"CHRISTIANUS MIEI NOMEN MUT, CATHOLIGUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIG MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Contury.

# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. MARCH 3, 1888.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

# **VOLUME** 9.

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AB CEILIDH.

Writing of Bishop Fraser a fortnight ago, I said that he had completed his theological studies, and received Holy Orders at the Scots' College in Valladolid, As was customary with students of that institution, he took the "mission th." which bound him to the mission in Scotland and to his Bishop. I have and among the archives of Charlottetown, the document which released him from that oath and of which I give a translation .

From an audience had of the Holy Father, the 4th August, 1822.

"Whereas, His Lordship the Right Reverend Ransld Macdonald, Bishop of Eeryndelensis and Vicar Apostolic in the Highlands and the adjacent islands of the kingdom of Scotland, has humbly supplicated that the Reverend William Fraser, priest, under his spiritual juris-diction, who has taken the cath of servdiction, who has taken the oath of serv-ing in those missions, may by our Apos-tolic authority be released from the tie by which he is bound, in order to en-able him to go to the Scottish colonies in America and there give the assistance of his spiritual ministrations, our most Holy Father, Pius VII, by Divine Pro Holy Father, Pius VII., by Divine Pro vidence Pope, on the report made to him by me, the undersigned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Pro-paganda, kindly granted the petition, notwithstanding the oath taken by him (the aforesaid Reverend Willham Fraser) and all other impediments. Given at Rome from the Palace of the aforesaid Sacred Congregation, the day

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C. SND for the Hehool, French Appiz, reter-Soth, to

aforesaid Sacred Congregation, the day and year above indicated. Given gratis, without any charge Waterer"

whatever (Signed) C. M. PEDICINI, Secretary.

The following letter, written from the Bishop MacDonald above mentioned, to Bishop McEachern, is interesting and of some historic value.

Lismore.

Lismore, 16th November, 1828. My DEAR LORD,—I wrote to Bishop Paterson several times before 1 got accounts from him what pension would be required for boys in the new college, At last he wrote me that it would require £40 per annum, including every, thing. We pay ourselves £30, besides clothes and linen, which the parents are becund to furnish.

clothes and linen, which the parents are bound to furnish. I am happy to inform you that we have at last got everything settled to our satisfaction in spite of all opposition, and we met with a good deal of opposi-tion from first to last. On the 21st of September last, we had the consecration of Dr. Scott as Coadjutor for the Western District. Along with Dr. Patterson and me we had Dr. Penswick from Liver pool. There were from eight thousand

tions, I have given up mentioning them to our clergy, as they expect to be paid by me and I have not got wherewith. Though I still reside in Lismore I have let the farm and taken up my abode in the seminary house, where I am anug and quiet. I will be able to visit the differ-ent parts of my extensive diocese more frequently and with more leisure than I was able to do before. Glasgow is the seat of my diocese, but as my habits are all rural and Highland, I do not mean ever to reside there, and with that inten-tion I have got as able a man as is in Scotland among the clergy, and the most proper for that place, as his exertions have shown, appointed coadjutor, and if he outlives me he is bound to spooint a coadjutor from among the Highland clergy. I must finish with regret. I remain, ever yours. Exp Aerynd. DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Ep Aerynd. Vie Ap. of the Western district of Soctland. My readers must not infer from the bove that Bishop Fraser was in the least asy-by no means. The probability is that he was so perpetually engaged in work as to have no time to devote to the leasure of a friendly interchange of letters with his former Bishop. In a memoir of Dom Augustine de l'Estrange, the celebrated Trappist abbot,

"He (Dom Augustine) left only a small number (of the community) who are still established at Tracadie in Nova Scotia, where the fathers exercise their sacre-ministry, and the sisters de where the fathers exercise their sacred ministry, and the sisters de-vote themselves to the educa-tion of children. The country is to unprovided with priests, of whom there are only nine in the whole diocese, and his Lordship the Bishop who re-sides at Antigonish, is so poor that al-though charged with the service of three large parishes, as well as the care of the though charged with the situation of the large parishes, as well as the care of the sick, he is obliged to lend himself, as did St. Paul, to manual labor, and above all St. Faul, to manual labor, and above all to agriculture. A Trappist writing re-cently to one of his brothers in France, told him that the Bishop's exertions in lifting polatoes out of his cellar had caused a rupture."

It is said that the Bishop of Nancy, Papal Nuncio, observing Dr. Fraser's humble surroundings and evident poverty, offered to send him annually the sum of 1500 francs, from a fund for the Propagation of the Faith existing in France. To this Dr. Fraser, with the promptitude which characterized him, replied :

"You have enough poor people in France who need your money more than I do; give it to them."

The Nuncio persisted, saying :

"Your Lordship's style of living is not n keeping with the dignity of your holy office," to which Bishop Fraser made answer :

worth

"It is good enough for me, my poor people cannot afford better," and reiterated his refusal most emphatically. When Dr. Fraser went to Halifax to live, he kept but one servant, a sort of

general factotum. This did not please the good people of Halifax, who offered to make up for their prelate a sum equal to that paid to the Anglican But i in the poverty of the majority of the people around him, Dr. Fraser declined this offer also, saying that his people of Antigonish gave him "all the butter, cheese and meal that he had need of and thirty pounds a year besides, and that was enough."

(Mr. James MacVeigh, Dumfries, Scot-and.) The inscription on the volume was as follows: "Libram Hunc, 'De Martyribus formationis-Summo Pontifici - Leoni KIII...-Fidel Vindici et Patri Optimo-Editor, Jacobus MacVeigh...Humiliter Offert -A. D, MDCOCLXXXVIII." N. B. -Copies of the above named beautiful book, in any style of blading, the divisor of your Lordship's Epis-concert. (hr. James McVergh, Dumines, Sour-land.) The inscription on the volume was as follows: "Librum Hunc, 'De Martyribus Fidel Catholicse in Anglis'-Tempore Re-formationis-Summo Pontifici - Leoni XIIL-Fidel Vindici et Patri Optimo-Editor, Jacobus MacVergh, --Humiliter Offort -A. D, MDCOCLXXXVIII." N. B. -Copies of the above named beautiful book, in any style of binding, may be had directly of Mr. MscVergh, or through the Encomp Office, London, Ont.

Again we beg to welcome your Lord.

Catholic Record.

We pray that Almighty God may give you length of days to dwell amongst us, and that each year His graces may be multiplied unto you. We humbly ask your Lordship's bless-

ing. Bigned on behalf of the congregation of St. Jerome's Church, Warkworth, 19th February, 1888. WM KENNEDY P. GALLAGHER WM KENNEDY P. GALLAGHER

**DIOUESE OF PETERBOROUGH.** His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dow-ling, Bishop of Peterborough, arrived at Cambellford on Saturday, the 18th inst. On Sunday he said the early Mass and after reading the epistle and geopel of the day, gave a short, clear and concise instruction on the manner of observing the holy season of Lent. Accompanied by the Rev. Pastor, Father Casey, he then started for Wakkworth. As they approached the village they were mot by a large number of the congregation in aleighs, who forming into line drove in procession to the church. Though a church has stood in our midst for forty years, never before was it our pleasure to have had a bishop present with us on a Sunday at Mass. Every family turned out to meet and welcome him. His fame had brought many from the adjoin-ing mission to hear him. Never in the memory of man was so large a congrega-tion gathered within the walls of the modest little church of Warkworth, as came to greet the learned and elequent Bishop of Peterborough, on this the occasion of his first visit to the mission. The choir from Campbellford, which had come to add solemuity to the ceremonies February, 1888. WM KENTET P. GALLAGHER JNO. BRICKLET M. TIRENEY M. LONERGAN WR. CRAIG. In response His Lordship said that he felt that the kind and flattering words of the address were not for himself so much as for his holy office. "Protestants," said his Lordship, "often wonder why so much honor is shown to a bishop in the Catholic Church." He, a bishop, came to them as a successor of the apostles, as one divinely sent to teach them ail truth. If was his duty to see that the work of G.d was making progress among them, that they had the Mass offared, the sacraments ad-ministered and the gospel preached to them. He was the messenger of God to them. Hence it is that the Catholics love for God leads him to honor the Bishop, whom the Son of God has sent. "As the Father hath sent me so do I send you." "He that hearth you heareth you," "He that heareth you heareth me." Catholics in this country have need of courage, for on all sides they hear their holy religion vilified and misrepresented. Oftentimes we are The choir from Campbellford, which had come to add solemnity to the ceremonies of the Church, sang in pleasing tones the Vivat as welcome to sum to sum the the Vivat as a welcome to our loved bishop. After the Asperges, His Lordship exmisrepresented. Ottentimes we are called idolaters and worshippers of images. No Catholic worships images. It is a gross calumny to say so. It would be his duty, as a bishop, he declared, to denounce such if he found any, but he never did. Everyone loves to have mear him the pictures of those he cateems. Go into what house you will pressed his willinguess to receive the address of the congregation. A committee of the members then approached and Wm. Kennedy, Esq, read the

following address : MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,-We May IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We the Catholics of the mission of Wark-worth, gladly welcome your Lordship. We are deeply grateful, that in the midst of your many and pressing duties, you have found time to honor our humble church with your presence on a Sunday. This favor, which marks your I ordenin's first visit to Warkworth, shall mother and the saints, love all to have their pictures and representations in their houses, and above all in their churches. We often hear sneers cast on the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is only be long remembered by us. A bishop is appointed of God to rule in the Church. The late lamented ino picesed virgin mary. It is only ignorance which can allow any man to say, as we sometimes do hear said, that any mother is equal to the mother of Jesus. How can any one love (jod and not love His Blessed Mother. Here his Bishop Jamot was a bishop according to God's own heart. His zeal, piety and devotion are well known and will be long devotion are well known and will be long cherished in every mission which has had the happiness to receive him. When the appointment of Your Lordship was made known to us, we felt that our prayers had been heard. We thanked God that the mantle of our late saintly bishop had fallen on shoulders so marker have heard of Your Lordship's

Jesus., How can any one love tood and not love His Blessed Mother. Here his Lordship grew most eloquent and burst forth into a sublime panegyric on the glorics of the immaculate Virgin of N Nazareth, who clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet, and crowned with twelve stars, reigns with her Divine 1 Son in heaven. His Lordship then re-turned to the consideration of the ad-diress, and among other things said that he was pleased with their reference to their late saintly Bishop. "When I was lately visiting," said his Lordship "the scattered missions of the Manitoulin Isles and the north shore of Lake Superior, I learned many things of the wonderful zeal of that great bishop. There for weeks and months he went into the woods to the rude huts of the new settlers, to the camps of the half breed and the Indian, saying mass when he could, baptizing and confirming alway doing the work of We have heard of Your Lordships many noble qualities, and of the many good works accomplished by you in the mission of Paris, of which for many years you were pastor, and in the diocese of Hamilton, of which you were for a time administrator, and where your shill to rule drew on you the attention time administrator, and where your ability to rule drew on you the attention of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, as well as that of the bishops of the Province. At the command of the Vicar of Christ, Your Lordship left a home, which camps of the half breed and the Indian, saying mass when he could, baptizing and confirming, alway doing the work of the Lord." That they might know how scattered were these missions and how difficult to reach them, his Lordship stated that between two missions he had travelled for twenty six hours on an stated that between two missions he had travelled for twenty six hours on an express train, and arriving at some of these missions he found no church, but had to say mass in a blacksmith shop, or carpenter shop, or wherever was most convenient. These were some of the difficulties he had to meet with in a new discase and on this account he was the difficulties he had to meet with in a new diocese, and on this account he was the more thankful for the kind words of the address. In regard to the object of his visit. The many works which had to be done require the full co operation of all the faithful of the diocese. He was doubly grateful to them for the manner in which they had expressed their sym pathy. He blessed them and their families. auitable residence for the clergy. Seeing the needs of your diocese you, with the firm will and the strong arm, that had done wonders in the parish of Paris, began the work which your hand found here to do. As the best and the surget in the best and the surget in the best and the surget in the statement of the works. In regard to the object of his dress. In regard to the dress. He was the faithful of the dress is pressed their sym in which has varies of the dress. In the was the faithful of the dress is dress. To dress prove the regard to the dress. In the was dress, "Warkworth the short of the dress of the dress." The Christian world is now celebrating of the dress of the dress of the dress of our pastor, Rev. Father Casey.
The Christian world is now celebrating the golden jubiles of Our Hois and the affection of loyal Catholic hearts in the grast of rew has giving to the Almighty for granting us, in these latter dress of almouts of all.
A great sorrow has come to the Church the dress of the leadership of Miss Rese Coulon, the dress of almouts of all.
A great sorrow has come to the Church the dress and the same afternoom, he dress and the same afternoom.<

the church formed a long procession. When all had entered the church, His Lordship announced that he would be happy to meet them stseven o'clock, when he would receive the address, which their pastor had told him they wished to pre-sent. At seven o'clock a large congrega-tion had assembled. The Campbellford choir, which had on the invitation of Father Sweeney, accompanied His Lord-ship to Barnley, sang some choice hymns and sacred pieces. An Ave Marse by Miss Fallon was greatly admired. After a few celections by the choir, the following address was read to His Lordship by Mr. J. E. Morrison : MAT IT PLEASE YOUR LOBDSHIP :land, and what has struck us most is the

address was read to His Lordship by Mr. J. E. Morrison : May IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP :---We the members of the Burnley congre-gation unite in tendering you a hearty welcome, on the occasion of your first pastoral visit to us. When we heard that our Holy Father had appointed you ruler of the diocese of Peterborough, our grief for our departed Bishop was greatly assuaged, for your fame as a good and zealous priest had already reached us. The good works that you had carried on in another sphere gave us a guarantee that under your watchful supervision our spiritual interests would not be neglected. The good qualities that dis-tinguished you as a priest would enter into your administration, as a Bishop, and would crown it with succeas. This was our hope on first learning the news of your appointment to the vacant news of your appointment to the vacant See. Since that happy event we are proud to say that our expectations have been more than realized. From your zeal and ability religion in the direct has received a new impulse:

From your zeal and ability religion in this diocese has received a new impulse; from your example both pastors and people have learned to work for a single purpose—the greater glory of God. We say it without any intention of wounding your Lordship's humility: You are a Bishop in whom we can justly take an honest pride. We desire to enlist the interest of your Lordship in efforts we have put

We desire to enlist the interest of your Lordship in efforts we have put forth as children of the church to per-petuate its existence in an established manner. Less than five years ago, we had neither priest nor church; and we are happy to be able to inform your Lordship that we have a church, which we think your Lordship will admit is second to none of its size in your diocese, and a new and commodious presbytery and a new and commodious presbytery that would do credit to a much larger

that would do credit to a much larger place than Burnley. To our pastor is due in a great measure the credit of the work achieved. He has not only looked after, with zealous care, our temporal affairs—if any thing can be called temporal that has for its object the glory of God and the sanctifi cation of souls, such as the beautifying of our church and the erection of our nreabytery—but our spiritual interests of our church and the erection of our presbytery—but our spiritual interests have not been neglected. He has assisted us with prudent counsel, and has eloquently expounded the Word of God. On this auspicious occasion we tender your Lordship our respectful homage, aud though poor in the goods of this world, we yield to none in devotion to your person. We pray God to bless your every effort, and grant you many years to govern the diocese entrusted to your care. We crave your Lordship's blessing on

urselves and families. Sined on behalf of the congregation, Si ted on benait of the Donoghus M: THAEL MORRISON JOHN DONOGHUE THOS FLANNERY THOS FLANNERY JAS DILLON LAUR. MATTHEW HUGH MASTERSON EDW. FORTEAU ALEX DILLON TERENCE BRADY WM LAWLER JOHN FANNING JAMES GROSJEAN In response to this address his Lordship spoke in flatterin beauty of the Burnley church, and con-gratulated them on the readiness with which they built the priest's house. He gratulated them on the readiness with which they built the priest's house. He expressed himself as well pleased with his reception. He said that he had promised their pastor to deliver a lec-ture and took for his subject "The establishment of the Caurch." In this beautiful lecture, to which the congrega-tion listened with rapt attention, his Lordship spoke of the fall of Adam and Eve, which called forth from God the promise of a Redeemer, who in the ful-ness of time was born of the Virgin Mary, the second Eve, who was to have crushed the serpent's head. He de-soribed the beginning of Carist's mission, the miracles He wrought, the divine lessons He taught, and His calling of the Apostles. He formed them into a cor-porate body, which was to last unto the consummation of ages, and placed St. Peter at the head, to be the chief pastor of all. "Feed My lambs, feed My sheep." In clear terms he showed forth from the Soriptures, the power which Christ gave to this corganized body he gave authority to teach all nations—to administer the sacrament's, to govern the faithful in the church. The Church was the work of God and there. fore perfect. Thus equipped the Church went forth to fulfil the mission given by her divine Founder, and never has she failed in that mission. It is not for me to foll w his Lordship through this most eloquent lecture of over an hour and a halt. Suffice it to say that he left to folk whis Lordship through this most eloquent lecture of over an hour and a half. Suffice it to say that he left nothing unsaid; his comparisons were striking and to the point, while his wonderful fund of anecdote served to illustrate in a most telling and foreible manner the several truths which he dwelt upon. After the lecture his Lordship re-ceived the offerings of a generous people.

land, and what has struck us most is the great zeal of his Lordship, which causes him to forget all fatigue in his desire to instruct the faithful in all the doctrines of the Church, and inspire them with a living practical faith. WARKWORTH.

THE LATE MGR. BRUYERE.

Writing to the Toronto Catholic Review, Mr. W. J. MacDonald, of that city, gives the following interesting information in regard to the late Mgr. Bruyere:

regard to the late Mgr. Bruyere: In your obituary of my venerated friend, the late Monaignor Bruyere, of London, you assign to him the patriarchal age of "90 or 95." I have reason to think this an overestimate. In 1877 I was commissioned to make certain en-quiries, one of which involved the age of the gentleman in question. These en-quiries were not judicial and no person was bound to secresy. M. Bruyere then informed me that he was born on the Sth September, 1803. on the Sth September, 1803. He would have thus attained eighty years in September next. Before coming to Toronto M. Bruyere lived some twelve Toronto M. Bruyere lived some twelve years in Louisville, Kontuckv. Ha was a contributor to the Catholic Telegroph and Advocate, and furnished some of the material for Spalding's life of the vener-able Bishop Fiaget. From many amus-ing aneedotes contained in this book, may be quoted the following :—"Bishop Fiaget had an alarm watch, and on a missionary tour through Indiana stopped at a way side house of entertainment, a one story log cabin, with a garret or loft, approached by a ladder. The Prelate sond his companion lodged in this garret, the floor being covered with loose boards;

his companion lodged in this garret, the floor being covered with loose boards; while the family and some teamsters occupied the lower room. The watch was set for four o'clock; the Bishop's usual time for arising. In the morning it created quite an alarm among the lodgers in the lower room. Some sprang to their feet in aff.ight, but one more knowing or more drowsy than his companions, calmed them with this complimentary excalmed them with this complimentary ex-planation: 'Lie still, you fools, it is only the old priest's watch what has busted.'" M. Bruyere was in every respect a model priest and a most entertaining comoan-ion. Without disparagement to anybody it may be truly said, that take him "all in all," the Catholic Courch has not had in this province a worthier representative, or one of more varied talent, since the days one of more varied talent, since the days of the "Old Vicor," Mc. W. P Machon-ald, who died in 1847. W. J. McD.

### Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM ST. JOHN. N. B.

The Irish Literary and Benevolent Society marked the opening of their new rooms, February 19th, by holding a concert in their large hall. The pro-gramme was an excellent one, and opened with a chorus, "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls." Then fol-lowed a reading by Mr. R F. Quigley, solos by Miss Obolan, Miss Lawlor, Miss Nellie Obolan, Miss In And Prof. Sterne. At the close of the entertainment Vice-President Coleman, in a neat speech, thanked the audience for their attendancs. The new apart-ments, consisting of parlor, reading and billiard rooms, were thrown open for ments, consisting of parlor, reading and billiard rooms, were thrown open for inspection, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity. St. Malachi's Society celebrated its

twentieth anniversary by a supper at Mitchell & Finlay's on the 13th inst. There was a large attendance of the members, and among the guests were : Ald. McCarthy, Mr. R. J. Walsh, Presi-dent of the Father Mathew Association; dent of the Father Mathew Association; Mr. W. H. Coates, the Recording Secre-tary, Mr. Thomas Kickham, and others. P. Gleeson, Esq. J. P., President, occu-pied the chair ; and P. Moran, E-q, the vice-chair. A number of toasts was pro-posed, and suitable responses made. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and the gathering broke up at midnight, well pleased at the celebration. "Daniel O'Connell" was the subject of "Daniel O'Connell" was the subject of Mr. John C. Ferguson's lecture in St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton, February 12 h. The lecture was very interesting and was well delivered. It is now some time since Mr. Ferguson occupied the platform; but he has not lost any of the eloquence that chaimed St. John andlences years ago. Mr. C. E. O'Rielly occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer. The Father Mathew Association held a concert in connection with their lecture ocurse, in St. Malachi's Hall, February 14th. The Hall was crowded. The con-cert was a grand success, as indeed are all the entertainments given by that Associa-tion. "Daniel O'Connell" was the subject of the entertainments given by that Associa-tion. The Very Rev. T. Connolly, V. G., of Carleton, delivered the second lecture in the A. O. H. course, in the town Hall, Woodstock, on Friday evening, February 10.h. A large and Intelligent a ideace greeted the distinguished speaker, who is well known in Woodstock and vic hity, having labored there for many years. The subject, "The proper study of man-kind is man." was treated in a familiar, practical, didactic, scientific, physiological and psychological manner. The lecture was interspersed with many hsppy and humorous illustrations and allustons.

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pool. There were from eight thousand to nine thousand in the chapel, includ ing Protestants, as far as can be con-jectured from the tickets of admission issued. The following Sunday (28th) Dr. Ryle was ordained in Aberdeen with Dr. Ryle was ordained in Aberdeen with equal solemnity, as Bishop and Vicar Apostolic for the Northern district. So what were formerly Lowland and High land districts, are now Esstern, Western and Northern districts—tria pincta in nuo. On the day of Bishop Ryle's consecration we buried the Highland and Lowland district in one grave; let them fight there if they will.

we outled the Highland and Howland district in one grave; let them fight there if they will. You are the only bishop from the Highlands who deigns to write to his brethren in the mother country. I have not had a scrap from Dr. Macdonnell since he left Britain and as for Bishop Frater, I don't expect ever to get a line from him; he scems to have sworn against writing. T am sorry to say that we are almost as ill off tor want of clergymen as you are in America, so much so, that we have been obliged to take some Irish priests, of whom we aregetting thred, I sepecially, as I cannot get one of them to learn a word of Gashic. At this very time I am forced to put one of them in Fort Wil-liam in place of Mr. Macgregor, who is going to South Utat as successor to Mr. Roderick MacDonald, deceased. I hope in God we will get more young men edu-cated now, but the prospect is more dis-tant than our wants would require. Our general funds are now in common, but they have been much dilapidated under the management of the late Bishop Cam-eron and Mr. Reid, the Procurator who is now superseded minus habans. There is, however, a private fund in the Low-lands, for twenty years back, i. s. a friendly worke excluded. As their funds amount now to from £3000 to £4000, we cannot expect to be admitted without putting in were excluded. As their runds amount now to from £3000 to £4000, we cannot expect to be admitted without putting in something handsome as a nest egg, for which we are beginning to collect. But, alas | we will be long a making out thous-ends ands.

ands. As Bishop Fraser should have some-thing in his power now, I wish you would have the goodness to rouse him to exer-tion in our favor. I have full reliance on your exertions. The time may come tion in our favor. I have full feilance on your exertions. The time may come yet, when we may be able to make you a return, tho' not in money. There is a great sum due for celebrations from America, which Bishop Fraser promised to look after, but has not. Indeed, except some you sent me for celebra-

It is related down in Antigonish that Bishop MacEachern and Father Colin Grant, having heard of the expected arrival of Father Fraser from Scotland in the year 1822, went down to the Strait of Canso to meet him.

Oa landing, Father Fraser asked them in good sound Gaelic :--

in good sound Gaelic :--"Oka mair a bha fios a gaible qu ro mi tighin ?" (How did you know that I was coming f) "Bha thu jhein cho ro mhor 's gun dhaithnich sinn thu tighin air a mhuir," (You were so very big yourself that we knew you coming on the sea) answered Bishop McEachern in the same langu-age. A. M. P. sge.

### AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE POPE.

Dumfries and Galloway Standard. Mr. James MacVeigh, publisher of the new edition of the "Martyrs to the Cath-olic Faith in England," has received from the Most Private Secretary, to the Pope an acknowledgment of the presentation copy which was noticed in our columns several weeks ago. The following is a literal translation of the letters: Vatican, 28th January, 1888 ILLMO, SIGNORE (Liustrious Sir), --The Rev. P. Appoloni handed to me this day in your name a copy of your beautiful Dumfries and Galloway Standard.

ILMO, SIGNORE (Inflations Sif). The Rev. P. Appoloni handed to me this day I in your name a copy of your beautiful work. In conformity with the desire ex-pressed by you, I have not failed to pre-sent it into the hands of the Holy Father, and I am happy to'tell you that His Holi-iness has deigned to accept it with pater-nal satisfaction, and has most lovingly bestowed the Apcstolic Blessing to you and your family, and charges me to write this letter to you dweet, without fail. I am happy to take this occasion to ex-press my sentiments of distinguished esteem.-Most devoted servant, G. BoccaLI, Most Private Secretary. Illmo. Signore, Sig. Glacomo MacVeigh, Dumfries, Scozia.

was the fruit of your own labor, and a people who loved you well, to dwell among strangers. We feel that in leav-ing your parish, that field in which you had carefully sown the good seeds of virtue and truth, and which was ripe for the barrent you have made a more than the series of virtue and truth, and which was ripe for the harvest, you have made a great sac rifice. It should ever be our pleasure to seek to lessen that sacrifice, and lighten the burden of new duties which

lighten the ourden of new duties which the Episcopacy has imposed on you. When Your Lordship came to rule over the diocese of Peterboro you found a cathedral far from complete, and no suitable residence for the clergy. Seeing the needs of your diocese you, with the firm will and the strong arm, that

a Pontiff to guide the destinics of His Church. Truly his praise is in the mouths of all. A great sorrow has come to the Church in Canada, in the desth of the late most Rev. Dr. Carbery, your Lordship's friend and former bishop. You were the first to welcome him to this country, and the

About 3 o'clock Rev. Father Sweeney, P. P., Burnley, arrived. As His Lordship had arranged to vieit that lately estab lished parish the same afternoon, he started at once, accompanied by Fathers Casey and Sweeney, and was met at in-tervals along the route by a number of the parishioners, who before arriving at

ceived the offerings of a generous people. Thanking them, he announced Mass at

Thanking them, he announced Mass at nine o'clock the next morning. So on Monday morning the congrega-tion again assembled and his Lordship said Mass for the repose of the souls of all who had died in the parish, and addressed the congregation on devotion to the souls of the faithful departed. The same day he returned to Campbell-ford and thence to Peterborough. The Bishop of Peterborough has gained the affection and esteem of all his children in this part of Northumber.

The salvation of one soul is of more value than the conquest of an empire. This is not the notion of those who fear This is not the notion of those who fear that the course of reformation may tend to lower the price of corner lota. It is not the fashion of meditation that prevails among carnal minded men, who forget entirely that the truth is, and will forever he: Seek you first the Knue of D be: Seek you first the King of Heaven, and all things will be added unto you. No state can endure without marality as its foundation. "No God, no common-wealth," expresses the idea.-- Colorado Catholic.

### Louten Consolations ;

# OR PARAPHRASTEON SOME STANSAS OF THE "DISS IN & "-BY CARDINAL WISHAR.

# "Qai Meriem absolvisti, E- istronom examisti : Mini quoque spem dedisti."

# "Thou didst Mary's guilt forgive; Didst the dying this receive: Hence doth hope within me live."

O Lord scross my soul a weary thought is to ask, "What hast thou done for

wouldst have all thy harvest for its

em shalt thou stand at My judgment

O Lord, into my ear a dreary valee is breathing; It whisperets, "What hast then berns for

It whit protect, while his caldron each ins; Behnid My Martyr, in his caldron each ins; Or with his lubb upon the rack distraught to thes, to thes, "Or own without thorns, are none of Haven's wreathing; Will thouse or place with who have bravely just though ?"

O Lord. within my beart a fifel throb is 

Martyrs, cloister-virgins greet.

ing. Sisters by bond of My esponsing love; Have I reseived like to this from thee? Then will thou dare, at My great jadgmen

Bet virial-Martyre, cloidservirgins great-Bit not once did also also for or even "Have freender difficient fails from theory Theory in the servire difficient fails from theory Theory in the service difficient fails from theory Consolt with them, this raves with theory dover?" O Lord, program y see a light consex softly "Theory and a light of a light o

give me an appetite." "Wal, yes," said Mother Hawkins with another sigh. "Will always 'lowed I was a fair cook. And he was that fond o' good cain'! And I 'low he'll get none o' it now !!

Mabbe he will, Mis' Hawkins, I've "Mobbe he will, Mis" Hawkins, and known some o' them city folks what was fust-rate cooks, and liked the country, "You," Mother Hawkins sat up in bed, "You," Mother Hawkins sat up in bed,

or sort for a few weaks in summer, when haying and harvesting came on." This essance, right in the midds of hay-ing. Mury Jane, the hired girl, fall out of the haymore, where she was hunting for organ, and broke her arm. Of source, she had to go hume. Not another girl could be got for love or money, and so Mather Hawkins had to do all hereal. The two hired non could get the wood, and do the milking and shurning. But Mrs. Hawkins had to sweat over the story, and the weather growing hotter every day.

Hawkins had to do all hereal. To a two hired usen could get the wood, and do the militing and charming. Bott if in Hawkins had to sweat over the store, and the weather growing hotter every day. And one morning Mother Hawkins bet breakfast they could, and then Mir-they kins sent one of them for the dootor, bidding him stop on the way home and are if Ling Jines woothd's to me and are until abe sould find a girl. Now it so happened that important: business brought Will Hawkins out to bo home. It was ould as the mort business brought Will Hawkins out to bo on the work, and the dootor's office, and he subped him and learned how sick bis mother was. Them be leat in duty bound to call on her. He weak, and the old hay wea seconstrust pleased to see him. "Mother, you ought to have a girl," "Wother, you ought to have a girl," "Wother, you ought to have a girl," "Wother, you ought to have a girl," "Will, goodnam, so I ought !" groaned the old lang. "I tool John to get Loor have, I don't! I're tried everywner." "Will, for ply sake, do it, then !! I'n succed, but if I can find one I'l send her wast. "Mother, the is more, I don't! I're tried everywner." "Wother will, for ply sake, do it, then !! I'n way her will finke so have sait !!" "Yea, so is this lady." Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady." Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady. Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady. Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady." Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady. Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady." Laily Mary "Yea, so is this lady. So ally see learned, havea' you wother the shown as is laily." "Yea, so is this lady would her as to love her you absort here sait!" "Yea, so is this lady would here as to love here, the shown as is laily." "Yea, so is this lady would here as the perfections to the the ope hary, ou know." "Yea, so is this lady would here as the perfections to the thest of the ope hary. The

the stranger. "Lord knows I am !" groaned Mother

Hawkins, "Well, your son, Mr. Hawkins, sent me

### SIE W. BARCOURT AT DERST. ther was, but he had not been down

# The day that Mother Hawkins went to the table for the first time since her sick-ness, a mote same, easing that he was coming to see her by the ovening train. Not a word about his wife did he write. And Mother Hawkins, as she looked at Mary moving about with each a bright face, thought that if Will had married a girl like her, that they could have been to happy 1

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### ON SUPERSTITION.

### UTLINES OF A PRIEST'S LECTURE ON THAT GREATLY MISUNDERSTOOD THEME.

Rev R F. Ciacke, pastor of the Caurch

GREATLY MISUNDERSTOOD THEME. Rev R F. Clarke, pastor of the Courch of S: John of Jerusalem, London, lately delivered a discurse on the subject of "Saperstitlon," bising his remarks on St-Paul's represent to the Athenians that they were "somewhat superstitions," it being their practice whenever they were delivered from any impending calamity, or relieved from any public danger, of raising an altar and dedicating it to the unknown god, to whom they attributed their deliverance. The reversend lecturer explained what was superstition, and, recalling Lord Palmerson's celebrated description of dirt as "matter out of place," he defined superstition as religion or religiousness out of place-reverence paid where it was not due or paid in a wrong way. He pointed out that the Christian religion, with its doctrines fol-lowing and growing out of one another in beautiful sequence-wooderful, in-deed, from one point of view, but per-fectly natural from another-was one which, rightly understood and practised, left no room for superstition, and the early Christians were so singularly free from the degrading beliefs that had so long acreened the truth from men's mixed. B-fore the teaching of Christ and His apostles, the dakeness of heathenism lifted, and men switch Christ and His apostles came to preach, as when the clouds which so long curtained the face of the heavens dis-perse to reveal to our eyes myriads of glittering stars s'uiding the azure Too" "Oh, yes, they like to come out fur a wetk or so while the berries is ripe. But you feich 'em out and set 'em to cookin' fur harvet hands when it's right hot, and you'd see!" "Will's wife may not be one o' that hind Name," "University of the place of a servant! "Look at your bands !" she said. "They are not very black, I know. But they are used to doing housework, madam, I assure you. Will you try black Ness of heathenism lifted, and men (ak kness of heathenism lif

A BATTLING APERCE United Ireland, Feb. 11.

Bir William Harcourt delivered his sonual address to his constituents in the Drill Hall, Derby, on Tuesday night. There was an attendance of about four thousand persons. The chair was taken by Lord Burton, and amongst those pro-

A matrix dot mutil.
 Ber William Barcent All horses and horse the horse and horse horse and horse the horse and horse horse and horse horse and horse horse and horse horse horse and horse horse horse and horse horse horse and horse horse horse horse and horse h

(come cheers at the back of the hall). In one of his recent letters he has in-troduced, in a very unusual way, the name of the Sovereign, and he said if any of those Irish members were to become, I think he said Privy Councillors or Ministers, it would be a terrible indignity to the Queen (ob). Ay, but Mr. Paraell and his triends are not the first people who have been treated to language of this kind. I will read you a passage from Mr. Disraell's (Lord Beaconsfield's) "Life of Lord George Bentinck." He is giving an account of the memorable epoch when Sir Robert Peel resigned upon the corn laws and returned to office, and he gives the reason why Sir Robert Peel returned to office. He sayster). THE TOBOGGAN PARTY. Well, now, what a happy image this is of Lord Salisbury. I think he has fixed for ever upon himself and upon his party the name of the toboganning party (laughter). It is a policy of toboganned on protection, but they have got to the bottom of that (isughter) They tobog ganned on the surface, they toboganned on the Irish Church; they have tobo ganned—it is his own illustration—on the Irish land, and they are just on the top of the alide of Home Rule (great toheres). You know it is the party of progress that starts the sled e (laughter), and he party of resistance has to slide (renewed laughter). If I may para-phrase some illustrous lines, he is a nd gently sliding with detested laws, and gently sliding with a sliding cause (loud laughter and cheere). Now the Liberal party has never been defeated of recent years, I think, except through defections in its own ranks (hear, hear). Liberal party has never been defeated of recent years, it thick, except through the control of the start of overnment which has been for ear years and the other of overnment which has been for ear years and the other of the start of overnment which has been for ear years and the other of the start of th fections in its own ranks (hear, hear). defections in its own ranks (hear, hear). We are attempting to reform a system of government which has been for cen-turies a disgrace and a danger to Eng-land. I am afraid the only consolation we can give Lord Salisbury and his friends is that they have a great deal more toboganning to do. friends is that they have a great deal more toboganing to do. TRADITION. Lord Salisbury said that Home Bule was contrary to the historical policy of Eng-land towards Ireland. Well, so it is, and that is its great merit, as I am going to show you (hear, hear). In my opinion the traditional and historical policy of England towards Ireland is the greatest blot upon the historical record of Eng-land (oheers). History teaches you two very opposite lessons; it teaches you the precedents that you ought to follow, but it also teaches you the examples that you ought to avoid (hear, hear). When you look at a traditional policy you must consider its results. Review your tradi-tional and historical policy in Ireland. Judge of the plant by its fruits, and ask whether you can say that those fruits are good (no, and cheers). What do you find? You have pursued there the same policy which a century sgo you pursued to your colonies—your rebellious colonies —in North America, when you lost the United States. That is the first record of your historical and traditional policy of treating a dependency for centuries, and for generations you have pursued towards Ireland the same historical and traditional policy—"By their fruits ye shall judge them." And what are these fruits? They have been rebellion, dis-content, disquiet, danger, and disgrase to England (cheere). Those are the fruits of your traditional and historical policy towards Ireland. Well, if this policy, cruel as it has been, had suc-ceeded, there might have been some-thing to say for it, but it has miserably failed. You have tried it for centuries and you are as far as ever from the good government of Ireland, and from which might have saved had they known it, Man, who're under the ground. Tell of the "Favorite Prescription," Bid hopeless women be glad-Bear the good news to poor creatures, Heart-sick, discouraged and sad. "Frmsle diseases," so terrible in their effects, and so prevaient among all alasses, oan be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

to fight the Irich d to be vistorious inseed to fight the Irish question well out and to be vistorious, as they have been vistorious before (cheers). I know that the Government cherish the childish idea that they can direct the Salisbury says that the Ecgland has committed in of was her vacillation (law phraseclary crime Ecgland has committed towar Ireland was her vacillation (laughter In his phraseology we have had a ha hold on Ireland. Has it not occurred Lord Salisbury what has been the re

I know that the Government cherich the childish idea that they can divert the public mind from the great Irish ques-tion during this session by hundrum topics and percohial legislation (laugh-ter) Sir M Hicks Besch is too tensible a man for that. He warned them of the weakness that would fall upon them if they frittered away the energies of their party in that way. We are ready to discuss any measure, and to discuss it properly, in the House of Commons; but to suppose they can carry on the brutal work which they are new doing in Ire-land without being called upon to account for it, and that they will divert us to other subjects, is like a man who has committed some grave offence think-ing he will escape by talking to the detective about the weather (laughtes). They cannot burk or amother this Irah question any more than a man can get rid of the ghosts of his victure all the same after all his cloture. Mr. Thomas Roe, M P., followed, and a resolution of confidence in the members for the borough and Mr. Gladstone was passed. THE DEVORIGE TO THE HOLY

MAROH 3. 1886

storious, as bein as

ful cures. The devotion to the Holy Face is so beau iful in itself, the need of reparation so great, and the obligations of the Con-fraternity so slight that it appeals to the fervor of every Uhristian soul.

A Christian Burial,

A few years ago the friends of a nomi-A few years ago the friends of a nomi-nal Catholic who died an open Freemason in New Jersey sought to bury their ex-communicated relative in Calvary seme-tery, New York, contending that the deceased had owned a lot there. The trustees of the cemetery properly declined to permit such a desecration of the soil, and in this refusal the court of last resort uphold them. This is sufficient sements

# MARCE & 1888.

### ABCHBISHOP BYAN'S SEEMON

### ubstance of an Flaquent Dis to Delivered by him in Kome. The Fub

The Epipheny is commemorated in the many different ways, some di-them are more interesting than the Sac Otherwise, which is cricbusted in ut yearrabl. Church of St Andres della Val-by the P.ous Bociety of Missions, pop-arily known as the Pailottini. The bodiety, which is under the protection the Most Holy and Immeculate Man Queen of the Apostles, was founded in the year 1835 by the Venerable Servent God, Vincenso Pallietti, a Roman pris-to and the Apostles, was founded in the rear 1835 by the Venerable Servent God, Vincenso Pallietti, a Roman pris-monget Catholics, and to propay the monget Catholics, and to propay the monget Catholics, and infidels. In 1836 wiebbration of the week of the Epiphen From half-past five in the morning in puble Church of St. Andres della Val-pope, and nine different functions comp the day until after six in the scenary. The act service consists of Mass and the morn.

Aret service consists of Mass and the service consists of Mass and the Besserd Secrament. There is at six, an Italian sermon we benediction of the Blassed Secrament. The services of Rome-the Tacoth the Conventual, the Missionaries of Besserd Heart, the Carmelites, the Carding the Augustinians, the Dominic the Services of Mary, etc. At half prine, a Mass is celebrated according to of the Oriental Rite—that is the Sy Maroutic, the Greek M-lebits, the Sy Maroutic the Greek M-lebits of the Caldean. At sleven o'clock these daily a sermon preach d in a foreign the armon, traposition of the Blassed Sy ment and solemn Benediction given Cardinal. At half past five there a letture, Rosary and prayers, and an at sleven is foreign leges in R me assist at the principal a more mervices.

Italian sermon. The various foreign leges in R me assist at the principal a neon services. Amorgst the most interesting of sermons this year were one in Semis Bishep from Chilli; one in Germa Cardinal Melcher, and the three En sermons p eached respectively by B Hedley, O. S. B., editor of the D *Keview* by Mgr. Tylee, of London, an the "Chrystelt of America," Archib By an, of Philadeiphia. We need not say that the interest of English speaking residents of Rom excited to a very high degree b anticipation of Archibishop Ryen's set Expectation was gratified to the fi He certainly hed one of the largest cance that ever gathered to hear a for preacher in Rome. Some inconveu of the pulpit and the tirging of lated to disturb, but there was no m ing the impression that he made. most elequent and impressive ap but also a most careful and exact the of a successful ever gelist. We g disce urse, which we are sure will of your readers. To really aportediate should have heard it in Rome, what Archbishop praached it from the pu Archbishop preached it from the pu Padre Ventura, and almost over the Padre Venturs, and almost over this of that eld quent orator. There were non Catholics in the audience, an discourse was heard by them with fest interest. The collection duri sermon was reported to be one largest known in Rome. PATRICK F. O'H

THE SERMON. "For a Child is born to us and a given to us and the government if His shoulder; and His name shall be Wonderful. Counsellor, God the the Father of the world to con Prince of Peace. His empire of multiplied and there shall be no pe ce; He shall sit upon the the David and upon the kingdom, too-it and atrengthen it with judgem with judgem, the henceforth and f

"Bat she is! He found her boardin' in one o' the big hotels, where they go to bed at midnight, and eat break fast next day sfier decent folks has cleared up dinner. I know 'em. And I ain't going to have anything to do with 'em, that's flat ? And

anything to do with 'em, that's fist ? And I told Will so, when he writ for me to come and see 'em married." "L, M s' Hawkins didn't you go ?" "No. I cidn't. Here, have another epoonfal o' this honey, Miss Jones, do ! It's made o' white clover, and as clear as can be. There ! No, I didn't go, and I writ to him he needn't fetch her here, "Now Mis' Hawkins! you didn't

really !

"Now alls' Hawkins! you didn't realls!" "Yes, I did," said the old lady, doggedly. "I know the hull lot o' them city gals, a switchin' and a draggin' their long-tailed gowns, and a bangin' their hair when they ought to have their heads banged, and a humpin' themeelves up with bustles, to look like a camel, and the Lord knows what all, fur I don't! But I set my face agin 'em! Will is a makin' mon y there, and there he'll stay till she sponds it all. Then he'll want to come back to his old mammy. But he can't do it. He left his mother and took up with her, and now he may jest stick to her, and make the best o' his bad bargain ! Tato't any use to talk to me!" Ms Jones know the stubborn old lady well enough to believe that. So she said

well enough to believe that. So she said no more. But after she got home she said

no more. But after she got home she said to her own family: "If I had as likely a son as Will Haw-kins, i wouldn't go back on him fur no gal that ever drawed breath; and I'll bet a pretty pency Nancy Hawkins lives to wish she hadn't ?" \* \* \* M anwhile in his cosy home in the city, Wut had been gloomily reading his old mother's last curt letter. "Don't let it worry you, Will," said his bride, soothingly.

"Don't let it worry you, while can he bride, soothingly. "I can't help it, Lily," was his reply. "She has always been such a good mother to me that it burts me to have her be so wrong and obstinate." "Go out and see her and talk it over,"

"Go out and see her and talk it over," engested Lily. "Never!" said Will, firmly. "Unless business takes me, I shall never enter my old home, unless you go, too. If my mother cannot receive my wife she can-not receive me. It is no use talking to me about it." There was a touch of the old lady's

stubborn spirit in the son, you see. Mother Hawkins was astout, fishy old gady ; but she did all her own work,

"You came from the city ?" said Mother Hawkins, without answering the ques-tion. "Do you live there ?"

"Then what do you know about farm work ?"

work ?" "Everything," answered the stranger, confidently. "I was brought up on a farm, sud have only lived in the city three years." "But them fine clothes !" sighed Mother Harrhite

Hawkins. "I have plain calico ones in my satchel," said this odd girl.

"What wages do you want ?" "Whatever you usually pay." "I generally give two dollars and

half "Wery well, that will suit me." "What would you do first, if you

staid ?" "The first thing, I would make you up

"The first thing, I would make you up a cup of tea and a bit of toast. Then I would change my dress, go down stairs, and get to work." "For pity's sake do it then !" said Mother Hawkina as, with a sigh of in-tense relief, she dropped back upon her pillows.

The stranger left the room. And in a short time she was back with the tes and toast temptingly arranged on a walter, and as nice as hands could make them.

After they were disposed of the brought fresh water and towels, bathed Mother Hawkin's hot face and hands, and brushed her hair back neatly under her cap. "There, that's better, isn't it ?" she

asked. "Yes, indeed," sighed the sick woman.

"What's your name, child ?" "Mary Sterman." "Well, Mary, if you do as well for the rest as you have for me, I shall think it was the Lord's massy that sent you here." "I shall try to be useful, but it will take me a few days to learn about things in the house."

"Mobbe I'll be down by that time," sighed Mother Hawkins, as she settled herself for a nap.

But she was not down in a day or two.

But she was not down in a day or two. It was four weeks before she could be belped down to the sitting room. But everything had gone on as orderly, under Mary's hauds, as if Mother Hawkins had been mistress herself. And no sister or mother ever had more untring care than ahe gave to the sick woman, who felt that she had indeed found a treasure, and could not bear to think of the time when Mary must so away.

Mary must go away. Will had written twice to ask how his

of glittering stars studing the azure expanse of the midnight sky. It could not be pretended, however, that modern Caristians were as free from supersitions as were the early Christians. Their super-stitions might be classed under three heads. There was first that kind of super-stition—the least noxious of all—which was begotten of a love of the marvellong, and which expressed itself in an accumu-lation of wonders without any civilisation of their proportion, or their necessity. They had an example of this in many of the lives of the saints, where they founded the lives of the saints, where they founder a long series of unverified wonders strung a long series of unverified wonders string together without any connection, without any attempt at characterization, without any attempt to differentiate fact from hearsay. The result was to draw a vast line between the reader and the subject of his study, to make him reaize that between them there was a vast unbind-able material to make him long for the partraval of a simple, quit unotenta. between them there was a vast unbind able material to make him long for the portrayal of a simple, quiet, unostenta-tious life, with common experiences, common thoughts, common actions, tempted and tried, as most of us are, and overcoming the temptation and the trial by the never-failing grace of God, and not by outward, visible and miraculous interpositions of Divine Providence, for which we feel we could not look without presumption. The second kind of apper stition was more serious, and consisted in our attributing overmuch virtue to the externals of religion—to emblems or forms of words, to the exclusion of due consideration of the dispositions of the heart and the mind and the spirit—the bomage without which outward ceremony, or attention to mere details, will avail little. The third kind of supersti-tion about externals, such as acspulars or rosaries, about which some people are superstitions, but an interference with some doctrine—something internal and fandamental, comething of the essence of religion. Superstition, so far as Chris-tians are concerned, here, reaches its eli-max. An example of this kind of super-stition is seen in the theory that faith without works will avail for salvation.

Tell the good news to the suffering-At last is a remedy found, Which might have saved had they known

was prepared to carry on the Govern-ment." So, gentlemen, you will see that it is not so many years ago that Lord Besconsfield, and, I have no doubt, Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, thought that to see Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in office would be an inexplicable degradation. People ought to be careful how they use lacguage of that kind (bear, hear). I remember very well the days when political association and even personal intercourse with Mr. Bright

church. Nominal Cstholies do not own the church and the cometery; if well-behaved, they are entitled to a Carlstian burial. A recentdecission of the Supreme Court of Indiana affirmt this reasonable doctrine. The lesson to be drawn from it, is that if a Catholic wishes to be buried in a Catholic graveyard, he must die a good Catholic. To do this there is a means that is pretty certain, and it is to keep out of secret societies, and obey the Caurch by going to confession and com-munion at lesst once a year.—Colorado Catholic.

Catholic. Much of the time spent by young ladies in studying what are called the "higher branches" might better be employed in learning something by which they could support themselves. If you are going to be teachers, or if you have so much assured wealth that you can always dwell in those high regions, trigon-omstry, of course; metsphysics, of course; Latin and Greek and German and French and Italian, of course; and one handred other things, of course; but if you are not expecting to teach, and your wealth is not established beyond misfor-tune, stare you have learned the ordinary branches, take hold of that kind of study that will pay in dollars and cents in case you are thrown on your own resources. Learn to do something better than any-body else. Buy Virginia Penny's book entitled "The Employment of Womes," and learn there are five hundred ways in which a woman may earn a living.

"The setter-board of life goes up The setter-board of life goes down." Up and down, up and down-one day a millionaire, next day "dead broke"-one day buoyant in spirits, next day gloomy as a fog-one day in seeming perfect health, next day "lisid out" with a billous attack or your stomash "on a strike." This is the work the world wage now-s-days. If you are billous, melan-obolic, dissy headed, dyspeptic, want appetite or have torpid action of Hver, kidneys of bowels, take Dr. Pleros's Pleseant Pallets-purely vegetable, per-fectly hurmlen; one a dow.

with justice, from henceforth and f - (Iraise iz, 67) For nearly six thousand years h been exploring the earth on w stand, and yet every year new are discovered within its bosom. stand, and yst svery year new are discovered within its bosom. some perid bave they been scan beavens above them, and yet m end planet: are seen soming up depths of space into the field of vision. Now the works, inexhanati human intellect has been end examining them for so many year new treesures sppesr. The sim represented at that silar has been and, in a few words by the Evan been so represented and decen nearly ninetren centuries, and ever new. Each year casts a new light upon it, because, as time and the kingdom of the you becomes extended, the event of hany becomes more important esting. For we can never so hiredom from the King. Nati in number and imports great propheties of Seripture it

kirgdom from the King. Next in number and imports great prophedics of Scripture t of our Divine Lord as a great Ruler are those which refer to th which he was to found upon and in which were to he perpe-great blessings which He came He is spoken of as (ne who a from sea to sea, from the ri-uttermost bounds of the es-ergelic hersid asnounced to Mother, "The Lord God shall g the throne," sta; and, more hundred y are before, the Pro Mow, it is plain that all these were not fu filled in their enti-His short se journ on this eart also plain that when He wa leave this earth He founded an which was to continue His with which He promised to at was to be Himself contioned, which because oft repeated always fully realize, He sa Apostes, "As he parter that I and you. All power is giv heaven and on earth; whose ai forgive, they are forgiven; wh ahail retain, they are issued abail retain, they are relation Now, as the mission of On fold—a mission of trath to intellect and a mission of restraint to the human hear

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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# ABCHBINHOP BYAN'S SEEMON.

# The Fubsiance of an Flequent Dis-course Belivered by him in Bome.

The Epipheny is commemorated in mode in many different ways, some of which we shall describe hereafter. Few of the mare more interesting than the Sacro Giassivic, which is cerebrated in the two reall Course of St Andrea della Valle by the Prous Society of Missions, popu-kely known as the Pallotini. This coster, which is under the protection of the Most Holy and Immeculate Mary, we are 1835 by the Venerable Servent of God, Vincenso Pallistit, a Roman priest, mongst Catholics, and to proper the hold mongst Catholics, and to proper the base mongst Catholics and infidels. In 1836 its mongst Catholics and the Helphany. From half-past five in the morning the puble Church of St. Andrea della Valle is the sectories counsists of Mass and the della valle puble church of St. Andrea della Valle is the sectories counsists of Mass and the della valle puble church of St. Andrea della Valle is the sectories counsists of Mass and the della valle puble church of St. Andrea della valle is the secto

Ast service cousists of Mass and the Bosary. There is at six, an Italian sermon with Benediction of the Blessed Secrament. At half past eight a Mass is sung according to the Latin Rite by a representative of the religious orders of Rome—the Theotines, the Conventual, the Missionaries of the Beread Heart, the Carmeline, the Copu-ching the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Servites of Mary, etc. At half past who, a Mass is celebrated according to one of the Oriental Rite—that is the Syro Massaries, the Greek M-lebite, the Syran, the Augustin, the Greek M-lebite, the Syran, the Aroming, the Greek M-lebite, the Syran, the Armenian, the Greek M-lebite, the Syran, the Armenian, the Greek M-lebite, the Syran, the Armenian the Greek M-lebite, the Syran, the Armenian of the Blessed Sacra mort and colemn Benediction given by a Gardinal. At half past five there are a halin ermon. The valous foreign col-leges in Rome assist at the principal after. Monest the most interesting of the

Amongst the most interesting of the Autorgst the most interesting of the sermons this year were one in Spanish, by a Bishep from Chilli; one in German, by Cardinal M-lcher, and the three Euglish sermons p eached respectively by Bishop Healey, O. S. B., editor of the Dublin Keview by Mgr. Tylee, of London, and by the "Chrystation of America," Archbishop Byan, of Philadeiphia. We need not say that the interest of the English speaking residents of Rome was

We need not say that the interest of the Ergith-h-speaking residents of Rome was excited to a very high degree by an anticipation of Archbishop Ryen's sermon. Expectation was gratified to the full st. He certainly hed one of the largest and caces that ever gathered to hear a foreign preacher in Rome. Some inconveniences of the pulpit and the ringing of the Angelue during his discourse, where calcu That also a most careful and eract thinker, and a successful evan gelist. We give an imperfect outline and the substance of his discourse, which we are sure will del ght your readers. To really appreciate it they should have heard it in Rome, when the Archbishop prached it from the pulpit of Padre Venturs, and almost over the grave of that el quest orator. There were many mon Cathones in the audience, and the discourse was heard by them with mani fest laterest. The collection during the sermon was reported to be one of the largest known in Rome. PATRICK F. O'HARS,

mations, tracking"—oo is the mission of His bingdom on early, the Course of God. She comes to teach and to restrain. As He was King of the kings of thought, and demanded what the Apostle most apply on the homege of the understanding," so the has a mission to teach and demanded what the Apostle most apply on the homege of the understanding." So the this degrading. Dearer to me than was lease to Abraham is the intelligence which God gave me, which makes me His image and likeness and distinguishes me from the brate creation. That intelligence I will never sact fies beeks. I will not believe against its conviction unless I have the infallible word of God communicated to me by an infallible measures who have contender of the new field of the Chu on—the restrain the dignity of human reason is freship preserved. But, brather n, it is the ond mis of the Chu on—the restrain the dignity of human reason is really preserved. But, brather n, it is the fourther against its conviction unless I have the infallible word of God communicated to me by an infallible measures who heat on the the chu on—the restrain the dignity of human reason is really preserved. But, brather n, it is the off hum n passions by her mort of the fourther against its converted on the son of the Chu on—the restrain the endities and have contender on the son of the Gentile nations admitted the restrence of a Supreme Being and Herse the infallence of the Messiah on earth—not in general to invite your at a thion to the Kingdom of the Messiah on earth—not in general to invite your at a thion to the Kingdom of the Messiah on earth—hot in more particularly to be a site glorious og anization with its Supreme Head and its legislative, executive of do earth—the more particularly to be the vision of the Messiah on earth—not in general to invite your at a theore of the Messiah on earth—hot in one particularly to be the vision and invite the invite of a supreme Being and Heave of the Messiah on earth—not in general to invite your at a thorn to the Kingdom of the

that ethicsi festure of it by which the passions are controlled. When fears are expressed that society outside the influence of Christianity is on its way back to Geotilsm or paganism we are told that such a return is now quite impossible; that Christianity was progress from Gentilism, and that the future shall be one of progress in advance of Coris tianity; that no one dresums of erecting at ues to Jupiter, Murs or Venus, or even to Munerva, or of awinging censers before there thines.

 March, Y. C., Ty less of Londons and by the charge of the straight control of the straigh their shrines. But, brethren, it matters very little by

Ince control of control of the second of

fisme, like banners flarg out from the battlements of heaven; hope, beautiful hope, leafs the broken spirit to look up to the region where He, the Light of light; does abide, arrests the uplifted hand of the suicide, restores her to G d and to pesce. The possibility of such a change is assured by the certain doguain teaching of Obristianity, by the all-suffisiency of the merits of Christ when app ted to the cou-trite heart. That G.d who rewards and punishes as a God d th also forgive like a God. "I will remember no more their of finces-I will cast them into the depths of the sea," and the dogmatic teaching is God. "I will remember no more their off nees-I will cast them into the depths of the sea," and the dogmatic teaching is illustrated by examples like those of Magdatene and Peter. Oh, what a world of power is found in such hopefulnees, and this hopefulnees is founded on the certain doctrine of Crinit! The statistics of suicide clearly show that they increase in proportion as a people lose their faith and consequent fear of God and hope in God How true is the declaration of Scripture, 'Justice elevates a nation, sin maketh a people miserable." Again, brethren, our Divine Condescen sion, taught the great truth that He would identify Himself with the w-ak and suffering of our race, and that He would regard as done to Himself whatever should be done in their favor. The identification He makes perfect. He came to elevate

### AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN DES CRIBES THEIR BARRENNESS AT SINGAPORE

From the Pall Mali Gazette, Jan. 26. Mr. W. S Coine, M. P., who has been staying some time at Singapore, on his jurney round the world, has written a severe criticism of the work done by the Christian missions in that part of the glube.

He ease: "The heathen of the Straits Settlements are not much troubled by missionary zeal. How is it, I wonder, that we so persis-tently neglect the conversion of the heathen at our own doors in our various

### DRIVEN FROM HOME.

POLICE AND EMERGENCY.MEN ENFORCING

ALL STREET

DERVER TRUE HURE.
PLICE ADD EMERGENCY MEN ENFORCING AN EVICION IN IRLAND.
Fishely Hall sends to the New York Sine from Drogheds, Ireland, a dramatic acount of the eviction of two Irish tennuts for non-payment of rent. The evicting party consisted of a body of 150 mittin, e-mmanded by a Captain Smylle, 100 stalwart p-locmen, and a score of semergence men." We quote as follows:
To followed the direction of Capt.
Smylle's big and tranquil blue eye as I sat for not he car shiverig violently in spite of fur costs and rubbers, and saw a dramatic and striking figure. It was that of a girl, perhaps nincteen years of sge, who stood apart from the others on the crown of a hitle bill. Her bare fast were sunk deep in the snow that crowned the bill, and her biesden sky. She was ta'l and superbly formed, though the lines of her figure, and they lent an added luare to a pair of maginficent gray eyes—typical Irish eyes that fastly biszed with indigation.
Her hands were classed at the spin biszed with indigation.
Her hands her cover her forebead, while a stray lock was swept across the four on the stray lock was seen and drawa. But they were flawing the same bare. The rain be at down on her, and matted her long, black hist over her forebead, while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock was swept across the forebead while a stray lock wa

with which she stared at the Queen's troops—her enemies. The word was given, and the line moved on. A fussy Justice of the Pesce, a noisy little person known as Ceptain Keogh, and the agent of the estate j ined the forces, and Captain Keogh ordered the attack at ouce. The Device cottage was guarded by the three girls up stars and the old man below. The military drew up in a hollow square around the house, and the constables, to the tune of a hun-dred strong marched into the enclosure. dred strong, marched into the enclosure It was during this imposing ceremony

It was during this imposing ceremony that an old woman crept around the corner of the house out into the enclosure. "Woman!" thuadered Captain Keogh, "What are you doin' here?" "Breathin," ", and the woman, suavely. "Take her outside the line with the other rioters," commanded the Captain, sternly. At the mention of the word "rioters," as applied to the poor wretches without the lines, Captain Smylie roared, with intense hilsrity. Contain Keogh stared hard at him, but it had'nt the faintest effect on the commandant of the military.

police fell back and the emergency-men went forward. About a d z n of them, with picks, crowbars, and axes, rushed at

the front door. The girls threw the boiling water out of

# "Finnegan?" "Will ye come down out of that?"

"I won't." "Why won't yon?" "Beb ase," said Finnegan, with a burst of forensic and irrefutable logic, "I m gointer stay where I am." "Then your blood be on your head." "Well, begob," remarked Finnegan, to the intense delight of the mob, "if I c. uld get near ye there'd be blood on yer own head, y' miserable old, buil necked blow-hard."

hard." "Attack the house, attack the house," roared Capt. Keegh hotly. The order was given with immense pirit and cour-sge, but the forces did not display undue zeal. Capt. Smylie yawned, lighted another ergarette, and looked back to see if the Irish girl still stood in the snow on the hill top while the chiefs of police held a long and thoughtful consultation. The Countees Tolstol tried to make notes on a long and thoughtful consultation. The Countees Tolstoi tried to make notes on an ivory tablet, but as the rain washed out the letters as fast as she wrote them, she put up the tablet with a pretty little grimsce, and best a tattoo with her boots on the side of the car. Sir Wilham was gathering mud and facts from personal contact with the pessantry, and the de-tective was so miserably wet, hur gry and fatugued that he gave up shamming, and sat on the fence with me, sharing my umbrells and cigars. "This here little bit of a burlesque," he said sconfully, "costs the Govern"

"This here little bit of a burleque," he said acomfully, "costs the Govern-ment in the neighborhood of a thou-sand pounds." "As much as that?" "Take the pay of the men, the heavy cost of their transportation for three days, an' the cost of the emergency men-"

an' the cost of the emergency-men-" "Are those jsil birds expensive?" "Very, cause they takes their lives in their han's. They sin't got protection like th' police. They're marked men once they enter th' business. Some of them git ten pounds a week." "Then the Government spends a thous-and pounds because Finnegan and Devine won't pay full rent?" "Aye. They could both pay with ten or twenty per sent. reduction, so the amount involved is only about ten pounds."

pounds."

pounds." In the course of half an hour some one discovered that it was nearly four o'clock, and as an eviction after that hour is il-ight, it was decided that something ought legal, it was decided that something ought to be done at once. It was done. As usual the emergency men were ordered forward and the police fell back toward the soldiers. The redoubtable Finnegan had been addresing beligerent remarks to the entire British Empire, and he was ready to do battle for his life. In sober truth he had lots of pluck, for he knew In sober be was fighting a losing battle from the

start. He whipped off his hat and coat as the emergency men attacked the house in two places, and divided his hot water and rhetoric in equal measure between the wiedow and the door. He kept them at bay for a time and scalded some of them badly, but his hot water was soon ex-hsusted, and then they battered down his

badly, but his hot water was soon ex-husted, and then they battered down his defences and drove him into a corner, where he kicked and battered away until overpowered and knocked down. Then-and not until then-the police entered, and dragging Finnegan out, made charges sgainst him before the Jutice of the Peace. "Have you got anything t' say?" asked the magistrate before committing him. "Phat could I say?" said Fionegan simply, as he straightened up and loosed around him. "I'm done fer, sure enough, I'm goin' t' jul. At nearly fifty years av age I'm turned off av th' piace where me fadder an' me gran'fadder was born, an' out of th' house which I built will me own money, saved after years av starvin' av' goiest to be a mudder, indad, t' me." Then the procession moved proudly homeward, with the evicted farmer sur-rounded by his captora, and the sorrowful heighbors trooping in the rear; last of all the big eyed I tash girl who had stood on the hill. She was Finnegan's neice and pride. He had brought her up. She, too, was homeless.

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with picks, crowbars, and alses, raised at the site front door.
The girls threw the boiling water out of the windows above, but before they could do much damage the emergency men forced their way in and overpowered Devine, who was a very old and sickly looking man. There was a tremendous uproar up-stairs a minute later, but the body looking man. There was a tremendous uproar up-stairs a minute later, but the body looking man. There was a tremendous the object of the door and all hope of realizing anything is the stomfoolisy than the body of the deal beat then slides out of the door, and all hope of realizing anything on his account isdes with his departure. There was another long wait, ad then be body and inspiring spectacle. A court was an watery.
We the three defencies young girls beld firmly among them. It was an edifying and inspiring spectacle. A court was convened, and the eirls wereduly arrested as for the size of a taken on to jal under heavy execting a dinspiring spectacle. A court was a mystery.
We the neighbors, were the detective and myself on the rival cars, but the news had got abroad, and three other rars arrived one occupied by the Counters Tolstoi and the other shy Sir William and the shy server to a stort and the paper will be tampled by our race and for, the paper will be an other bill of reveral dollars will be run up on yon, when the paper will be the meshad one compied by the Counters Tolstoi and the other is writh y at book, the other has y diply atther three yoong girls head for the same game. The family any enter the chies and erfor the paper will be tampled to deal beat, whose promises to pay have about as much weight now as the granting of ac many hogs. It would be a good thing for the community at large to the function of the same of all tricks, the forces moved up the road to James who are in the babit of resorting to the generally known, but it is a fact, the fine yan or was in good splits, and the look and the subset and the suble and the was th Though what on earth there was to fear though what on earth there was to fear use a mystery. Up to this time the spectators, besides the neighbors, were the detective and my-self on the rival cars, but the news had got abroad, and three other cars arrived, one occupied by the Countees Tolstoi and the oth rs by Sir William Weddeburn, M P., and Mr. Patrick Kelly, of the National L ague, respectively. Sir William and the C unives were both anxious to see an exist on—one is writing a book, the other a per immentary speech on home rule. After the 300 warriors had triumph-arby subjugated the three young girls, the forces moved up the road to James Finnegan was in good spirits, and bound to die hard. He had a stubby red beard, a red nose, and a hat which he wore over one eye, in a rakish, not to say defiant, manner.

wore over one eye, in a rakish, not to say defiant, manner. "It's a pity," he roared hotly, to the intense delight of the placid Captain Smylie, who evinced a fondness for him if hand, "that y. 2 dida' bring a fow more regimints an' some cannons wid vez." Cyrain Keegh stalked maj-stically around the fortified house, and then o m-ing back to the starting point looked up and yelled: "Is that you, **Jinnegan**?" "It is."

The Newspaper Dead Beat.

Scene in the Advocate counting room. Dead Beat Subserver — How much do I owe for the Daily Advocate? City Circulator.—We have been send-ing the paper to you for five months. The amount of your indebiedness is there-fore two dollars and a half.

to the meanest and wavaper man. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that any person subscribing for a news-paper and refusing to pay for the same is isable to fine and imprisonment.—Newark Advocate.

I have been troubled will catarrh for the past ten vears and have tried a number of remedia batt found no relief until I pur-chased a battle of E y's Cream Baim I consider i the most reliable preparation for catarrh and cold in the head.—Geo, E. Cra call, P. M. Quencehawniaog R I. I was troubled with catarrh for seven reare previous in don menc 1g the u-e of File's Cream Halm. some by months ago. It has doue for me what other so called cures failed to do-cared me the effect of the Haim seemed magical.—Clarence La Haff, Bladeford, Me.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Totally at the seat the second s

-BEV. GBO. B. NORTHO

S DONAT CROWN, LOTI KING and ION are fully authorized to receive AC BROOKL.

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of by the Area and Hamilton. To Dienors of Ottown, Hamilton, and Poterboro, and Leasing Oath-throughout the Dominion A the Proprietor. All before the

Catholic Record London, dat. March Srd, 1988.

UR. KELLOGG ON THE POPES SUPPERACY.

The forms under which Protestant presents itself to our consideration are no less various than the tasks which Ariel was ready to fulfil at his master's "Be it to fly.

Nothing better illustrates the absurdity Notaing better information the divine living authority of the Church of God, the infallible and ultimate judge of all con-troversies in faith, by making the last appeal he with each individual, than the irreconcilable theories which are conirreconcliable theories which are con-fidently advanced by Protestant divines as the real and divine plan on which the Church of Christ has been organized. The Catholic teaching is plain and ex.

plie t: "That Christ committed toSt Pete: and to his lawful successors the care of his whole flock, that is of his whole church, oth pastors and people." Protestants, course, must deny that St. Peter's or has such a commission, for the only la wful successor St. Peter ever had, and the only person who could produce any claim to be such, is the Pope. If, therefore, they acknowledged any such a right to exist, they must necessarily recognize the Pope's author-ity, and submit to him. It is, ofore, essential to Protestantism to deny the validity of his claim ; and is my answer : that He (Christ) appointed every effort has been made to find a flaw in it. Some say that Christ did not throne, but of the habitable globe." commit this charge to Peter at all. Thus Calvin and Besa deny that there is any (Homily 88). He gives as the reason "Peter rising up in the midst of the head of the Church on earth. Others disciples" to speak for the appointment maintain that Si. Peter was never of one to take the place of Judas in Rome and that, therefore, the "Justly : he has the first authority, as Pope, as Bishop of Rome, cannot be his having had all entrusted to him. For to successor. This opinion also is main-tained by Calvin and Illyricus and the him Christ said, "and thou being con verted confirm thy brethren." Centuriators of Magdeburg. These two Chrysostom, a Greek speaking in this propositions, however, are proved by the strongest evidence: the first by both language, makes it manifest that the whole Church, the East equally with the Scripture and Tradition, the second, being a matter of historical fact, espec-West, acknowledged a reality in Peter's authority over all : Apostles as well as disciples. St. Gregory the Great says : ially by Tradition and History. It is 'It is evident to all who know the not our purpose here to enter upon the proofs of these two points, but rather to Gospel, that by the word of the Lord, the care of the whole Church was com xamine briefly the theory which is maintained by the Rev. Dr. Kellogg in mitted to the holy Peter, the chief of the a sermon preached lately in St. James' Apostles." Such was the interpretation Square Church, Toronto. The sermon was published in the Mail of the 20th whole Church of Christ, until the

polope die, Peter. Dr. Kell allew Dr. Zadie in this, e partly in the two fold ; in the following words:

faili his Episcopal office, 1 Tim, iv, 14, iii, 1,15. 2 Tim, i, 6,13, etc. Titus a has his office from Apostolic ordinati Titus i, 5: and thus he also obtains i the of a print "It, (the text,) and ther spekins of a pro-ney, nor limits it to Bome, nor declares it transmissible only in a direct line of Italian Primates."

ower to perpetuate the mon-Dr. Kollogy acknowledges, he tat a species of nondescript pris we given to Peter, which was not It is therefore evident that in the powers given by Christ to his Apostle and especially in the Supreme Authorit given St. Poter, is included the pow Bot B I here given to Peter, which was not a real authority over; the whole Church. He mays the words "refer to Peter, and assign to him a place of primary in the spostofic college." Yet he, afterwards asserts : "The other Apostles did "not understand given St. Poter, is included the power of perpetuating all the orders of the second ministry, so that the Church may continue to be governed after the manner in which Obrist himself appointed. And as He appointed a Christ as making Peter, by these words, supreme over the rest of them."

The Dr. elsewhere asknowledges that "I will give unto thes the keys of the kingdom of heaven," have "a very definite singdom of heaves," have "a very definite and invariable usage to direct our inter-pretation. In Scripture language, as in common speech, the keys are the symbol of authority. In Issiah xxii, 22, we read of Eliakim, the key of the house of David

here ac

should continue after the death of St. Peter. And here Dr. Kellegg makes a difficulty that the Second Scriptares do not tell us of any Apostle having a subsessor, except Judas. It was not to be expected that the Apostles should personally have successors till they died, and as their deaths are not found re-oorded in Hely Scripture, we are not to look therein to find their personal successors named. For this, we must look there we shall find that the Apostles had successors, and among these where sucwill I lay upon his shoulder, etc. The meaning is plain that the authority of David's house should be given to him So also Christ is said in Revelation iii, 7 So also Christ is said in Revelation iii, i to have 'the keys of David,' where no on can fail to see the same sense. As the contaxt clearly shows in both these pass-ages, the special thought of the phrase is the authority of admitting or excluding Bo here Christ confers on Peter the there we main and that the Aportos and successors, and among those where suc-cession is recorded, we shall find that the successors of SL. Peter always held the supreme rank. 'St. Peter's successors are the line of Popes, down to Leo XIII., now gloriously occupying St. Peter's authority to admit or exclude from the earthly privileges of the kingdom of God.' Surely, then, the authority given to Peter is real, and not the mere illusion which Da Kellogg would have it. The authority

Not to carry this article to excessive corded to St. Peter extends to t length, we shall give here a few of the whole Church, and must therefore includ testimonies of the early teachers of the Church that this is the case. all its members, the Apostles as well a the lay faithful. There is no one who

St. Irenaus says : "To this (Roman) can restrict to a single province, his Caurch, on account of a more powerful principality, it is necessary that every Church, that is the faithful everywhere whom Christ appoints over the whole Church, Dr. Kellogg ignores entirely the teaching of the early Church in this resort, in which (Church) has always matter; yet the early Church, with which been preserved by those who are on every side, the tradition which is from as a teaching body, Christ promised to dwell continuously, is an indubitable witness to the sense in which these words are to be taken. St. Chrysostom the Apostles."

This illustrious saint, teacher and Bishop, then states that Linus, Anacleover and over again declares that the tus, Clement, Evaristus, Alexander, etc. supreme authority of the Church is in Peter. Thus: "Why then did James succeeded the Apostles (Peter and Paul) in Rome, and "by this order and sucreceive the throne of Jerusalem? This cession both that tradition which is in the Church, from the Apostles, and the preaching of the truth, have come down this man, (Peter,) not teacher of tha to us.

> St. Irenaus, whose date is close to the Apostles themselves, speaks, therefore, of a succession from the Apostles, and especially St. Peter, as a matter notor-ious to the whole Church of Christ on earth. St Irenzus was the well-instructed disciple of Polycarp, who received his knowledge of Christian truth from the lips of Christ's own beloved Apostle, St.

St. Cyprian, a litte later, declares in his epistle to Antoninus that :

"Cornelius was made Bishop (of Rome "Cornelius was made Bishop (of Home) by the judgment of God . . when the place of Fabian, that is the place of Peter and the rank of the sacerdotal chair was vacant . . . Nor can he have the ordination of the Church, who holds not the unity of the Church."

And when certain schismatics brought their case against St. Cyprian, before Cornelius, Bishop of Rome, [the saint

ands of the principles of the principle Prive B d to the to ed that he would not allo

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ppesed that he would not allow it sould help bimself. This is not a ry case in Ireland of the landlord session of crops, buildings, and else which was the fruit of erything the water

### THE VICTORIOUS PLAN OF CAM. PAIGN.

The now celebrated Plan of Camp hich, as most of our readers are as which, is most of our readers are sware, consists in depositing in a fund the rents due to those landlords who refuee to make reasonable reductions, and in sup-porting therefrom evicted tenants, is doing far more for Ireland than any legislation which the nation has hittoric appointed. And as He appointed a Supreme Head it is necessary that the Supreme Headship of the Church should continue after the death of St. Peter. And here Dr. Kellogy makes a legislation which the mation has hitherte been able to secure towards redress of grievances. Under ordinary circum-stances, certainly, this method of treat-ing landlords could not be justified, but the land tenure of Ireland is quite a different matter from that of any other country in the world, and principles are to be taken into account which are not applicable to any other land. The Coercionists are anxious that in discus-sing the relative rights of landlord and tenant in Ireland, no account should be taken of the manner in which the pre-sent landlordism was established, but this is a most important element in the this is a most important element in the question, and it should never be lost ight of that the landlords' claims are

nded upon the most iniquitous acts of usurpation, spoliation, and injustice, such that continuity of possession can never make good, until at least, there be such legislation as will restore to the tenantry that right to live on the soil which is the inherent natural right of every human being whom our Creator has brought into the world. Independently of the manner in which the landlords obtained

their titles, just legislation would un. grudgingly grant to the people not merely the right to live, but the right to the ruits of their own labor. It has all long been the aim of the rulers of Ireand to make laws on the contrary principle, that the fruits of the laborer's toll ng to his landlord. Such legislation is eminently unjust and oppressive, and ought to be resisted ; and this is why the Plan was called into existence at all.

When to these considerations we add the arbitrary and unjust title by which Irish landlordism was instituted, we have undoubtedly the strongest grounds of justification for resistance against its sby-lock-like claims. This is what justifies the Plan of Campaign, or any other Plan which might bring the landlords to their

The Plan of Campaign is the only mode, which has succeeded in bringing relief; and its success, since its adoption, has been remarkable.

Within the last few days it has been announced that the tenants of West Clare have by means of the Plan secured from the landlords a reduction of from 20 to 50 per cent. in their rents. Sir Henry Burke has granted 25 per cent. re-who happen to own it. It yields money. Catholic knows, because he has been so evicted tenants, and pays the cost of their maintenance since they were wicted. Mr. MeCartan, member of Parliament, has granted his tenants a idolatries to go unreproved? They do it reduction of 55 per cent. Within the for gold. They do it to keep the people past few weeks a satisfactory settlement in ignorance and in superstition, in order to keep a hold upon them for the sake of was arrived at in Bodyke, where the aufferings of the evicted tenantry already evaked the compassion of the civilized world, and attract all eyes to the confinancial gain and political power." templation of the heartlessness with which laws are administered in Ireland. on the easily impressionable minds of the children in their Sunday Schools. But By the exertions of Ray, Peter Murphy, children in their Sunday School. But we could scarcely have supposed that they would have added blasphemy to lying. And for what purpose do they do this? Do they not themselves expect gold for their reward ? Do they not themselves P. P., of Tongraney, a final arrangement was made between Col. John O'Callaghan and his tenantry. On behalf of the tenantry £1000 were paid down, and clear receipts to March, 1887, were given to 72 tenants who had expect by these disreputable means "to keep a hold upon the people for the sake adopted the Plan of Campaign, and of financial gain and political power ?" 31 tenants evicted last June are reinstated, the landlord foregoing all costs. Those whose lands were sold by

the last six months ; and we may justiy infor that the extilement of the Irish land question is at hand. Evidently the landor which the tenants are now taking to ght their wrongs themselves, since the w will not do it for them. In spite of coercion, in spite of the imprisonment of the leading patriots who have pointed out the read to vistory, the spirit of the mation is unbroken, and the final triumph is at hand. Even if Home Rule be not to at hand. Even if Home Kule be hot soon gained by Ast of Parliament, the people will scenare come of its blessings by meeting their rights as men, in the tooth of the laws which alien rule imposes on

A METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The Protestant Episcopal Methodists of the United States inue every weak an "Illustrated Lessen Paper" for the chil-drem attending their Sunday Schools. A copy of this paper, printed at Nashville, Teamesses, 6th January, 1888, has been forwarded to us. The subject of the les-son of the weak is "the Bambino." Bam-bino is the Italian for babe or infant. Hence it is the word used to express the image of the Infant Janua in the orth of image of the Infant Jesus in the crib of Bethiehem, which is frequently used in Catholic churches at Christmas to impress upon the faithful in a realistic way the mystery of the birth of our divine Saviour. Sintuce of the Vertice Baviour. Statues of the Infant Jesus are to be found in our churches throughout the Christian world, everywhere, but in Rome there is in the Church Ara Coll to our Holy Father the Pope, have been one peculiarly life like, which, having been the instrument of many miraculous curse, is espechlly venerated by the neople of Rome.

people of Rome. It is this statue which is made the It is this statue which is made the Episcopal Church of the United States, nuccasion of the blasphemous sheet which must cost our Boly Father a large exis to give a lesson in Christian doctrine

to the Protestant Episcopal Methodist decorated with a crown of great value, and robes precious with rare gems. These are the offerings of devout souls who have where know very well that such i lesired, after the example of the penitent Mary Magdalen, thus to testify their respect for Jesus Christ on earth. The picture represents the Infant with the crown, and robes, and surrounded by Angels. Then the lesson is given:

This lesson is taken from a letter of

Dr. J. H. Vincent, written from Rome in 1887 for his paper "The Sunday School Advocate." Dr. Vincent continues: The priest"would not say that outright because it would not be good policy to confees it in America. But he knows that the Bambino is a god of the Roman Catholics. That is not what they call it, but that is what it is. He might tell you its wonderful story. . . . . what miracles it has performed, and that within a few years, in Rome. . . . The Bambino is a great

tly of God and His Church and the Saints of God "that dwell in heaven," the Beints of God "that dwell in heaven," as these elergy are so fond of doing. The accusation that "for gold" the Pope, bishops, priests, etc., of the Catholic Church have established the veneration of secred images and other plous practices, is not now made for the first time. It is a calumny long exploded. It is well known to all who are intimate with the known to all who are intimate with the Catholic clargy that they are, as a rule, excess laborars in the Lord's vineyard, for the spiritual welfare of their flocks, and that the calaries they receive are barely sufficient for their support; and this is in accordance with the teaching of God's word: "So also the Lord ordained that they who perced the Gospel should live by the Gospel." (I Cor. iz., 14). We do not hear of the Catholic clergy being guilty of propagating biasphemous calum-nies for the sake of gold, as the P. E. Methodist ministers have done who have circulated the presions "Sunday school lesson" of which we have spoken above

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nor do we hear that they are on the lookout for "calls" from wealthier congrega-tions-which they would like to pass off on the unsuspecting as "divine calls," as some clergy do whom we could name. Where the contributions of Catholic

congregations more than suffice for the support of the elergy, the surplus is usu-ally expended in works of charity or for the progress of religion : and it is an in-disputable fact that the Catholic elergy, as a rule, receive smaller selaries than do to our Holy Father the Pope, have been universal, not local, like the Methodist

We do not propose to enter here upon to the Protestant Episcopal Methodist children through the United States. On this sheet there is a picture of the Ara Coll Infant Jesus. The statue has been his saints is no idolatry, yet it is proper to Catholie people both in Rome and elsewhere know very well that such images have "neither life, nor sense, nor power to hear or help us;" and this is the teaching of our catechism which all our chil-dren learn from their earliest years. But we know also that it is in human nature that the vivid representation of an event makes an impression on the mind more intense and more lasting than mere words. "If you were to show this picture to the Roman Oatholic Priest in your town, and if he were to speak out at once and tell you just what he knows he would say: O, that is the Bombino. That is one of the gods which the Roman Catholics worship vation, it is not only lawful, but highly laudable that it should be strongly impressed upon our minds by means pictures, or statues representing it to us faithfully ; and in this there is no danger whatsoever of idolatry, for it is absolutely impossible that Catholics, irstructed as they are in the fact that these images are mere apresentations of Christ and His saints, should give them divine bonors. They merely "enliven our devotion by exciting pious affections and desires, and reminding us of Christ and His saints ; they also encourage us to imitate their

### MARCH 3, 1886.

that the image at Bome "effects no real curve at all except through imagination." It is not a matter of Catholic faith that us cures are effected through any intentious curse are encoded any particular price of the second s depends on testimony for its proor. There is plenty of testimony that such sures have been wrought through devotion to sacred images and shrines. We shall not enter apon these testimonies here. We shal only state that there is nothing in this credible than that the woman who enched the hem of Christ's garment wa 20 22) or that St. Peter's shadow, and th handkerchiefs and aprons that had touche St. Paul's body "delivered the sick from their infirmities." (Acts v. 15; xix. 12)

# THE COMING COLLAPSE.

The London Times calls the Southway election "not much of a shower." Th mode of looking at it is generally acknow edged to prove that the "Conservativ are in a desperate straight to put a goo appearance on their condition. Th appearance on their condition. The change of a mejority of one hundred at thirteen at the previous election, into on of one thousand two hundred betoke akably an avalanche of disaster the party. When the news reached t House of Commons, the news reached I House of Commons, the exultant che-and abouts of the Irish members, eight whom are released prisoners, could ha been heard across; the Thames. They do not look like broken spirited or "defeat men. Meantime the Conservatives a discouraged by this and other signs of

impending collapse. On the same night when this dread defeat occurred, Mr. Goschen attemp to reply to Mr. Gladstone's attack on Ministry. For two hours the Grand Man had kept his audience entranced his eloquence and vigor, and it admitted that his deliverance was masterpiece of oratory which took house by storm.

Mr. Goschenjhad a difficult task bel him to reply, and he failed most wofu He groped and hesitated, became is sonal to puerility, and at last wande hopelessly from his purpose. It is versally acknowledged that he made complete fiasco. There is little do now that the Ministry find themse on the brink of a precipice, and they are seeking a means of let themselves down easily. Meant notwithstanding the considerable m ity which still supports them in House of Commons, every day b evidence that the majority is pre Between members who abandoned the party, as rats aband sinking ship, and seats which have gained by the Liberals during the co uance of the sessions, the majorit been greatly reduced, while in constituencies it is clear there been a change of sentiment most is able to Ireland which will tell in tibly as soon as there will be an opportunity to test the voice o country. Mr. Cameron Corbett, f ample, addressed his Tradeston co uents the other night at Glasgow, number et 3,000, and as admission by ticket, only electors were pr A motion of confidence was voted

Dr. Kellogg's text is from St. Matt.

TVi . 18 19.

"I say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth ahall be bound in heaven; and whatso-ever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." sed in heaven."

The doctor is far from giving any ountonance to those who deny that Peter is the rock here meant. He calls attention to the fact that as Our Lord spoke in Aramaic, he must have used the same word for Peter and rock, which is Kephs, usually transformed into the English form Cephas. The Doctor continues: "I believe that our Lord in these words referred to Peter himself. The tions to which reference has already been made, with others to be noted, seem to me so weighty that it is hard for me to believe that except for the supposed exigencies of theological controversy any one would ever have seriously argued any other application of the words,"

This is, certainly, straightforward and honest; but it is severe on the majority of Protestant controversialists, who nearly always try to make it appear that the Church was not built upon Peter. They do so, it appears, not because, honestly, the words are supposed to have this meaning, but because they wish to foist upon the public a false interpretation of ourLord's words in order to weaken, if possible, the force of Catholic reasoning. Erasmus says the Rock here means every Christian. Calvin says this Rock is Christ himself. Instit. Book 4 However, others besides Dr. Kellogg acknowledge that these interpretations are dishonest, Dr. Eadie says: "Such expositions are forced, and would perhaps never have been proposed but for the abuse of this 'passage which has been made by the Popish Church."

required that a new construction should be put upon them; and though

this one text alone would suffice to prove Peter's supreme authority, Dr. Kellog should not ignore the fact that there are many other passages in which the authority of Peter is quite as explicitly asserted as in this one. The doctor is, therefore, egregiously in error when he says : "Of this fiction of a Petrine history. upremacy, there is not a trace in the

Much more might be said to prove that the Catholic interpretation of this passage is the only correct one, but to do so would require a treatise. We pass, therefore, to a brief consideration of the doctor's next point, that Peter had no mocessor :

New Tesiament."

successof: "Yet I may say that you will not be able to find any passage in the New Testament which so much as hints that Ohrist ever commanded Peter, or any of his apostles, to appoint successors, or that they ever did so of their own instance, except in the solitary case of Judas Iscariot ! He, perhaps, had an authorized successor. But that does not touch the question of the Petrime-Papal successor."

Assuming that there is no record of Christ's command that successors of the Apostles be appointed, by what authority did the appointment of Matthias to succeed Judas Iscariot take place ? St. Peter declares, Acts i, 20, that it is by livine authority that this was done, and he applies to the case the words of the Psalmist, "his bishopric let another take." Moreover we find that it was the practice of the apostles to ordain priests and Bishops for the continuation of the Christian ministry, and to supply pastors, coording to the needs of the Church Thus were Saul and Barnabas ordained to the work of the ministry by imposition of the hands of the Apostles. Acts xiii, 4. Thereby were Paul and Barnabas numbered among the Apostles, and they are so called, Acts ziv, 4, 13. And being so constituted, they "ordained to them

"They dare to sail and to carry letters "They dare to sail and to carry letters from sobismatics and profane persons to the chair of Peter, and to the principal Church, whence the unity of the priest-hood took its rise, nor do they consider that they are the same Romans whose faith is praised in the preaching of the Apostle, and to whom faithlessness can-not have access?" postle, and to v

We will quote here but one authority nore, Eusebius, the father of Church

was the first, after Peter, to "Linus was the next, after Poter, to obtain the Episopate of Rome . . . but in the progress of this work, in its proper place, according to the order of time, the succession from the spostles to us will be noticed." In the face of such testimonies Dr. Kellogg has the temerity to assert that

St. Peter had no successors ! We shall in a future article di some of the objections which the Doctor

raises to this plainly demonstrated succession of the Popes to St. Peter,

A SPECIMEN CASE.

A case which came up for hearing at Fermoy Quarter Sessions on 4th Feb., is an spt illustration of, how the land laws of Ireland work. A tenant named Richard Morrison was evicted by Elizabeth Ryder on a claim of £35, while the crops on his land were valued for  $\pounds171$ . Shortly after the eviction the crops disappeared, the tenant maintaining that the landlord allowed them to go to ruin to prevent him from redeeming. He now enters suit for the recovery of the value of the crop. His Honor J. P. Hamilton, Recorder

of Cork, as presiding judge, said :

of Cork, as presiding judge, said: "This was a most important case. He did not believe there was another coun-try on the earth, where the tenant only owed £35 and allowed himself to be evicted with crops valued at £171 on the farm. The landlord took possession of the crops and they disappeared entirely. Such an instance could not be produced from any olvilised country under heaven. He would consider the case till Menday

the sheriff are also to be restored. Of the one thousand pounds now paid in £300 were generously presented by Mr. Tuke to enable the tenants to settle, The Plan of Campaign had been, on this estate, just 12 months in operation, it having been adopted on 30th January, 1887. On the Kingston estates, also, a settlement' has been effected, the details of which are not fully disclosed as yet. In consequence of this settlement. when, at Fermoy Ejectment Sessions on the 9th ult., there were fifty-three cases entered for hearing, Mr. Standish O'Grady, solicitor for the landlord, asked that they be allowed to stand over. The reason given was that "the rent war is practically at an end on the estate of the Countess of Kingston. A general reduction of 20 per cent. is to be allowed off all rents, all evicted tenants are to be reinstated, all law costs to be borne by the landlord, and half a year's rent is to be taken in lieu of all arrears.

Many similar victories of the Plan have paring Jesus with the devils who are the been recorded from time to time during objects of Pagan worship, by speaking

taught from his childhood, by the cate of the delusion; but what shall I say of chism, from which it is an extract. the Pope, bishops, priests, monks, and nuns who allow these insanities and

We have ourselves heard Protes clergymen, who, through mere curiosity, visited Catholic churcher, declare that they were more deeply impressed by the eight of a statue representing Christ reclining in death upon His mother, than any verbal description could effect upon These are the long exploded lies which them. Protestants have frequently are inculcated by Protestant clergymen acknowledged this. Lord Lytton moralises on the crucifix :

"Before her stood the crucifix . . 

Angels of gold were by command of God We say that the Rev. Dr. Vincent and the clergy of the P. E. Methodist Church laced on the oracle of the propitiat Ex. xxv. 18, 20.) By the same author who have circulated this sheet are guilty (AK, XXV. 16, 26.) By the same authority Solomon placed two angels, oberubim, in the inner temple. (3 Kings vi, 23, 28.) and in the early Church, Tertullian tells us, images of Christ as the good shephard were placed upon the sacred chalices which were used in the celebration of the of blasphemy, and we use this word in its proper sense of "irreverent words uttared impiously against God." The statue which they call "an idol" is the representation of the Infant Jesus, which is thus put on a par with the idols of India and Africa, divine mysteries. The Second Council of Nice also declares that the veneration of and the Methodist children are thus taught to abhor the mystery of Christ's incarnasacred images is of Apostolic origin. tion, the most wondrous and beautiful We need only add that Eusebius states realization of God's love for mankind. his life of Constantine the Great that in During their lives, those children will the churches built by Constantine in associate the infancy of Jeaus with the Palestine, there were numerous images of gold and silver, Books 3 and 4, and that devil worship of Vishnu and Brahma. Holy Scripture informs us that the work of the beast, the emissary of the great Damasus relates in his life of Sylvester, dragon, the devil, is to "open his month that Constantine placed in the Lateran Church silver images of Christ, the unto blasphemies against God, to blastwelve Apostles, and four Angels, and in pheme his name, and his tabernacle, and the place of his baptism a silver image of them that dwell in heaven." (Apoc. xiii. 6.) but it was scarcely to be expected that a lamb, with our Saviour on the right, and Protestant clergymen, professing to be St. John the Baptist on the left. It thus Christians, would devote themselves so appears that Reason, Scripture, and the usage of the early Church agree that the enthusiastically to the same occupation, blaspheming God and his name, by comuse of images is an incentive to de-

The Methodist lesson paper also states

assed askin to resign. It was carried by an whelming majority, "as his contact had caused him to forfeit the confi of his constituents." So the rest declared in plain language.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL F

The parochial Catholic schools United States are almost as burce of trouble to the Mail Catholie schools of Ontario. A b heen introduced by Senator Ives Vork to redress a grievance under the Catholic Protectory of West has been laboring for twenty-five The education fund of New Yo been apportioned to a large nur ns, at the rate of nine yearly for the education of eac that was reared in those institut that in 1886 a total of \$91,7 expended in this way, of which a Oatholic Orphan Asylum received the rest being distributed Asylums for Orphans, and infir public and private, some Pro me Jewish, and some non-demail : but the Westchester Pr received nothing. If these mon been raised by taxation on Pro alone, it would, of course, be p just to confine its distribut tant establishments ;. taxes are not raised way, it would be only allow the Catholic Protectory, acknowledged to do its work share in the funds, whereas it the very work for which the apportioned. The Mail, howev cry of "Sectarianism" a patriotism" against the bill. Th lie institution, it pretends, doe oulcate patriotism. This is a ne as against the Catholics of th States, for hitherto it has been ledged that they are, and Catholics especially, America

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

at the image at Rome "effects no real res at all except through imagination." is not a matter of Catholic faith that t to not a ma us ourse are effected through any tisular image or at any particular ine. It is a matter of history which reads on testimony for its proof. There spends on testimony for its proof. There a plenty of testimony that such sures have been wrought through devotion to sacred mages and shrines. We shall not enter apon these testimonies here. We shall only state that there is nothing in this only state that there is nothing in this more incredible than that the woman who touched the hem of Christ's garment was healed of an issue of blood, (St. Matt. iz., 50 22) or that St. Peter's shadow, and the handkerchiefs and aprona that had touched St. Paul's body "delivered the sick from St. Paul's body "delivered the sick from their infirmities." (Acts v. 15; xix. 12)

### THE COMING COLLAPSE.

The London Times calls the Southwark on "not much of a shower." This election "not much of the state of looking at it is generally acknowl-edged to prove that the "Conservatives are in a desperate straight to put a good appearance on their condition. The change of a majority of one hundred and teen at the previous election, into one of one thousand two hundred betokens takably an avalanche of disaster to the party. When the news reached the House of Commons, the exultant cheers and shouts of the Irish members, eight of

whom are released prisoners, could have been heard across; the Thames. They did not look like broken spirited or, defeated men. Meantime the Conservatives are discouraged by this and other signs of an impending collapse. On the same night when this dreadful

defeat occurred, Mr. Goschen attempted to reply to Mr. Gladstone's attack on the Ministry. For two hours the Grand Old Man had kept his audience entranced by his eloquence and vigor, and it is admitted that his deliverance was a masterpiece of oratory which took the

house by storm. Mr. Goschenjhad a difficult task before him to reply, and he failed most wofully. He groped and hesitated, became per-sonal to puerility, and at last wandered hopelessly from his purpose. It is uni-versally acknowledged that he made a complete fiasco. There is little doubt now that the Ministry find themselves on the brink of a precipice, and that they are seeking a means of letting themselves down easily. Meantime notwithstanding the considerable major ity which still supports them in the House of Commons, every day brings evidence that the majority is precarious. Between members who have abandoned the party, as rats abandon a sinking ship, and seats which have been gained by the Liberals during the continuance of the sessions, the majority has been greatly reduced, while in other constituencies it is clear there has been a change of sentiment most favor. able to Ireland which will tell irresistibly as soon as there will be another opportunity to test the voice of the country. Mr. Cameron Corbett, for example, addressed his Tradeston constituents the other night at Glasgow, to the number of 3,000, and as admission was by ticket, only electors were present. A motion of confidence was voted down,

Americaniores," more American than the Americans themselves. As to Sectarian-ism, whereas the Protestant Orphan Asylum has been receiving a grant since 1863, the Methodist Episcopal Ladies' Missionary Society since 1854, and the Jewish Orphan Society since 1854, and the Jewish Orphan Society since 1874, it is evidently the plea of bigots who would deprive Catholus of all civil rights, and who would concede to them only the right to suffer persecution for their re-ligion. Americaniores," more American than the

ing which the Protectorate has been doing its work for the country without remuneration. The amount asked for is but a small contribution from the country towards supporting those whom the country would be obliged to support, if the Protectorate did not exist.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"HIS VICTORY," by Christian Reid, is the title of a very entertaining little volume issued from the "Ave Maria" Press, Notre Dame, Indiana. Price 10

IT is expected that the Most Rev. Archbishop Williams of Boston will be the next United States cardinal. His wisdom and unassuming manner made a great impression on our Holy Father, who atter an interview with the eminent prelate expressed himself concerning him in the most complimentary terms.

In reply to the message of congratula tion sent by the Sisters of St. Joseph Toronto, to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., on the occasion of his golden Jubilee the following cablegram was received:

Rome, February 20th, 1888. The Holy Father gratefully received congratulations and willingly blesser your Grace, St. Joseph's Community and pupils. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

THE Catholic Church is at the present time maintaining in America no less than fifty Indian schools, of which thirty five supply board and clothing, as well as ction. The total attendance at these schools is between three and four thousand. The Government furnished financial aid to this work, but the teacher and management are altogether Catholic. The majority of the instructors are natives of France and Germany.

Written for the Catholic Record HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

LETTER IV.

LETTER IV. Few institutions connected with the Church have been more falsely described or foully defamed, than the monsatic orders. Since the time of Henry VIII., when, for the sake of pure and wholesale plunder, the vilest accusations that the most sordid natures could conceive were trumped up against them, few historians have dared open their case to the world or speak a word in their behalf. Those that shared in plundering them, and were thereby raised from cringing in-digence to fat landlordism, have never ceased in vilifying the monks and hold. ing them up to contempt and derision. by ticket, only electors were present, and instead a motion passed asking him to resign. It was carried by an over-whelming majority, "as his conduct had caused him to forfeit the confidence of his constituents." So the resolution declared in plain language. **THE NEW YORK SCHOOL FUNDS.** The parochial Catholic schools of the United States are almost as great a source of trouble to the Mail as the Catholic achools of Otario. A bill has been nitroduced by Senator Ives of New Tork to redress a grievance under which the Catholic protectory of Westohester has been apportioned to a large number of institutions, at the rate of nine dollar yearly of catal of \$91,703 was that in 1886 a total of \$91,703 was contenditied in the way, of which au the catholic orphan Asylum received \$7,159, the rest being distributed armony asylums for Orphan Asylum received \$7,159, the seat being distributed armony astantion of the distribution to contemptible and private, some Protestant, some Jawish, and some non-denomins indicati to contraised in this way, it would be only fair to alknowledged to do its work whilt, the very work for which the fund is may and a grivate, some Protestant stores are not raised in the achowledged to do its work whilt, alknowledged to do its work whilt, ing them up to contempt and derision. They were lazy, besotted beings, cum-

system, fully analyses its sime, and esti-mates its capabilities for mission work; it shows how the free holdings of waste or wild lands, given to a single monk, or to a small body of monks, were settled on, cleared up, thor-oughly cultivated and embellished with those imposing edifices whose pre-sent ruins are a tantalizing defance to the architectural shill of monks' modern traducers; it demonstrates, with a full-ness of proof, that the indetesable title of the monks to those possessions reated on the double ground of the original grant and the labors of the pioneer; it notices besides, that, although monastic-ium was never designed tor creating scientists and literati, yet the pursuit of the studies that make such men has engaged the attention of many clever hooded brothers and that, through their unwearied diligence and happy methods of generalisation, the aciences were in the double ground or often, ungrate-ful generations of the future; but more especially it points out that it is to the helpless and destitute, succored the helpless and destitute, succored the helpless and destitute, succored the word into disciplinary thesing. Taket the ping, to cothes the pillor of the dying, and, by their earnest, gentle diffection and pingue, to cothes the pillor of the dying, and, by their earnest, gentle demeanor and sympathising conduct, wornged that sutstanting hope of future isplices that turns the trials of the world into disciplinary thesings. "It is quite impossible to get eren a uperficial knowledge of the medieval

upon it. It is impossible to get even a superficial knowledge of the mediaval superficial knowledge of the medizoval history of Europe, without seeing how greatly the world of that period was indebted to the Monastic orders; and feel ing that, whather they were good or bad in other matters, monasteries were beyond all price in those days of misrule and turbulence, as places where (it may he inverticate the state that the state of the state is the state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state is a state of the state is a state of the in other matters, monasteries were beyond all price in those days of misrule and turbulence, as places where (it may be imperfectly, yet better than elsewhere,) (God was worshipped—as a quiet and religious refuge for helpless infancy and old age, a shelter of respectful sympathy for the orphan, maiden, and the desolate widow—as central points whence agri-culture was to spread over bleak hills, and barren downs, and marshy plains, and deal its bread to millions periabing with hunger and its pestilential train— as repositories of the learning which then was, and well springs for the learning which was to be—as nurseries of art and science, giving the simulus, the means, and the reward to invention, and aggre-gating around them every head that could devise, and every hand that could execute—as the nucleus of the city which in after days of pride should crown its in after days of pride should crown its palaces and bulwarks with the towering

of power, of mitigating the just severity of the law, of aboving a gleam of hope to its ence for all those forsaken ones whose existence was ignored by the State." (Kemble's Saxons in Eogland, 'Oi ii.p 37.5." "But it would equally be unjust to associated for religious purposes, were without their use in exciting respect in the enemy (Pagans), and confidence in the onemy (Pagans), and confidence in the onemy (Pagans), and confidence in the enemy (Pagans), and confidence in the onemy (Pagans), and confidence in the trust their uses in exciting respect in the one in the individual misery ; that during the overthrow of justice and humanity, they derived power, as wellas protection, from the name of (dod, and from the trust which they reposed in their gates were thrown open to multi-udes, who, in those days of universal decision, could hope for no other refage." (Waddington's E H.p. 305.) "The Christianity of the Angle Saxon was alike monastic. That form of the vision already prevailed in Britain, was alike monastic. That form of the vision already prevailed in Britain in reland. It handed with Augustine on the invitation of the Northumbrian for the invitation of the Northumbrian for the invitation of the Northumbrian fing, from the Scottish isles. And no integes on powerfully could be so well uited for its high purposes at that time, or tend so powerfully could be parson-se as encel as religion. "The calm example of the domestion fritues in a more poliabed, but often as pression, even if it could have existed, on a people who still retained semething more imposing – a sterner something more imposing – a sterner and more manifest eif-dennal. to keep up their religious vane a septees of paces and happin ready to encounter the perils of the imposing – a sterner and more manifest eif-dennal. to keep up their religious

clergy from all earthly ties left them at once more unremittingly devoted to their unsettled life as missionaries, more ready to encounter the perils of this wild age; while (at the same time) the rude minds of the people were more struck by their unusual habits, by the strength of character shown in their labors, their mortifications, their fastings, and perpetual religious services." (Mil-man's L. C., B. iv., C. iii) If an anti-celibate should read this let him give it a second perusal and then digest it at his leisure. "The advantages accruing to the

his leisure. "The advantages accruing to the public from these religious houses were considerable, upon several accounts. To mention some of them: the temporal nobility and gentry had a creditable way of providing for their younger children. Those who were disposed to withdraw from the world, or not likely to make their fortunes in it, had a handsome retreat to the cloister. Here they were furnished with conveniences for life and study, with opportunities for thought and recollection, and over and above passed their time in a condition not unbecoming their quality. The charge of the family being thus lessened, there was no temptation for racking of tenants; no occasion for breaking the bulk of the estate to provide for the younger chil-dren. Thus figure and good housekeep-ing were maintained with greater ease, the entireness of the estate, and by con-sequence the lasting of the family better secured. It is true, there were some-times small sums given to the mon-asteries for admitting persons to be professed; but, generally speaking, they received them gratis. This they thought most advisable, to culti-"The advantages accruing to the in after days of pride should crown its palaces and bulwarks with the towering cross of its cathedral. "This I think no man can deny. I believe it is true, and I love to think of it. I hope that i see the good hand of God in it, and the visible trace of his mercy that is over all fits works. But if it is only a dream, however grateful, I shall be glad to be awakened from it shall be glad to be awakened from it to indeed by the yelling of illiterate agitators, but by a quiet and sober proof that I have misunderstood the mathkfully believe that thousands of the persons at whom Roberson, and Jortin, and other such very miserable second-hand writers, have sneered at, were men of enlarged minds, purified affections, and holy lives --that they were justly reverenced by men--and, above all favo.ably accepted by God, and distinguished by the highest honor which He vouchasfes to those whom He has called into existence, that of being the channels cf His love and mercy to their fellow creatures." (Dark Ages, by Rev. S. R. Maitland, F. R. S., & F. S. A., Ed. 1844, p. iv. of preface.) "It is not easy to estimate the vast amount of good which the labors of the Benedictine monks conferred on the Benedictine monks conferred on the great lamine to appear to mark the set of the subbys were very serviceable places "The abbeys were very serviceable places for the education of young people; every convent had one person or more assigned for this business. Thus the children of the neighborhood were taught grammar and music without any charge to their parents : and in the nunnerles those of the other sex learned to work, and read t English, with some advances in Latin; and particularly the nunnery at Godstow, in Oxfordshire, was famous upon this account, and for breeding young gentle-women and others to improvements proper to their condition. "Further, it is to the abbers we are obliged for most of our historians, both of Church and State; these places of re-timement had both most learning and oblight for and State; these places of re-tirement had both most learning and leave for such undertakings; neither did they want information for such employ-ment; for not to mention that several episcopal sees were founded for the clois-ter, the mitred abbots, as we have seen, sat in parliament, and not a few of the re-ligious had a share in the convocation. It is not denied but that they were some of the best landlords. Their reserved reuts were low, and their fines easy; and sometimes the product of the farms, without paying money, discharged the tenants in a great measure. They were particularly remoney, discharged the tenants in agree measure. They were particularly re-markable for their hospitality. The monasteries were, as it were, houses of public entertainment for the gentry that travelled; and as for their distributions public entertainment for the gentry that for charity, it may be guessed from one instance. While the religious houses were standing, there were no provisions of parliament to relieve the poor: no assessment upon the parish for that purpose. But now this charge upon the function, to £800,000 per annum." Collier (OI, v. p. 28. On page 30, of the same volume, he says: "The founders had the privilege of quartering a certain num-ber of poor servants upon the abbeys, thus people that were worn out with support themselves, were not left to some the supposition, nothing more they were maintained without hardsaip or marks of indigence, during life." But en the supposition, nothing more ind, that the monasteries had become to constoned immoralities, were these justifiable reasons for their plunder t Let

Collier answer: "If degeneracy and mis behaviour were the grand motivo of dis

Collier answer: "If degeneracy and mis-behaviour were the grand motive of dis-solution, why were they not put under a better management? Why had they not some trial for reformation? If unneces-sary expense and unkindness to the poor - if luxury and license are good reasons to change the owner, and determine the estate,—If this will hold, we should have strange transferring of titles. At this rate, it is to be feared, owne people would have a very elender claim to their abbey-lands." Vol. v. p. 19. He probably had the monastic spolia-tion in his mind when he wrote: "Had the English laity not enriched themselves with the spoils of the Church, the Refor-mation would have had a clearer com-plexion, and been better understood by the rest of Christendom; but when Pro-testancy had such a face of interest, when men got manors and townships by re-nouncing the pope,—when people of slen-dry fretensions made estates out of their orthodoxy, and shot up into title and fuure—when the Caurch was stripped of her revenues, and maimed in her jurisdiction, —when changes in religion were carried on by revoit and civil com-motion, as it happened in France, Soot-land, and the low countries, when they saw discipline laid asleep, learning decay, and liberty (licensef) increase— these were very discouraging circum-stances." Vol. v., p. 21 Da page 25, Vol. v., he says: "The supression of abbeys was generally dis-liked." A good many Protestants, though,

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suppression of abbeys was generally dis-liked." A good many Protestants, though, that make admissions to the general worth of monasticism seem to be sillicted with the dread that in some mysterious way they have committed themselves to something which, unless smirched somehow, will scarcely be acceptable to a fastidious public. Unqualified praise of "monkery" would never do. Besides, it was too closely allied to the Church to be exactly right. Now, what is the great and final condemnation of monasticism? *Rimm tenatis, amici.* It was good only for the times during which it flourished? But these men never point to the agen. for the times during which it flourished? But these men never point to the agen-cies that have been substituted, since its suppression, for doing the work which all allow the monks did so well. Wnat provision have the great econom-ists made for giving relief to the poor and the helpless? Here and there throughout England they have estab-lished poor houses, in some places called "Unions," miserable dens, where the immates are half starved, upbraided for their misfortunes, and made the sport of their brutal keepers. For nearly three hundred years did Protestant England do anything towards the education of the common people ? Don't forget it the common people ? Don't forget it now; when the English were Catholics, the poorest in the land could get the same monastic education as the richest. Since the suppression of the monasteries what institutions have there been for

since the suppression of the monasteries what institutions have there been for educating the poor i None at all. So far as getting an education went, a poor boy might about as well be in the heart of Africk as in England. When the monastic lands and chartry lands were under Catholic management, any man could get a lease under easy conditions, and maintain himself and his family respectably. Since these domains fell into rapacious hands, the bulk of the favored few that have been renters have hardly been able, by practising enough together to satisfy the inexorable landhord. In what way, now, has the tworldly condition of the people been point together to satisfy the inexorable improved? "Yes, yes," says the zaslous for enters and cathedrals that are of dince, that has been internally vandal is religion ! In one of these gloriout the onaments to the honor and glory of the solute of invective, lsunched against the memory of the very men that put ore thin the covering from the weather —the monks. When I think of the palaee of the Elysee. His high position

THE SON OF A KING FOR ME.

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By Lady Catherine Petre.

(LAFY YOUNG) A maiden stood in her bower and gased O'er the broad ancestral plaid, And the stream that shone like a sliver band, Through the fields of golden grain

Fair Hildegard was a maiden rich, With the wealth of lands and gold; With the wealth of lands and gold; he shone with a beauty unsurpasse And her will reigned uncontrolled.

Full many a noble suitor came To crave for her hand and heart. But she turned aside with a scornfal pride. And she bade them all depart.

In her pride she said,..."[ will never wed, Save one whose succetral tree Is rooted deep in a royal race : The son of a king for me !"

And last of all young Randulph came The child of a noble line : "O Hildegard ! wilt thou be my bride ? My blood is as pure as thine,"

He had held her hands, and had gazed In had depth of her fair blue eyes: He had offered his all, and his own true

heart, To win such a matchless prise;

And now she stood in her bower and gazed. On the broad ancestral plain. On the stream that shone as a silver band 'Mid the fields of golden grain.

She cried in hasts to her waiting maid, "Come hither and deck my hair. And bring me the costlest robe of all, And the gems most rich and rare."

And she thought,--I go to court to day With shope I dare not tell; For the king's own sen bid me come, And I know that he loves me well.

As she stood arrayed in her rich attire, A vision of beauty fair, She said to be self—"Perchance t'were well If I kneit to say one prayer."

She knelt where she had been taught

pray. Noath the form of the crudified, And with upiurned eyes she clasped her hands On a bosom that swelled with pride.

But a sudden thrill shot through her fram And she seemed to gasp for breath, As she strained her eyes to the crucified Who had loved her to bitter death.

And a voice that pierced her inmost soul Said,----Give thyself up to me : For I am the Bon of a migaty King, And I gave up all tor tuee."

She gave one cry,-at His feet she lay, While the burning tears fell fast: His power had trampled o'er worldly prid Her heart had beou won at last.

Then she flung aside her costly robe; And she put her gems away; With her arms entwined around the cro She spent that festive day.

Ere long a maiden in lowly garb Knocked at the convent door, "O mother ! I loved the world too much But my God hath loved me more,"

She entered among the saintly flock, And her spirit was glad and free; She said,—'I gained my hearl's desire, The Sen of a King for me."

declared that his conduct was venal and immoral, and that it was carried on in the Palace of the Elyses. His high position rendered it the more necessary to stigma-Palace of the Elysee. His high position rendered it the more necessary to stigma-tize it as it deserved. Dr. Charles Cameron, member for the College division of Glasgow, a Radieal, resuming the debate on the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech, moved an amendment censuring the absence from the Speech of all reference to the distress prevailing in the Highlands of Scotland. After a lengthy discussion it was rejected by a vote of 194 to 133. Dreadful distress is reported among the indiaus in the far North West. At Peace River some died of starvation and were eaten by their comrades. Deer have been scarce for two years. A memorandum of Bogland's views on the Eastern Question has been sent to Anstria and Italy. These views are iden-tical with those of Austria and Italy. Austria has given assurances to Roum-ania that any Russian violation of Roumanian territory will be regarded as a movement against Austria, and will form a casus belli. The Hou. Mr. Mercler has reached Rome and has had a special audience with the Pope. President Carnot has appointed Mr.

share in the funds, whereas it is doing the very work for which the fund is apportioned. The Mail, however, raises the ory of "Sectarianism" and "un-patriotism" against the bill. The Catho-lio institution, it pretends, does not in-coulcate patriotism. This is a new charge as against the Oatholics of the United States, for hitherto it has been acknow-ledged that they are, and the Irish Catholics especially, Americante inst ledged that they are, and the Irish Catholics especially, Americanic ipsis

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Ages, by Rev. S. R. Maitland, F. R. S., & F. S. A., Ed. 1844, p. iv. of preface.) "It is not easy to estimate the vast amount of good which the labors of the Benedictine monks conferred on the Church of the Middle Ages, good which has left many traces to the present day. Not only did they provide in a vast number of instances for the epiritual wants of the parishes in and near which they lived, as well as for the education of the young, both rich and poor, but they were also the philosophers, the authors, the artists, and the physicians, nay, even the farmers and the mechanics of mediaval times. They built cathe-drais and churches, made roads and bridges, copied books when writing stood in the place of printing, and were in general the props and pioneers of civili-sation." (Key to Church History by John H. Blunt, M. A., p. 112). Hardwick can hardly forgive the monks for their loyalty to the Papacy; but stub-born facts elicited from him the acknow-ledgment that the order of St. Benedict "must be regarded as a patrom of the arts, and as contributing to fan the embers of religion." Middle Ages, p. 44. "Yet the curiosity or seal of some learned solitaries has cultivated the ecclesiastical, and even the profane sciences; and posterity must gratefully acknowledge, that the monuments of Greek and Roman literature have been preserved and multiplied by their inde-itigable pens." Gibbon Vol. iii, p. 633. Hallam had no sickly enthusiasm for "monkery;" but, in his Middle Ages, he was constrained to make a slighty quali-fied admission in favor of the monks : "In the original principles of monastic orders, and the rules by which they ought at least to have been governed, there was character of meekness, self-denial and obarity, that could not wholy be effaced. These virtues, rather than justice and veracity, were inculcated by the relig-ious ethics of the middle ages ; and in the relief of indigence, it may, upon the whole, be asserted that the monks did not fall short of their profession." (p. 604)

not fall short of their profession." (p. 604) The following is taken from Monta-lembert's Monks of the West. "They (monks) were permanent medi-ators between the rich and poor, between the strong and the weak; and it must be said to their eternal honor that they understood and fulfilled, in a marvellous way, the duties of this noble mission. They alone had the right and the means of arresting the rough hand

the memory of the very men that put over him the covering from the weather --the monks. When I think of the monasteries and monks, I think of Eng-land, and of the time when Milman says England "was a land of schools," and I confess frankly that when the subject comes into my mind, I am troubled with vexations reflections. I en-tertain the peculiar crotchet that had the early reformers been more taken up with "the gospel" and kept a little more in abeyance their craving for plunder, in cue at least of craving for plunder, in cue at least of the old monasteries that used to be in Cornwall, I might have been well drilled, Cornwall, I might have been well drilled, when a boy, in the elements of a good education. In the matter of an education how has the Reformation benefitted me? I ask my relations. How have the com-mon people of England been so greatly benefitted? I ask everybody. And when I are a chickenetry may whole whole benefitted ? I ask everybody. And when I see an old-country man whose whole school course was worked out, in three months or less, under the supervision of some bankrupt tinker or illiterate dame that followed the double occupation of teacher and midwife, and whom a distant dread of the poorhouse drove from the land of his birth and hear him contribute his share towards the defamation of the monks, and perhaps clory in the suppres-sion of the monasteries, I pity that poor old man.

monks, and perhaps glory in the suppres-sion of the monasteries, I pity that poor old man. Before letting this go out of my hands, I thought I would see what the Methodist Watson, in his theological dictionary, says about the monks. Under Monk his offer-ing can be found; it is well seasoned and fit for instant use, done up in mouthfuls for the preacher. According to him the solitary life was proper enough during the early persocutions, when men, to escape desti for thair faith, had to retire into deserts and lonely places; but he condemns them for continuing such a mode of life after the danger was past. Now, is it not barely possible that those men would know how to suit their conduct to their own times and circumstances, about as well as Mr. Watson i Though if they were driven hard they could allege for an extunes that there were not any Methodist preachers in those times to give them eage counsel aud to fill them with widom and understanding. But, then, Watson is no authority on these matters. His expres-sion, "Capuchins and Francisians," settles him down into his proper place. Some blocks of petty ignorance generally dis-tion the performances of such men.

the Pope. President Carnot has appointed Mr. Mercler Cheralier of the Legion of Honor. Seven divorse cases will come before the Canadian Senate at the next session. Queen Victoria counts among her Indian subjects more followers of Mahomet than are governed by any Moseim ruler in the world. Mr. Blake in a letter from Italy states

Mr. Blake in a letter from Italy states that his health is much improved. The Address passed the House of Com-mons after brief specches by Sir John Mscdonald, Mr. Laurier, Sir R. Cart-wright, and Hon. Peter Mitchell. The mover was Dr. Montague, the seconder Mr. Joncas. In Chicsgo, 110,341 marriages were celebrated during the last fifteen years, and 8,132 divorces granted, being more than one divorce to fourteen marriages. Justice Daman of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, sitting at Upswich in the case of a Division of the High Court of Junces, sitting at Upswich in the case of a poacher who had severely wounded a gamekseper, held that the keeper had no right to arrest and hunt poschers as he would wild beasts. He said posching was only a misdameanor. The jury sequitted the poscher on the ground of said-defences.

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MANUAL OF L. FOR THE UAANDERS
Is this reason the grawdet over issued, containing three colored plates and superbility of the issues of the statistic operators operators of the statistic operators operators operators operators of the statistic operators ope evident; old habits which I be impossible for me to overcome conquered without difficulty. Annals of the Propagation of the Faith that similar effects are being pro every day in adults who receive th rament. Baptism makes us child the (hurch I is the coremany of rament. Baptism makes us child the Church. It is the ceremony of tion by which we become memb the Church, having a right to the IMPERISHABLE MONUMENTS!

Bronze

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THOM

Carlew. The funeral and obsequies of the late Rev. D. Mahon, P. P. Cionegal, was cele-brated on January 26th, in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity. He was pastor of Clonegal for eight years, during which time be endeared bimself to his flock. The following clergy were present—Celebrant of High Mass was the Rev. D. Rourke, nephew of the de-cessed; Rev J. W. Coyle, descon; Rev. J. Burne, subdescon; Rev. Paul Dunny, master of coremonies.

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seeing gathered around them many of the warm friends who have stood by the warm mends who have stood by their chosen representative in more than one contest. A strong hope was expressed that he would, as soon as his health permitted, gratify his constitu-ents by a visit to Belfast.

without foreclosing, to take the manage ment of the property into their own hands. It appears that they have, by agreement between themselves and the landlords, determined to appoint a resource of the property and to effect a settlement with the tenants. Hev. Father K-annedy, C. C., of M-selin, the president of the "suppressed" branch

the president of the "suppressed" branch of the National Lesgue in that locality, has been made the object of some of Mc. Balfour's attentions, having received an intimation in the shape of a Coercion Act summons that he is wanted to compare Act summons that he is wanted to occury a prison cell. The charge as set forth a prison cell. The charge as set forth in the summons (which is signed by Captain Segrave) is for having violated Castlereagh's proclamation by persisting to hold League meetings in a "sup-pressed" barony. The summons was served on Saturday night, January 28th, at 9 30 p. m., the case to be "trien" at Newmarket, on February 10th. Father Kennedy was in his sitting room when Head Constable Dogherty knocked at the door and delivered Segrave's mes-sege. On receiving it, Father Kennedy remarked that it was rather kind on the part of Mr. Balfour that he did not arrest part of Mr. Balfour that he did not arrest mon Suuday morning, instead of serving him with a summons when every one was asleep. He should, to act con-sistently, have arrested him just in time to deprive his congregation of his minis-trations. It is stated that nine other summonses were issued at the same time, including a second one against Father Kennedy, to be put in force, no doubt, in case the first one proved ineffective. Dr. M. guer has been dismissed, by the Local Government Board, from the posi-

tion of Dispensary doctor for Courceys district of Kinsale Uaion, on account of having been imprisoned under the Coercion Act.

Clare. Through the exertions of Rev. Peter

Murphy, P.P., Tomgraney, a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at between Colonel John O'Callaghan, of Maryfort, and his Bodyke tenantry. The R.v. Father Murphy on behalf of the tenantry is to pay £1,000 down, and Colonel O'Callaghan gives clear receipts up to March, 1887, to the seventy-two tenants March, 1857, to the seventy-two tenants, who had subpited the plan of campaign. The landlord loregoes all costs and rein states his thirty one tenants evicted by him last June. Those woose farms had been sold by the sheriff are also to be restored to legal passession of their

### Down.

At the Newry Sessions, on January 28, a process server named Doyle reported he was unable to serve twenty. two processes, the crowd having pur-sued him, pelting him with stones.

### Donegal.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, of St. Patrick's Curch, Maynooth, has been appointed Bishop of Raphoe, in succes-sion to the Mist Rev. Michael Logue, appointed Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. Dr. O'Donnell received the sufference of the bade of the received the suffrages of the body of the received the suffrages of the body of the clergy of Raphoe in the vote for the bishopric. As soon as the news of bis appointment reached Glenties, it was rapidly apread by the esteemed parish priest, Rev. Daniel McGee, throughout the district. The chapel bell was rung joyously, and people flocked in large numbers into the town, which was bril-ing the district. The religions were liantly illuminated. The rejoicings were

enthusiastic. On January 29'h Father McFadden received a telegram from Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, sending his blessing, and bidding them be of good cheer, as, no matter what result the trial might have, the victory would still be his. Father McFadden expressed himself profoundly moved by the kind-ness shown by Dr. Kelly. Duntanaghy has been quiet, but the constabulary are kept under arms. A policeman named enthusiastic, kept under arms. A policeman named McBride, a native of Father McFadden's

parish, who was stationed near Armsch at the time of the rev. gentleman's arrest, has resigned in consequence of being toled off to identity Father Mo-Fadden in order to effect his arrest. Professor Stuart, in a letter to the London Mar contex a remultable corr

London Star, quotes a remarkable com-munication addressed to Father M. Fad-den by a landlord of the district. The writer says: "I am going to clear out two townlands. I am following out the

How can the people hold us in high eatern when this is the case? Talk about Lieb landlord tyranny. He will at least leave a few potstoes, but the 'sloon keeper takes every cent. Look how many trish-men are brought up every day in the police court. Look at the almshouses. Whisk y does it. 'Oh,' you say, 'these are not lieh. They assume Irish names.' You must go and talk to them; you'll fud them the genuins stuff. We want the help of the women. I believe in a wife the help of the women. I believe in a wife being dutiful, but when a man comes home smelling of whiskey she ought to make things as lively as possible,"

### Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. For Children and Pulmonary Troub'es. Dr. W. N. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in rulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is un-equalled." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

The old story of the British tar's account of his \* zperience at a cathedral service on shore is again being told, and is worth re-telling. He was particularly enthusiastic in his description of the singing of an anthem. "What's a hanthem?" asked a listener. "What, do you mean to asy you don't know what a banthem is?" "Not me." "Well, then, I'll tell yer. If I was to say to yer, 'Ere, Bill, give me that 'andepike,' that wouldn't he a hanthem But was I to asy, 'Bill-Bill-Bill-giv -giv-giv-giv me, giv me that-Bill, give me, giv me that hand, giv me that, hand, handspike, spike-spike-Bill, giv -spike-spike, ab-men, ab-men; Bill, givemethathandspike, spike, ab-men!' Why, that would be a hanthem." The old story of the British tar's account

### Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor :--

To the Editor: --Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named lis-ease. By its timely use thousands of hope-less cases have been permanently oured. I shall be glad to send two bothles of my remedy FRES to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Beine C. B. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Tor-oato, Ont. ful complaints.

How Some Protestants are Gulled.

An editor lights somewhere upon a "mare's nest," corks up a "starting in-cident," or the terrible tale of the "horrors of Poper," publishes it, and forthwith it is couled by all the editors of the same brotherhood throughout the country; pious descons have more winager faces than ever; pious old ladies are sure the end of the world is ness, the politidisn ecreams out "the country is in danger," and the double-distilled hyporits, with his pockets gorged with the bard esrning-wrung from the poor seamstreese, the widow and the orphan,--who puts a penny in charity's box and takes a shill-ing out, clasps his Bible, with eyes up-turned and a graveyard face, sets up a piteous h.wl, that the Bible is in danger, and up with the Bible," and sets the whole community in commotion.-Brows-son's Review.

on's Review.

### The Far Reaching

Perfume of a good name heralds the claim that Putnam's Painless Con Extractor is a sure, certain, and painless remedy for corns. Fifty imitations prove it to be the best Take no acid substitutes at druggists.

I Sounds using in a weeks Messra. Cured of Consamption. Messra. Cradoot & Co., 1032 Race 4t. Poinadeiphis. Pa. Bartiskary - Please ard me 'welve in eason of Pills and interest. for a first of mine who is not expected to live and as your whice we are sao. I want out to try the first three bottles, and it know it is just the thick for him Respect uily, J. V. HULL. Lawrenceburg. Anderson Co., Ky.

Well spoken of

"I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly, it oursed me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them " Ida Plank, Strathroy, Ont. A medicine for external and internal use in all pain-ter containts. Ap T-1, ommercial Achool. Full courses in Book heeping Whorthand and Telegraphy. Young men don't waste our time with stolies that will do you no good. Franse for business Send card for our Chalogue R. A. Principal W. A ANOER, R. A. Principal

Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

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One Good Point

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and hy either young or old. Iu this way the three busy B's are always at work and doing good.

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Push in orders now for spring crection and get the work crected in April, May or June. Mr. W. Scarlett, General Agent, is now on the road. Any parties desiring agoncy of section of county should address us to bt. Thomas at ones, and if practicable we will have Mr. Scarlett mert them. Parties needing a monument, where we have no agent, will please write direct to this Con pasy for designs and priots.

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Now is it the demand is to great the schland Lassie Gigar? Why cus-tomers inso any other Brand? why is it other on a sre becoming d a stock on the shelves? In visit that usee Highland Lassie Gigars on why d The reply is not far to seek. The manufacturers, H. McKar & Co., Lonon, have by straight dealing won the outidence of the trade, and the public r, rest assured the trade, and dence will not be abused. The Mighland Lassie a made from the finest librane tol to, and is certainly the best five com-art made in Caneda. ST. CATHABINE'S loyal Canadian Insurance Ce FIRE AND MARINE, BURNETT, AGENT,

GOT T Live at be anything also in ..... tost. Bi sacraments. Baptism imprints an indelible of ter upon the soul. As the ves, silver and gold in a royal househo marked with the royal stamp, baptism the royal mark of Our is clearly upon upon the West is placed upon our couls. We find the second on our sol it will always remine us of our mi story of a great martyr who wa from spostasy by the thought character received in baptien account of some brave action about to be promoted to high rank in the army, but so reported to the general that the he was about to honor had be Obristian. He was allowed three to deside what he about a result of the he was about to hold her hold Christian. He was allowed thr to decide whether he should rec honor or be put to death. The who baptized him took the sacred font and "Choose, now, between th acter of a Christian, the deoc Christ, and the empty honor earthly prince." A few hours brave soldier received the crown. Brethren, no matter temptation may be, no matter tiong the human reward (fler iorget that you belong to Jest that you are marked with His se Him to all the world, and Ho will be your reward. will be your reward.

sacraments.

Another Item. Mrs J. Thompson, of Elma, O that she suffered from general and was so reduced that at the became almost unconscious. Th of Burdock Blood Bitters comple her, and she now recommends I her friends and neighbors.

her friends and neighbors. Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Otts "I was radically cured of piles fi I had been suffering for over tw by the use of Thomas' Ecleci-used it both internally and taking it in small doses before on retiring to bed. In one wo oured, and have had no trouble believe it saved my life."

Well Worth Trying A medicine which has stood time for many years and alway best satisfaction as has Hagyar Balsam is certainly well worth Goughs, Colds, Hoarsences and troubles for which it is so him mended.

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SILKS, MERINOS,

Bes our Toboggan Blankets.

### MARCE 3. 1886.

### HORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

<text><text><text><text> tism?

Its first effect is to cleanse the soul from Its first effect is to cleanse the soul from original sin, and also from all actual sina, no matter how grievous, committed before its reception. This is an Article of Faith defined ty the Council of Trent An adult, therefore, need never confess sins committed before Baptism. Baptism not only procures forgiveness of all the sins committed before its recep-tion. It also remits all the punishment due

tion, it also remits all the punishment du

of all the size committed terbre its recop-tion, it also remits all the purishment due to sin, so that a person dying immediately after baptism goes straight to heaven. Baptism makes us children of God and of the Church. It is very properly called regeneration. By it we are incorporated with Oar Lord as members with their head. By baptism God adopts us as His children, and makes us heirs of His king-dom, coheirs with His Divine S.n. It infuses in the scul faith, hope and charity. St. Cyprian, speaking of the effects of baptism in himself, says : "When the vivilying waters of baptism fell upon my head I became a new man; what appeared doubtful now became evident; old habits which I believed impossible for me to overcome were

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is placed upon our souls. We may be guilty of great crimes, we may even apostatize, but we will never lose that royal stamp. It will always show that we belong to Christ, that He has applied the merits of His passion and death to our souls, and adopted us as His broth-ers. If we go to heaven this character will be a mark of bonor; if we are lost, it will always remind us of our ingrati tude. There comes to my mind the story of a great martyr who was saved from apostasy by the thought of this character received in baptism. On account of some brave action he was about to be promoted to a very account of some brave action he was about to be promoted to a very high rank in the army, but somebody reported to the general that the person be was about to honor had become a Christian. He was allowed three hours to decide whether he should receive the honor or be put to death. The Bishop who baptized him took him to the sacred font and said: "Choose, now, between the char-acter of a Christian, the decorstion of Christ, and the empty honor of an earthly prince." A few hours later this brave soldier received the martyr's erown. Brothree, no matter how great temptation may be, no matter how en-tiong the human reward (fired, never forget that you are marked with His seal. Prefer Him to all the world, and He Himself will be your reward. Another Item.

TENDERNESS.

Tenderness of heart is a precious gift, and is the source of gentle pity. In sick-ners, in sorrow, in poverty, under perse-cution, or under a cloud of shame, the tenderness that would relieve the pain or obtain the bitter feeling is valued beyond all. If there is a sympathetic feeling in the breast, it will move in response to words of gaulte tenderness. I have seen the reward of tenderness in the trickling tear when the heart was too full for utter-ance. How many blesings fall upon a tatter. They are breathed unseen and are known only to God and the angels. The because it reminds Him of His gentles Son. Blessings on a tender heart. I have set a simple and humble virtue, but it had the heart of a woma." Tenderness is but a simple and humble virtue, but it hour a hold upon our affections as the lowing violet that strewed our infant pathet in the days that were innocent. THE TENDERNESS OF GHIST.

lowly violet that strewed our infant paths in the days that were innocent. THE TENDERNESS OF CHEIST. Our Switcur mourned over Jerusalem, the one chosen city of the Lord. We read (St. Luke xix, 41): "And when He came near he beheld the city and wept over it Sadly He asid, "If then hadat known in this thy day, the things that are for thy peace; but now they are hidden from thine spee." As his eyes glanced over temple and tower of the beloved city, He murmured in his grief. (St. Matt, xiii, S7): "How often would I have gathered together thy children, as the hen gathering her chickens, under her wings, and thou wouldst not ?" He said it more in sor row then in anger. It was the Good Shepherd that givered for His fick. Who can fathom the intensity of that mild and gentle One mourning in sacred grief over His people who would not hear ? Was it a grief bordering on the infinite, a super-human sorrow, an almost divine de-pair for those that "would not ?" We know that this tender heart loved us unto death, but, my, friends, how much more He. that this tender heart loved us unto death, but, my, friends, how much more He loved us—how far beyond we kuow not O grand and besutiful passion so divine and yet so human ! O rare devotion of the Son of God ! O tenderness surpassing all, have ye touched our hearts !

THE GOOD SHEPHERD. The marvellous incidents in the life of The marvellous incidents in the life of Christ form a striking tableau in a drams unparalleled in history—a combination of powerful elements at once tragic and sublime—the stronger lights and deeper shadows being presented in the splendor of Thabor, the soul stirring agony of Gethsemane, the humiliation of Cairary, the triumph of the resurrection, and the glory of the ascension. These appeal strongly to the imagination of even the most indifferent. Apart from these crowning occasions there are iostances less striking which appeal more directly to the heart—instance in which the softer lines of the loving Saviour's character are unfolded. Rare touches of nature that unfolded. Rare touches of nature that appeal to the kindly affections; His graci

By the time this issue of the RECORD reachers our readers our first shipment of Almanacs will have scrived. They will be mailed to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received. Seud 25c in stamps of scrip. Address Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC KECORD Office, London Ont.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 18.8.

### Greatness of Soul.

If God were to say to you : What gifts do you wish is you are bound in justice to ask only for that which you will be most useful to others, reply fearlessly, Lird, Greatness of Soul ! Greatness of soul will make you overlook hitle offenses; and teach you to pardon great wrongs; great ness of soul will bring to your lips kind words, and render your good works fre quent and easy to you, particularly the best and most difficult, which is bearing with the faults of others, and even being blind to them. blind to them.

Faith, vital and precious as it is, may easily belost. Being a gift of G.d, it may be justly forfeited and judicially with drawn; being a grace, it may be sinned away. It is with faith as with all other graces of the Spirit of God. And there are two things which destroy faith. The one is infid-lity, which destroys faith as its propr opposite, like as water puts out fire: the other is immorality, which its p-op-r opposite, like as water puts out fire; the other is immorshity, which destroys faith by stupefying the soul --Cardinal Manning.

### Depend Upon It.

Bepend Upon It. Accidents will happen despite all care and painful injuries such as Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns result. Every family should therefore keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand, it is the greatest family remedy for all Pains, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough yield quickly to this excellent rem-edy.

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Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty five DR. Low's WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

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which Oar Lord as members with their hadded. By baptism God adopts us as His children, and make as heirs of His kirs, and the start of the loving Saviour's character are infolded. Rare touches of nature that the or and make as heirs of His kirs, and the start of the loving Saviour's character are infolded. Rare touches of nature that the or and make as the birs of His kirs, and the start of the loving Saviour's character are infolded. Rare touches of nature that the start as the start as the presence of the loving Saviour's character are touches and the start as the start and the start at the start at the start as the start a SCHOOL FURNITURE SCHOOL FURNITUTIONS ont, make a speciality of manufacturing the interaction of the interaction of the interaction of the set of the function of the interaction of the and prices before averading contracts. We have Branford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contacts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most intre satisfaction having been ex-pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of pice, and quickness of frecution. Such has inco to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Soctland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches m that country and Ireland. Addresser I CURE BENNET FURNISHING COMY FITS 1 When I say CURE I do not mean merely to top them for a time, and then have them ro-urn egain. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, A His long study. I WARRANT my remedy to GURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send & once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIALE BEMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address t Dr. H. G. BOOT. 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Oxt. MINNNESOTA Unexp Homes on long time and Libera Terma. The Stevens' Contr Abstract and Beal Estate Agency has One Million Acres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Whest Land in Western & Centra Minnesota that are to be found in the world For full particulars, terms and information address address-P. A. MCCARTHY, President, The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estate Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn. CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON,



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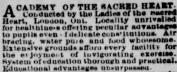
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### Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUFU AL EENEFIT ASSO-CITION- he regains meetings of London Brasch No.4 of the Catholic Mutual Senefit Association, will be held on the first and third Fuursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Biocz, Richmond St. Mombers are or gasted to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM CORCORAN, Sec.

### THE DOMINION

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Another Item.

her friends and neighbors. Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and en retiring to bed. In one week I was oursed, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

Well Worth Trying.

A medicine which has stood the test of time for many years and always given the best satisfaction as has Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is certainly well worth trying for Coughe, Colds, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles for which it is so highly recom-mended.

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John Hays, Credit P. O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

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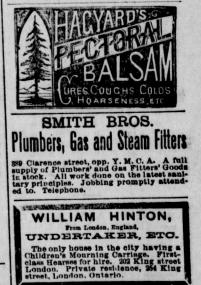
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# TO THE CLERGY

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O. M. B. A.

## FROM THE SUPREME RECORDER.

### Annual Report.

Supreme Recorder's Office, 690 Monroe Street, Brockisn, Feb. 12, 68. the C. M. B. A. Membership: respectfully submit the following syn respectfully submit the following syn a. Democratify: submit the following sym-bual report for the year 1887 red to the Superintender required by the Laws of this

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR OL hand Jre. 31, 1886.... lved during 1867, B. F...... lyed during 1867, G. F.....

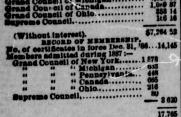
\$256,712 29 . 8,:62

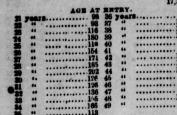
DISBURSED Taid Beneficiary 141 ciaime.

			82	86,712	2
	ANOUNT	IN RESERVE	FUND.		-
Grand	Connelia	New York		848	
Grand	COBBELLO	Pennsylvan		1.360	2

\$285.112 54

3 62





verage age 34 years. uncil of New York. " Pennsylvania " Canada...... 

Disburied, paid 64 claims	28,541 28,000	60
	541	60
Reserve Fund transferred to Board of Trustees	163	16
Balance in hands of Tregsurer	\$375	4
GENERAL FUND.	\$ 089	5

Montreal, Feb. 76th, 1888. At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Brarch, No. 64, held on Wedneeday even-ing, February 15th, the following resolu-tions of condolence were unanimouly adopted: That Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to remove by death, the mother of our esteemed and worthy treasurer, Bro. Henry Butler, be is Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathies to Bro. Butler and his family in their and bereavement, and do ask them to accept this simple but sincers to the forwarded to Bro. Butler, the Mon-treal Post, C. M. B. A. Monthly and the CATHOLD REGORD. C. J. FLANAGAN ATHOLIC RECORD. C. J. FLANAGAN LAWRENCE PURCELL Committee. J. FORD. "BEATEN AND BROKEN." United Ireland, Feb. 11.

United Ireland, Peb. 11. Mr. Balfour meets the sessions of Parliament, to use the words of the Times about the National League, "a beaten and broken" Coercionist. His party may rise and oheer him as he walks up the floor of the House, but they will be cheering the swiftest failure that ever went from the Treasury Bench to the Iriah Office, and the most ridiculous dis-aster that ever trought dissolution upon the Tory party. It will be the infatuated cheer for the doomed presumptuous concomb who has led them to destruc-tion. The decision which Mr. Healy's magnificent leggl genius has obtained from the Court of Exchequer has turned the defest, which the discipline and good humor of the Iriah people had already inflicted on Mr. Balfour, into a paoie-sticken rout. Yesterday, or tather has tweek, before he ran away from the Morley and Ripon demonstration, Mr. Balfour stood with his Coercion Act pointed at the Irish people. To day, thanks to Mr. Healy, the Irish people have got possession of the weapon and have turned it against Mr. Balfour him-self. We do not exaggerate the situa-tion. The Irish people have already won. A ter Mr. Balfour had been six months blazing away, at length when the smoke cleared they were found to

months blazing away, at length when the smoke cleared they were found to be as solid as a rock and terrible as an army with banners, and when the visit of Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley gave them the opportunity they displayed their courage, their confidence, and their 

No longer can they eccape appeals altogether by the one-month sentence dodge revealed by the brillant Baltour to the admining Tories of Birmingham. The carpenters, the carmen, the black-smiths, the shopkeepers who have been condemend to juil for declining to be the bondamen of the crowbar briggds, can now bring their accuers and judger to the bar of the most upright high court in the land. The merehants of Milltown Malbay and of Kanturk can-not only appeal against their sentences, but can, and we hope will, demand of the Attorney-General to institute a per-secution against Mrs. Moroney, her ser-vants, and the police, and Mr. Leader, his servants, and the police for criminal conspiracy to procure their wrongful imprisonment. Mr. Laws, M. P., can demand a prosecution for criminal conspiracy against Captain Plunkott, Major Roberts, and the Police Inspector of Watergrasshill. We do not see why applications for criminal prosecutions abould not be made to the Attorney-General in all such cases all over the country, and why Mr. Balfour should not appear in most of them as the chief cuiprit. Before the Irish people are done with him, they must cover him with confusion and contempt. He has failed, of course, but he mast be made to finish as he began - in the manner of Opers Bouffe. He began a task at which great me have come to grief—the task of carrying out a despotiam with the forms of constitutional government. Real despotiam needs drumheed courts-martial, streets swept with artillery, newspapers seised and utterly silenced, and absolute denial of every consti-tutional right. In a word, martial law such as Mouravieff gave to the Poles, or Haynau, the flog-ger of women, whom Mr. Balfour would, probably, better like to resemble, gave the Hungarians. Mr. Balfour has been on quite a long visit to Osborne. Probably it is to obtain her Majesty's consent to something of this kind, the perpetual Coercion Act having come to a sudden end. It is too late. His little meke-believe as a despot has brought him to that stage in time.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Rumor is again busy with statements that great efforts are made by the Duke of Norfolk on one side and the Nationalists on the other, to esponse their respec

tive causes. Mr. Blunt's action against Police Magia trate Byrne of Loughrea, for false im-prisonment, which resulted in a disagree-ment of the jury, will be tried again in

maintained by military and police is not a union of strength, and in the present state of affairs even American questions are regarded by the Irish in America, in the light of their effect upon the Irish question. James C. Flynn, M. P. of North Cork,

James C. Flynn, M. P. of North Cork, was sentenced last Saturday to three weeks' imprisonment without hard labor, on the charge of inciting to conspiracy. The charge of having taken part at an unlawful meeting was dropped. The Liberals intend to contest Hemp-stead, Sir Henry Holland having been appointed to the peerage. This is a con-servative constituency, but the almost uniform Liberal successes in the bye elec-tions give some hope of success even in this coming election. In Parliament, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved an amendment to the address, affirming the necessive of a measure deal-ing with arrears of excessive rents in Ire-land. He charged Mr. Balfonr with using all the forces of the Government in iavor of landlords like Lord Clarriearde, who ware oppressors of the tenants, and comof landlords like Lord Clanriesrde, who were oppressors of the tenants, and com-mended the heroism of Mr. Wm. Blunt in defending the tenants. The amend-ment was negatived by 261 to 186. The Liberals are very hopeful of carry-ing Deptford, though the Conservative mejority at last election was 627. Mr. Blunt will most probably be the Liberal candidate.

## CATHOLIC PBESS.

Ave Maria "The majority of Protestant mission-aries are not merely uneducated men-they are almost totally ignorant." Such is the verdict of a staunch Lutheran and explorer who has travelled on foot over nearly half Central Africa-Beron von Schwerin. For the Catholic missionaries, a cone or to tay hearmaitment the most Schwein. For the Catholic misionaries, he goes on to say, he experiences the most lively admiration. Strange as it may seem, there is no lack of Protestant testi-mony to the incspacity of their own mis-elonaries, and the noble work which Catholics are doing in the same field. Another noted African traveller, Mr. Flegel, shortly before his death wrote that, in his estimation, Catholic mission-aries did much more to promote civilization than the Protestants; while a recent issue of a well known Protestant journal, the Independent, con-tains the following confeesion: "The picture of a Roman Catholic priest going alone to a distant island of the Pacific Ocean, the inhabitants of which are all lepers, and giving up his life for the con-version of the loatbaume wretches, ought

tach us." We would remind our esteemed contemporary that the "science of missions" has already been written, and is to be found in the two volumes of Masshall's "Caristian Missions."

perplexed face of the nun, His Eminence continued, with a mereshadow of empha-sis in his voice: 'I think everything has conspired to make me delightful to day.' As the astonished Rev. Mother was still silent, the Cardinal added: "I am full of delight at all I have seen.' How could His Eminence conjecture that in the strange language he has been so painfully acquiring, 'ful of delight' and 'delightful' mean such very different things!''

MARCH 8, 1868.

REAL PALMS

### ASK FOR TOUR PAPER.

# For Palm Suuday

We have received complaints from some of our subscribers that they do not receive their paper regularly—that they get a number of them at once. The fact of getting them even in this unestisfactory manner is sufficient to relieve us from all supported by the matter. Our existen AND PASCHAL CANDLES

aving made arrangements with Mr. T. Igan. New York, we are prepared to sup-the Clergy of Onterio with REAL PAINS n porters' prices. manner is sufficient to relieve us from all responsibility in the matter. Our system of mailing is such that it is next to im-possible to omit a single paper. The papers are mailed immediately after being printed, and not in a week or a month after. Our subscribers must therefore ese that the fault lies not at office of publication. Papers so mailed have been in the Post Office for some time, but through some esclessness were not handed out. To all our subscribers who do not get their papers on the regular days of delivery we would eay, ask ron tr. This is particularly edviable to new subscribers. Paschal Candles of the best material and finest workmanship, from 2 to 25 lbs. each. Write for quotations, if our circular is not

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. Catharine McAulay, of Ingersoll, departed this life on Wednesday, 23ad uit., after a short illness, characterized by a cheesful resignation to the holy will of God. Mrs. McAulay was the wife of Mr. James Murdoch, a well-known and most highly respected sitism of Ingersoll. She was the niece of the late Right. Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Bishop of Glasgow. She was fortified in her last illness by the escraments, and her death was that which was to be expected from one who had been all her life a fervent Christian, care fully trained by excellent parents in the path of virtue. The funeral took place on Friday morning. High Mass was sung by Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, and an appropriate ser-mon delivered by Rav. G. R. Northgraves, Editor of the RECORD.

### WEDDING BELLS.

WEDDING BELLS.
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The state of the noting in the same field,
Another noted African traveller, Mr.
Flegel, shortly before his death wrote
that, in his estimation, Catholle missionaries did much more to promote
aries did much more to promote
aries did much more to promote
arecent issue of a well known
Protestant journal, the Independent, contains the following conferiority is which are be following conferiority.
Totestant journal, the Independent, contains the inhabitants of which are all
locar, and giving up his life for the conversion of the loatbasme wretches, ought
to electrify the Christian world. . . . . In
the long future, when the 'science of mill, one won't othe world. . . . . In
the long future, when the 'science of mill out
the long future, when the 'science of mill out
teach us " We would remind out</p to Regina, where Mr. M. Carlby at present carries on a large business in the boot and shoe line.

carties on a large business in the boot and is to be found in the two volumes of Matshall's "Cariotian Missions." The Roman correspondent of the Lon-don Table tells a "delightful" story of the own, illustrating how dangerous a thing a little Eaglish may become on the lips of a foreigner, and how irresistible the temptation to air it generally proves. "The other day at one of the convents of Eoglish nuas here there was 'clothing," and I am told that at the breakfast which followed, the Cardinal who had presided, in the kindness of his heart and in com-pliment to the nationality of the Sisters, sooke a little in Eaglish. Addressing the Rev. Mather, he said gravely: "I am delightful to day,—yes, I am really very delightful.' Then, seeing just the ghost of a smile flicker for a moment upon the perplexed face of the nun, his Eminet continued, with a mere shadow of empha-sis in his voice: : I think everything has comspired to make me delightful to day.—yes, I am really very delightful. Then, seeing just the ghost of a smile flicker for a moment upon the continued, with a mere shadow of empha-sis in his voice: : I think everything has comspired to make me delightful.

TO THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC. Of all the influences which mould the mind, none is mightier than that of the books which we read. As well look for figs from thistles, grapes from thorne, as for truly Okristian ideas in minds which are mourished on the impure, or even the tracky, seassical literature with which, unhappily, our country is flooded. The late Piesary Council accorded this fact a full recognition, and we cannot do better than to quote its own words: "In close connection with Catholic education - and a most powerful suziliary - is Catholic Literature. Its influence extends

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**VOLUME 9.** 

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AR CEILIDH.

In our Coilidh of last week, I spo Bishop Repaid Mecdonaid, Vicar Apo of the Western district of Scotland, monly known as Bishop of Lis Another and earlier Bishop of Lis Bight Rev. John Chisholm, is the he he following well-authenticated ane

The prelate, so it is said, was o very best of terms with his Prot neighbore, by whom he was much reep One day it chanced that a valuable belonging to an old Presbyterian w fell ill and was like to die. The able owner, while enduring the intense anxiety on behalf of her che mimal, chanced to see the bishop

by. Throwing ceremony to the she halled his lordship, begging h come and cure her cow. The good dismounted and allowed him-elf conducted to the stable where the in 

"smath" (If you live, live, and i very good).

The cow fortunately recovered bishop soon after this incident very ill of quinsey and was supp be dying. The old woman hearin thought that "one good turn de another," and hastened to the I bedside, where she repeated or Lordship the "prayer" which she b had saved her cow. Ill as he w bishop could not preserve his gra he heard the well-remembered wo burst into so hearty a laugh t quinsey broke and his life was say

The bishop and the old woma nore happy in the result of the oles than was the reverend un ady triend of mine.

One evening when the subject acles was on the tapis I obser friend smiling to herself, and made the customary bid of a pe her thoughts. She told us she h thinking of her Uncle John's on acle. Naturally we all wanted th

"Well," she said, "my uncle Jo at the time, cure of a country I Quebec and was much . beloved parishioners. One day a poor who had a paralysed leg, sent and told him she wanted him her. "Tut, nonsense woman, I ca ny Uncle John. "Y father, I'm sure of it," said si I'll go to mass and try." Acc the next Sunday morning ima feelings of my uncle when he be woman carried up the aisle on a and laid on the floor before a fr At the communion, making a effort, she rose to approach the when she fell down and broke

The following are the Branches that up to this date, February 28th, have paid Nos. 1 and 2 assessments, with the dates on which payment was received at the Grand Secretary's Office : Branch 13, Assessment 1, Februsry 10 50 61 10 1, 2 39 19 1, 2 17 60 37 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 21 27 28 23 50 21 been crushed, and the Plan of Campaign 1, 2 after an unbroken series of victories, presents him this week with the very victory to prevent which he put William O'Brien into Tullamore Jail and gave 1, 2 49 24 53 63 bis constabulary murderers word to redden the Square of Mitchelstown with blood from their iron-sheltered windows, and now comes the decision of the Court of Exchequer to cut right into the heart of his Coercion Act, Whatever 1, 2 1, 2 24 1, 2 1, 2 11 1, 2 1, 2

24

24

neart of his coercion Act, whatever power this famous instrument possessed up to this week to nag and worry and inflict petty oppres-sion upon the humble victims whom "the brave Mr. Balfour" selected At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 2, C. M. B. A., St. Thomas, it was moved by Bro. S. B. Pocock, seconded for choice, it is now utterly paralyzed. The gun is spiked by the revolutionary by Bro. J. H. Price, and carried unanitry has to thank the ability and patriot ism of Mr. T. M. Healy. Even the Queen's Bench, which had degraded itself into the position of a superior court of Mr. Balfour's Removables, and

1. 2

14

46 57 65

mously:-That the thanks of this Branch be conveyed to Bro. P. L. M. Egan, who, through removal from this city, has ten-dered his resignation of the post of First Vice President, for his strenuous efforts to promote the good of the asso ciation in general, and that of our own branch in particular. The members of branch No. 2 have for long recognized in Bro. Egan quaities of head and heart which will surely gain for him success in whatever field of labor he may think fit hereafter to engage. It was resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Egan, and be also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monkly, our official margans. efforts to promote the good of the asso ciation in general, and that of our own

Drgans.

. .

decision of the Court of Exchequer, for which, we must never forget, the coun-

one of whose judges during the past week had transformed even his private resi dence into an emergency office for the manufacture of a rack-renter's garnishee orders, is now a spiked gun also. The

his hearers how marvellously Lord Har-tington's prophecy on the occasion of Mr. Butte' introduction of a Home Rule pro-posal in Parliament had been fulfilled. That prophecy was that any coquetting with the question by English members would lead to disruption and the loss of more support from England and Scotland than they could ever hope to obtain from Ireland. The chances of Home Rule being carried, however, were microscopifrom the bolder act of stealing clothes to the more subtle device of presenting Mr. Blunt with a slate and pencil when forced to allow him "writing materials." This is such an antic of coercion as must make the angels weep. Nursery Coercion, an American paper has happily stlyed it. This is the sort of thing with which Mr. Balfour, whore friends used to think him a very clever fel-low, has been trying to turn back the movement of the Irish people at its springtide. Needless to say, Mr. Bal-four does not go back to Parliament laden with the trophies of the National Lesgue. Not a branch has been sup-pressed, not a branch has been sup-pressed, and the Plan of Campaign. is such an antic of coercion as must make Ireland. The chances of Home Rule being carried, however, were microecopi-cal. The present Farliament was likely to last until 1893. Between now and then many things might happen. The Irish party would probably go to pieces. Where would it be without Mr. Glad-stone's oratory ? The whole project was doomed to failure.

At the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Firzwilliam, L. Unionist, 4792 The result is attributed to the great landed influence of Mr. Fitz-

mean such very different things !" On a charming height called Fourv'ere, near Lyons, France, is a shrine of the Blessed Virgin, to which thousands of pil-grims annually repair to pay homage to their Patroness. The city is dedicated to Our Lady, and the people round about are famed for their devotion to her. The thirty fifth anniversary of the placing of the statue in the town of Fourvlere was lately celebrated by a most brilliant illu-mination. As many as forty thousand pilgrims are said to have participated in this fittial act of faith and love towards our Blessed Mother. It must have been a grand sight to behold so many pilgrims, with beads in hand, ascending the beauti-ful eminence on which the shrine is situ-ated. In the evening the bill presented

where would it be without Mr. Glad-stone's oratory i The whole project was doomed to failure.
One notable difference between the cases of Ireland and England is that Eng lish votes decide all Irish questions, and that questions most vital to Ireland never command attention enough from English men to be decided justly. This, Lord Churchill overlooks entirely.
Col. King Harman denices the report that the Government had decided not to institute further press prosecutions under the Crimes Act.
Twenty-two ministers and delegates in the Maidstone district of the Kent Con gregational Association have signed also expressed sympathy with Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and Mr. Wilfrid Binnt.
The Liberal Unionists are jubilant over an unexpected victory in the West Riding of Yorkshire. W. H. Fitzwilliam was elected by 5634 votes, over Spencer Bal-four, Liberal, who received 5423 votes. At the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, Sofo, Fitzwilliam the transe and private houses with Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Brussels Car-tory and the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the transe the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the transe the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, 5060; Fitzwilliam, the transe the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, Sofo, Fitzwilliam, the transe the previous election the vote stood, Shirley, Liberal, Sofo, Fitzwill

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"This, girls," my Uncle John say, "is the only miracle I e formed."

P. Hickory

The name of Bishop Chishol the proverbial pride with wi elan were wont to regard the For the opinion of a Caisholm with three other created bein had any right to the definite art The Pope, the Queen, the Chis the Devil!

Here is a good Chisholm sto it I remember rightly, I found in a Highland Magasine. The of Chisholm of Comar and the Earl of Seaforth and Kintail of agree as to the proper bounds hills between the estates of the tive chiefs. The chiefs wer good terms with each other never encouraged this warfar their vassals. At last the in of the clansmen became so tr that the chiefs met to cons easy way of arriving at a sett the matter. Said Seaforth: " to shame these fellows who ca among themselves about a grazing '

Said the Chisbolm\_"Indee Said Seaforth-"Have yo

dairymaids in Comar ?" The Caisholm-"Indeed eral."

Seaforth\_"Well, so have send a Kintail old woman Gaisteal Donnan and a Stre from Beinnvean, and on wh