the Gospels. For the present I must content myself with warning my readers against any reliance upon Dr. Wace's statements as to

> Agnostics or Infidels of Professor Hux ley's stamp seem to take it for granted that their bare assertion is a sufficient refutation of any array of sound reasoning on which Christians may rely.

It is not our purpose here to enter upon

a rehearsal of the evidences of the authen-

ticity and truth of the Gospels. To do

this would require a treatise, and the

the results arrived at by modern criticism.

They are as gravely as surprisingly erron

eous,"

work is already done by many eminent scholars. But we will make a few reflec tions upon some statements made by the Professor, whereby he hopes, but signally falls, to undermine the authority of the Gospels. In a passage already quoted above, he speaks of the first three gospele, the "Synoptic gospels," as if it were proved fact that their existed some primitive gospel on which these three gospels were based at a later period, each writer departing from the original in his own fashion, adding such circumstances as fancy dictated, or as had come to his knowledge through other sources, concerning Christ's life on earth. theory, to which the lafidels of to-day are very fond of holding, has no foundation whatsoever, in fact. There is not a particle of evidence that this was the case. From the very earliest period of Christianity the four gospels have been referred to more or less directly, by the Christian writers of each period, but there is not the least reason for believing that there was ever a previous gospel, which as from a common written source the gospels we now have were drawn and fashioned. The closest criticism cannot draw any other inference than this: that the four gospel were written by different persons, having in view the same general purpose, to instruct the Christian Church in the knowledge of the life of Christ on earth, and in His doctrines, yet with certain differences of purpose in detail, which led them to follow a different method in their parrations. Thus, St. Matthew wrote his gospel for the Jews of Palestine who had become Christians. This gives a peculiar characteristic to his gospel, that he does not deem it necessary to explain the Jewish customs to which he alludes, nor to dilate upon geographical peculiarities, with which the Christianized Jews who were to read his writings were supposed to be already

than do the other gospels. These differences of object explain certain differences between the Evangelists in style and in mode of narrating the same events. That they wrote independently of each other is clear. The resemblances which occur between the gospels arise from the fact that they redecided me jorities. There is therefore no truth in the Mail's reiterated assertions stating chiefly of flesh meat, biscuits, tes, we accept the works of Julius Casar, the very words of the same Christ, but false instruction. late the history and frequently record

acquainted. He is, however, very par-

ticular in proving from the Old Testa-

Christ's life and teaching, and writing

especially for Greeks, gives geographical

notices of localities in Palestine of which

he speaks: at the same time there is

nothing of the Hebraistic peculiarities

Gospel is of a supplementary character,

and its object is to impress the spiritual

character of Carist's teachings upon

those who read it: and it treats with

more specialty upon Christ's divinity

the differences are just such as would occur when different persons undertake to write on the same subject, though with different purposes in view. The whole testimony of history is to the effect that the same four gospels which we have to day are those which were read in the Caristian Church from the very beginning.

Professor Huxley thinks that he has satisfactorily shown that there are remarkable discrepancies between the cospels when the same event is related. We will in a future issue have some remarks on this point. We will only add here that the discrepancies which he points out are but imaginary. The narratives are made from a different point of view, but there is no more difference between them than would at any time occur when different persons relate the same events.

THE EXNUN OF KENMARE.

Miss Cusack, formerly known as "the Nun of Kenmare," has been regaling a select audience of ministers and ladies with a rehash of old lies from former No-Popery lecturers, spiced with new ones of her own manufacture. In spite of her very recent protestations that the reports of her abandonment of the Catholic faith were false, she now declares that she has left the Church because she cou'd not be a good Catholic and be honest at the same time. Fishing for opposition from the priesthood, which she might turn to pecuniary advantage, she declares that "Protestants need reliable information and that I will give them in spite of al the opposition of the priests." It does not seem that she has angled very success fally, for the priests have let her severely alone, but she did find some simple people who purchased her book and tickets for the lecture which she was about to deliver on "the Jesuits." a popular subject now with those who like to hear that illustrious religious order maligned. The ex-nun stated also that Catholics are ignorant of the tenets of their religion, and that "most of the priests are out and out infidele. As it is well known that Protestantism throughout the United States, and all Europe, except Great Britain, has degen. erated into infidelity, if Miss Cusack be telling the truth, Christianity must have come to a deplorable pass indeed. Our consolation is that we know that the newly-fledged No-Popery orator wishes to deceive her audience.

As yet, the ex-nun has not gone to the extent of stating, like other renegade no-Popery orators, that all nuns and priests are leading grossly immoral lives, and it is only the Jesuits that are accused in her lecture of the 14th inst. of gross viola tions of Christian ethics. As she is, how ever, well aware that the Jesuits are but a small portion of the priesthood, it may justly be inferred that she admits the virtuous lives led by priests in general, and thus virtually contradicts the favorite thesia which audiences like hers have been accustomed to listen to with great delight. Indeed, she stated that the Bishop of Brooklyn had banished the Jesuits from his diocese, leaving it to be inferred that they were so banished on account of their wickedness. If this be so, the Bishop must be himself a good Christian, and he must have great confidence in the superior morality of the secular priesthood, who America. Out of about 10 000 priests in the United States and Canada, there are certainly not three hundred Jesuits. The ex nun's statements thus afford food for reflection to the average Protestant audiences who are fond of hearing the priest hood abused, and who encourage such

lecturers as Widdows, Chiniquy and Fulton. We believe that as a matter of fact there are no Jesuits in the diocese of Brooklyn, but we know that the cause of this is not as the ex-nun wished her audience to believe. There are not so many Jesuits in the world as would supply a community to all the dioceses which would be glad o have them, and Brock'yn is not alone in not having them. It is very easy to conceive that there are existing circum stances which prevent them from being in the diocese of Brooklyn, but we do not ment that Jesus is the Messias of whom think it worth while to suggest what these the prophets spoke. St. Mark wrote in circumstances may be. It is certain that Rome, for the instruction of converts the reasons are not such as should be from the paganism of Rome. St. Luke, inferred from the malicious innuendos of by personal investigation, made himself the ex.nun. acquainted with the circumstances of

She further stated that the methods resorted to by Jesults in influencing the public are most dangerous. She said :: "The women are worked on through infession, and the young men are treated in the most lenient manner.'

The women worked on! For what purpose are the women worked on? The exnun knows, and so does every one who knows what it is to go to confession, that the journey. It is a pity he did not wait the sole object of the Jesuits, and of all priests, in hearing confessions, is to bring souls to Christ, and to induce them to lead Christian lives. Her insinuation, if Carleton Co., where the assistant cannot she really means to insinuate it, that teach English, though the head teacher there is some dark and evil object in view, is simply cowardly and malicious. It is ter, though the report states that the cowardly, because she has not yet mus- teachers cannot use English in teaching, tered courage to assert positively what the remark is appended : "Miss Scheffer she insinuates; it is malicious, because it can use the English language fairly wall." is intended to make people believe the In Stormont Co., in school No. 12, Town-

But what of the awful charge that the Jesuits are lenient to young men? We admit it; and we admit that they are lenient to young women too. Ought they to be in readiness, like tigers, to tear their penitents to pieces? Our Lord Jesus Christ, too, was lenient. He treated kindly the most grievous sinners. He was lenient to Z cchens and to Mary Mag. dalene, and His parable of the Pharisee and the Publican must for ever be a lesson to His true followers, such as the Jesuits are, to be lenient to penitents : nay, His death upon the cross for sinners is the most beautiful and touching proof of the leniency with which sinners are to be treated by the priests of Him who came on earth to call, not the just, but sinners to penance.

Of course, we are aware that the ex. nun means to insiguate more in the above extract than she is bold enough to say positively. She means to insinuate that Jesuits are wont easily to permit young men to continue in sinful courses. We are tired of following up there cowardly inuendos. Let her make positive statements and we shall know how to deal with them. We shall only say now that such an insinuation is like the one with which we previously dealt, false also. It will be time enough to prove this at length when the maligner of the Jesuits will have the courage to say what she means. Her nonsentesi instruction that the Jesuits poisoned Pope Clement XIV. because he issued the Bull suppressing their order we pass over with equal contempt. Such a charge should be positively made, and some plausible proof, at least, should be given, before a serious attempt be made at a refutation.

The ex-nun of Kenmare ought to take lessons in lying from her colleague in the lecturing field, Edith O'Gorman. Edith

can make positive assertions. Not satisfied with her success as a lecturer, the ex-nun has written a supplementary letter to that congenial paper, the Mail, and it appears in that journal of the 16th inst. She states in her letter that there has occurred in New York a family scandal in which the parties are apparently all Romanists. Her authority for the statement is the New York Herald of the 14th inst., and because a lady who is one of the family said that she is under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's, New York, the ex-nun draws the inference that Jesuit influence in the family must be bad.

The whole story is too much of the cock and a bull kind to deserve serious consideration. The parties "are all appar. ently Romanists." The literary lady is not sure whether they are or not. The New York Herald reports the story: yet it sometimes happens that the first reports of the news gatherers are grossly exegger. ated. One of the parties named in the story was perhaps once or twice at confession to a Jesuit. Who knows but some one among them made a confession once to Bishop Potter, or publicly at a Methodist revival! Every one knows that confessions are made both in the P. E. Church and in the Methodist. Yet the ex-nun draws the rather premature conclusion that the Jesuits are responsible for the whole scandal. She may not be aware that there are sometimes family scandals in which no one concerned is a Catholic at all. This was the case with the scandal on account of which a Pro form the great bulk of the priests of testant minister was the other day turned out of the ministry in Orangeville. Ontario. The Jesuits had nothing to do with that scandal at all events.

But we do not pretend that all persons who have gone once or twice to confess are ever after secure from falling into evil ways. We do not consider it necessary to disprove that the Jesuits are the cause of every sin into which Catholics may unfortunately fall : neither do we hold every Protestant minister responsible for every evil deed which Protestants commit. But in the Orangeville case, we are sorry to say, a clergy man is the principal. This is worse than Miss Cusack's New York case, in which it is not even pretended that a Jesuit is at all involved. The ex-nun is simply a humbug, and will soon be as violent as the most violent no Popery lecturer, for, in the depth of a fall like hers, there are always deeper depths.

> FRENCH IN ONTARIO SCHOOLS.

Mr. Creig, M. P. for Durham, who, with the view of abolishing French from the schools of Ontario, asked for the returns of the number of French teachers in Ontario who cannot teach in English, has gone to California to reside. He did not wait till the department had the returns ready, but they were published just about the time when Mr. Craig was started on for them. It appears by the returns that out of 5,549 schools which are in Outario there is one school in 15 Gloucester, can do so "fairly well." In 26 Glouce:ship of Tench, one teacher is reported as in flicient in English, and in No. Co. of Simcoe, the principal teache lish, and the assistant, French. E taught by Ollendorf's method in schools of Prescott and Russell who is instruction in French, and the method is used in nearly all the so Essex. Truly the mountain i which caused so much excitemen Ontario legislature, with Mr. Crais and Mr. Meredith following the brought forth a ridiculous mouwhole Province has been trump arms, in order to tease one or tw ers and a couple of dozen French dian children.

A SPECIMEN CONVE.

The Cleveland Leader of the announced with startling outlines cession of a prominent priest i Catholic Church, and his adoptio creed of the Free-Will Baptists, a wood, Crawford Co., Pa. The rathe priest was said to be Rev. Vanderborg, a Belgian, and a me the Benedictine order. Many de given of the supposed ex-priest's circumstances are added which gi whole story an air of credibility. other circumstances it was that stationed six years in Erie, Pa., four or five years in St. Jerome' tery near Pitteburg. He was sale been sub prior of the Benedicti with three monasteries under l diction, and Bishop Vanderborg, ana, was said to be his uncle, and ther is said to be the superior of t anonastery on Euclid Avenue, C The whole of the above story

fabrication. The Catholic Uni Cleveland, prints out how the cir ces which are added to embellish are all false, and that there has ther Bishop nor priest of the ne derborg. There is no Jesuit n on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Jesuit superior named Vander publishes, besides, a letter from t General of Erie, Father Thomas denying that any priest of the ever officiated in the diocese either as a secular or in any community. The superior of t dictines in Erie also publishes stating that no priest of the longed to any monastery of the any part of the United States.

The Free Will Baptists of G have, evidently, a sharper play their credulity for business purp

MORGANATIC MARRI.

Those Protestants who st marriage as a sacred rite speak gret of the frequency with whi ganatic marriages" are cont princes in Europe, especially ing under German law. A m called by this name when a royal blood marries a person of social position. This is allowe man law, but the wife in such not obtain the busband's rank nor do the children begotte marriages inherit the husbar The wife also has no claim to dowry than the presents which given to her by her husband, may be specially provided to

Princes married in this way contract marriage with prin royal blood, in which case, of co would have two wives. It is n say that before God such mar unlawful, as princes are not ex the universal law by which all

are bound. Prince Alexander of Battenl was the Prince of Bulgaria who the Servian invasion, and was driven from the Bulgarian thron the pressure brought to bear by the Czar, not long since of one of these morganatic marr an opera singer, Mile, Loisinger standing that it was believe was betrothed to a sister of th

Emperor. A Protestant periodical, th Companion, speaking of the marriages, says : "In our eyes t of double marriages is clearly of Christian precepts. It can defended on the highest g religion and morality; but or tinent of Europe it is recognize churches as well as by the ro and it will probably be very l

the custom ceases to be pract This periodical is mistaken ing that it is recognized by th Church, which has always adhe inviolable sanctity of the me making no distinction in the of the law between prince an It has occurred betimes th have violated the laws of th but in such cases the Church hesitated to inflict the severes censures, and has brought ev back again to penance when so transgressed the Divine half-hearted way in which I protest against such tran proves the necessity of a living in the Church, which will not ight

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inefficient in English, and in No. 6, Tiny, apply the law of God without fear or Co. of Simcoe, the principal teacher is Eng. favor. lish, and the assistant, French. English is schools of Prescott and Russell where there is instruction in French, and the same method is used in nearly all the schools in Essex Truly the mountain in labor which caused so much excitement in the Oatario legislature, with Mr. Craig leading and Mr. Meredith following the lead, has brought forth a ridiculous mouse. The whole Province has been trumpeted to arms, in order to tease one or two teach. ers and a couple of dozen French Canadian children.

A SPECIMEN CONVERT.

The Cleveland Leader of the 26th ult. announced with startling outlines the secession of a prominent priest from the Catholic Church, and his adoption of the creed of the Free-Will Baptists, at Greenwood, Crawford Co., Pa. The name of the priest was said to be Rev. Francis Vanderborg, a Belgian, and a member of the Benedictine order. Many details were given of the supposed ex-priest's life, and circumstances are added which give to the whole story an air of credibility. Among other circumstances it was that he was stationed six years in Erie, Pa., and for four or five years in St. Jerome's monastery near Pittaburg. He was said to have been sub prior of the Benedictine order, with three monasteries under his jurisdiction, and Bishop Vanderborg, of Lousiana, was said to be his uncle, and his brother is said to be the superior of the Jesuit anonastery on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

The whole of the above story is a pure fabrication. The Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, points out how the circumstances which are added to embellish the story are all false, and that there has been neither Bishop nor priest of the name Vanderborg. There is no Jesuit monastery on Eaclid Avenue, Cleveland, nor any Jesuit superior named Vanderborg. It publishes, besides, a letter from the Vicar-General of Erie, Father Thomas A. Casey. denying that any priest of the name has ever officiated in the diocese of Erie, either as a secular or in any religious community. The superior of the Bene dictines in Erie also publishes a letter stating that no priest of the name belonged to any monastery of the Order in any part of the United States.

The Free Will Baptists of Greenwood have, evidently, a sharper playing upon their credulity for business purposes.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Those Protestants who still regard marriage as a sacred rite speak with regret of the frequency with which "morganatic marriages" are contracted by princes in Europe, especially those living under German law. A marriage is called by this name when a prince of royal blood marries a person of inferior social position. This is allowed by German law, but the wife in such case does not obtain the husband's rank and title, nor do the children begotten of such marriages inherit the husband's rank. The wife also has no claim to any other dowry than the presents which may be given to her by her husband, or which may be specially provided for her by

Princes married in this way may also contract marriage with princesses of royal blood, in which case, of course, they would have two wives. It is needless to say that before God such marriages are unlawful, as princes are not exempt from the universal law by which all Christians are bound.

Prince Alexander of Battenburgh, who was the Prince of Bulgaria who repulsed the Servian invasion, and was afterwards driven from the Bulgarian throne through the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Czar, not long since contracted one of these morganatic marriages with an opera singer, Mile, Loisinger, notwith. standing that it was believed that he was betrothed to a sister of the German Emperor.

A Protestant periodical, the Youth's Companion, speaking of these double marriages, says: "In our eyes this system of double marriages is clearly a violation of Christian precepts. It can hardly be defended on the highest grounds of religion and morality; but on the continent of Europe it is recognized by the churches as well as by the royal courts, and it will probably be very long before the custom ceases to be practiced."

This periodical is mistaken in supposing that it is recognized by the Catholic Church, which has always adhered to the inviolable sanctity of the marriage tie, making no distinction in the application of the law between prince and peasant, It has occurred betimes that princes have violated the laws of the Church, but in such cases the Church has not hesitated to inflict the severest canonical censures, and has brought even princes back again to penance when they have so transgressed the Divine law. The half-hearted way in which Protestants protest against such transgressions proves the necessity of a living authority in the Church, which will not hesitate to | \$9.00.

The Westminster Confession states taught by O.lendorf's method in all the clearly enough the law of God on the subject, (Chapter xxiv.):

"Marriage is to be between one man and one woman : neither is it lawful for any man to have more than one wife, nor for woman to have more than one husband at the same time.' Nothwithstanding this, Luther, Melanc-

thon, and the other leading Protestants of Germany, opened the way to transgres sion of the divine law by permitting in writing, Pailip, Landgrave of Hesse, to contract a second marriage while his first wife was living. It is no wonder, there fore, that the Protestant Churches of Europe should recognize the unlawful system of double marriages. In this they but follow the example of their founders. The only remedy to this scandal to Chris tendom, is a return to the one true fold, which does not keep one set of divine laws and dogmas for one country, and a distinct set for other countries, according to the exigencies of political intriguers.

FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. THE DEVIL'S THIRTEEN.

AIR-"The Laird O'Kockpen."

There's luck in odd numbers, said Rory O'More, And the same luck attends now as in

days of yore; But the charm was broken, as plain to be seen, By that ominous vote of the "Devil's

n Ottawa's Parliament Col. O'Brien Declared in his unctuous, snivelling whine That "Jesuits ne'er in this land should Nor anywhere else," said the Devil's

Bold Ryckert arose in his place and de-

He'd advocate union of Orange and Green-We vote you a fraud," said the Devil's

John Charlton swore that he'd rise to his And yote down the Pope, if it cost him his seat; Although I'm a Yankee I'd die for the

Queen— We believe you all right," said the Devil's Thirteen.

Then Protestant Colby rose up like a man My Catholic friends I'll defend if I can; to bigotry ever among them is seen an ass and a fool," said the Devil's Thirteen.

These arguments Scriver attempted to meet; But Laurier knocked him right clean off

his feet With weapons of Logic as heavy as keen, "He'll burst the whole scheme," said the Devil's Thirteen. While Barron protested against all such

Bills, His mad course was checked by Philosopher Mills, Who said: But for Preachers all things were serene—
"The Preachers are right," said the Devil's

Thirteen.

But Dalton McCarthy condemned all the And Jesuit maxims as taught in their schools; They teach black is white, and right wrong, I ween—
'You must be our chief," said the Devil's

Then Hon, John Thompson arose in his might,
And he knocked all such logic and proofs
times a child seeing its father or mother.
They take the names of the new arrivals,

Sir John showed disgust of such bigoted work, And he instanced a Jew that was tempted

with pork; But the Heavens then thundered, that erst were serene, And the same fate was promised the Devil's Thirteen.

A medal by Grip was presented to each Who voted the wrong way, and rose to a speech;
On the reverse, in haloes of glory, is seen
The name of each one of the Devil's Thirteen.

They are Cockburn, Charlton, Barron and Denison, the three Macs*, and O'Brien as well; Sutherland, Scriver and Tyrwhitt so mean, d Wallace, the last of the Devil's Thirteen. W. F. And

*The three Macs-McDonald (Huron), Mc-Neill and McCarthy.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new works have been ssued from the celebrated Catholic publishing house of Messrs, Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York:

THE WILL OF GOD .- Translated from the French by M. A. M. To which is added an easy method of attending holy mass with profit, Price, twenty cents per hundred, \$12.

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS .- Short meditations for the month of June. By Richard F. Clarke, S. J. Price twenty

SHORT LIVES OF THE SAINTS, -Or, Our Birthday Boquet, culled from the shrines of the Saints and the Gardens of the By Eleanor C. Donnelly. Price,

CATHOLIC WORSHIP .- The Sacraments Ceremonies and Festivals of the Church explained in questions and answers. By Rsv. O Gisler. Translated from the French by Rsv. Richard Brennan, L L. Price, fifteen cents; per hundred, THE LEPER PRIEST.

DEATH OF FATHER DAMIEN, THE HEROIC PASTOR OF MOLOKAI.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond, which arrived at San Francisco on May 8th from Honolulu, brought word that the Rev. Father Damien, widely celebrated as the leper priest of Molokai, died at Kalawao, Hawaii, on April 10th. Father Damien was born in Belgium in 1840 and arrived in Hawaii in 1864. For the last sixteen years his labors have been confined to the leper settlement at Molo kai, where he contracted the dread dis-

ease which cost him his life.

Father Damien, who has at last succumbed to the terrible mslady from which he has voluntarily suffered so long, was a native of Belgium, and was born in 1840. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1864, and soon after went to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary. About sixteen years ago the Catholic Bishop of the islands wanted a priest for duty at the leper settlement at Molokai, the one to give the order and the other to obey. Father Damien was landed at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai, and allowed to provide for himself as best he could.

self as beet he could.

From the time of his taking up his residence among the lepers, Father Damien had so much to do in simply attending to the wants of dying people that he was unable to provide shelter for himself for a long time. Once placed on the island, he had to resign his liberty. The sheriff had orders to arrest Bill here. He is more happy and contentual here crossed to any of the neighboring lislands. He became physician and than many people who have health, wealth and friends, and it has come to though his illness. Father Damien the education they could expect to re coive. King Kalakaua soon learned to admire the martyr priest, and a few again." years ago bestowed on him the privileges of the medical inspector and the decoranedical inspector and the dec tion of Knight Commander of the Order of Kalakaua I. He did not avan mm
of Jesuit Preachers he never was scared; self of the former, and the latter come be of no use to him in the social circles

of the leper colony.

Father Damien had resided among the lepers sixteen years, and when death came to his relief he had seen the popu-lation of Molokai renew itself three times, as the average duration of a leper's life is about seven years. Years ago he be-came afflicted with leprosy himself, and for a long time before his death was a painful sufferer from the scourge. The latest letters from the leper colony stated that his health was so broken that his death was likely to occur at any time. Father Damien had for assistants two men as heroic as himself. One of these was an Irishman by the name of Walsh. He was a mason by trade, and and had been a soldier in the English army. Walsh reached Honolulu in troken health and reduced circumstances just at the time a superintendent was needed to keep the colony in order. He accepted the position, with the result that he is a leper himself to day and pining for relief in death. Father Damien's other helper was the Rev. M. Conrardy, a Catholic priest formerly connected with the Archdiocese of Oregon, who voluntarily went to Molokai about two years ago to become Father Damien's assistant.

Writing last fall, Father Conrardy, after referring to Father Damien's failing health, said: "Regularly every week a small steamer makes its appearance here, and very early in the morning sunoucces, by the loud blowing of its whistle, that lepers have been landed. Then, those who can, hurry to the shore. Often we find our new-comers soaking wet. Now again begin the cries and tears, for one sees here the meeting again of a husband and his wife, or a wife seeing her husband among them, someleft and right;
His grand peroration created a scene—
"He's a terror at law," said the Devil's
Thirteen.

Hey take the names of the new arrivais, and every one sets out to find a ledging.
Although I am not a leper, I could not leave here to go to any other of these Islands without a proper certificate from the board of health. But I have no wish to go anywhere. My mission is here, and here I will remain."

Of late great interest in Father Damien's noble work has been manifested in in-fluential Protestant Church circles in England. The Anglican Bishops of Manchester and Peterborough, and other prominent English prelates, declared that they found in the leper priest "the most striking illustration that could be adduced of the living power of Caris-tianity." Through their influence a large for Father Damien was collected, and last year the lepers were able to begin the erection of a little church. Father Damien, who still had the use of his hands, was the only carpenter in the settlement, and Walsh the only mason, but they managed to get the building up and ready for the roof. This was to be of iron, and it was brought from England, five months being occupied in its transportation. But while the mater its transportation. But while the material was being unloaded at Molokai in a small boat, the latter capsized and the iron went to the bottom of the sea. So the little leper church had to wait many long months before fresh material for the roof could be sent out from England.

An English organization known as the Church Army has taken great interest in Father Damien's work, and last year Mr. Edward Clifford, its treasurer, went on a visit to the leper settlement at Molokai. In a letter from there, dated December 30, he wrote as follows: "I have now been here nearly a fortnight. There are been here nearly a lorenges. 1,030 lepers here, well cared for, not generally suffering pain, and in most cases seeming light hearted and happy. The air is very soft and pleasant, even when the wind is high and gusty. Enormous cliffs close in the leper settle ment, and make it almost inaccessible from the other parts of the island, and the sea is so wild that often even a boat cannot land. When I arrived I had to come on shore at a precipitous rock at some distance from the village. Father Damien met me there, having with him about twenty lepers. He gave me a hearty affectionate welcome, and as it

son, (a sort of hitle barrel organ with many hymn tunes—the lepers love to ure it.) and many pictures and books.

Mr. Burne Jones's beautiful picture I had myself carried by hand all the way from London, and it is now hung in Father Damien's room.

"He is just what you would expect him to be—a simple, sturdy, hard work ing, devout man. No job was too men-ial for him—building, carpentering, ial for him-building, carpentering, tending the sick, washing the dead, and many other such things form part of his daily work. He is always cheerful, often playful, and one of the most truly humble men I ever saw. The leprosy has disfigured him a good deal, but I never feel it anything but a pleasure to look at him, and already the gurian oil which I brought is making a manifest difference in his face and hands and in his power of sleeping. How far the cure will reach it is of course impossible to say. He is such a busy man that I sometimes fear and Father Damien promptly volun-teered for the work. Both he and his Bishop knew what the end would be, but these heroic men did not hesitate— but these heroic men did not hesitate— the total time to do the medicine full justice. The English affection and

sympathy touch him very much indeed.

Pray for him, for there must
be many times when he is
tempted to be discouraged and oversad
at all the terrible cases—bodies and souls —around him. I was very glad to be here at Christmas. You would have enjoyed the hearty way in which the lepers sang, 'O come, all ye faithful' I have been much interested in an old Caristian leper from America, who says he can thank God for His kindness and him through his illness. Father Damien has told me to day that for the first time for months he has been able to sing

The leper settlement on Molokai, the scene of Father Damien's labor, is cut off from the balance of the island by towering and almost inaccessible cliffs. To this spot is expatriated every Hawaiian who is found to have the taint of leprosy, and there they live until death relieves them of their sufferings. The first glimpse of Kalwano, the chief leper villags, might lead a stranger to pronounce it a thriving hamlet. Its single street is bordered by neat white-washed cot tages, with gardens of bright flowers and clusters of graceful and decorative trees.

The victims of the dread disease are the vicinis of the dread disease are cheeful, and smile responsively to the greetings of strangers, but their swollen faces, with the flesh knotted and blotched, grow a thousand times more horrible when they smile, and the features bear a look of fixed agony never to be foreotten by one who has absolute. to be forgotten by one who has beheld

High Mass at Kalawao-the solemn mystery offered almost in the spirit of a requiem, for the participants are doomed and the living are well nigh dead-is a weird sight.

weira sight.

The neatly-robed sanctuary boys are all disfigured, some with pitiful, distorted features, but fortunately none of these seem to suffer any pain or inconvenience, though fingers and toes are often missing, and the eyelids are thickenened and drawn out of shape. The beautiful sacramental vessels, of richly wrought gold, were sent to Father Damien by the superior of St. Ruch in Paris

ill. To live or to die, was equally in different to him; only, death would take him away from the poor lepers for whom he had laid down pretty much all that outwardly makes life desirable. He died, comforted with the presence of those who loved him as their Father and fortified with the graces of sacraments of the Church. May he rest

A Protestant Paper's Praise. From the N. Y. Independent.

columns to telling the story of the Rev. Fatner Damien, the Belgian priest of the Catholic Church, who has recently died of leprosy on the Island of Molokai in the Hawaiian group, to which Island he went sixteen years ago as a missionary for the purpose of ministering to the bodies and souls of lepers there confined, and where he has remained ever since, engaged in this philanthropic and Chris fallen a victim thereto, and gone to reap his reward. We have seldom read a narrative of such thrilling interest, or one that reflects so much credit on human nature when sanctified by the grace of God, and devoted to doing good to others. Father Damien undertook the task of helping those whom almost everybody would shun. He did so at the peril of his own life, and when the signs vere slowly but surely indicating to him that peril of leprosy was imminent, he continued his work of benevolent minis-tration to the last, and finally laid down his body to die among those whom he had endeavored to benefit. All honor to the memory of such a man as Father Damien, or those Moravian missionaries who have, like him, sacrificed their lives in caring for communities of lepers! Christianity when it enters the heart, and there becomes the controlling power makes such men. Jesus gave Himself for the world. Paul counted not his life dear unto himself if he might testify "the Gospel of the grace of God" to others. There is no philanthropy equal to that which the Gospel plants in the human hearts. It turns the severest sacrifices for Christ and for humanity into pleasures, and enriches the sou with impulses and inspirations that grow

An Heroic Martyrdom.

only in the soil of love. God be praised for every such example of what the

Gospel can do for human character.

From the Boston Globe If ever a priest in recent times wa worthy to be ranked with the saints and martyrs, it is surely Father Damien, the news of whose death has recently been news of hearty affectionate welcome, and as it received from Honolulu. The heroic was too rough to have my large case landed, I had it unpacked in the boat old at the time of his death, and but and all the presents taken out one by thirty three at the time of his self-sacri-

graving of The Good Shepherd, from Lady Mount Temple, came first, and then the magic lautern, (which I have since been three times showing,) the arison, (a sort of little barrel-organ with of a brilliant career and went to ministrate the latter of the la ter to the lepers on the island of Molokai, which is described as "the pesthouse of the Sandwich Islands." He lifted the wretched creatures up out of their de praved life, improved their physical condi-tion and taught them resignation under their sillictions. Forsaken as they were of all men, they had become unspeakably degraded. He won their respect, their love and obedience, and purified their lives. Never caring for his own safety he dwelt among them and taught them how to live and how to die. Of course the dreadful disease attacked him, but he freely gave his life for these, the most wretched of his fellow-men. He knew that it would be so before he ever set a foot upon the island. If there ever was a true disciple of the Master it was he. The sacrifice he made may not irreverently be compared with the sacrifice on Calvary. And another young priest, with the spirit of Carist in his heart, has taken Father Damien's place. The times of martyrdom are not yet ended.

Father Damien's Martyrdom.

From the New York Herald. Such an example ought to silence the man who cries out against the nine teenth century. No age and no race has produced a more supreme type of unselfish heroism.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

It is interesting to contrast the two articles written for the ladependent by Justia McCarthy and Goldwin Smith. The two men are writers of perfect English, and represents two sets of facts and wo extremes of thought and feeling. In way both have claims upon the attention of Americans. Washington was of Eag-lish blood, and Irishmen sympathized with and assisted him. At the present mom-ent Irish blood is pouring richly into the ve'ns of the coming American, and the of Orange gudgeons in Canada. language of that individual will be English. Yet mark the difference which the named Washington received at the hands of these men. McCarthy, the sympathizer with and friend of America, and the description of the control of the con cendant of those who loved Washington, his country and his cause, gives a plain, eloquent, critical statement of the hero's character, and suggests nothing of himself. Smith, the upholder of everything which in the past or the present, told most against Americans, the representative of Orange-ism, the emissary of Tory ideas and outrageous Anglo Saxonism, fawns upon Washington and endeavors to make out a case for England at the court of the man who did her most injury and heartily de-tested her greed and cruelty. It is a fair illustration of the vulger character of an

unfortunate man. Ave Maria.

Padre Agostino, with whose name all Padre Agostino, with whose name an Italy rings just at present, is all fire in the pulpit; out of the pulpit, he is the humblest of men. He refuses to talk of his sermona: he will talk only of his orphans, for whom he works by permission of his superiors. "I had been ill," he said, "and the world is rid of a shape which well had been sent to a small sea-coast town. superiors. "I had been ill," he said, "and had been sent to a small sea-coast town for my health; while there my attention had been drawn to the poverty of a family; the father was dead, the mother was unable to work, and three children were dying of hunger. I was too late to rescue all, for one of the girls, before help could be brought, died of hunger. There was one girl and one boy left; by dint of collections I was able to send the boy to a school, and the girl was placed under the care of a lady; and so the idea grew school, and the girl was placed under the care of a lady; and so the idea grew with me, and I ploked up one orphan here and one there, until, which I was preaching at Florence, a lady effered at my sermons I obtained another sum of 16,000 lice, which enabled me to bring the number of my orphans to sixteen—all that I have done has been by the permission of my superior." He spoke of other things—of incidents connected with his orphans; but about his sermons, his conversion, his superson. orphans; but about his sermons, his conversion, his successes, and the tirals of his life, he would not speak.

A touching story, told by a lady who was crossing from Dublin to Liverpool on a steamer which carried many emigrants bound for America, is printed in the Indo-European Correspondence. She says: "One family especially attracted my attention, and, as I had it in my power to render them some little kindnesses, a rapid render them some little kindnesses, a rapid friendship sprang up between us. The cli sad story of bad years and inability to pay the rent was told again; and as they spoke of the sorrow of leaving their native country, the mother drew out of her bosom a little hag, and showed me two or three rough stones taken from the walls of their sables also. taken from the walls of their cabin, she said, which they were carrying away with them as mementos of their old home. The yearning but reverent manner in even the little children pressed their lips with tears to the cold gray stones was enough to give any one the heart ache. And when I partook with them, at their earnest request, of the last gridle cake baked on their own beloved hearth, it seemed to me in its pathos to fall but little short of the solemnity of a sacra

ment." How beautiful is it not for brethren to live with one another in peace and harmony! And yet how frequently the spirit of contention possesses men, right in the midst of the tabernacle. No quarrel so vindicative as the church equabble, and verily none so silly. At the west end of London there recently transpired a contest between two factions for the use of a church. Mr. Mac kay took up his position at the preacher's desk, and immediately gave out a hymn. Mr. Massey did the same, and for an hour both continued giving out hymns, pray-ing and preaching. When Mr. Mackay announced a hymn, Mr. Massey did the same; when Mr. Mackay prayed, so did Mr. Massey; when Mr. Mackay proceeded to expound a portion of Scripture, Mr Massey started a short sermon. While this was going on, one of Mr. Massey's sons three times seized hold of Mr. Mackay and endeavored to remove him from the place he considered his this important organization.

one, handed across the waves, and carried by the lepers to Kalawao. The enjoathsome life and death of a leper, that graving of The Good Shepherd, from the might win other lepers from their front of the platform. Meanwhile the brethren in the aisles and pew were belaboring each other with hymn books and bibles, while (at least we may imagine) Sitan looked on holding his sides in laughter.

Dr. Warner an eminent "medium." of Covington, Onio, went to the trouble of summoning from the other world the materialized spirit of Dr. Buckner's deceased sister, but Dr. Buckner was sceptical enough to seize the spirit, and, finding her to be one of the other doctors's confederates, he threw her down taker, without enother spirit, out of the stair, pitched another spirit out of the window and kicked the medium, after giving him a black eyes and bloody nose, into the street. Dr. Warner carried the story of his woes to an unfeeling judge who dismissed the complaint with the remark that the medium had gotten off too easily. Taus it is that unsym-pathetic sceptics interpose conditions which prevent the harmonious development of spiritualistic results.

To a Toronto correspondent who inquired: "Do you know of any reputable newspaper, magazine or publication, or any author or minister of standing in the United States who will make either of these statements," viz: That Catholics caused the Civil War and instigated the murder of Lincoln, the Springfield Republican replies: "The American press has very properly allowed the re-vival of stories about a Roman Catholic plot to kill Lincoln to pass without complot to kill Lincoln to pass without com-ment as a part of the day's doings in Canada. Mrs. Surrett was a Roman Catholic and she was surrounded by Roman Catholics who were bitterly secession in sentiment, but Booth's original plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln was matured in Richmond, Va., and no prominent American or newspaper pre tends that Lincoln died by a decre Roman Catholics." We may add no American is very proud of the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman, or admires the clerical blackguards, from Joseph Cook down or up to Fulton, who are inventing history for the delectation

Truth, Mr. Labouchere's paper, votes a window in the future Irish pantheon to Mr. Henniker Heaton for his conversion of Laudlord Vandeleur. Truth thus pays its respects to the unconverted land-lords: "Here are these criminal-lunation Irish landlords all over the four provinces cutting off their noses for no whatever but to spite their own facesevicting tenants whom they can't re-place, knocking down houses which they will have to rebuild, and swearing by all their gods that nothing-no, nothingwill induce them to take sixpence to day, when they are well aware that they will have to take fivepence halfpenny to-morrow, and be lucky to get it." Toronto Catholic Review.

The darkness in which such careers close, as contrasted with the peace and joy and benediction which crown the end of the "faithful unto death," is tersely expressed by the N. Y. Review. It says: "The notorious founder of the despised and obscure head of a mush room organization which no amount of money could vivify, a mere ranter whom revolutionists despised and Crispi laughed at, Dom Bosco died with the is beyond zero. Yet we heard nothing of the most remarkable man of Italy from our Protestant friends; nothing of the gentlest and truest Ohristian of his time; nothing of the great works he undertook in Christ's name. But the journals were full of impotent Gavazzi, who, after his death, as before it, was proud to violate the spirit of Christian-

Catholic Columbian. When converts join the Catholic Church, they are not employed to abuse the denomination which they have left. If they were to attempt to deliver lectures on the frailities of their former brethren, not only would we not flock to listen to their backbiting discourses, but they would at once be silenced by ecclesiastical authority.

The "United Brethren," who compose one of the unnumbered Protestant sects, have quarrelled and are very much disunited. Their delegates to "the world's quadrennial conference" of their denomination, have been at York, Pa., this week, squabbling over a new constitu-tion and confession of faith. The minority have refused to accept the new doc rine and are going to start a "church" of their own. They and the majority are disturbed over the prospects of splits in congregations and litigations over church property. The Associated Press report states that "both sides moved cautiously, fearing the results from a legal stand point more than from any other." They are more concerned over the property than they are troubled about their lack of union. Disagreement in doctrine is sure sign of error, for Carist declared that His followers would be one, even as He and His Father are one. The as He and His Father are one. The United Brethren, certainly, are not one in belief and practice.

Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane will address the annual convention of the American teachers' National Association. The Cardinal will explain and vindicate doubtedly great good will result from placing the Catholic view properly before

What Little Things Will Do.

A crumb will feed a little bird, A thought prevent an angry word, A seed bring forth full many a flower, A drop of rain foretell a shower,

A little cloud the sun will hide,

A step begins the journey long, A weak head oft outwits the strong, A gull defies the angry sea, A word will set a captive free.

A hornet goads the mighty beast, A cry of "fire" breaks up a feast, A glass shows wonders in the skies, A little child confounds the wise.

A straw the wild wind's course reveals, A kind act oft an old grudge heals, A beacon light saves many a life, A slight will often kindle strife.

A puff of smoke betrays the flame
A penstroke e'en will blight a name,
A little hand may alms bestow,
A message shall bring joy or woe.

The widow's mite a great gift proved A mother's prayer has heaven moved,
'Then let us not," the poet sings
'Despise the gospel of small things."

WILL THE CONSERVATIVES HANG FATHER McFADDEN?

Writing in Truth Mr. Labouchere, M. P.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I wish all success to the Gweedore Fair Trial Fund, to which the remarkable letters of the four Irish Archbishops have lent such powerful support. Archbishop Walsh's assertion that when the Govern-ment is bent upon condiction, a fair trial ment is bent upon conviction, a fair trial in Ireland is an absolute impossibility, is what Swift would have called "an uncontrolled truth." An Irish judge (mind I don't say all Irish judges, one will do) can always be got (for a consideration) to direct a verdict of guilty against anybody, and it is mere child's play to pack a jury whom no consideration on earth would induce to acquit a Nationalist or Papist. Still, for all that, I don't think that Father McFadden is in much danger. The Government don't mean business (of course. I mean mutder) in his case. If

The Government don't mean business (of course, I mean munder) in his case. If they did, he would not have been let out on bail. The idea of bailing a man who is in the most remote danger of being hanged is, of course, abund. The Government have been let in for the McFadden part of the business through the indiscretion of a subordinate. They heartily wish themselves out of it, and they mean to get out of it. The danger is not that Father McFadden will be convicted, but that some two or three poor people equally innocent will be done to death. This is a very serious danger. The Castle is feroinnocent will be done to death. This is a very serious darger. The Castle is feroclously resolved to convict some one, guilty or not guilty, and they will have no difficulty in finding a ferocious judge and a ferocious juty to do their bidding.

From this point of view, the fact that Father McFadden is one of the accused is positive advantage, by serving of the Father McFadden is one of the accused is a positive advantage, by reason of the publicity which it gives to the case. Mr. Balfour's judiciously-selected judge and jury will have to do their butchery in the full light of day.

As to the "murder" of Mr. Martin, the plain truth is that, except in a legal and technical sense, it was not a murder at all.

technical sense, it was not a murder at all.
The unfortunate man, in a niot of his own
making, got beaten (as he richly deserved
to be) and, unfortunately, and very much
beyond his deserts, died of the beating.
That is not what any sane man(outside the
Iens of Court) calls "Killing with malice
aforethought."

THE WHITE DOVE OF PEACE.

BY EMMA HOWARD WIGHT.

Written for the Catholic Mirror. Written for the Catholic Mirror.

Noah opened the window of the ark
and sent out over the waste of waters a
white dove. And when the dove returned
she bore in her mouth an olive branch.
Noah put out his hand and drew her in,
and when he saw the olive branch he knew
that the waters of God's wrath were subsiding, and that peace would once more reign over the earth. There is a white dove that knocks at every human heart— the dove of purity, truth, and virtue, bearing in her mouth the olive branch of peace. But how few stretch out a hand to draw her in, how few who do not close the window of the heart sgainst her! the window of the heart sgainst her!
And yet the human heart strives and longs for happiness; and what is true happiness save peace? And still we will not open our hearts to that white dove with the clive branch of peace! her mouth. And why? Because we carry in those hearts deatly-loved passions, earthly affections, cherished ambitions and desires, the stains of dark and deadly sins. Through these we seek for happiness, while the these we seek for happiness, while the dove carrying peace beats its wings in vain against the window for our hearts If we would but open that window and draw her in, she would make for herself a clean white nest, and the olive branch would take root and grow, and its fruit would be sweet peace.

T. Granger Stuart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M. the Queen of Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Elinburgh, writes: "Acute bronchists is common especially in the advanced stages of Bright's
Disease, and tends to pass into the chronic
state. Phthleis (consumption) in its various forms is found occasionally associated
with these repus (kidnes) a firstlement with these renal (kidney) affections. It usually proves fatal while the renal mal-ady is yet in its early stage." It thus be-comes evident that consumption and bronchists are intimately associated with kidney disease and Warner's Safe Cure should be taken early in the disease to prevent the dameging influence the kidney malady exerts upon the respiratory

If attacked with cholera or summe complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this

The election of General George Washington as President under the Constitution, and the happy organization of the new government, were viewed by Catholics with

To express the sentiments which pervaded the faithful throughout the United States, the Blahop elect of Baltimore, in behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy, with Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Daniel Carroll of Maryland, Dominick Lynch of New York and Thomas Fitzsimons of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Roman Catholic laity, pre-

sented to General Washington the following address : "SIR-We have been long impatient to testify our joy and unbounded confidence in your being called, by an unanimous vote, to the first station of a country in which that unanimity could not have been obtained without the previous merit of unexampled services, of eminent wisdom and unblemished virtue. Our congratulations have not reached you sooner because our scattered situation prevented our communisation and the collecting of those sentiments which warmed every breast. But the delay has furnished us with the opportunity not merely of presaging the happiness to be expected under your administration, but of bearing testimony to that which we experience already. It is your peculiar talent, in war and in peace, to afford security to those who commit their protection into your hands. In war you shield them from the saveges of armed hostility; in peace you establish public tranquility by the justice and moderation, not less than by the vigor of your government. By example, as well as by vigilance, you extend the influence of laws on the manners of our fellowcitizens. You encourage respect for religion, and inculcate by words and actions that principle on which the welfare of nations so much depends, that a superintending providence governs the events of the world and watches over the conduct of men. Your exalted maxims and unwearied attention to the moral and physical improvement of our country have produced already the happiest effects. Under your admin-

FAC SIMILE.

So the Roman Catholics in the United States of America.

Gentlemen,

While I now receive with much satisfaction your congratulations on my being called, by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my bountry; Scannot but duly notice your politness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay Os that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing instead of anticipating, the benefits of the general Government, you will do me the justice to believe, that your testimony of the increase of the public prosperity, enhances the pleasure which of should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate address.

Iful that my conduct, in war

liberal they will be more aft to allow, that all these who conduct themselves as worthy members of the Community are equally entitled to the protection of civil Government Shope wer to see America among the fore: most nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellowcitizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution, and the establishment of their Government or the important assis tance which they received from a Mation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed.

Ithank you, Gentlemen for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situention I may be, it shall be my constant indeavour to justify the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct; and may the members of your Society in.

america

ADDRESS FROM THE CATHOLICS OF AMERICA TO GEORGE WASHINGistration, America, is animated with zeal for the attainment and encouragement of
useful literature. She improves her agriculture: extends her compared and acquires with foreign nations a dignity unknown heretofore. From these happy events, in which none can feel a warmer interest than ourselves, we derive additional pleasure by recollecting that you, sir, have been the principal instrument to effect so rapid a change in our political situation. This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account; because whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct-rights rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them where they have been granted-and expect the full extension of them from the justice of those states which still restrict them - when we solicit the protection of Heaven over our common country we neither omit, nor can omit, reommending your preservation to the singular care of Divine Providence ; because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the United States as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your counsels, and the persuasive eloquence of your

To this address President Washington made this reply :

*Alluding to New Jersey, North and South Carolina, which required a belief in the Pro-testant religion for the enjoyment of religious liberty or a seat in the legislature or other **From "Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll," by John Gilmary Shea.

and in peace, has met with more general approbation than could reasonably have been expected: and I find myself disposed to consider that fortunate arcumstance in a great digree, resulting from the able support and extraordinary candour of my fellow citizens of all denominations.

The prospect of national prospevity now before us is truly animating, and ought to excite the exertions of all good men to establish and sewer the happiness of their Country in the permanent duration of its Freedom and Independence. America, under the smiles of a Dione Providence _ the protection of a good Government _ and the cultwation of manners, morals and friety, cannot fail of attaining an uncommon degree of emmence, in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home and respec = tability abroad.

as mankind become more

america, unimated alone by the June spirit of Christianity, and still conducting them. selves as the faithful subjects of our free Government anjoy every temporal and Spiritual filicity

The ruins of the Tower of Babal have The ruins of the Tower of Babal have been made to serve as a pedestal for a statue of the Blessed Virgin. The ruins form a bill, at the highest point of which a portion of the ancient wall still remains standing, having resisted up to this all the ravages of time. The Superior of the Carmelite Missionaries of Bagdad, after offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, placed the statue on the highest point of the wall. It stands in such a point of the wall. It stands in such a bese of the tower, but only at a consider able distance. It is quite small in proportion to its elevation, and it is necessary to be aware of its presence in order to

Happy Homes. mappy nomes.

Here's a health to the wives and the mothers

Who sit in our households to-day;

Who are glad when they brighten for others

The hours that go drifting away,

May their eyes keep the light of the gladness. ness, Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss That banishes shadows and sadness, And what need we ask more than this?

But—how can this happiness be kept? What shall protect those we love,—those who make a Heaven of the Home,—from the ravages of disease that is often worse than death,—that is, in fact, a lingering than death,—that is, in fact, a lingering death? The question is easily answered: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the standard remedy for all of these peculiar diseases to which women are subject,—is what must be relied on to preserve the health of wives and mothers. It prevents those diseases, and it cures them. It is a blessing to women and therefore a national blessing, because it gives health to those about whom the happiness of home centers, and the strength of a nation is in its happy homes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules; in vials, 25 cents; one a dose.

A BLIND NOVICE.

On April 23rd, a scene was witnessed in the Carmelite Convent in St. Louis, which was never perhaps witnessed in the Church before; the reception of a blind novice. Miss Margaret Doyle is the daughter of a family which has done much for the Church miss margaret Dyte is the daughter of a family which has done much for the Church in Cincinnati. The vast property on which the Ecclesiastical Seminary is situated was their gift. They built a splendid chapel for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at a cost of \$30,000, besides making a handsome addition to the convent. Many other princely gifts might be mentioned. Miss Doyle has for many years treasured the hope that God would open some way by which she might be enabled to enter the religious state, not witstanding the insurmountable obstacle of her total blindness, and she applied to the Carmelites. The prioress was much interested in her case, and after learning the history of her family, determined to make an effort to meet her desires. She wrote to the General at Rome, explaining all the circumstances of the case. After all the circumstances of the case. After considerable delay and correspondence permission was granted, and the blind girl was admitted to the holy habit. It was a very touching scere, as the young novice was led by one of the Sisters to the foot of the altar. She is a very bright girl, and, although she will be dispensed from rectting the divine office, she know the 'common" almost by heart.

It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure and painless Corn remover extant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature of N. Polson & Co. appears on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING ERED HORSES.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used in my stables for three years.
Yours truly, Chas. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

DR. B. J. KENDALCO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimental of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness. Stiff Joints and Spavin Cure. I care the contract of the surface of the

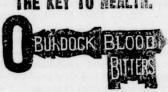
KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

DR. B. J. KENNALL CO.
Gent See 1. See

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE KEY TO MEALTH.



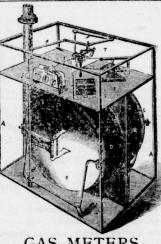
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the tem, all the impurities and foul hun of the secretions; at the same time C tem, all the impurities and foul humore of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, 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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COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warranted; estifaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue,
HY, MCSHANE & OO, BALTIMONE,
Md, U. S. Mention this paper.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnet, O.

MAKING THE OLD HAPPY. THE "LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR" AND THE GRAND WORK THAT THEY DO-THEIR LIVES SPENT IN MAKING COMFORTABLE THE LAST DAYS OF THE HELPLESS-LITTLE TOUCHES OF PATHOS WHICH LIGHT UP A SOMBER TALE.

Detroit Free Press. There is a large brick building on the corner of Scott and Dequindre streets which is shut off from the world by a high board fence which has a sold and inhospitboard fence which his a sold and inneapitable-locking gate bearing but one word of welcome—"Push." From this a flight of stairs leads to a door, which opens before the bell is touched, so assiduous is the at the bell is touched, so assiduous is the attendant whose duty it is to open the door. This is an eged man, who ushers the visitor into a bare parlor with a polished floor while he goes in search of a lay sister or the mother superior. For this is an examination of the world by the institution known to the world by the eign on its walls :

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

It is a home for the aged poor of both sexes, but it differs from all other homes for the aged, inasmuch as it takes in the destitute poor of all creeds and nations, giving them a home for the remainder of their days without the consideration of a dollar in excharge. A pretty story is told in this connection. One night just before the gate was closed a poor, sged man rang the bell and asked to see the mother superior. To her he stated that he was without home or friends and wished to enter the house to spend the closing years. without home or friends and wished to enter the house to spend the closing years of his life but that he differed in his creed from that of the house and he did not suppose that he could enter.

"If you are a Protestant that does not matter," said the little house mother.

"We have every creed here."

"But I am an Israelite," said the man appealingly, as if he expected to at once be turned into the street.

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"as I have a few little sffairs to settle;
but I will come to morrow."

The good mother noticed that he was
feeble and offered him some money on
learning that he had none. The money
he refused to take, but when some car
tickets were given to him that he need
not walk the long distance to the nearest
car, he accepted them with a grateful car, he accepted them with a grateful reverence and went his way. He did not return the next day, nor the

next, nor the next. In fact, the good sister never saw him again, but after a little she received a donation from ever Jewish charity in the city, and she knew then that the aged and destitute Hebrew had gone there merely to test the truth of what he had always heard—that the Little Sisters of the Poor do

GOOD TO MANY OTHERS
besides those of the household of their

To Detroit people the peculiar looking covered carryall of the sisters, a good deal like an ambulance, is a familiar sight. Two of the "Little Sisters" go out in this ambulance together. "Never we go alone," said the little French house mother in her gulant vernacular. In this vehicle in her quiant vernacular. In this vehicle they make their rounds begging food for their "little children," as they sweetly call the aged poor in their house, asking it "pour le bon Dieu" from all they meet. In this way the house is sustained literally by begging from the charitable, taking the refuse or what is given, and selecting from it all that can be used. There is from it all that can be used. There is over 200 people in the house at times, never less than 100. The rule is that the applicant shell be 55 years old, but some are there who went in younger. One woman was a book keeper in a Chicago business house. She was 47 years old when, without warning, she rose one morning totally blind, from paralysis of the optic nerve. She has been in the institution nearly ten years. She was thing is not shown in the shadow that the shadow is and structured in the shadow is an accordance.

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"Not too o'd to be fashionable," said the "Little Sister" who shows visitors about. "She is the only one of the old ladies who wear bargs."

There was nothing lovely in this aggregation of sge and infirmity. The eyes were sightless, the ears dull, the faces had were sightless, the ears dull, the faces had gone bick to vacuity. A black silk hood or cap covered whatever crowning glory of gray hair might be left, but one could see the foreshadowing wiedom of Solomon in not asking for length of days. These were like querulous, exacting children—pac fied for a moment by food or petting. The only thing they have to look forward to is the infinite rest of death.

But the "Little Sisters" themselves hold | the low no such view of the subject as this. They love the dear old dolls, sans teeth, sans hair, sans everything, and when a bed-ridden sufferer from rheumatism sald she hoped to be gone soon, the sister chided her gently and told her she had said that ner gently and told her she had said that for the last fourteen years. This woman is a living rebuke to medical science. Her fingers are so polished and distorted by rheumatism that they resemble the gnarled and knotted fibers of some twisted vine or the branches of a tree. They are wretched living curiosities and Bo dector can tell why or wherefore and no doctor can tell why or wherefore, or even deedde what to use as a relief. The rest of the body is distorted in the same manner, the knees drawn up to the chin. Where are the wonderful inventions of modern science when so simple a disease as rheumatism defies all the doctors in the land? And if there is help in the faith cure here is an excellent subject for a test case. The poor old lady can only cry when she talks about herself. She occuone of the little white beds in the

in firmary.

Madame Cuckoo is another old lady

Madame Cuckoo is another old lady who lies in hed and has no outlook but the grave. But she

IS A CHEERFUL OLD SOUL And makes the familiar cuckoo cry to amuse other old ladies, hence her name. Sisters. The one is known by her worldly name or admits of station in the institute nor are the sisters | cap or bor

appellation
"We ar
Poor," th
name."

It was t were eati old men tables wer consisted and bear Before the taken the "Hail Mar old ladies was but a

'Twas an For apple This was "O gloir "I was Day," said "Have y

> "Faith, i Another "We are my sisters while I liv Some of irmary-1 The char ates entire women.]

while unde one man red lamp b front of th sional near What coul they do no The char house, and

in their r

them, cand to the old for their "UNKNOWN For somet ness in the hundred n ing after two of the with beef,

themselves stitution nearly ten years. She was stitution nearly ten years. She was standing at an open widow, her sightless eyes turned to Heaven, when the representative of the Free Press touched her.

"I cannot see," she said, "but I know it the linenty that it is not seen the said.

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While t mitories i white pill and every sew, mend the dishes. ging time

It is the d

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"Not too o'd to be fashionable," sald the "Little Sister" who shows visitors about. "She is the only one of the old There was nothing lovely in this aggregation of sge and infirmity. The eyes were sightless, the ears dull, the faces had

were signices, the ears dull, the faces had gone bick to vacuity. A black slik hood or cap covered whatever crowning glory of gray hair might be left, but one could see the foreshadowing witdom of Solomon in not asking for length of days. These were like querulous, exacting children—pac fied for a mement by food or netting. The collection, they have to petting. The only thing they have to look forward to is the infinite rest of

But the "Little Sisters" themselves hold no such view of the subject as this. They love the dear old dolls, sans teeth, sans bair, sans everything, and when a bed-ridden sufferer from rheumatism said she love the dear old dolls, sans teeth, sans bair, sans everything, and when a bedridden sufferer from rheumatism said she hoped to be gone soon, the sister chided her gently and told her she had said that for the last fourteen years. This woman is a living rebuke to medical science. Her fingers are so polished and distorted by patrons of the institution call there and the said falls. gnarled and knotted twisted vine or the branches of a tree. They are wretched living curlosities and no doctor can tell why or wherefore, or even decide what to use as a relief. The rest of the body is distorted in the same manner, the knees drawn up to the chin. Where are the wonderful inventions of modern science when so simple a disease land? And if there is help in the fatth cure here is an excellent subject for a test case. The poor old lady can only cry when she talks about herself. She occuples one of the little white beds in the

mary. Madame Cuckoo is another old lady olles in hed and has no outlook but the grave. But she

IS A CHEERFUL OLD SOUL And makes the familiar cuckoo cry to amuse other old ladies, hence her name. No one is known by her worldly name or

themselves called by any distinguishing "We are just the Little Sisters of the Poor," they say. "We know no other name." appellation.

It was the noon hour and the old ladies were eating in their dining hall and the old men in theirs. The long, narrow tables were clean and bare. The dinner consisted of soup and meat, with bread and bear or tea just as the diner elected. Before they began to eat and when all had taken their seats, a sister said a grace of the consistency of the consistenc before they began to eat and when all had taken their seats, a sister said a grace of "Hail Mary," after which she wished the old ladies a good appetite. An old lady who has been in the place for some years sung a song at the close of her dinner. It was but a feeble piping, but it amused the others. The words were these :

Twas an apple our Mother Eve ate we For apples were scarce, we believe, long

This was followed by a French chanson : "O gloire Joseph, prie pour nous." "I was seventy-five on St. Patrick's Day," said one of the cld men with a

"Have you given up the world?" asked "Faith, it's given me up," said the old nan. "I takes everything cool and easy

complacent look.

Another one said, in a deep grave voice:
"We are all slike here. All the men
are my brothers and all the women are
my sisters. I am married to this house
while I live."

Some of the old men were in their infirmary—lying in their cool white beds, the rosary of their faith about their necks. "Once a man, twice a child" might necks. "Once a man, twice well be applied to them."

The chapel divides the house and seperates entirely the old men from the old women. It is a cool, pleasant place and it requires no effort of helief to sit or while under its peaceful roof. Here and there were the forms of kneeling women; one man bowed his gray head near the altar, a sister with closed eyes and spiritual face counted her beads, and a glimmering red lamp before the status of New York red lamp before the statue of Mary lighted the gloom with a rose colored help. The altar of the month of May was erected in front of the altar of the mass. A confes sional near the door was unoccupied

What could these people now have to do with sin? "Ab," said the good sister, "they sin if they do not bear their effliction willingly,

and she dipped her fingers in the holy water and made the sign of the cross.

The chapel is open to the roof of the house, and on the upper stories there are galleries where the infirm can be whe in their reclining chairs to attend the Sunday afternoon service, at which visi tors are always present.

When any little offering is given to

them, candy to the old ladies and tobacco

them, canny to the old ladies and tobacco to the old men, they say prettily: "We are praying for you! We pray for you every day of our lives." This alludes to their frequent prayer

for their UNKNOWN PATRONS AND BENEFACTORS," For sometimes there is a piteous emptiness in the larder of the institution. Two hundred mouths to feed and not a crumb bundred mouths to feed and not a crumb in the house. This happens some morn-ing after breakfast. The old horse is harnessed up, William drives to the door, two of the best financiers of the house get in, and away they go to beg their next meal. They return at 10 o'clock a. m. with beef, chickens, potatoes, bread, all the manna that is required for that day at least and at noon it is cooked nicely and served to their "children." They are good cooks, these little sisters. who make themselves servants to the Lord and to His poor. They all do the work, even the most menial, themselves. And some of them are related to the nobility of

stitution nearly ten years. She was stitution nearly ten years. She was standing at an open widow, her sightless eyes turned to Heaven, when the representative of the Free Press touched her.

"I cannot see," she said, "but I know it the linen room there is the most perfect.

While the floors are hare they are of polished wood, and each bed in the dormitories is well clothed, and has three white pillows for those who wish them, and everything is as clean and sweet and pure as soap and water with constant at-tention can make it. The old ledies who sew, mend the garments of the old men and darn their stockings, and the old men clear off their own tables and help wash

clear cif their own tables and help wash
the dishes. It passes away the slow, lagging time and give them something to
think about.

A room which all must occupy in turn
lles beneath the sanctuary of the chapel.
It is the dead room, and it is as cold and
white and dead as that which it holds.
No sound of life comes to it, and there on
the low iron treate law, we need and the low iron treatle lay a warped and withered form covered with a white sheet, which the slater would have reverently

so pollshed and distorted by that they resemble the i knotted fibers of some or the branches of a tree, etched living curlosities and an tell why or wherefore, or what to use as a relief. The body is distorted in the same knees drawn up to the chin.

Canada, and they all exist as this one does—by the patronage solicited by the slsters. The dress is of the plainest and admits of no decoration. The close white cap or bonnet, the black serge gown, with

a uniform of penitental cloth for service

—a striped blue and white giogham or a
pure white apron and sieeves. When
asked what reward they expect the Little
Sisters cross themselves and raise their
accept a Heaven

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

HIS EMINENCE ADDRESSES AN IM-MENSE CONGREGATION OF CATHOLICS ON THE INVITATION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT-THE LAITY AND THE CLERGY SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND. New Orleans Picayune, May 11th.

Last evening witnessed one of the Last evening witnessed one of the largest demonstrations known to the Catholic church in New Orleans The occasion was not one of fete, but the people made it so. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, was invited to address the members of the Society of the Holy Spirit, at the Jesuit's church, and the Catholics turned out en masse to hear him. Long before the hour of half-past seven o'clock, the time fixed for the seven o'clock, the time fixed for address, the church was thronged with in terested listeners, every pew. aisle and gallery being uncomfortably filled. Many came who could not gain admittance to the church on account of the dense

The assemblage consisted mostly of men. a fact which was most gratifying to look upon. The handsome alters of the church of the Immaculate Conception were bil liantly lighted up and the sanctuary was accupied by members of the clergy; also Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans and Bishop Kain of Wheeling, W. Va. Cardinal Gibbons, attired in his scarlet robes, sat upon the throne. After kneeling for a moment and ergaging in silent prayer he ascended the pulpit and addressed the

immense congregation.
The Carcinal announced as his text "St.
Paul to the Romane," 8th chapter, 16th and 17th verses, as follow:
"The spirit itself beareth witness with

our spirit, that we are the children of "And if children, their heirs, heirs of

God and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, we may be also glorified together." The distinguished prelate at the outset

stated that he did not come intending to give a formal address, particularly as he was feeling physically unwell, but he would contine himself to a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. He spoke of the pleasure it always gave him to see the laity coming to the assistance of the clergy in the great work of advancing religion and assisting in the salvation of souls. He cited Gibbons in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," to the effect that one of the most potent causes of the rapid spread of Christianity in the early days was the exemplary piety and the strong zeal pervading the entire body of Christian people, which made of each one an apostle of religion. Thus it was that the Christian merchant as he introduced his wares into the house of his partners. wares into the house of his patrons brought also to them a knowledge of Christ; so the soldier preached Christ in his camps and the artisan in his workshop.

This is executively start for Christian and the company of This is essentially right, for Christ did not establish His Church for the clergy alone. God forbid that He should have done so. Heaven is not aloud done so. Heaven is not aloud gained by the clergy. It is the heritage of the laity as well. And the laity of our much interested in the salva. tion of their own souls and in the spread of holy religion as were those brave pre decessors of theirs in the earlier ages of the Church

The Cardinal then spoke of the Society of the Holy Spirit, whom he was then addressing, as one organized by Catholic gentlemen of this city intended to imitate the zeal of the early Christian in helping in the works of religion and alding the clergy in their labors. He referred to the cone abject of distributing Catholic tracts The perfect order of the house is typical one object of distributing Catholic tracts of that organization so powerful that in-vades every corner of the earth, and under the shadow of the cross builds its monaster mission. He then referred to another ob the shadow of the cross builds its monaster ies and strongholds. As ew simple women do the work of a trained corps. Everything is numbered, even to the little black worsted napkin rings of the old chilliren, which resemble muffetees, have the numbered are the monaster in the country, of which there were so many. He spoke of the high dignity of the priest of God, declaring that if it was an honor to be desired and the country of one to represent a nation at the court of one of its neighbors, how much more exalted
was it to be the representative of God
Himself among the people of God. If the
man who makes two blades of grass where but one had been growing before is en titled to be considered a benefactor of mankind, how much more was he to be esteemed who planted and nourished to full growth the tree of faith in soils which theretofore had been barren. And the society, which lent effective help to the chosen ministers of God in thus planting the tree of faith and bringing forth the fruit of salvation in such spiritual deserte, has engaged itself in a work that is mos

But while thus engaged in helping to minister to the spiritual wants of others the Society of the Holy Spirit did not neglect the important individual work of laboring for their own sauctification. All laboring for their own sanctification. All that we have of grace comes from the spirit of God. It is not priest or bishop or Pope who gives it; but the Holy Spirit alone. There are three temples of the Holy Ghost. One is the great universe beneath whose mighty dome we stand. The other is the church; this beautiful edifice of God, in which we are this night assembled. The third is the human soul; that is the soul of every one among us This last temple is the one which is mos precious in the sight of God. It is the one which alone of them all has eternity for its duration. When this beautiful church in which we are shall crumble into dust, yes, when the sun shall have grown aged, when the great universe itself shall the while. Any little gift or attention breaks the monotony of those colorless lives.

The order of the Little Sisters of the Poor is of French origin and it is comparatively new but its success and growth have been phenomenal. It is under the ecclesiastic jurisdiction of the Catholic bishop of the diocete and has a visiting charalism. The mother superior has been within us and abides within our souls as within a tample. The father of the carety control of the carety control of the carety control of the carety care chaplain. The mother superior has been within us and abides within our souls as the nearly two years. She may be sent Origen had so keen an appreciation of at any time to a new house and snother this truth that he is said, when his dismay be put in her place. There are tinguished son was baptized, to have knelt about fifty houses in the states and in beside the sanctified and innocent babe to

of continuing the chosen domicile of the Holy Ghost. Let us remember that He is within us for the purpose of sanctifying our sou's, and let us co operate with Him our souls, and let us co operate with Him in the work. Let us appeal to Him often f.r the continuance of His grace and favor. By doing this we will merit eternal salvation and escape eternal perdition. And even in this world we will keep in our hearts the supplies of handless; for hearts the sunshine of happiness; for earthly joy and gladness comes also as a gift from the Spirit of God if harbored worthly within us.

Open your hearts wide to the sphit of God. When the sun is shining about us if we cast open the windows of this church the sunlight will flood it from end to end. So if we open the wirdows of our hearts the glory of God's g ace will likewise shine within and illumine them likewise shine within and illumine them with a spiritual splender. Let the spirit of God control us always, the thought of our brain, the sentiments of our hearts, the wanderings of our imaginations. Doing this, we will be and remain always sanctified, remain always worthy abiding places of God's holy spirit. We will contribute to the benefit of the cause of Christ and come to erjoy the reward of those who have loved Christ and labored in His service, which is a blessing wished to all. wished to all.

After the sermon there was benediction of the Blessed Szcrament, at which Bishop Kain officiated.

Rain officiated.

It is appropriate on this occasion to say a few words about the Society of the Holy Spirit, which has a membership of 420. Its objects are to establish and maintain missionary priests in deprived country place, the establishment of Catholic free schools in similar tables. ls in similar localities and the spread of Catholic knowledge.

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DEAR SIRS—I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism, from which disease I suffered for some time, but was cured with two bottles. It is the best thing I can get for man or horse. J. Mustard, Strathavon, Ont.

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M. Sheehan, of Osceola, Mich., writes I have used Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done institute to done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses I ever used.

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Resolutions of Condolence. Resolutions of Condolence.

Brockville. May lith, 1889.

Moved by Brother D. W. Downey and seconded by Brother S. J. Geash and carried that this asso exton tender their sympathy and condolence to Brother Charles Pepin for the loss of his mother, who departed this life within the last twenty-four hours, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Pepin, the CATHOLIC RECERD and C. M. E. A Monthly. J. P. BYENES, Sec. Branch 43.

Bro. Miller, of Winnipeg, Highly Honored. North West Review, May 15

With great pride and satisfaction under the above heading we reproduce the following report of the grand and well deserved tribute given to our President, Bro. D. Miller, he manager of the Merchant's Bank, by the business men of the city of Winnipe and Provice. Lest week we spoke out the santiments of the Branch towards him and now heise we present to our readers an evidence beyond cavit that the Branch done a wise set in electing him their President Many Wishes for his and Mrs. Miller's future go with him to Toronto.

MERICHANTS' BANK CUSTOMWES HONOR REMEMICHANTS' BANK CUSTOMWES HONOR REMEMENTANTS HANK CUSTOMWES HONOR REMEMENTANTS HANK CUSTOMWES HONOR REMEMENTANTS HON GENERAL STRING MANAGES MILLES.

Mr. D. Miller, retiring manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada in this city, was yesterday made the recipient of a handsome testimobial accompanies with a complimentar we have been accompanied with a complimentar we can be representatives of firms. Whose Bank. The pleasing event took place at five bank. The pleasing event took place firms. Whose manager of the place of

pany.
Mr E. L. Drewry read the address which
was as follows: To Daniel Miller, Ezq , Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Manutoba :

Was 88 follows:

To Daniel Miller, Eeq., Manager Merchants'
Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Manatoba:

Dear SIR—At this important point in your life when the call of business and duty is about to remove you permanently from the commercial metropoils of the prairie Province to that of ontario, to much greater Indiana in the business mean and citizens generally of the business mean, who has filled a pominent and trying position in the financial structure of our city nor over seven years, and at the same time their respect of the esteem as a citizen and friend. Years and the try of the seeming anomely our feelings are at present ambject. No congratulations can be more hearty than are ours to you upon your promotion to one of the highest and most responsible positions in the service of the great nancial corporation with which you have been so long connected, and whose business sflairs in this city you have managed with such marked ability.

That your administration of the affairs of the bank here has been most satisfactory to the bank here has been most satisfactory to the tinding statisfactory to that institution is shown in the most convincing manner by your promotion to a position of still greater trust and responsibility.

If our congratulations on your promotion are hearty, our regrets at your departure are none the less sincere, and we tase this simple and unostentations manner of conveying to you our respect, our esteem and our regrets, and to them we add our heartfelt wishes for your prosperity and happines in your new and enlarged sphere of usefurness.

In making the presentation Mr. Drewry said:

communications and service of more strong and the control of the c

future of Manitoba and interest in its welfuture of Manitoba and interest in its werfare and progress.

In conclusion permit me to thank you
with all my heart for this evidence of your
good-will, which is more precious to me,
after sli, than the most costry gifts you
could devise.

After the presentation was over Mr.
Miller invited the party to partake of refreshments and a pleasant half hour was
spent.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 517 priests on the Philippine Islands with 69 parishes and 22 missions. The Catholic Church has 650,000 mem-

Leo XIII. is seventy eight years of age Cardinal Manning is eighty-one; Ca dinal Newman lately celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday.

When Solon, weeping for his son, was desired not to weep, since weeping would avail nothing, he asswered, "And for this cause I weep."

His Lordship Bishop O'Mahoney, having been much improved in health by his residence in California, is expected to return to Toronto shortly. Pericles, before he spoke in public, al ways first addressed a prayer to the gods, "that not a worr might unawares escape

him unsuitable to the occasion." Mgr. Freppel, trying to amend the new French army bil, was only able to obtain that parish priests, college and prison chaplains, shall not be obliged to enter the army unless specially summoned.

Cardinal Manning, talking of London, says: 'Out of her 4,000,000 of people, one half have never set foot in a place of worship, and God only knows how many of these 2,000,000 have been baptized."

The London Weekly Register says Miss Hugo, a niece of Bishop Temple, o London, has just received the white veil at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Washington. She is a recent convert, and has been in the United States for four or five years."

Mr. Clifford, treasurer of the (Protes tan') Church Army, who returns from the leper settlement in the Sandwich Islands, writes that Father Damien's last words were: 'Thank you for the oil and the good it has done me; I am much touched by all your affectionate sympathy, but I am still dying. I am going up my Gol gothe."

The French Senate bas made a conces The French Senate has made a concession to religion in spite of protests from the Government. On the 17th inst. the Senate, by a vote of 184 to 82, exempted students for the priesthood from military service after one year's drill. President Tirard protested against such exemption promising that in the event of mebiliastics the Government would send medical the control of the con tion the Government would send medical and theological students to serve in the ambulance corps.

A Spanish anti slavery committee has been formed at Madrid to co-operate with the movement organized by Cardinal Lavigerie. The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo is President. The other members are Sorels, de Carvejal, Canovas de Castillo, the Duke of Tetuan, General Cassola and Baron Sangarren. All parties are represented on the com-mittee, one of the members being a

rivers and flooding cellars, and the low lands along the Onio river. Railroad traffic was stopped and numerous land-slides occurred. Four deaths are re-ported of persons carried away by the floods, and the loss will reach \$500,000

Anarchists are fomenting a land agitation in Lombardy. There has been serious rioting and a number of houses have been ransacked. Troops are suppressing the disorder.

Gabriel Dumont, one of the leaders in the Rici rebellion, is at present visiting the half breeds of Northern Montans, it is feared with the intention of organizing a raid on the North West Territory. At Ocala, Fle., a strange negro has

committed several murders somewhat in the style of Jack the Ripper of Whitechapel. He attempted several others but was foiled. He made his escape but the negroes are armed searching for

While Henri Rochefort, accompanied by friends, was walking in Regent street he met M. Pilotel. Augry words were exchanged and Pilotel threatened to strike Rochefort unless he assented to a duel. Rochefort drew a revolver and was about to fire at Pilotel, when a bystander seized the weapon. A police man arrested the men and took them to the station, where Pilotel charged Roche fort with assault. The revolver was found fully charged. Rochefort was bailed.

It is stated that the Queen is very far It is stated that the Queen is very far from pleased at the prispect of having to defray all the expenses of the Snah's visit to London, which will amount to at least \$125,000, as he intends to stay for nearly a month. The Marquis of Salisbury has been sounded as to whether it will not be possible to make the country pay at least the greater portion of the cost, inasmuch as the Shah is a State great. The Shah, who will be accomguest. The Shah, who will be accom-panied by a suite of sixty five persons, will occupy the Belgian rooms at Buck ingham Palace, which are one of the best

During the month of April, 1,727 immigrants have been registered at the Ontario immigrant office as baving arrived from the British Isles. Of these 477 went to the States, to Manitoba 55 477 went to the States, to Manitoba 55 while there remained in Ontario 1,195. Of the total number 876 were English, 165 Irish and 154 Scotch. The farm laborers got employment on the day of their arrival at good wages, the demand being in excess of the supply, owing, no doubt, to the large exodus of yourg men in country districts to Manitoba and the States. The season's statistics will be out in a few days. in a few days.

A destructive fire occurred in St A destructive fire occurred in St Sauveur, a suburb of Quebec, on the 16th inst. The fire brigade from the city at-tended, but they were greatly crippled for want of water; 500 buildings were burned, mostly small tenements, and 1000 persons were obliged to camp out in the fields, the remainder finding shelter with friends. The loss is estimated at \$600 0000 A sad feature was a fatal ex 000. A sad feature was a fatal ex plosion which took place in the attempt to blow up a house with gunpowder.
The gunpowder exploded prematurely, killing Major Short, of B Battery, and fatally injuring Sergt. Wallack. The loss of both is deeply regretted by all.

LAROUIC EDUCATION

SPECIAL RETREAT IN LA-SALLETTE PARISH.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. A special retreat for the congregation of LaSallette was held in the church there from the 15th to the 17th inst, the object being to prepare them for a worthy reception of the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, both to satisfy the paschal obligation and to honor the Blessed Virgin during the month of May, which is specially dedicated to her by the Church. Excellent sermons, appropriate to the object of the retreat, were preached by Rev. Fathers Kilcullen of Fort Erie, and Crimon of Galt. A large number of persons received the sacrament of the Holy Communion.

Rev. Father P. Corcoran, the parish priest, has, with his usual zeal, made arrangements for a number of improvements in the handsome parish church. Mr. W. Wreath, the popular builder of St. Thomas, has taken the contract to place a handsome confessional in the church, and a number of new pews, and in a few weeks Father Corcoran will he paschal obligation and to honor the

in a few weeks Father Corcoran will erect a beautiful set of the Stations of the

PRINCETON CHURCH.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The people of Princeton had the happiness of assisting at High Mass last Sunday for the first time since the dedication of their handsome brick church last fail. The church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of this diocese, and High M. Rev. Bisdop of this diocese, and High Mass, coram pontifice was sung by Rev. M J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock, the sermon being desivered by Rev. George R. North-graves, of Irgersoll, editor of the Catho LIC RECORD. On Sundey last High Mass was celebrated by Rev. George R. Northgraves, and an appropriate and able ser-mon was delivered on the office of the Holy Ghost in the Church of God, the subject being derived from the Gospel of the day.

A full account of the dedication of the

church appeared in our columns at the time. Since then a choir has been in process of formation under the skilful direction of Miss Mary Murphy, organist of Woodstook church, but though they have from time to time accompanied the Mass with devotional hymns, they did not attempt to accompany the High Mass until last Sunday. Peter's Liass was rendered with great efficiency, show-ing that there is much musical talent ing that there is much musical talent among the members of the new choir. Miss Mary Murphy was ably assisted also by her sister, Miss Bessie Murphy. The choir deserve great credit for their perseverance and progress during the short period in which they have attained their efficiency. The guests partook of the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Larimer, and Miss Mark ham, who, it will be remembered, is the ham, who, it will be remembered, is the generous lady who built and furnished the new church with everything neces sary for the decorous celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 23.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.50 to 1.55; white, 1.50 to 1.55; spring, 1.50 to 1.55 torn, 85 to 90; rye, 1.00, to 1.65; bariey, mair (1.0) bariey, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 77 to 82; peas 55, beans, bush., 1.00 to 1.30; buckwheat, coutal, 1.00

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America met in convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 14th inst. Their disbursements during the year were 8960,000. The members now number 17,872.

To the Dear.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it frace to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise or the Horse and his Diseases" which wil enab e all our subscribers to obtain a copy of hat valuable work free by sending their mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOS-BURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its puenomenal sale attests, over four million copies baying been sold in the past ten years. a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We teel confident that our patrons will appreciste the work, and be giad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book. It is necessary ant you mention this paper in sending for the "frestise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

The Gilmore Concerts.

The Gilmore Concerts.

This magnificent New York Band of the 22nd Regiment well give two grand concerts in the Loudon Crystal Palace on Thursday, June 27th. They will be assisted by seven of the finest vocalists on the American continent and by a local enouns of 250 volces. The name of Myron W. Whitney is familiar to almost everyone, as his name is foremost in the ranks of the great bassos of the world. Mr. Gilmore has arranged for London two of the most popular programmes and the concerts cannot fail to delight the oritical musician as well as the general public. The Band will give several of their unique numbers which helped to make their tour of last year such as upprecedented success. This festival is a great event in the history of the Forest City, and Londoners should show their appreciation, as they always do, by turning out in immense numbers to these concerts. Remember the opening of the plan next Monday morning at R. F. Williams' Music House





FOR BUILDUSNESS CONSTIPATION. 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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shrinkable Flannel Shirts in Stock.

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Gra dest combination of instrumented and
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Danckwardt. of the Royai Opera. Copennagen; Signorina be Vere, the silver-voiced
Gerster of the present day; Madame Blauche
Stone Barton, the foremost American soprano; Miss Helen Dudley Csmpbell, the
eminent contraito; Signor Del Puerte, the
first and most popular living baritone;
Myron W. Whitcey, the grandest base
America ever produced; Signor Ferrari,
pianist.

GRAND CHORUS OF 250 VOICES.
Evening prices, 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 Matinee
prices, 50c. and 75c. Special railway rates
are being arranged from all acjoining tows.
No crushing this time, as there will be a
seperate entrance for each of the different
priced seats. Operated and fired by electricity.

Local Manager, W. J. BIRKS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies." and
addressed to the Honorable the President of
the Privy Council. Ottawa, will be received
up to noon on Friday, 31st May, 1889
Printed forms of tender containing full
information as to the articles and quantitles
required, may be had on application to the
uncersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on
auch printed forms. Patterns of articles
may be seen at the office of the underlighted,
Each tender must be accompanied by a
accepted Caracian bank cheque for an
amount equal to ten per cent. of the total
value of the articles tendered for, which
will be forietted if the party decline to enter
into a contract when called upon to do so,
or if he fail to complete the werk contracted
for if the tender be not accepted the cheque
will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers
iosetting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE.

Comptroller, N. W. M. Police,
Ottawa, May Sth, 1889.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 18th June, 1889.

June, 1889.
Printeo forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. much printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be a companied by an Each tender must be a companied by an accepted Canadisn bank cin que for an anount equal to sen per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cin que will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapere inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

Comptroller, N. W. M. Police. Ottawa, May 10th, 1839.



Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian affairs, anould be addressed to the Honorable E. Dawdney as Superintendent General of Iodian Affairs, and not as Minster of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET. L. VANROUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, ilth May, 1889.

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adulterated. We, therefore, by these pres
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† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

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