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good suggestions in regard to how a mem-ber must designate his beneficiary in his certificate to make it valid. Af er prayer adjournment was had until 2 p. m.

Carried.

Council.

Carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. It was nearly three o'clock p. m. when the Convention came to order, the time having been spent in fixing things for the Roll call. Quorum present. Prayers as

terdency to consumption. We cannot be too careful in regard to this one great

ity to be present.

The report of Dr J. T. Kinsler, supreme offer. Medical Examiner, which had just arrived by mail, was read. The following is a full report and arduous labors connected therewith. eynopsis, Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 8th, 1888 To the officers and members of the Supreme tion and the Assistant R corder. Council, etc etc.

**VOLUME 9.** 

C. M. B. A. CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE. G9, so that any member can be elected President of his Branch. 38 To amend Section 7, Article 4 page 51, by adding "reeignation or desth" after the words "in the absence" in the seventh line. 46. To amend Section 2, Article 9, page 78, so that a member be suppended when in arrears for twelve months' dues. The Committee on Laws next presented a new Beneficiary Fund Article. Chan-cellor R. Muiholland moved that when no objections were raised to any section as read it be considered as being unani-mously concurred in. Carried. After passing several sections is further consideration was laid over untilThursday. Representative Randel of Ohio tend-ered the Supreme Council Conventions the Cavelor Todenbier moved to accept the invitation, and that the thanks of the convention be given the members of the same to a future Conven-ion be given the members of the cavelor B Buptene Council Convention the invitation, and that the thanks of the convention be given the members of the same to a future Conven-ion effect on set of a supended by a majority vote only, and so do not become law until voted upon by every Branch and Grand Council. barquet at the American House, at 9 p. m., Wednesday. Chacellor Todenbler moved to accept the invitation, and that the thanks of the convention be given the members of the Cieveland Branches. Rev. P. A. Baart moved to adjourn. Carried. After prayers the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 a. m. THURSDAY MORNING SESSION. Convention met at 9.20 a. m. Bull

tion for adoption : From Pennsylvania Grand Council. From Pennsylvania Grand Council. No. 34 To amend Section 6, Article 9, so as to collect twenty five cents ad-ditional from every suspended member who is re-instated, and to amend Section 5, Beneficiary Article, to allow thirty days to pay cards. 423 To substitute a new Section for Section 1. Article 12, page 31, so as to

THURSDAY MORNING SPSSION. Convention met at 9 30 a.m. Roll celled, quorum present, prsyers as usual. Minutes read, corrected and approved. J. T. Keena read his report as legal adviser, which was received and spread on the minutes. Rev. P. A. Basrt moved to make salary for local educes 2000 preservum and that Section 1, Article 12, page 31, so as to allow two or more Branches in the same parish, where there are two or more large towns or villages in one parish, and also where there are two or more of legal edviser \$200 per annum, and that he keep a record of all legal proceedings.

congregations of distinct nationalities in the same parish. To amend Section 1, Article 3, page 67, to allow Branches outside of cities, towns and villages to meet only once a Carried. Representative P. J. Mulholland offered a resolution that Grand and Supreme medical examiners be elected. Referred to Committee on laws. Representative Feeney of Pennsylvania presented the petition of his Grand Coun-cil for a reparate hereficiary. Representative O'Mears moved to grant the prizer of the netition month.

month. Chancellor Bertrand moved to adopt recommendation of Supreme President for the collection of one assessment in advance. And that all the other recom mendations of the Supreme President in his report, having been acted upon by the convention when considering the propert of the Committee on Large of Representative O'Meara moved to grant the prayer of the petition. After much eloquent debate in its favor by Representatives Lambing, Feeney, and Duggan, and by Chancellors R Mul holland, Hynes, Bourke, and Randul, the petition was refused by a vote of twell for to twenty against. Representative fion presented the petition and resolu-tion of the Grand Council of Canada for separate beneficiary. Representatives Chancellor Hynes offered a r report of the Committee on Laws, etc., they be not adopted. The recommendation relating to an

The report of the Committee on Laws etc., was then adopted as a whole, Chancellor Hynes offered a resolution that all parts of the constitution, etc., be separate beneficiary. Representatives Finn, O'Brien and O'Meara presented strong reasons for granting the petition on account of the difference in the laws and made consistent with the foregoing customs of Canada. Chancellors Bulger, Rev. Father Baart, and Keena opposed the

petition, which was refused by a vote of 14 for to 18 against. Representative O'Mears moved that

made consistent with the foregoing amendment and that all conflicting por-tions become repealed, and that a com-mittee of two be appointed to complete the amended constitution. Carried. The Chair appointed Chancellors Hynes and Bertrsnd. On motion of Representative O'Brien, the Convention went into committee of the whole, with Chancellor R Mulhol-land in the chair, to consider certain matters connected with the disposition of funds on deposit. After some time spent therein the committee srose and the Chair appoint a committee of three to inquire into and report upon the alleged grievances of Canada Grand Concil. Carried. Consideration of the new Beneficiary Fond article was then resumed. After a careful consideration and several import ant amendments to this article having been sug, ested it was finally adopted manimorialy. spent therein the committee srose and reported that it had not any thing to report for adoption, all measures before the committee having been voted down. Legal Adviser Keena advanced some

The report was adopted. On motion of Chancellor Franklin a rebate of 50 per cent. was made to the Ohio Grand Council on useless supplies on hand. \$1000 was voted the junitor. Votes of thanks were adopted to Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour for his able and

practical sermon. To the Committee of Arrangements in general and Representative Randel in par-

To Hon. Patrick Smith, with regrets at not having had time to accept his kind

To President and officers of the Conven-Representative Muench moved a reso

The election took place after each nomination and resulted as follows: President R Malhollaud, N Y; First Vice. Preeident, C B Friedman, Pa; Second Vice President, T A Bourke, Canada; Recorder, C J Hickey, N Y; Treasurer, J M Walsh. N Y; Marshal, S Gayer, N Y; Guard. A Valentine, N Y; Trusteee, Rev. P A Basrt, Mich; W Franklin, N Y; F Randal, Ohio. Committee on Laws, J. J. Hynes, N. Y.; E. Bertrand, jr., N. Y.; John O'Meara, Canada. Committee on Finance, J A Flanagan, N. Y; E J O'Brien, Canada; J B Toden-bier, Mich.

bier, Mich

bler, Mich. Legal Adviser, J T Keena, on motion of Chancellor Hickey. On motion of Chancellor Bolger the bond of the Recorder was fixed at \$10,000 and that of the Treasurer at \$40,000. Chancellor Geyer named Niagars Falls as the place of holding the next Convention, Chancellor McGary named Pittsburg, and Representative O'Meara named Montreal; but afterwards withdrew it. Niagars Falls was selected by a major.

Niagara Falls was selected by a major. The newly elected Officers and Com

The newly elected Officers and Com-mittee men were then installed by Supreme Chancellor Dunigan, assisted by Caancellor Cameron, and the Convention at 9 p. m. adjurned sine die. The work done at this Convention is the best ever accomplished. The whole proceedings were very harmonious, and the debates brilliant and convincing.

Letter From the Grand President. Stratford, Ont., Sept. 8th, 1888.

To the Members of the C. M. B A. in Canada In compliance with the laws of our Association, I hereby appoint the follow-ing Deputies for the various districts here-inafter named. Rev. Jos P. MOLPHY, Grand Deputy,

Ingersoll, Oat, DISTRICT DEPUTISS. Francis Cleary, windsor, Ont., County of Essee.

Francis Cleary, Windsor, Ont., County of Essex.
Essex.
Barown, London, Ont., Cluy of London, Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.
By Brown, London, Ont., City of London, Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.
Myles McCarron, Wallaceburg, Ont., County of Lambton.
Rev. M. J. Brady, Woodstock, Ont., Counties o Oxford and Norfolx.
John M. Quade, Seaforth, Ont., County of Huron.
Jacob J. Weinert, Neustadt, Ont., Counties of Grey and Brace.
Karn, Linwood, Ont., County of Water-hoo.

Resolutions of Condolence. At a regular meeting of Branch 80, C. M. B. A., Tilbury Centre, Aug. 29:h, on motion of Brother J. F. O'Keefe, seconded by Brother James Kerr, the following resolution was unanimously edented

following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite and all-wise providence to afflict our much esteemed president, C. P. Furay, by the hand of death, on August 25th, after a long illness, his beloved son, we the members of Branch So, C. M. B. A., whilst bowing to the divine will of God, extend to Brother C. P. Furay and family our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this their asd bereavement, and be it Besolved, that a copy of this resolution be prepared and given to Brother C. P.

be prepared and given to Brother C. P. Fursy and sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly for publication.

Very truly yours, JOHN A. NEILL, Recording Sec.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 13 the following resolution was carried unanimoulsy, on motion of Brother Hanavan, seconded by Brother Father Outder

Quigley; Whereas, it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to sfillet our President E. O'Flaherty and Brother T. O'Flaherty by the dash of their honored father, be it the death of their honored father, be it Resolved, that the members of Branch 13 tender their heartfelt sympathy to our brothers in their sorrow. Be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions

be forwarded to our Brothers, also CATHO LIC RECORD and C. M. B A. Monthly, THOS J. DOUGLASS,

Rec. Sec. Branch 13. New Branches.

Branch No. 86 was organized on the loth inst., at Deseronto, Ont., by P. J. Shannon, Esq., C. M. B. A. Deputy. The following is its list of efficers : Spiritual Adviser-Rev. Father McDonagh President-E. J. Edwards First Vice President – Michael Mondon First Vice President-Michael Morrigan Second Vice-President-Thomas Hart Kecording Secretary-Henry Jeff-re

Assisting Rec Secretary-Patrick F. Floor Financial Secretary-Edward Breeaugh Freasurer-Thomas Roach, jr Marshai-William Wilson Guard-Patrick Butler

Trustees-Alexander Therein. Michael Marrigan, Joseph Houle, jr, William Wil-son and Mathew Johndron.

Branch No. 87 was organized on the 12th inst., at Montreal, P. Q. by C. O'Brien, Esq. The following is its list of officers :

officers: Soiritual Adviser-Rev. J. S. Lonergan President-Jacques E. H. Honison First Vice-President-Louis D. E. Mayer Second Vice President-Charles Florence Rec. Secretary-Athur Louis St. Ongo Assistant Sec-Mathins Villeneuve, jr. Financial Secretary-Joseph Limeux Tressurer-L D. A. Rene de Cotret Markal-Louis A. Corte.

Marshal-Louis A. Carle Guard-J. B. Moreau Trustees, Aldene Gauthier, Charles Florence, L. D. A. Rane de Cotret, Al-phonse Carriere and Joseph A. Lortie.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Bishop O'Dwyer, in a speech at the

the statement that he has changed his views on Home Rale. He says that he is more strongly convinced than ever that it is necessary for the welfare of Ireland. At the annual demonstration of the

At the annual demonstration of the Northumberland miners, held at Morpeth, Mr. John Morley moved a resolution con demning the polley of the Government in Ireland. After some observations upon mining and labor questions he con-tinued: "Mr. Dillon was imprisoned for asserting the same right to combine which their forefathers had asserted, and to which they owed their comparative pros which they owed their comparative pros-perity. Examining in detail the policy of coercion in Ireland, he reminded them of coercion in Ireland, he reminded them of the injustice of the proceedings against Mr. Latchford, who had been improperly imprisoned under the Crimes Act; and advised them closely to follow the evi dence given at the inquiry into the death of Mr. Mandeville, and to ask themselves whether anything Mr. Mandeville had done justified his being dragged from bed in the middle of the night, being left without clothes, being put into a cold flagged cell, being practically deprived of thaged cell, being pratically deprived of enflicient nourishment, and all the other abominations of that story which were now coming out. It was stories like these that burnt themselves deeply into the hearts of the people." The resolution was carried.

was carried. Negotiations are proceeding between Mr. Townsend Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent at Luggacurran, and Mr. William O'Brien, on behalf of the Luggacurran tenants, for the settlement of the dis pute on Lord Lansdowne's estate. A seizure was made on Mr. Daniel Whalen's atock, but pending the negotiations proseizure was made on Mr. Daniel w unleu s stock, but pending the negotiations pro-ceedings have been stayed. Mr. Whalen refused to come to any arrangement which would not include the other Cam-relations and there is some hone that a paigners, and there is some hope that a settlement will be reached.

The Dublin Castle authorities and the indignation at the crucities which they see perpetrated on such occasions, and the tyranny of the landlords, and the Government which backs them, becom-ing the theme of such visitors' denunciations helps to form public opinion in America as to the true character of Eng lish rule. This the Government and the landlords by no means desire.

Michael Davitt in a speech recently ismented the tendency of the Irish Par Hamentary party to follow blindly Mr. Gladstone's lead. The disinclination of England to grant redies to Ireland he considers a sufficient reason for Irlahmen to adopt a resolute and revolutionary course. He continues: "An ugly feeling is growing upon us that we have surren dered too casily to Mr. Gladstone, and we will be asked sure to case to an will be asked anon to sgree to an autonomy scheme having nineteen points to England's advantage, against one to the advantage of Ireland. Many Liberals think that, considering the sacrifices they have made, both political and social, that this language is ungrateful and ill timed. Other Liberals admit that there is excuse for Irish bitterness in the delayed real za tion of their hopes. A prominent Liberal member who thus declared himself added that if Mr. Gladstone's intentions regard-ing the future Liberal course were known

WEDDING BELLS.

NO. 518

Tuesday morning, the 11th inst, in St. Patrick's Church, Maidstone, took place one of the prettlest weddings witnessed for

one of the pretitiest weddings witnessed for a long time in that parish. The contracting parties were Mr. C. McCloskey, son of Francis McCloskey, Maidstone, and Miss Agnes O'Neil, daughter of Mr. E. O'Neil, a wealthy farmer of Sandwich East town-ship. The marrisge took place at nine o'clock Tuesday morning, after which Rev. J. O'Connor sang High Mass. The eloging on the occasion was year fine the Rev. J. O conhor sang High Mass. The singing on the occasion was very fine, the regular choir being assisted by Miss Annie McEwen of Comber, Mrs. P. Tiernan, Maidstone, and Miss Birdie Dogherty, of Woodslee. The bride was dressed in a beautiful suit of cream anne' willing triumed with rich verter nuns' veiling, trimmed with rich water silk, wreath and vell, and was assisted by Misses Annie Halford and Maggie Mo-Clarker sister of the mount heither Closkey, sister of the groom, both of whom were attired so as to harmonize favorably with the ostume of the bride. The groun was assisted by Masre, John McClock ey and Jas. O'Neil. After mass the happy couple, with a large number of invited relations and friends, repaired to the residence of the ground filter mass. and friends, repaired to the residence of the groom's father, where a heppy hour was spent in bestowing compliments, wish-ing joy to the happy couple and their parents, and partaking of refreshments. Subsequently the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where an elaborate dinner was served up. Rev. Father O'Connor assisted at dinner and when tasting time came around the new Pather O'Connor assisted at dimer and when to asting time came around the rev. gentleman eulogized the happy couple and bestowed a pleasing compliment upon them for their high Christian virtues, and hoped that their future life would be as bright and cheerful as the sun, which, along with the occasion we were celebrat-ing, made the day so constituents ing, made the day so conspicuously delighful. All through the day was spent in the most pleasant manner and the even-The Dublin Castle authorities and the landlord's agents were much annoyed by the presence of several American tourists at the Vandaleur evictions in the county of Clare, They are aware that Americans make no secret of their indignation at the cruelties which they ase perpetrated on such occasions, and the tyranny of the landlords, and the Government which backs them, becom-ing the theme of such visitors' denuncia spected familles of Sandwich East. Few indeed, if any there are, who possess so thoroughly the bappy faculty of making friends and keeping them as does the now Mrs. C. McClockey. Adorned with all those noble virtues which go to make up the true and genuine lady, she has erected in the memories of all who know her pleasing remembrances which can never be effaced. Nor is he to whom this admirable lady consecrated her affections, her beauty chaced. Nor is he to whom this admirable lady consecrated her affections, her beauty and her whole existence, less worthy of our consideration. Born of highly re-spected parents, he was brought up a model young man, and is in every way suited to make the union, which was so tenderly, yet so durably, effected on the lith inst in the beautifal church of St. Patitick a properous and virtuard Patrick, a prosperous and virtuourly happy one.

NEW CHURCH AT PRINCETON.

Princton is a thriving village in the County of Oxford, on the main line of the Great Western Division of the Grand In a speech at the opening of the new waterworks at Lim- rick, on the 5th inst, spoke strongly in f avor of Home Rule, and expressed his conviction that I reland will soon obtain self government.
The houses on Lord Clantearde's estate, from which the tenants have been evicted, are now being levelled. Among those leveled was one built by a farmer named Tully at an expense of £1 000. The tenants had be of of constable whelihan's family was is looked upon as destroying this hope, and very bitter feeling has been engendered in consequences. Lord Clantearder is engendered of the most heartless and tyrannical land.
The most heartless and tyrannical land. Trunk Railway, about a mile from the

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

Catholic Record.

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Sth. . HILL, ec., Toronto

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ELRY, ETC. NDON ONT In presenting my report as Supreme M dical Examiner of this Council, I derired to make a statistical report, but I am unable to do so now for want of the proper data. I hope to be able to do so lution that all printing be let by tenders to the lowest bidder. Carried. Chancellor Bertrand moved to have printed 10,000 copies of the proceedings,

Carried. for your next convention. During this term I have examined 251 certificates; Chancellor Hynes moved to sllow per diem and mileage to all members of stand-ing Committees attending the Convention, approved 222, and rejected 29, eighteen of which were for undoubted hereditary

and to the Legal Adviser. Carried. Representative A E Schweigert moved to select as official organs the same as last year, except those not now in existence. Carried.

cause of death, and every applicant having the most remote tendency to that fatal disease should be rejected. I appointed Nominations and elections being next in order, the Chair appointed three tellers, Supreme Chancellors Dunigan, Ksens and Local Medical Examiners under the new law with satisfactory results, and we are getting better service than formerly. Shields.

am free to confess, though that it makes but little difference who makes the The Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, D D., was chosen unanimously as the Supreme Spiritual Adviser. appointment if we have men selected who are competent, if a change is to be made let Branches appoint their own Examiners.

The nominations were, for President. Look of Detroit, R Mulholland of Dun-I recommend that the vaccipation clause kirk, N. Y. and T. Coffey of Canada. For First Vice-President, C B Friedman,

be retained. I had only one case of an applicant who refused to be vaccinated, of Titusville, Pa , and T Coffey of Canada. Bro. Coffey declined. For Second Vice President, T A Bourk ad we are better off without him. Could we but guard sgainst consumption, heart

for Second vice-freshean, i A Bourk of Windsor, Ont., and E. J O'Brien of Guelph, Ont. For Recorder, C J Hickey. For Treasurer, J M Welsh. For Marsbal, Schastlan Geyer, of Niagara

We but guard spanst consumption, near disease, kidney and other kindred diseases, as (flectually as we can against this loath-some disease by vaccination, we might ex-claim "Eurelex." I would suggest a form of blank-book for Examiners to keep accur-Falls, N Y; and A Valentine of Detroit, Mich.

ate records of the examinations. I regard our form of certificates as the very bet in use, but form "B" might be left off the

For Guard, A Valentine of Detroit, and M J Lanning of Susquehana, Pa. For Trustees, Rev. P A Boart, of Marshall, Mich; J B Tadeubier of Detroit, back of the application papers. I desire to return thanks to the officers and Board of Trustees, and especially to Bros. Drescher and Hickey, for valuable counsel and assistance; and sincerely regret any inabil-

b return thanks to the einers and Board
 f Trustees, and especially to Bros. Drescher
 m Hickey, for valuable counsel and
 sistance; and sincerely regret any inabil-isy to be present.
 (Signed) Your obedient servant, J. T. KINSLER,
 Supreme Medicai Examiner.
 Representative Muench moved that the port be received and spread upon the
 Marshall, Airch; J B Tadeabier of Detroit, Wm. Franklin of Buffalo, Frank Randel
 Wm. Franklin of Cuffey, London, Oat.
 For members of Committee on Liws, etc., John J Hynes of Buffalo, John O'Meara of Peterborough, Ont.
 L McHugh of Omer, Mich ; Wm. Look of Detroit, E Bertrand, jr., of Buffalo, and J A Lambing of Evaford, Pa. Look

report be received and spread upon the minutes. Carried. minutes. Carried. Shortly afterwards a box of fine Havana cigars was received by express from Dr. Kiesler, accompanied by a precription i: "To be taken whenever the Convention feels excited." The doctor was voted to be "a july good fellow". For members of Committee on Finance. James A Flanagan, Sencea Falls, N (Y; E J O'Brien, Guelph, Ont; A E feeling that the evening spent with the Branch and our hospitable friends of Schweigert, Buffalo; Wm Muench, Syra-treeney, Franklin, Pa; L McHugb, Omer, Mich. Konter and the sence of the se

Jacob J. Weinert, Neustadt, Ont., Counties A. Grey and Brace.
A. Karn, Linwood, Oat., County of Water-loo.
Thomes O'Neail, Paris, Ont., County of Brant
Rev. P. M. Bardou, Cayuga. Ont., County of Haidim and.
James Quillian. Niagara Falls, Ont., County of Haidim and.
James Quillian. Niagara Falls, Ont., County of Haidim and.
James Quillian. Niagara Falls, Ont., County of Haidim and.
John Ronan, Hamilton, Ont., Cluy of Ham-lion, County of Neurosci.
John Ronan, Hamilton, Ont., County of Hailon.
James Hourigan, Dundas, Ont., Counties of Weilington, Peel and Daris.
Peter Kearns, Barrie, Ont., Counties of Simcos and Muscosa.
John Keiz, ioronto, City of Toronto, Coun-ties of Ontaric and York
John O'Meara, Peterboro, Ont., Connties of Peterboro and Durnar.
Micasel O'Brien, Lindsay, Oat., Counties of Hailburton and Vicoria.
J. Shannor, Belleville, Ont., County of Northumberland.
J. Behan, Kingston, Oat., City of King-stoa, Counties of Frontenac, Lennex and Addington.
Michaei Galvin, Arnprior, Ont., County of Renfrew.
Wm Franiff, Brockville, Oat., Counties of Leeds, traville and Dandas.
John tuly. Cornwall, Ont., Counties of Denry Windrawal, Ont., Counties of Leeds, traville and Dandas.
Pitos W. McDermolt, Almonte, Counties of Tounder Bay, and Rainy Riverin Unitario Stormout and Giengary.
Pitopial, John A. McCabe, F. R. E. Cam-neeuu, Ottawa, Ont. Bayon, Districts of Tounder Bay, and Rainy River in Unitario and the Province of Maniltona.
Principal, John A. McCabe, F. R. E. Cam-neeuu, Ottawa, Ont, City of Ottawa, Counties of Carlton, Russell and Prescott in Contario. County of Ottawa.
Proberly withore of Maniltona.
Principal, John A. McCabe, F. R. Cam-neeuu, Ottawa, Ont, City of Ottawa, Counties of Carlton, Russell and Prescott in Contario. County of Ottawa in Qaebee.
Principal, John A. McCabe, F

efforts of our deputies and the manner in which they perform their duties. Daring the pest our Association has prospered, owing to the unity that has pre vailed throughout our jurisdiction. For a continuance of this I respectfully request your hearty co operation and as istance in furthing the interest of the C. M. B. A. Vour fraternally.

Your fraternally, D J O'CONNOR, Grand President.

#### **Cpen Meeting of Branch 80**

Tilbury Cantre, Ont., Sept. 11, 1888 THOS. COFFEY, -- DEAR SIR AND BRO --Sunday, Sept. 9th, Branch No. 80 of the C. M B A. held its first open meeting at Stoney Point, in Desjardin's hall. Mr. C. P. Fursy, president of the branch, oc cupied the chair, welcomed the large crowd who came to learn the objects of the organization, and explained that this new branch, organized May 27 last with seventeen charter members, now holds twenty-nine on its roll book and a half

Boniface Dupies of Tibury Centre, all of whom in well-timed addresses ex plained the good that is being done by the C. M. B. A. throughout the land, and owing to the fact that it is the only organization of the kind a Catholic can join with the Church's approval, urged all Catholic men present to lose no time in becoming members of Branch No 80 and thus secure independence to these

dependent on them. After the closing of the meeting all present repaired to the Aubin and G. W. betels, where sumptuous suppers awaited them, and after partaking of the good things prepared by the thoughtful land lords, we repaired to our respective homes

of the most heartless and tyrannical land. ords of the country. The Parnell Dafence Fund has reached

the sum of £1 824 Archbichop Waish has handed over to the National Lengue \$1,632 received from America, Australia and New Z aland in

aid of evicted tenants, The "Times" solicitor states vehemently that it is false to say that the witnesses of the "Times" in the Parnell vs. "Times" libel suit, are chiefly members of the Irish police, and persons who have been boy-cotted, and who are so prejudiced as to be quite unseltable.

be quite unichable. A Parnell defence fund has been started in Montreal, at a meeting of the lifeh National League of the city. \$225 were subscribed at the meeting, and the Hon. Mr. Mercler sent a letter expressing sym pathy with its objects, together with a subscription of \$100 Mr. J J Curran

also sent a donation of \$10, and the Longshoremen's Union subscribed \$50 These donations bring the subscriptions up to \$385 to start with. At the regular fortnightly meeting of

the National League, Mr. Harrington reported that the receipts of the League had decreased of late, but he hoped that donors would not allow the funds to lan-guish. Mr. David Sheeby, M. P., ad dressed the meeting. He declared that if the arrests of League members continued the need to must do committee to do the the people must do something to defy the Government.

Arklow, in Wexford County, has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act. In several baronies of Galway and Mayo the Act has been revoked. Mr. Dilwyn presented in Parliament amid cheere, a petition signed by 76,380 adults of South Wales and Monmouthshire, praying for the release of Mr. John Dillon and other political prisoners. Mr.

Brunner presented a similar petition from the inhabitants of Wigan, which also asked for the repeal of the Crimes Act. Atam eeting in Cork held 30th August,

£2,000 were subscribed toward enabling Mr. Parnell to carry on his case sgains: the 'Times".

Earl Spencer has emphatically denied

Mr. Davitt iniends to apply to the Parnell Commission for leave to evidence before that body. He give bas pastor. the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

An agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne some time ago sought a conference with Mr. Wm. O'Brien with the alleged object of settling with the tenants. Befor anything was accomplished, the sgent suddenly broke off negotiations, and Mr O'Brien declares that it was a ruse to keep the tenants quiet while the Mar. quis was in Ireland, Mr. O'Brien says he will take means to acquaint the people of India with the character of their new Viceroy.

At the conferences of the clergy of Dundalk and Drogheda deaneries, pro tests were signed unanimously against the continued imprisonment of John Dillon. It was also resolved unani mously that the National Indemnity fund should be supported. A very suitable ending to the Times

Forgery Investigating Committee fiasco is now the talk of London. It is reported that it will not find either for Mr. Parnell or the Times, and the Tories are drawing great consolation from this, for they have been dreadfully afraid that there would

be a scathing exposure of the forgeries United Ireland has a cartoon represent ing "The last eviction in Ireland." Lord Salisbury, Secretary Balfour, the Lord Lieutenaut and members of the Government are regarding with horror, from a window of Dublin Castle, the proceedings of the Emergency men, who with batter-ing-ram are demolishing the castle over their heads. The ram is labelled "General Election" and the Emergency men are England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. From the Castle window is suspended a flag inscribed, "Perpetual Coercion." The Government are now endeavoring

to suppress the Parnell indemnity fund. A Nationalist meeting announced to be held at Sligo on the 5th inst. was proclaimed.

the sanctuary, 76 feet by 34. The sacristy will be 14 feet additional to this length, and will be 12 feet in width. The site selected is north of Princeton station, near the railway. The village is in the parish of Woodstock, of which Father Brady is

#### MONASTERY OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, OTTAWA.

On Sunday, the 9 h inst., took place at the Monastery of the Freedows Blood at Ottawa, the entry of Mise Mary E. A. Barke, eldest daughter of Thomas Barke, E q, of the same city. Rav. Father Mc Govern presided and spoke heautifally.

The erremony was a very imposing and touching one, to see the family of the future novice assembled there, to witness her breaking everything with this world of sorrows to become the spouse of Our Lord, Oh! certainly it was very hard to part with their beloved child, but when the voice of God has been heard, calling a chosen one, the sacrifice was only sweet.

We sincerely hope that when prostrated in adoration at the feet of Our Divine Saviour our dear little friend will not forget us, and in return we will pray that God may give her every blessing and the grace of perseverance. A FRIEND.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

Now that the Irish Parliamentary party are engaged in what may be termed a life and death struggle with English Toryism and landlord despotism, before the Com-mission appointed to investigate the charges made by the London Times, every Irishman worthy the name should con-tribute his mite towards enabling the Nationalists to make an effective defence Nationalists to make an effective defence of their characters. All money received at this effice for the purpose will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to the proper quarter. The honor of being the first in the field belongs to Mr. Peter McGlade, London, who handed us the sum of \$2 a few days ago.

dozen new applicants on the way. He was followed by Rev. Father Snyder, pastor of Stoney Point, Father Loriou of Ruscomb, Messre W. P. Ku lackey and Dames of Chatham and Mr.

#### Magdalene.

BY REV. JOHN B. TABB.

2

"She hath done what she could."

It was thus that He spake of her, Trembling and pale as the penitent stood. "And this she hath done shall be told for the sake of her, Told as embalmed in the gift that I take

of her, Take, as an earnest of all that she would, Who hath done what she could."

"She hath done what she could : So the flame that hath driven her Downward is quenched ! and her grief like

a flood In the strength of a rain swollen torrent hath shriven her; Much hath she loved and much is forgiven

her, Love in the longing falfills what it

She hath done what she could."

-New York Independent.

# A SISTER'S LOVE.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

One day, as a priest of a religious order was going out on his usual rounds among the sick poor of London, he was stopped by a message from his superior, who wished to speak to him. He had received a letter from a lady in Ger-many, with whom he had been slightly acquainted many years before. She had married a merchant, who was a good Catholic, but had early been left a widow, with two sons and a daughter. The sons had gone to England, and the object of the lady's letter was to ask the superior to send some priest to see one of these sons, who, she feared, was dan gerously ill both in body and soul. She added that it was only on account of her reduced circumstances that she had allowed her boys to go far away in search of employment, and that she was very unhappy about them. The father took the address, and with

some difficulty he found the street. The young man was an artist, and the walls of the house were covered with clever paintings and sketches. There was a long delay before the priest was admitted to the sick chamber. When he was allowed to enter he saw before him what appeared the wreck of a young and handsome man, who, it would seem, had not many more days to live. The elder brother who was present, received the father coldly enough, and his ex pression was the reverse of preposses

But if the good father was somewhat disheartened at the first right of the two brothers, he was filled with hope when his eyes fell on the third occupant of the sick room. This was the sister Gertrude, a girl of about eighteen, who, as he afterwards learned, had hurried over from Germany as soon as she heard the dangerous condition of her brother.

a few minutes the elder brother left the house, and the young girl, tak ing the priest into the next room, after expressing intense joy at seeing him, briefly described all the horror and diffi culties of her position. She said that meither she nor her mother had the slightest idea of the way her brother was living. She found that he was com-pletely under the influence of an irreligious woman, with whom he had been acquainted for some mouths. But the worst of it was that she could not be refused admittance to the house, the apartments having been rented in her

It was evident that the poor sister, who was a lady both by birth and edu cation, and a fervent Catnolic, was suf-fering a perfect martyrdom at the hands of this creature, who insulted her on every possible occasion, jeered at her religion, and did her utmost to thwart her influence with her brother. But she had not calculated on the strength she had not calculated on the strength which faith and love could give. Ger trude was determined that her darling brother's scul should be saved, even it his body should sink under the disease, and she kept watch by his bedside day and night.

What added much to her difficulty

dently not at his ease wi'h me, and I felt there was something about him which I could not understand. "The following morning I went back sgain, as I had promised, and there met the doctor, who told me an extraordinary change for the better had taken place in the condition of the sick man; that the fever had considerably abated, and that he thought there was now a hope of his recovery. Day after day I came, and found the patient constantly improving : found the patient constantly improving ; but his sister had evidently some further trouble on her mind, and was above all trouble on her mind, and was above all most anxious to move her sick brother from the house—a step, however, which the doctor positively retused to sanction. I was also very much puzzled at the con-duct of the elder brother. He could speak English perfectly, but Gertrude never turned to him for advice, nor did she ever ask his assistance in any matter. She seemed to grow more easy matter. She seemed to grow more easy as time went on, but I feit there was a mystery in their circumstances which I could not solve.

"One morning, very early, she came to the monastery with a letter from her mother, imploring the superior to lend her a certain sum of money for a few her a certain sum of money for a few days, and saying that a cheque which she had given to her elder brother to get cashed for her, had been lost, or at any rate she could not get it from him. The superior gave her the money, and I, being ill, could not go at once to see them. After a few days, to my surprise, I received a letter from Gertrude's mother, overflowing with gratitude for what she called my 'extraordinary char-ity and kindness' and promptly return-ing the money. She announced that her invalid son had been brought home ing the money. She announced that her invalid son had been brought home safely by his sister, and was not at all the worse for the journey. A little note, enclosed by Gertrude herself, simply stated that circumstances having aris which made her position unencurable, she had taken it upon herself to convey her brother on shipboard in spite of the doctor, and that he had stood the journey very well. She added that his patience was equalled only by his fervor, and that she never could sufficiently

and that she never could sufficiently thank God for His mercy. 'For a long time we heard nothing of the other brother. The family wrote freely and constantly upon every topic except that one; and, of course, he never came near us. But after several months we received a heart rending letter, imploring us to go and see him, that he was in prison. Then the mystery was explained. The young fellow had taken

to gambling, which had become such a passion with him that he had even gone passion with him that he had even gone the length of stealing very largely from his employers. The poor sister had found this out when she came to Lonto, and her own small sum of money, brought for her sick brother, had gone the way of all the rest. She screened him as far as she could, and never let me suspect the misery that was preying upon her; but, as I had remarked, she would never receive anything from him, however small, no doubt dreading the exposure which she felt sure would fol-low, and of which she had earnestly warned birn. This was what made her so anxious to remove her sick brother

trom London. "I bastened to the prison, and the consternation of the culprit may be im agined when he saw me enter the cell He had flattered himself that his dis grace and sin would be quite upknown to his family; but the account of his trial had been copied into a German newspaper, and so his poor broken hearted mother and sister knew all. This was the crowning blow to his pun ishment, and I felt deeply for the poor young fellow when I saw nim cover his face with his hands and burst into tears young fellow when I saw It gave me hope, too; for he was evi-dently not hardened in guilt, as I had feared. Here again the sister had been at work. She had offered up all her sufferings and trials, and life itself, for the selection of the sister had been the salvation of this, misguided brother, and it had not been in vain. He became a true penitent, and I had the joy of

SACRED HEART SISTERS. Their Work the Higher Education of

Catholic Women. ADAME SOPHIE BARAT OF SAINTED MEM

ORY-ARCHBISHOP HUGHES INVITES THE ORDER TO NEW YORK-MOTHER JONES AND THE HOUSES SUBJECT HER JURISDICTION-THE CHILDREN OF MARY SOCIETIES Boston Republic.

Boston Republic, Much the same renown which attaches to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus as educators of Catholic young men belongs to the Ludies of the Sacred Heart as instructresses of Catholic young women. In fact, the higher education of Catholic girls was the primary object the pious foundress of this sisterhood had in view when she undertook the formation of ber When she undertook the formation of her community. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart, as the society calls its members, were founded in Paris in the year 1800, and the first superioress of the sisterhood was Madame Sophie Barat. Upon the question of determining whether any miraculous sures have been effected by her intercession an ecclesization court of her intercession an ecclesiastial court of inquiry recently deliberated at St. Louis, sending the results of its deliberations to Rome, where the subject of beatifying Madame Barat is being considered. Madame Barat's sisters were early Madame Barat's sisters were early comers to this country, their establiah-ment here dating back to 1817, when they were to be found in St. Louis and New Orleans. One of the most famous of the pioneer ladies of this community to labor in this country was Madame Gallitzin, a cousin of the prince priest of the same name whose memory is still held in veneration around Hagerstown and Cumberland, in Maryland, about Martinsburg and Winchester, in Vir-gunia, and all along the Alleghanies, in Pennsylvania, where, as Father Smith,

gibia, and all along the Allegannies, in Pennsylvania, where, as Father Smith, under which name he concealed his more illustrious one, Prince Gallitzin lived and labored as a missionary priset. Madame Gallitzin, his cousin, died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1843 The congregation flourished apace in the United States, and in the year 1853 the LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART had twelve academies, all in flourishing condition, while they numbered upwards of two hundred sisters. To day their educational institutes, all of which are buildings of the finest character, admir buildings of the finest character, admir ably equipped in everything appertain-ing to convent schools, number twenty-five and their membership has proporbut the formation of such organizations is more generally considered the pro-vince of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, tionately increased.

The order was introduced in the East in all of whose convents the societies of the Children of Mary are sedulously proabout the year 1840, when the late Arch bishop Hughes of New York invited the Ladies of the Sacred Heart to establish moted. themselves in his episcopal city. Their first establishment in New York was in the old cathedral parish, at the corner of Houston and Mulbery streets, but these quarters soon proved inadequate, and, the old things of the source of the sourc As Handmaid.—Beautiful are thy steps, O Maiden, upon the morning hills of Jarusalem; pleasant are thy paths of peace! Thy cheeks, like twin roses, beam with innocence and youth; thy coming and thy going are a delight to the sons of men. Fairest of Eve's fair daughters bending among the ulies; thy line are as like all things else in Gotham, the academy went up town. It tarried awhile in Astoria, but finally bought a Awaite in Astoria, but maily bought a part of the old Lorillard property in Manbattanville, and built there the famous convent and academy which was destroyed by the fire the other day, a property which was taxed on the assesand tuy compared for Eve's fair daughters men. Fairest of Eve's fair daughters bending among the illes; thy lips are as honeysuckles dropping honey-comb, and the scent of thy garments as the morning odors from the spicy mountains. How radiant art thou, O daughter of humility; how comely art thou, sweet angel of purity ors' books for upwards of \$600 000.

The superioress of the Manhattanville convent, Madame Jones, is the head of the order, in this country, and has been such since the recall, fitteen years ago, of Madame Hardy, her predecessor, to Paris, where, to the time of her daath, she filled the post of assistant general. Madame Jones is a convert to Catholicity, having here, not since the attention having been received into the church by the late Archbishop Hughes in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York. She is a Gothamite by birth, and comes of distinguished ancestry. Her tather was Judge Samuel Jones, who was a classmate in his youth of De Witt Clinton. In 1823 Judge Jones was

RECORDER OF NEW YORK CITY, and from 1826 to 1828 he was chancellor in his song; the lily bows his radiant head, and the rose blushes a deeper red at sight of her freshness A fair young bride, whose form rivals the algebras of the of the state. He resigned the chancel-lorship to ascend the bench as chief a true penitent, and I had the joy of giving his holy sister supreme consola-tion by telling her what had passed within those prison walls to the soul so dear to her. And his penitence was as real and lasting as that of her brother." I have a finite the supreme court and remained a jas-tice of that body for two years. When he was in his 80th year he resigned from the banch to take up the arguide of the the bench, to take up the practice of the law anew, and he continued to plead in the courts up to within a few months of his death, which occurred in 1853. His wife was a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and the Joneses are related by actuation of the Joneses are related by marriage to the Tildens, the late Presi dent Tilden having been a nephew of Judge Jones, in honor of whom his middle name was taken. At the present time the Letter Letter at the present time the Ladies of the Sacred Heart have three establishments in New York city, or rather they had three before the destruction of the Manhattanville destruction of the Manhattanville academy, which will probably be shortly rebuilt, however. Madame Elder, a rela tive of the archbishop of Cincinnati, presides over the house on West Seven teenth street, and Madam Hoey has charge of the one on Madison avenue. In the three New York academies, according to last year's report, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart instructed 430 pupils, and numbered themselves 91 choir sisters, besides novices, aspirants,

# resort, to which the sisters repair for rest and recuperation at the close of each scholastic year. Elsewhere in the country the order is stabilized in Gluena in Glue

Considering that their source is the Tribune and the writer, a Protestant, the following notes are valuable testimony against Protestant missions: "Even the most enthusiatic Protes-tants must admit tha' the Roman Cath-clic Church is here to convert A for

Elsewhere in the country the order is established in Chicago, where it has two convents, one in North State street, and the other at the corner of Taylor and Throop streets, sheltering communities together of ninety two members; at Cif-ton, in the city of Cincinnati, where Madame Pardow has charge of the twenty-eight sisters who labor in that see; at New Orleans two convents, served by fifty sisters, and attended by nearly 300 public; at San Francisco. tants must admit tha' the Roman Cath-olic Church is hard to convert. A few years ago we were led, escecially by Episcopalians, to expect great things from the Old Catholic uprising in Ger-many; and for a time the movement seemed to justify the hopes entertained concerning it. But it never made any serious impression on the Roman Catho nearly 300 publis; at San Francisco where Madam Keating has charge of the where Madam Keating has charge of the academy which was opened has year; at Detriot, with Mother Robinson, superior-ess; at Omaha, where Madame Dunne and her companions impart instruction to a school of ninety inmates, and at Rochester, where seventy five scholars concerning it. But it never made any serious impression on the Roman Catho-lic Church. At most it was the protest of a respectable number of respectable churchmen—ecclesiastical Mugwumps so to speak—against the decree of Papal infallibility. But many of these so pro-testing have died; others have been quietly reconciled to the Church; and to day Old Catholicism has entirely ceased to excite any interest in Europe, "Then there was the Gallican move-ment in France, headed by Pere Hya. ATTEND THE ACADEMY. Of the houses of the order in this coun-try no less than twenty-one were estab-lished by the late Madame Hardy, Madame Jones' predecessor, whose death in Paris, two years ago, occasioned such great regret.

"Then there was the Gallican move-ment in France, headed by Pere Hya-cinthe. The ancient French Church was to be restored; Untramontanism was to be driven out of the country, old abuses were to be reformed, while at the same time care was to be taken not to separ-ate from the communion of the Catholic Caurch. The French people had fre-quently shown signs of a desire to revolt from the authority of the Pope; and it was natural for Pere Hyacinthe to sup-pose that they would enthusiasticany respond to the inspiring cry, 'A French Church for the French people.' But as a matter of fact they didn't. The Galli-can Caurch to day might be almost said Apart from their renown as educators of Catholic girls, the Ladies of the Sacred Heat deserve praise for being the first to establish here the associations which are known as "The Children of Mary," and which are to be found in so many parishes. The associations, as their name implies, are societies of young women who place themselves under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin, and take her lite as a model upon which to patronage of the Blessed Virgin, and take her lite as a model upon which to pattern their own. Those societies which are formed by the Ludies of the Sacred Heart meet once a month in a convent of that order and listen to an instruction of that order and listen to an instruction which is given either by the chaplein or one of the sisters. Then the various undertakings of the society, which are generally works of piety or charity, are discussed and the meeting resolves itself often into a series of pleasant and use-ful conversations between the members and the nums. Once a vace a special recan Caurch to day might be almost said to consist of Pere Hyacinthe, his wife and possibly his children. The Episcopalians of this country have taken a great deal of interest in this well meant effort to organize a Gallican Courch. But even they, Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, always ex cepted, are ready to acknowledge that the movement has not enlisted the and the nuns. Once a year a special re-treat is arranged for the Children of popular sympathies of the French people. The only measurably successful move-ment of this kind in France to day is the Mary, the exercises being held in the Mary, the exercises being held in the convent and usually conducted by a Jesuit Father, that order, wherever it is possible and practicable, furnishing the Sacred Heart convents with chaplains Other sisterboods than the Ladies of the Sacred Heart form societies known as the Calidren of Mary, notably the Sis-ters of Mercy and the Visitation Nune, but the formation of such organizations McAll mussion, which does not aim to reform the Church of France from within. but to convert the people from Catholi cism to Protestantism. Even the McAll mission, however, has not been able to weaken the Catholic Church to any ex-

tent. "In Mexico, Protestant missions ought to be successful; for even good Catholics are ready to admit that the Catholic Church in Mexico is not what it ought to be fail. But so what the minimum the be [sic] But, as a rule, the missionaries have made little impression on the peo-ple. Indeed, many intelligent and far seeing Mexicans, who are hostile to the Cath o ic Church, look with suspicion on these foreign attempts at religious propagan-dism. Here again the Presbyterians and Methodists, who irankly try to convert Catholics to Protestantism, are more successful than the Episcopalians, who have been trying to organize a reformed Cathoile Church. Their so called 'Church of Jesus' exists to day largely on paper, and

is the subject of bitter controversy in the home church. Bishop Riley heads one faction in it, and the auti-Rileyites head auother; and each faction is expending most of its energies in converting the other. In the meanwhile the Cathol'c Church of Mexico is virtually as strong as "In this country the so-called Indepen-

and grace! Who is she whose voice is as the murmur of running waters, whose teeth are as gates of pearl? Who is she that goeth up by the vineyards of the temple, the breezes wooing her ravishing dent Catholic movement has made little impression on the Catholic Church, although it has received the sympathy and tresses, and caressing the rose thats of her cheek ? Behold ! she is Mary, the favorite ald of many influential Protectants 'Bishop' McNamara, 'Father' O'Connor, and several 'escaped nuns' have labored daughter of God the Father, a princess of the house of David, the splendor of Jacob's As Bride – Who is she that treads the bills of Galilee and lingers amid the sacred gtoves of Nazareth? How meek and fair earnestly for some years to draw a large following out of the Catholic Church, but they have barely succeeded in keeping their own heads above water.

she seems, while the very air thrills to the grace of her motion; the wild bird pauses "Said a fair minded Protestant clergy man to me the other day : 'A Catholic priest who wishes to head a reform movement in the Catholic Church make great mistake in beginning such

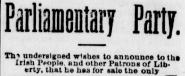
whose form rivals the elegance of the cypress, whose forehead gleams like the white jasmine, upon whose checks repose the delicate thats of the damask rose, and movement by getting married. Mind you, I don't believe in the celi bacy of the clergy. To my mind is one of the greatest error of Romanism. But a reforming priest who gets married will find it impossible to convince average Roman Catholics that he had any other other object in starting his reform movement, and so he gives his enemies a chance to destroy his influence as a reformer at the very beginning of his career. Yes Luther got married, but few would be reformers are the equals of Luther is ability, and besides, even in the case of Luther, his marriage impaired his infla ence. Another trouble with these 'come outers' is that they are either un Catholic Church credit for what is good in it. And so they alienate the sym pathy of large numbers of well-read Pro pathy of large numbers of well-read roo-testants. My good brother, Dr. Justin D Fulton, whose zeal and sincerity I respect, goes on that track and you will notice that the thinking men in the Protestant denominations stand aloof from him. Doubtless they are just as much opposed to Roman Catholiciam a he is, but they don't approve of his style of warfare. The great battle between sacerdotalism and anti sacerdotalism will be fought with other weapons than those used by Dr. Fullon and Bishop McNamara. The two systems represent two opposite tendencies in the human mind, which in some form or other will find an expression as long as the human race exists. It my Protestant friends want to convert any great number of Roman Catholics they must begin by incorporating in Protestantism all that

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#### SEPTEMBER 22

#### Written for CATHO CATHOLICS OF

portance of good pres

BY THE REV. ANEAS M LL. D., F. R. PART I Mr. Hay highly appr

> applied with great judg try to the work of ac extemporaneous preac believed to be the most studies were not in vain on the authority of his that as a preacher he be lar. Protestants even hearing him. It is relat sion of one of his j Buchan he stayed ove preached at a place calle were many Protestants ers; and it was observe moved to tears, and we to one another as they o go anywhere else," S could not be too often p ally in such times as the lot of Mr. Hay and his b

> Soon after the death at the advanced age of ei year 1767, Mr. Hay was curstor for the mission was, in consequence, ob congregation at Press cause he had labored so cessfully, and take up Edinburgh, his native ci ceeded in his pastoral c by Mr. John Geddes, wh mportance of this miss from the presidency of placed there by a priest i at Rome, and who had time prefect of studies at notwithstanding the la his new charge, which great ability and experi was not exempt from for which there was a la burgh. Another year, and and

dignity fell to the share

Grant, now Vicar Apo been so often and so a

been to olden and so a illness, should seek th jutor. With the cons-Highland bishops and o cai body in the Lowlar Mr. Hay. The proposal the sanction of the Hol was reliand assingt the

was raised against the

cept that of Mr. Ha unwillingness to accept his dread of its respon

learned from his letters

to Abbate Grant and (

The consecration coul

place till summer, when difficult. Darger of pu

be avoided, such was

feeling in the country :

lics. Edinburgh could

of, nor could Preshome concerning Mr. Hay w

all the rapidly of rumon fore, was determined much more retired than

Thither, accordingly, it ceeded, and on Trinity S 1769, Mr. Hay was co the title of Bishop of 1 Grant of the Lowiand V centre of the Lowiand V

assisted by the venera Macdonald, of the Hig cosdjutor, Bishop John

man was called from h His best eulogium i mourning which his d and the opinion, unaning

that a real saint had p to heaven. At the time of Bishop to the coadjutorship th appears to have been i

The same year the

with those around her was her imperfect knowledge of English ; but she had succeeded so far as to bring back to her brother's mind recollections of his piou home and early instructions, and by patience and forbearance had manage to prepare him for confession, which he had long neglected. Having thus put the father in possession of the facts of the sad case, she led him back into the sick room, and left him alone with the patient, while she kept watch outside. may continue our story in our father's own words :

"I found the poor lad had a good heart, though he was reckless and weak. Be fore talking to him about his soul, I egan to speak to him about his sister, who had struck me so much by her simple loving earnestness. This was the key to his heart, and he began telling all she had done for him, and how he would have been lost body and soul but for her. By degrees he related his whole story-By degrees he related his whole story— how he got into bad company soon after he had arrived in London, and how he had been tempted into every kind of sin through neglect of his religious duties. But he had a mother and sister, the through for a way, bend him and who though far away, loved him and prayed for him, and their prayers were heard. God sent him thi grievous ill ness, and then came remorse and fear and almost despair. One day a brother artist called to see him who was better than the rest of his associates, and he implored him to write to his mother and her how ill he was.

"The note was accordingly written and despatched, with the result that the poor mother, not being able to come herself, gent his sister. Thanks to the devoted well prepared to make the fullest confession of his past life, and to renounce his evil course. Gertrude was called in when it was over, and in spite of her sorrow a holy joy came over her face when her brother, kissed her and tol i her he was now at peace with God. I promised to call again the following day to give him Holy Communion. He

# PRIEST ON THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Rev. Father O'Malley, S. J., Gould-bourn, Australia, recently preached a sermon in which he took occasion to make the sterling observations : "If Catholics heard their religion constantly sneered at and had no paper to defend them, they would grow ashamed of it. If they heard Ireland contantly slandered, they would

Technic containty landered, they would feel ashamed of its being known that they were descendants of Irishmen. Yet how did Irishmen deal with their frish Catholic papers? He did not believe they had a single Irish Catholic daily paper in the world, because they would not support it! If they took a Protestant paper, or an infidel paper that abused their country six days in the week, abused their country six days in the week, they would pay punctually on the day the account was due, but if there was a gestion of a poor Catholic paper that was tighting for them, they would let it starve. How often had the proprietors to lose very heavy amounts in paper and post-age ! and how often did they lose all ! It was a duty to their children to fur-nish them with good Catholic papers; but to take these papers and not to pay for to take these papers and not to pay them, was positive dishonesty. In fo them, was positive dishonesty. In the next life they would have to pay "the very last farthing." Father O'Malley con-cluded by an earnest appeal to hearers to support the Catholic press.

coming time When death shall set her free From poor sick woman's misery.

But if she knew what wonderful cures Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has effected in worse cases than hers, she would clutch at the chance of recovering lost health as drowning men catch at straws and she might be saved.

to give him Holy Communion. He thanked me with tears, as did his sister also. On my way down stairs, I met the eider brotner, and said a few words to bim. He was cold and polite, but evi-

ohoir sisters, orsides hovies, appostulants and lay sisters. Manbattanville is the provincial house and headquarters of the order in the eastern states, and subject to its jurisdiction are the convents at Kenwood, in the Albany diocese; Eden Hall, Torres. dale, Philadelphia, with the convent on Arch street, in the Quaker City itself; Elmhurst.

DOWN IN PROVIDENCE; the convent at Atlantic City, N. J., and that on Chester square, this city. Of all the houses the best known is Kenan the houses the over another which wood, in the Albany diocese, over which Madame Hogan presided last year, and which shelters a community of 103 reli-Torresdale reports an attendance of eighty-five boarders, under the super-vision of Madame Edwards, while the Pailadelphia house, managed by Madame Sullivan des control of the super-Sullivan, has sixty day scholars. The Elmhurst Academy, which has been in

Elmhurst Academy, which has been in existence some filteen or sixteen  $y \in ars$ , reports fifty pupils, boarders and day-scholars, and the academy in this city, over which Mother Randall presides, though only eight years in existence, had an attendance of eighty scholars last year. The house at Atlantic City, in the Trenton diocese is more of a summer the Trenton diocese, is more of a summer

whose breath vies with the rich fragrance of the pomegranate. One of the seven who stand before the eternal throne has who stand before the eternal trone has announced her high destiny; she is the chosen of the Blessed Trinity; she is the handmaid of the Lord; she is full of grace, and beyond all, she is the spotless bride of the Holy Ghost ! As Qisen .- A great wonder is seen in

THE ONE FAIR WOMAN.

As Handmaid. -Beautiful are thy steps, From the Pilot.

how comely art thou, sweet angel of purity and grace ! Who is she whose voice is a

heaven, woman clothed with the sun and crowned with twelve stars! It is the virgin of the temple, it is the handmaid of Nazvreth. Her feet rest upon a pillar of the clouds, the azare vauls of heaven are througed with admiring angels exulting in the presence of the one Vi gin Mother of the world, the Immaculate Lady of the the work, the immaculate Lady of the universe. There she stands to be crowned. Her eyes languishing with fair love are bent gracefully downward; her lips have stolen the color of rich wine, but the per-fume is far behind; her voice, sweet and southing a set work. soothing as an evening hymn, sinks into silence, whilst the eternal choirs chant an silence, whilst the eternal choirs chant an ovation to the Lady of Victory who crushed the serpent's head. Modesty, crushed the serpent's head. Modesty, peerless modesty, sits enthroned upon her brow, and adorns her with the fairest ornament of woman. She is already crowned as the Queen of the angels, and of the saints, and of all the shining hosts of the just made perfect. She, the Vir-gin Mother of the Son of God, is crowned by her Son with a diadem of eternal glory. Let us chant the loud hosanna in honor of the exaltation of Marr. the second Eve!

of the exaltation of Mary, the second Eve! O happy Catholic people! take up the burden of her own glorious canticle and sing it with great joy, for it is the exulting song of your own wonderful elevation. Who will refuse to call her blessed ? Who will refuse to honor the Queen of Heaven? Who will refuse to honor the Mother of God ? Let us form a knighthood in honor of Mary, let us sirg her canticle daily, let us wear her badge upon our breasts. Let us bless the one fair woman, let us cherish always the L'ly of Israel, the fairest flower of Nazureth.

> When symptoms of malaria appear, in my form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will prevent a development of the germs of disease, and eradicate them from the system. A cure is warranted in every instance.

mistakes with some degree of success.' When the system is debilitated by dis ease, it should be strengthened and newed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine invariably proves itself worthy of all that can be said in its layor. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5.

be in a position to attack its errors and

d in Romanism. Then they will

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate. and threat, whether used for bathing the chest or threat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

destitution. There we everywhere, and even of suitable vestment altar furniture. Eve of instruction, that sary for the people, procured; and the cle quate means of subsiobliged to change from as circumstances mig appeal for aid to the land, through Mr. Cons ham, a warm friend thought of; and Bishop good services of the D of Traquair to induce lay the case of the mi Catholics of England, requested the Bishop memorial, representing the manifold wants of the was done, and both the l was done, and both the l and Mr. Constable wer with the Bishop's state resolved to lay it bef loner; and, relying on h matter, asked him to whether application sh the English Catholics ( there should only be so private friends. It fel the immediate depa Traquair and Mr. Cons ting of time to consult t to present the men Challoner, in the na leagues, stating, at i the difficulty, or rath bility, at the time any aid from Rome, and Divine Providence in served it for the English Bishon Challoner was Bishop Challoner in p crown of his former ge the happy instrument great a benefit on the ( great a benefit on the C land. The reply to this friendly, but, owing to not calculated to affor encouragement. There collectio as in progress to particular contributi Challoner, "I doubt n properly spplied to, m assist you. I shall among my friends." T a sufficient authorizati quair and Mr. Constat their mission of charity wards the latter sent Hay as a contributio When Bishop Hay was Bishop Grant of the

#### Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ANEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II. Mr. Hay highly appreciated the im-portance of good preaching; and he applied with great judgment and industry to the work of acquiring the art of extemporaneous preaching, which he believed to be the most effective. His studies were not in vain ; and we have it on the authority of his best biographers that as a preacher he became very popular. Protestants even took delight in hearing him. It is related that on occasion of one of his journeys through Buchan he stayed over a Sunday and preached at a place called Bythe. There were many Protestants among his hear-ers; and it was observed that they were

ers; and it was observed that they were moved to tears, and were heard to say to one another as they came out: "If he preached here always, we would never go anywhere else." Such impressions could not be too often produced, especi-ally in such times as those in which the lot of Mr. Hay and his brethren was cast. Soon after the death of Bishop Smith, at the advanced age of eighty-four, in the year 1767, Mr. Hay was appointed pro-curator for the mission of Sootland; and was, in consequence, obliged to leave his was, in consequence, obliged to leave his congregation at Preshome, in whose cause he had labored so well and so succause he had labored so well and so suc-cessfully, and take up his residence at Edinburgh, his native city. He was suc-ceeded in his pastoral charge of Rathven by Mr. John Geddes, who, such was the importance of this mission, was recalled from the presidency of Salan, and re-placed there by a priest recently ordained at Rome, and who had been for a short time prefect of studies at Douai. Mr. Hay, notwithstanding the laborious nature of

now ithestanding the laborious nature of his new charge, which he owed to his great ability and experience in business, was not exempt from missionary duty, for which there was a large field at Edinfor which there was another, and greater Another year, and another, and greater dignity fell to the share of Mr. Hav. It is not to be wordered at that Bishop Grant, now Vicar Apostolic, who had been so often and so severely tried by illness, should seek the aid of a coad-jutor. With the consent of both the Withland bishops and of the whole cleri-

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particulars, he received another letter, in which Bishop Challoner writes, with evident pleasure: "Honored sir, ad-mire and adore the goodness of God. Since I wrote to you, I was visited by a person of great honor and virtue, to whom I showed your memorial, upon the perusal of which he proposed to me the giving you for the necessities of your mission the sum of £1,000, with an eye to your present reliet, and the procuring the prayers of your missionaries for the repose of the soul of his kinsman deceased, for whom he had destined the money." Reference to the current directory and Ordo for Scotland shows that Mass is still cele-brated by all the clergy for this generous benefactor. (Pro Roberto Jacobo). Bishop Grant addressed a letter of thanks to the friendly English bishop for his goodness. He replied in writing to Bishop Hay: "My best thanks to that worthy gentleman. His prayers I thank-fully accept of ; but, as to the rest, the benefit you lately received is owing to a particular providence of our merciful Lord. To Him alone ha all the clerg "

fully accept of ; but, as to the rest, the benefit you lately received is owing to a particular providence of our merciful Lord. To Him alone be all the glory." Bishop Hay, in addition to his episcopal functions and duties as a missionary pastor, was much occupied in providing for the security of the mission tunds and, at the same time, with the settlement of the late Bishop Smith's affairs. He was also busy as a publisher. He contem-plated printing ten or twelve thousand copies of a catechism. It would appear that the failure of the Catholic bookseller, Mr. Meighan, of London, interfered with this undertaking; for the Bishop com-plains that it caused great confusion and stegnation of trade among Catholic booksellers. The Rev. John Geddes, now at Preshome, made similar efforts; and even expressed to the Bishop his conviction that he ought to use some of the public money in printing books for the common people, such great import-ance did he attach to the gratuitous dis-tribution of shorter catechisms and man-uals of devotion. tribution of shorter catechisms and man

tribution of shorter catechisms and man-uals of devotion. Bishop Hay added to his other em. Ployments that of preparing ecclesiasti-cal students for ordination. He taught a promising youth whom, in his corres-pondence, he calls Johnny Paterson, how to read Theology and, in aue course, had him ordained priest, and then set over the seminary and congregation at Scalan. Scalan.

Scalan. Considering that the spirit of perse-oution, although somewhat quiescent, was far from dead, it was fortunate that any kind of seminary could be main-tained in Scotland. In however humble a condition, the House of Scalan had been held for many years, and still showed no appearance of decay. It is not a little astonishing that in so Catho lic a country as Spain, the same good fortune could not be obtained. About a hundred years before Bishop Hay's time a Scotch gentleman, Colonel Sem ple, who had been long in the service of Spain, bequeathed a sum of money to be employed in founding a seminary at Madrid for the training of Ecclesiastica destined for the mission of Scotland. illness, should seek the aid of a coad-jutor. With the consent of both the Highland bishops and of the whole cleri-cal body in the Lowlands, he proposed Mr. Hay. The proposal stonce received the sanction of the Holy See. No voice was raised against the appointment, ex-cept that of Mr. Hay himself. His unwillingness to accept the dignity and his dread of its responsibilities may be learned from his letters, on the occasion, to Abbate Grant and Cardinal Castelli. The consecration could not well take destined for the mission of Scotland. The deed of foundation and endowment bears that "when the students, who must be Scotchmen by birth, of good family and character, shall be skilled in these eninemes (the students). be Soutchmen by birth, of good family and character, shall be skilled in these sciences (the sciences proper to their state), they must return to the said kingdom of Scotland to preach the gos pel, etc." The chief support of the seminary was to be derived from certain houses in Madrid, which belonged to the founder. The Fathers of the Society of Jesuits were placed in charge; and the right to appoint a rector was vested in the Provincial at Toledo. Great things were expected. But it so happened that, for a long time, owing, perhaps, to the teaching and impressions imparted by the rev. fathers of the society, students were formed who joined them, but not one who became a priest for the poor missions of Scotland. Later on the seminary acquired so high a reputa-tion as an educational establishment of Spanish Grandees. On occasion of the expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers from Spain, the seminary property fell into the hands of the Spanish Government. It was now, as a few words will show, nearer its destine.

learned from his lefters, on the occasion, to Abbate Grant and Cardinal Castelli. The consecration could not well take place till summer, when travelling is less difficult. Darger of publicity must also be avoided, such was still the state of feeling in the country regarding Catho-lics. Edinburgh could not be thought of, nor could Preshome, where anything concerning Mr. Hay would spread with all the rapidly of rumor. Scalan, there-fore, was determined on, as being so much more retired than any other place. Thither, accordingly, the bishops pro-ceeded, and on Trinity Sunday, May 21st, 1769, Mr. Hay was consecrated, under the title of Bishop of Daulis, by Bishop Grant of the Lowland Vicariate, who was assisted by the venerable Bishop Hugh Macdonald, of the Highlands, and his cosdjutor, Bishop John Macdonald. The same year the Rev. John Gods-man was called from his earthly labors. His best eulogium is the universal mourning which his death occasioned, and the opinion, unanimously expressed, that a reai saint had passed from earth that a real saint had passed from earth At the time of Bishop Hay's accession to the coacjutorship the Scotch mission appears to have been in a state of great destitution. There was a great want everywhere, and even at Edinburgh, of suitable vestments and decent altar furniture. Even cheap books of instruction, that were so neces sary for the people, could not be procured; and the clergy had no ade-quate means of subsistence, but were will of the founder, through the action will of the founder, through the action of the State, than when under the power of churchmen, who always claimed to be quate means of subsistence, but were obliged to change from house to house, as circumstances might direct. An appeal for aid to the Catholics of Eng land, through Mr. Constable, of Evring ham, a warm friend of religion, was thought of; and Bishop Hay engaged the good services of the Dowager Countess of Traquair to induce Mr. Constable to lay the case of the mission before the of churchmen, who slways claimed to be zealous champions of the Faith. The Grandees of Catholic Spsin were not insensible to the evils that weighed so heavily on the robbed and sillicted Catholics of Scotland. The Bishops, being aware of this state of feeling, hoped that redress might be obtained by making application to the Spanish Gov-ernment. The English Catholic agent at Madrid did all that lay in his power to assist in the matter. But it could not be hoped that a final and favorable decision could be come to until the Bishops were represented at the Spanish capital. At first, it was proposed that Bishop Hay should be the delegate. But he declined, as he could not afford, at the time, to represent, as became a Catholics of England, Lady Traquair requested the Bishop to prepare a memorial, representing in plain terms the manifold wants of the mission. This the people noticed these iniquitous pro-ceedings, they, with the concurrence of the manifold wants of the mission. This was done, and both the Dowsger Countess and Mr. Constable were highly pleased with the Bishop's statement. They re-resolved to lay it before Bishop Chal-loner; and, relying on his good will in the matter, asked him to give his opinion whether application should be made to the English Catholics generally, or that there should only be solicitation among private friends. It fell to Bishop Hay, the immediate departure of Lady Traquar and Mr. Constable not admit-ting of time to consult the other bishops, to present the memorial to Bishop Challoner, in the name of his col leagues, stating, at the same time, the difficulty, or rather the impossi-bility, at the time, of obtaining any sid from Rome, and suggesting that Divine Providence had, perhaps, re-served it for the English nation and for Bishop Challoner in particular, as the was done, and both the Dowsger Countess O. S. D., withdrew the children from Boisdale's school. The latter now raged against the priest, threatening to appre-hand him as a criminal if the latter now raged But he decined, as he could not afford, at the time, to represent, as became a Bishop, among the Grandees of the Spanish Court. The Rev. John Geddes was then chosen. He regretted leaving his fluck at Preshome, and dreaded his want of diplomatic experience. This was a groundless fear. His great ability and knowledge of the world fully qualified him for the office laid upon him. He hesi-tated not to obey, and at once pro-ceeded on his journey. On reaching London he was introduced to the Spanish Ambassador, who received him kindly, volunteered to defray the ex-him introductions to his friends at the nend him as a criminal, if he dared to hend aim as a criminal, if he dared to perform, any more, any of the offices of his religion, or even to remain in the Island. He went so far as to say that if he met the priest, he would twist his head from his shoulders. F. Wynne withdrew to Ireland, his native country, and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander MacDonell, a secular priest. Boisdale now got up a paper, in the Gaelic lan-guage, which he summoned his tenants to hear read at the term of Whit Sunday, 1770. This paper, which contained a formal renunciation of the Catholic religion and a promise, under oath, never to hold communication with a priest, Bishop Challoner in particular, as the crown of his former good offices, to be the happy instrument of bestowing so great a benefit on the Catholics of Scotthe people were required to sign, or leave their houses and farms in the him introductions to his friends at the Spanish court. This was an auspicious commencement. There was some diplo Island. On this the tenants unani the happy instrument of bestowing so great a benefit on the Catholics of Soot land. The reply to this appeal was very friendly, but, owing to circumstances, not calculated to aftord any immediate encouragement. There was to an inexperienced iplomatist, was somewhat discouraging. Tagee him time, however, to learn the anguage of the country and to make collections in progress at the time. "As to particular contributions," said Bishop Challoner, "I doubt not but some trial among my friends." This utterance was a sufficient authorization for Lady Tra-quair and Mr. Constable to commence their mission of charity. Not long after-wards the latter sent £100 to Bishop Hay as a contribution from himself. When Bishop Grant of the above mentioned great a benefit on the Catholics of Scot-land. The reply to this appeal was very friendly, but, owing to circumstances, not calculated to atlord any immediate

once commenced. Thus was the be-nevolent and pious purpose of Colonel Semple at last effectually realized. Mr. Geddes, when writing home, says in a spirit of moderation which well became his character: "I do believe Father Clarke and his brethren meant no harm to their country. Then was have met Clarke and his brethren meant no harm to their country. They may have met with difficulties that we are strangers to; and they may have seen things in another light than we do. However, I think I may safely say that, in all pro-bability, things would have been on a better footing in Scotland than they are had even twelve students of the secular clercy been constantly maintained in had even twelve students of the secular clergy been constantly maintained in Spain these hundred and thirty years, according to the founder's intention." Mr. Geddes remained at Valladolid over ten years, as rector of the restored college. This institution, so valuable to missions of Scotland, has con-tinued till the present time, with no other serious interruption than that which occurred during the wars of Napoleon. Those wars at an end. of Napoleon. Those wars at an end, the professors and students returned to the college, and studies were resumed

Although the missionary priests of Scotland were at this time very few in number, their labors were not without fruit. It would have been worthy of all their name if they had only on all Geddes reconciled to the Church, during the short time he was in charge there, no fewer than twenty-seven persons who had fallen away, and was favored, besides, to receive several couverts. The un wholesome breath of persecution which still filled the air could not prevent con-versions, and they occurred occasion-ally in all classes of society. During a short stay at Aberdeen, in 1770, Bishop Hay received into the Church and con firmed a lady of some consequence, Mrs. Barclay, whom it cost him very hittle trouble to instruct, as she had already studied Gother. studied Gother. Bishop Hay was too well aware of the

Bishop Hay was too well aware of the great advantages of a good ecclesiastical education to lose an opportunity of im parting it, or causing it to be, imparted, to youths of good promise. To this en lightened zeal the mission was indebted for several worthy priests. At this time, 1770, the Bishop does not sppear to have had a high idea of the competency of Scalan as a seminary. Two hove who have had a high idea of the competency of Scalan as a seminary. Two boys, who had run away from that place, he re-ceived into his own House, and taught them, together with one Ranald Mac Donald, whom he had picked up at Inverness, till places opened for them in the foreign seminaries of the mission. The two first, Thomas Robertson and Robert Menzies, became very efficient missionary priests, while Ranald MacDonald, in due time, rose to Episcopal dignity, and was long known as the honored Vicar Apostolic of the Highland district.

Speaking of the Catholics of last cen-tury, it comes to be our painful duty to record a severe trial to which a con-siderable number of them were subject. siderable number of them were subject ed—a trial which, whilst it caused great hardship to many worthy families, and influcted lasting disgrace on its cruel author, led to events which are of no slight importance in the history of Canada and the Canadian Church. Mr. MacDonald, of Boisdale, who had been educated as a Catholic, but who, in his maturer years, renounced the Faith, with all the blind zeal of an aposiate, resolved to force his numerous tenants, who were Catholics, to conform to the who were Catholics, to conform to the visitor. "Now what do you think of that? What a bloody, murderous country, anyhow? I guess we'd better get out of town to night, Harry." Boisdale and his cousin German, the chief of the Clanranald branch of the Mac-Donals, were the proprietors. Boidale, work, but the dry routine of news gath. In addition to his own estate, held exten sive lands of his cousin; so that his tenants, all Catholics, mounted to two rown the dry routine of news gath-insidiously invited them to send their to alienate the people from their religion, insidiously invited them to send their children to attend, gratuitously, the in

and legal advice, they could have no redress. In addition to all this, the cruel apostate used his monopoly of the trade of the Island to impoverish his tenants and reduce them to the lowest servitude. It became thus impossible for them to escape from his tyranny by leaving the Island. And so, in the meantime, the barbarous Laird added insult to oppres-sion, using the grossestabuse, apparently with impunity. But the day of deliver-ance and retribution was not far distant. The oppressed people of Wist mean point The oppressed people of Mist were not without powerful friends. The aged Bishop Hugh MacDonald, on hearing of such cruelty, was greatly moved. He lost no time in laying the whole case be fore his Brother Bishops. The friendly Bishop Caalloner was also duly informed, as was also Cardinal Costelli. A plan as was also Cardinal Costelli. A plan for emigration to the American colony of St. John's Island (now Prince Ed. ward's), suggested by Mr. MacDonald of Glenaladale, was highly approved of by Bishop Hay, whilst his friend, the Rev. John Geddes, was opposed to it on the ground that it was calculated to drain the Highlands of the Catholic population. It was not intended to be carried to such an extent. Bishop Hay population. It was not intended to be carried to such an extent, Bishop Hay showed, as to have this result, but would be sufficient to show the tyrant of Mist that the people there could not be bound to his yoke. The only difficulty was to raise the necessary funds;  $\pounds^{2000}$ would be necessary for the Mist emi-grants. This sum Glenaladale volun-wered to procure on the security of his Althoug. Scotland were at this time number, their labors were not without fruit. It would have been worthy of all their pains if they had only supported and encouraged to perseverance their catholic brethren who had remained steadfast. But they did more than this; i, like truly good shepherds, they brought h back the erring to the fold. At the namilet of Aucheuhalrig the Rev. Alex. ad Geddes reconciled to the Church, during the short time he was in charge there, towar than twenty-seven persons who is cruel measures; and Bishop Hay be-came convinced that the persecution the state of the state of the security of th his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay be-came convinced that the persecution was at an end. It was so, however, only in appearance. Boisdale had not as yet reformed. But he was not destined to hold out much longer. Emigration was beginning to tell, both as regarded him and other hard landlords. No fewer than 400 people had sailed from Skye to Carolina, with some of the gentlemen of that large Island at their head. Many of Glenalidale's neighbors were selling. of Glenaladale's neighbors were selling off their stock in order to go with him in

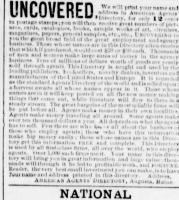
the spring. TO BE CONTINUED.

Some Anecdotes of Bartley Campbell.

A Pittsburg correspondent of the New York Sun says: Bartley Campbell was born and raised in Pittsburg. Those who knew him when he worked in a who knew him when he worked in a brickyard describe him as a tall, gaunt, lumbering boy, with enormously long arms and legs, and a shock of curly ummanageable bair. He received six dollars a week. He and many others filled small, box like moulds with plastic clay, smoothed off the top, and inverted them upon a drying board. One day a couple of Englishmen, of the "bloody."

them upon a drying board. One day a couple of Englishmen, of the "bloody," "blawsted" variety, strolled in, and finally stopped near the board where Bartley was slapping out bricks. "Well, me good man," said one of them, patronizingly, "you seem to be rawther busy." "Ya as," replied Campbell, scraping off the mould, "you see we have an order for 10,000 for the Orange parade to morrow,"

to-morrow." "The Orange parade! Why, what do they want with bricks ?" "They don't want 'em at all," said Burtley, "it's the Irish societies that gave the order. 'Make 'em small,' they said 'and easy to throw.'" "Well, blawst my eyes !" ejaculated the visitor. "Now what do you think of that ? What a bloody, murderous coun try, anyhow ! I guess we'd better get out of town to night, Harry." After Bartley left the yard and became



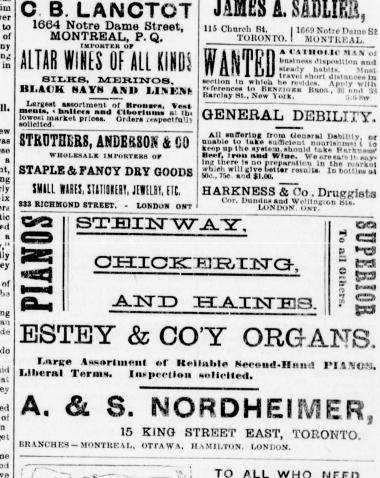
Colonization Lottery. Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1854, under the Act of Quebec. 32 Viet., Chap 56, for the benefit of the Diocesan Nocleties of Colouization of the Province of Quebec. Class D.—The 16th monthly drawing will take place on

Wednesday, Oct. 17, '88, at 2 p.m. PRIZES VALUE • . 850,000. PRINCIPAL LOT: One Real Estate worth • 85,000.

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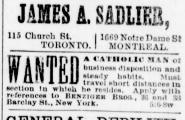
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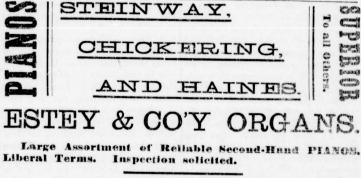
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children to attend, gratuitously, the in-structions of a Presbyterian tutor who taught his own children. The unsuspect his Bohemian friends, suggested that all railroad meetings were more or less alike, and he could just as well write up ing people, anxious to have their children the report at long range, as it were. Accordingly he dashed off an imaginary educated, availed themselves of an opportunity which appeared so favorable. It was not long, however, till the real intention of the Laird became manifest. Abuse of the Catholic religion was and very spicy account, and sent it up to the office. Next day he was sum moned into the presence of the manag-ing editor, and found that dignitary chuckling with laughter, and holding a mingled with the teacher's daily lessons. mingled with the teacher's daily lessons. Scurrilous and even immoral sentences were given to be copied by those who were learning to write; and when Lent came round, flesh meat was forced into the mouths of the children. When copy of the rival morning journal in his "Look here, Campbell," he exclaimed,

"they have evidently manufactured their report of that railroad conference; there isn't a word corresponds with your account. Did you see their reporter at

account. Did you see their reporter at the meeting l' "I didn't lay eyes on him," answered Bartley, with perfect truth, "he must have been guzzling beer somewhere instead of tending to business." About a week afterward, when by mere accident the menaging adura dis

mere accident the managing editor dis-covered the facts of the case, he said he would give Campbell exactly two years in which to get hanged, and immedi-ately bounced him.

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Catholic Record. London, Sat., Nept. 22nd, 1888. SWINTON MUST GO.

The Catholic pupils of Lowell, Mass. attending the High School, held a meet ing, at which they passed resolutions protesting sgainst the use of Swinton's Outlines of History in their school. The resolutions commend the "enlightened, progressive and American policy of Bostor," and state that "We, the Catbolic children who attend the High School of the city of Lowell, strongly protest against our being compelled to accept Swinton's 'Outlines of History' as a text book during our attendance at the High School." From this it appears that the cant uttered at the terrible Tremont Temple and Fanenil Hall meetings, denouncing all Catholic interference in school matters, has not stricken the abject terror into the Catholics of the state which was intended. All honor to the Catholic school boys and girls of Lowell for their noble stand. We Catholic intolerance which would be shall, undoubtedly, soon hear that the uttered by the bigots who held the Tre despicable and slanderous book shall be banished from the Lowell schools, and that the truly American principle of to misrepresent Protestantism. They

ence with the religious convictions of the

pupile, shall be properly carried out. The two Boston meetings which undertook to dictate to the Rev. Father Metcalf, who is an American by several generations of descent, and whose ances. tors stoed high with the most prominent American citizens of their day, the course which an American citizen ought to pursue in regard to schools, and who had the brazenfacedness to tell Catholic Americans that they might migrate to another clime, if they would not yield everything to the demands of those assemblages, were composed chiefly of British Americans. This was sharply suspected, from the fact that the Gen. Phil. Sheridan, whose memory true Americans delight to honor, was hissed when his name was mentioned at those un American assemblages. The name of William Gladstone was received in a simflar manner. All this could not occur in a truly American assembly. Judge Joseph D. Fallon, who is one of the members of the Boston School Committee which changed Mr. Travis, the High School teacher who was charged with not only using Swinton's Outlines, but also with offensively persisting in impressing upon the pupils a false and calumnious definition of an indulgence, has written an able and exhaustive letter to the Boston Herald in defence of the action of the School Committee, and in reply to the bigots of the two public meetings. In this docu. ment he states that the meetings were

"principally composed of British-Americans, so called, and the followers of a cer

#### Protestante, was the old calumny, thus expressed by one of the pupils :

"An indulgence was a pardon granted to any person to free bim from his sins, and was sold by the Pope, either before or after the crime; for instance, if a man wished to kill another, he bought an indulgence from the Pome and when indulgence from the Pope, and when brought before the judge, had but to show his indulgence and was acquitted."

Most of the pupils answered in the same style. Judge Fallon continues :

"This being the kind of instruction given by Mr. Travis in our English High School, simple justice, I am sure, would have called for immediste and urquali-fied dismissal of this teacher; but the Committee wished to be generous, rather ban just, and therefore recommended only his transfer to another field of duty e same school.

The judge gives other reasons for the exclusion of Swinton's Outlines. He gives other extracts which are at the same time false and injurious to Catholics ; but it is not alone for this reason that it is objectionable. "As a literary production it is considered by our best educators exceedingly poor-a mere scissors and paste-pot production, which should never have been introduced into our schools." In view of the foregoing facts, it must be seen by any fair minded, intelligent person, that the School Committee deserve commendation for the good judgment and moderation displayed by them in their treatment of the Travis-Swinton affair.

The victory gained by the Catholics of Boston in this matter was a triumph for good sense and fair play. If a book misrepresenting Protestantism, as Swin ton's Outlines misrepresent Catholic teaching, had been used in the schools. and if Catholics had insisted on keeping it in the course of instruction, there would be no end to the denunciations of mont Temple and Faneuil Hall meetings.

But Catholics would have no desire liberty of conscience, and non-interfer. would have no wish to pu Protestantiam in a false ligh before the young. The proot of Catholic doctrine rests upon its own merits, and on its truth, not on misrepresentation of the doctrines of others. But in insisting that the belief of Catholice should not be outraged and insulted, the Catholics of Boston stood upon their rights; and those Protestants who united in granting what was only just and reasonable are deserving of the thanks of the whole community for nobly doing their duty. Of course, it may be said, if they did only their duty. there is little credit due; but it must be remembered that they did their duty in the face of a powerful party who wished to terrorize them into refusing justice. This made it difficult for them to do what was right, and they deserve thanks for doing their duty when in-

fluences so powerful were brought to bear to prevent them from it. Judge Fallon concludes his letter by assuring the "good people of Boston" that "the present School Board have the disposition and the power to keep our public schools free from all sectarian or other improper influences, especially from the control and influence of such intolerant bigots as hissed and howled at the mention of Rev. Dr. Duryea's name at the meeting at Faneuil Hall." Dr. Duryea is a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, a member of the School

Committee ; and he fully agreed with the other Committeemen that the conof teacher Travis was an outrage Those in Canada who are constantly The Irish race must not permit their leader to fall in his efforts to secure a fair attacking Catholic education, and who hearing of his cause for mere want of furds to carry cn what must be an ex pensive suit. It is our cause he is fightare desirous of Protestantizing the public schools without regard to the Catholic tax payers who contribute to their suppensive suit. It is our cause be is fight-ing. It is we who, through him, are assafled by this combination of perjurers and forgers, and it is incumbent on us to stand loyally by him, and give him that support which the circumstances may demand. A Parnell defence fund should be inangurated in every state with port, are animated by the same spirit of intolerance which the Fancuil Hall bigots displayed. This was made manifest by the eagerness with which a certain Toronto daily paraded the resolube inaugurated in every state without delay. This need is imperative, and the fund collected should be remitted promptly to the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, at Detroit, Michigan." tions of Faneuil Hall, as indicating the course which Ontario Protestants also ought to pursue. We are confident, however, that, as in Boston, so also in The editor of Scranton Truth says : "It Ontario, fair minded Protestants will not s not Parnell alone who is on trial in this permit fanaticism to triumph over jus-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. month ago every window in his house

was broken. The rectors are, by their harsh conduct, hastening the day when the last semblance of a state church will be swept out of Wales. Mr. Glad. stone, speaking at a meeting in Wales the other day, promised that the redress of Welsh grievances will be an early measure of the Liberal party when Lowell was pledged for \$200 Lynn for \$250 they regain power, but he reminded the Welsh that the grievances of Ireland are still more pressing for a solution, and must be attended to first of all.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

The circular which we published last week, addressed by Mr. Fitzgerald, Prestdent of the Irish National League of America, to the officers of the League in the United States, puts in a most forcible light the necessity of aiding Mr. Parnell in his contest with the Times. Mr. Fitzgereld begins by giving a short history of the tortuous course pursued by the Government in order to avoid an investigation into the forged letters which constitute the whole malevolent charge brought against Mr. Parnell, and which should have been the sole subject of investigation by the Parliamentary commission which has been instituted, if the Government had been serious in their professed desire to see justice done to all concerned. It is perfectly clear that, in extending the inquiry so as to include an investigation into the whole conduct of members of the National Lesgue, whether in Great Britain, Ireland or America, the object is to make the inquiry as expensive as possible to Mr. Parnell, and thus to ruin him ficancially, if they can do so, while at the same time the real issue should be hidden from view by the quantity of mud which will be stired up in so

general an inquiry. Mr. Parnell's suit against the Times in the Scotch Court will serve to disappoint the Government in their last-mentioned of ject, inaemuch as the inquiry there will be confined to the issue which is the proper subject for investigation. There is, besides, more hope of justice being obtained from the impartial Scotch court than from a trio of judges whose antecedents prove them all to be hostile to Ireland, while one of them is known to be, besides, a violent partisan. But the remarkably innocent and guileless Government, forsooth, were not aware of his partisanship until the last moment ! and then, though his character became known to them, as they acknowledged, it was deemed necessary to retain him on the Commission. lest his feelings should be hurt by the substitution of an impartial judge in his place !

It is perfectly clear, then, that Mr. Parnell, in a matter so important as the vindication of his character as leader of the Nationalist party, could not safely leave the inquiry in the hands of the Judicial Commission. The honor of the Nationalist party was at stake, and the success of Ireland's cause depends greatly on the

most ample investigation into the subject of the forged letters, so that the Scotch suit was a necessity. The expense of conducting Mr. Par-

nell's case will be very great. The Times is enormously wealthy, but Mr. Parnell is not so. Yet, as the Government itself is on trial too, all the resources of the Government, especially the secret service fund, will be used in furthering the interests of the Times. Mr. Fitz-

gerald says, very appropriately : "In such a critical position, Mr. Par-nell must not be left to fight unaided.

sacred cause.

adopted unanimously, pledging the result of the general election of 1884, better life, and that he would begin by Lesgue to send \$10,000 within three which at one stroke swept away the going back to prison, and serving the months for Mr. Parnell's use in the pending suits. The Presidents of the tuted a decisively Catholic majority, so various branches of the Association then that a Government on Catholic 1 r nciples pledged their branches for sums varying chi fly from \$100 to \$200, and in some The issue on which the late elections chi fly from \$100 to \$200, and in some cases larger amounts were guaranteed. turned was, whether the country was satified with Conservative rule. as a first installment, Fall River for \$500. result was that the Government was susand Berkshire County for \$1000 Then tained by an increased majority, a majorthe Ancient Order of Hibernians, through ity larger than any Belgian Government their secretary, guaranteed \$5000, so that has hitherto ever obtained. The change

the subscriptions then and there gueranteed a total of \$8150 There is no doubt that Massachusetts will contribute a larger sum than the \$10 000 already promised. A special committee was formed to carry out the work, and it is their intention to do so without delay. Well done Massachusetts !

It is almost needless to say that the Tories are indignant and terror-stricken at the prospect that Mr. Parnell will be well supplied with funds to prosecute his two cases with vigor. They had a hope that want of means would make his case collapse like that of Mr. O'Donnell. But Mr. O'Donnell's case was a borse of differ. ent color. He was himself a traitor to the Home Rule cause, and there could not exist in the Home Rule ranks any sympathy with him, as there was no confidence in his sincerity. The Tories know well that with funds at hand to conduct the case properly, Mr. Parnell has every prospect of success. The result must be a thorough exposure of the unscrupulous methods of the Government, and of their through thick-and thin supporter, the Times. If the Times be heavily mulcted for damages, it will not be the first time that it will have earned the soubriquet by which

it is known, "The Forger."

### THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The recent fiasco, called the Convention of the American party, at Washington, has disgusted even the promoters of the party and its schemes. America, on able paper of Chicago, has been the Western organ of this resuscitated know-nothing party, and its two editors attended the Convention. Here is the result of their observations, as given in a late issue of the paper.

"The editors of America who attended The editors of America who attended the Convention feel that their time was well spent, as they learned just what the American party is and just who are its leaders. They learned that the majority of the managers are a set of cast-off political tramps who are engineering the scheme at the instigation of greater powers, with a view to selling out the organization to the highest bldder."

We venture the opinion that "bidders' will be as rare as at a tithe sale in Wales. It is perfectly well known that the promoters of the movement are men having axes to grind, but neither the Republicans nor Democrats will turn the grindstone for them.

The Convention broke up on the ques tion whether the vote of a state should be counted by the number of Congressmen to which the state is entitled, or by the number of delegates present. As New York had seventy two delegates, who favored the latter plan, it was carried, and all the delegations withdrew except those of California and New York. Nine teen states were more or less fully represented, but the secessionists made no nominations for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. The two state delegations which constituted the Rump Parliament of the party nominated James Langdon

SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

going back to prison, and serving the remainder of the term. The prison chap-Liberals from the Parliament and substi lain was present and heard these declara. tions, whereupon, to make sure of the convert, he telephoned for constables to arrest

him before he weakened. Are the parsons paid by Government to act as detectives ? The Catholic priest The is by Divine appointment a judge, a father and a friend to the penitent sinner. As a judge, he pronounces the absolution of the truly penitent, and as a father and a was brought about by the universal disfriend he gives practical advice to assist content which prevailed on account of bim against future temptation to sin. His the course followed by Frere Orban and office is quite different from that of a his Cabinet, especially for their extravaconstable, which the Massachusetts parson gance, and for the godless character of thought it his duty to fill. the school system they established in

COERCION AND RETALIATION.

The bluster of the London Standard in reference to the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty, and the Retaliation Bill now before Congress, has met from every quarter the contempt it deserves.

members. The minority consists of four. teen Independents, who give a general The Standard says : "Canada is a depen. support to the Government, and forty dency of Great Britain, and if the necessity Liberals, who constitute the Opposition should unfortunately arise she has the guns behind her of English ironclads. If In the Senate there are forty-four our American cousins fail to understand Catholic supporters of the Government this allusion; if in deference to the tone and seven Independents, the Liberal of coarse bru'ality which seem to be a Opposition being composed of eighteen distinguishing feature of their domestic politics they invite us to reply to their Among the good measures passed by insults in a strain they will comprethe present Government, and which have hend, perhaps we may be allowed to regained so marked an approval from the mind them of the Trent affair."

electorate, is one by which the religious In spite of this jingoism, there is no orders are again reinstated as teachere. desire either in Eugland or in Canada for a the irreligious school bill of 1879 having war with the United States, and the war been repealed. In financial matters the talk of the Standard has simply made that present Government have turned a deficit journal a fit subject for ridicule. There of eighteen millions into a surplus of five is, however, one lesson which may be millions. They have also passed very learned from the occurrence, by which stringent laws for the suppression the English people and Government of drunkenness. Innkcepers who supply would do well to profit. There is a disdrink to persons who are obviously drunk, position among the press of all parties, or to youths under sixteen years of age, Liberal and Conservative, to attribute the are fined £1, which is increased on the action both of the Republicans and the second and subsequent offences, and if they Democrats to a desire to win the Irish furnish drink to minors they may be fined vote, by outbidding each other in the £4. Heavy fices are also irflicted on manifestation of hostility to England. those who are responsible for serious ill-We are told that it was from this motive ness or death resulting from intoxication. that every Republican Senator recorded his In the last-named case the fine may vote against the Treaty, and that the Democratic President Cleveland issued his message demanding powers of retaliation, also as a campaign measure, to prevent the lrish vote from being given to the Republicans at the Presidential election. The London Times says that while "it regrets the action of the Senate, it does not share the apprehension of war expressed by some of the Democratic speakers on the Fisherles Treaty." It adds that "American politicians have to think of the Irish vote, largely governed. as it is by a spiteful desire to do some-DIFFERENT STYLES OF CONFES. thing annoying to England, and especially following patriotic hints given by the Separatists in this country to undo or One of the strongest objections usually

delay the work accomplished by Mr. made by Protestants to the confession of Chamberlain." The Standard too attributes the rejecsins required in the Catholic Church is the humiliation inseparable from making tion of the Treaty to the Republicans'

known our infirmities and frailties to the "wish to catch the lrish vote." priest. There is nothing we hear more It is difficult to believe that the whole frequently than the expression, "I will American Governmental machine would not confess my sins to any man." It is be thus set in commotion for no other certainly an act of humility to confers purpose than for an election dodge, and American journals on both sides of polour sins, yet we are commanded by God to do so : "Confess your sins one to another, itics deny that this is the case. They and pray one for another, that you may assert that the President has in view the interests of the country, and we may It should be remembered that God is well suppose that it is the opinion of the that better terms will be obtained in a future Treaty by bringing strong pressure to bear now on England and Canada. However this may be, it is worthy of remark that the very journals which are the most bitter in their advocacy of a policy of severity towards Ireland at home, are they which acknowledge that Irish influence in the United States is sufficient to induce both great parties into which the people of the Republic are divided to adopt that policy which of all others is most hostile to England and her dependencies. This is an acknowledgment the most humiliating that could be made by the advocates of Coercion. It cannot be denied that the Irish who settled in the United States entertained the bitterest hatred for the tyranny which starved them or drove them from their homes, and their children have inherited a like feeling. What are we to think, then, of the policy of the rulers of Ireland, who have helped to create a powerful nation so deeply impregnated with hatred towards Great Britain that a political party, to attain success, must do so by outbidding all others in hatred ? This is the case in the United States if the representations of the Times and Standard be correct. The Poles do not love Russia. The Bulgarians have no pleasant memories of Turk. ish rule, and if the Irish in America detest England, it is because, as Mr. Gladstone explained the other day, English rule in Ireland excelled in atrocity all that Russia and Turkey inflicted upon the nations which they had subdued. If Ireland had been governed for the good of her people the state of affairs would be quite differ ent, and their present condition is owing

in a great part to the coercive measures

which the Times and Standard have recom-

#### SEPTEMBER 2

ciliation, the memory of would soon be lost. The evidences of changed rel the Irish and the English chauge is due to the ex Irishmen will soon obtain which they have long den attributable in great measu that the Liberal party un stone's leadership have pror Ireland, and that there is e believe that they will fulfil The Times persists in call Rulers Separatists. The r are they who, like the Time Nationalities asunder by grant Ireland's just demand

Another lesson may al from the history of the F and the Retaliation Bill, wh next time England desires Treaty with the United Sta not choose for her represen who has rendered himself t noxious to the Irish. The Chamberlain as chief of the missioners is now acknowl been a gross blunder which ling and self sufficient Gov have committed. The Dail the Government of this fro ning, and is now able to s jection of the Treaty is a many evils the disunionists vatives) are bringing on ! But even the Pall Mall G ledges that "It was a mi point Chamberlain to carry tistions "

It is time the Coercionist that if they wish England to sbroad, she must cease to ex like despotism at home. statesmen would only deri ledge from what has occ United States, the retaliation not be without its good rest

#### PROFESSOR SMITH AND JACKSON.

Professor Goldwin Smith lent attack, in the Ninet magezine, on an illustrio Andrew Jackson. The prof have acquired a special hat cans since he received the drubbing given him by Depew. It has been said like to try his hand at ca Depew too, but he finds it ] to tackle some one like And who cannot talk back. Mr. ! to his cost that Chauncey M do this effectually.

#### COLLEGE OF OTTA

Those who visit the capit Dominion are not a little : the vast improvements tak every hand, as well as the the city proper into the neighborhood. There is no c tion, however, in Ottawa, it claimed, which has made strides as the College of Oth tions, many and of large have within the past few made to this renowned se ing, but it seems addition is no sooner o every foot of room is young men who seek a tra hands of the good Oblate 1 number of students already 370. About one half of th

Ontario, and are of Irish

English course is second to no

a very important feature f

tion by those who come fro

We trust this great instituti

continue on the road to pr

amount to £10 and may go up to £200, according to the guilt of the offender. Tavern debts also are not recoverable. The last elections produced many surorises. All the Catholic members were re elected except two ; and Brussels, which was supposed to be the impregnable stronghold of the Liberals, returned seven sup-

obedience to the dictates of the Belgian

Freemasons, who were the chief supporters

The new Government is supported

decidedly by eighty-four in a house com-

posed of one hundred and thirty-eight

of that regime.

proper.

Saratore.

porters of the Ministry, out of eight members returned by the city. It is expected that the present Government will have a long lease of power.

SION.

tain unprincipled and foul mouthed preacher, who, I regret to say, finds a larger following in cultured Boston than in any other part of this enlightened and extensive country." He refers here to the Rev. Justin D. Fulton.

Judge Fallon says : "Never has the public had less cause for alarm ; never was there less darger of any improper interference with our public schools than at present; never since 1864, when I was first elected a member of the School Committee of this city, has that committee stood higher than it does at present for honesty and disinterestedness of purpose, for fidelity in the performance of its duty and for devotion to the best interests of our public schools. As a consequence our schools to day are better attended, better taught, better in all those accessories which help to make a well-rounded common school education than they ever were before. Why then this outery against our

School Committee ? Why these slanders and misrepresentations ?" He then explains the reasons which

induced the Committee to take the course which they adopted. These reasons were already, for the most part, stated in our columns some weeks ago. The Judge adds that the charges of Father Metcalf against Mr. Travis "were all true," and he adds that "even while the investigation was in progress, Mr. Travis, as if to rub in his offensive instruction in defiance of the Committee, gave his class test questions on various topics, amongst them the following : "What was the thing sold by Tetzel, as an indulgence, according to Swinton ?" Specimens of the answers made by the pupils are given by Judge Fallon, all of which show that the whole tenor of Mr. Travis' teaching, in a school about equally attended by Catholics and

tice and fair dealing. Meriden, Connecticut, has followed the example of Boston in excluding Swinton's Outlines from the list of text books.

THE TITHE WAR IN WALES.

We are pleased to see that not only in The tithe war is still raging in Wales Ireland, but in England also, as well as with undiminished bitterness. The America, the importance of this movement rectors, by their high-handed proceedis appreciated. The Liberal party have ings, and their exactions on the people, taken it up in England, and it is expected are rendering themselves more and that it will be made a National movement. more detested, and are goading them to The Liverpool Post inaugurated a fund resistance against the odious law for the purpose, and in three days £400 which obliges them to support a religion were subscribed. The Freeman's Journal unacceptable to the people. The latest fund in a few days reached the same sum, act of violence which has occurred in and in a week amounted to £1,000. this connection is told by a cable dis-New York Sun and Scranton Truth have patch which informs us that the house of the rector near Denbigh had been which is liberally subscribed to, but the set on fire on the night of the 7th inst by anti-tithe agitators, goaded to desperation by his extortions. This rector this important occasion, and has set an has been very out-spoken in favor of enexample which we hope will be imitated forcing tithe payments, and has thus in every state and province in America. rendered himself on many occasions very obnoxious to the people. Only a

Curtis as their candidate. Mr. Curtis thus described by America :

"Mr. Curtis is an aged millionaire. Once on a time he ran for Governor of Connecticut, and received about 150 votes. A few years ago he lost his wife. Since then he has been a spiritualist, and about the time that the call was issued for a National American Convention, he re-ceived a communication from Caleb Cush-ing from the spirit world, informing him' that he was to be the next President of the United States. This was received as next President of a call to take leadership of the new party, and being mede known to a set of design-ing men in New York, opened the way for a job, which, with the aid of Democratic managers, they proceeded to put up.

We imagine that the Democrats had as crisis, but Liberty, Fair-play, and the little to do with the whole transaction as sacred right of the people of Ireland to the man in the moon. However, one regulate their own affairs, untrammelled thing is clear, that the new party is dead, almost before being born. by the Tory tyrants of Great Britain."

We are confident that Irishmen in The Boston Herald says : "It is clear Canada will not be behind their kindred that Know Nothingiam is not going to in the United States in supporting the cut much of a figure in this campaign."

> THE CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

The great revolution in public sentiment, or rather the recovery from spathy, manifested in Belgium by the elections of 1884 proved that the people of that state are thoroughly loyal to their religion, and Carlstian at heart. Pre viously to that time a so-styled Liberal Government was in power, but their success was not such as to give the people of that country confidence in their govern-Instituted, in unison, a fund at their officer, ing ability. The principal thing that this Government under Frere Orban succeeded Irish National League of Massachusetts in doing was to saddle the country with takes the lead in energy and enterprise on an enormous debt. Besides they excluded religious orders from teaching in the schools, under the plea that the state should permit only secular education. At the late convention of the Massa- That these measures aroused the popula-

d with humility, and detests pride and there cannot, therefore, be a better proof that a person is estranged from God than the offering of such an objection, whose foundation is pride. Of all the virtues insisted on by our blessed Lord from His followers, humility stands pre eminent. "Learn of Me," He says, "for I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest for your souls." St. Matt. xl. 29. "He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble. St. Luke i, 52 "The Lord will require truth and will repay them abundantly that act proudly." Ps. xxx, 24. The act of humility implied in making a confeesion is, therefore, one of the strongest recommendations of the practice, if viewed from the Christian standpoint.

be saved." St. James v., 16.

However, as the act of humility in confession is difficult, God in His bounty does not require more than human fraility can bear. The confession is made to a priest who is bound by every tie of divine and ecclesiastical law to keep inviolate the secrecy of the confessional. When we make the confession of our sins to a Catholic priest, we know that what we have disclosed to him from our burdened heart will not become public, for it is unheard of that a priest ever disclosed what was imparted to him in confession. He cannot reveal it either by word or sign or insinuation, directly or indirectly.

Outside of the Catholic Church there exists a species of confession which is public, or if intended to be private, as it is among the High Church Anglican clergy, it is liable to be made public, as many examples on record show. Lately a strik. ing instance occurred at a camp-meeting in Douglas, Massachusetts. A man arose and stated that he was a recently escaped convict from Rhode Island State prison, mended. Even' now, if the policy of chusetts Ltague a resolution was tion of the country is evident from the but that he was determined to lead a England were to become a policy of conparting a sound Catholic of well as a thorough secular c Catholic youth entrusted to 1 LOFTY CLAIMS

Notwithstanding the fact Anglican Council has decre ministry in Protestant Chu have no claim to Episcopal o apostolic succession, is to be a true Christian ministry, th Anglican clergymen who keep fiction of the existence of : and exclusive ministerial succ Church of England: The White, Vicar of Burgh-le M colnshire, says in a tract w issued, "Why should we go Because we cannot get the gr conveyed through the mean mental rites except at the hand ordained ministers of the Church take the sacrament at che because the dissenting prenever been ordained ; and, th have no more power to give sacrament than the younges Sunday school class would ! Italics are Mr. White's own.

It is true that the Anglic formularies seem to authorize lofty position, but as the P Council has manufactured of anew, does it not seem that ! now teaching a dangerous here be ought to be brought to te over does it not sound very rank Popery to assert that g

#### SEPTEMBER 22. 1888.

grant Ireland's just demands.

tistions."

It is time the Coercionists should learn

that if they wish England to be respected

JACKSON.

Professor Goldwin Smith makes a viru-

lent attack, in the Nineteenth Century

magezine, on an illustrious American,

Andrew Jackson. The professor seems to

have acquired a special hatred of Ameri

cans since he received the well merited

drubbing given him by Chauncey M.

Depew. It has been said that he would

like to try his hand at castigating Mr.

Depew too, but he finds it less dangerous

to tackle some one like Andrew Jackson,

who cannot talk back. Mr. Smith learned

to his cost that Chauncey M. Depew can

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Those who visit the capital city of the

Dominion are not a little astonished at

the vast improvements taking place on

every hand, as well as the extension of

the city proper into the surrounding

neighborhood. There is no other institu-

tion, however, in Ottawa, it may be truly

claimed, which has made such rapid

strides as the College of Ottawa. Addi-

tions, many and of large proportions,

have within the past few years been

made to this renowned seat of learn-

ing, but it seems that each

do this effectually.

not be without its good results.

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overnment holic priest ge, a father nter. Asa solution of ther and a e to seeist to sin. His that of a etts parson

## ATION.

Standard in Fisheries Bill now om every 28. is a depen. e necessity e has the naciada. If inderstand the tone to be a

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ere is no nada for a d the war made that . There by which vernment is a dis. ll parties, ibute the and the the Irish er in the England. is motive orded his that the d issued of retali. e, to pregiven to ial elec. nat while enate, it of war mocratic y." It have to governed do some. specially

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addition is no sooner opened than every foot of room is occupied by They iew the young men who seek a training at the ve may n of the will be Ontario, and are of Irish origin. The ringing English course is second to none in Canada, Ingland a very important feature for considera be, it is tion by those who come from the west ournals We trust this great institution will ever ir advo. continue on the road to prosperity, im-Ireland parting a sound Catholic education, as ge that well as a thorough secular course, to the ates is Catholic youth entrusted to its care. parties epublic which LOFTY CLAIMS. Ingland Notwithstanding the fact that the Panis an iliating Anglican Council has decreed that the ates of ministry in Protestant Churches which have no claim to Episcopal ordination or hat the apostolic succession, is to be recognized as States for the a true Christian ministry, there are still Anglican clergymen who keep up the old drove fiction of the existence of an Apostolic their feeland exclusive ministerial succession in the Church of England: The Rev. D. J. hen. of White, Vicar of Burgh-le Marsh, in Lind, who colnshire, says in a tract which he has nation issued, "Why should we go to Church? owards Because we cannot get the grace which is rty, to bidding conveyed through the means of sacracase in mental rites except at the hands of the duly ordained ministers of the Church. We cannot ions of . The take the sacrament at chapel, simply because the dissenting preachers have Bulgarnever been ordained ; and, therefore, they Turk. have no more power to give people the detest sacrament than the youngest child in a detone Sunday school class would have." The rule in Russia Italics are Mr. White's own. ations It is true that the Anglican doctrinal d had formularies seem to authorize Mr. White's eople, lofty position, but as the Pan-Anglican differ-Council has manufactured divine truth owing anew, does it not seem that Mr. White is Basures now teaching a dangerous heresy for which recom. be ought to be brought to task ? More. icy of over does it not sound very much like f conrank Popery to assert that grace is con.

ferred through the administration of the issued an Encyclical Letter addressed to the result. Whatever may be the signif- health. His face was sunbrowned and he cillation, the memory of past tyranny would soon be lost. There are already evidences of changed relations between the Irish and the English people. This chauge is due to the expectation that Irishmen will soon obtain that justice which they have long demanded, and is Apostles sin is forgiven, which necessarily brethren. attributable in great measure to the fact implies grace, but Protestantism has that the Liberal party under Mr. Glad changed all that.

stone's leadership have promised justice to Ireland, and that there is every reason to CHURCH OF OUR LADY, GUELPH. believe that they will fulfil their promises.

The Tames persists in calling the Home The Committee of Arrangements has Rulers Separatists. The real Separatists decided to postpone the Bezaar and draw. are they who, like the Tames, keep the two ing of prizes in aid of the Church of Oar Nationalities asunder by the refusal to Lady, Guelph, until the week before Christmas, Dec. 17th to 24th.

Another lesson may also be learned The Catholic people of Guelph have from the history of the Fisherics Treaty undertaken and carried to a successful and the Retaliation Bill, which is that the termination, a great work, which renext time England desires to negotiate a flects on them the very highest honor. Treaty with the United States, she should Comparatively few, and not possessed of the not choose for her representative a man world's riches to any remarkable degree, who has rendered himself thoroughly ob. they now rejoice in the possession of one noxious to the Irish. The choice of Mr. of the finest churches in America. We trust the Catholic people of the entire Chamberlain as chief of the British Com-Dominion will contribute towards the missioners is now acknowledged to have success of the Bazaar now about to take been a gross blunder which only a bungplace, with a view of assisting to liquidate ling and self sufficient Government could the debt contracted in the erection of the that it is necessary for them to make have committed. The Daily News warned the Government of this from the begingreat edifice which is the pride of the most strenuous efforts to check it. But good people of Guelph. But few are this is the usual consistency of Protestantning, and is now able to say : "The re jection of the Treaty is another of the many evils the disunionists (the Conser aware to what an extent have the good ism in all its forms. and zealous Fathers of the Society of vatives) are bringing on the country.' Jesus labored to erect this great church, But even the Pall Mall Gazette acknowand we carnestly hope they will receive sent one hundred copies of his book, ledges that "It was a mistake to apevery encouragement and assistance in the "Mistakes of Modern Is fidels," to Mr point Chamberlain to carry on the negonoble work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

sbroad, she must cease to exercise a Turk. THE cupolas of the Church of St like despotism at home. If English Saviour, Moscow are gilt with gold to the amount of 900 pounds in weight. statesmen would only derive this know. ledge from what has occured in the

THIRTY-FIVE thousand six hundred United States, the retaliation episode will and fifty Italians landed at Castle Gar den during the month ending 12th July.

PROFESSOR SMITH AND ANDREW THE Catholic lawyers of France are at present preparing to make a pilgrimage to Rome during the month of October.

> NINETY per cent. of the population of Greeley County, Nebraska, are Catholics. This county was colonized by Bishops O'Connor and Spalding.

THE Retaliation Bill has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, by a vote of 174 to 4. Messrs. Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White voted in the negative.

THE Empless of Brazil made a pilgrim. age of thanksgiving to Lourdes, in acknowledgment of the Divine mercy by which the Emperor was restored to health.

THE Catholic colleges of England passed a very creditable number of candidates at the late London University examinations. Three gained honors, ten passed in the first class, and three in the second, making a total of sixteen.

IT is stated that the nun of Kenmare intends to return to Knock to finish the convent which she began there some years ago. It will be remembered that a false rumor was circulated lately concerning her that she had become a Protestant.

As a sample of the condition of religion in Kentucky it is stated that there young men who seek a training at the hands of the good Oblate Fathers. The number of students already registered is Ball Harlan Perry Kneit and Lateber when informed that the bankrupt in Ball Harlan Perry Kneit and Lateber when informed that the bankrupt in are six counties in that State which have

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ferred through the administration of the issued an Eccyclical Letter addressed to sacraments I It is true that St. Paul the American bishops. The Catholic admonished Timothy of the "grace of Gcd News has a special cable despatch stating days after it France tested the efficiency of Connor, T. P. O'Connor, Gill, Quinn, Fox and Picton, members of Parliament, hands," that is to say, by ordination, and American bishops. It relates solely to issued to the ironclad first at Toulon to by the power of the keys given to the Armenian Catholics and their separated put themselves in order to resist an inva-

> FATHER MCFADDEN, the Donegal priest who is in prison as one of Secretary Balfour's criminals, is deprived of writing materials, and the windows of his cell are kept closed. He is also on jail diet. Much sympathy is expressed for him throughout the country.

THE Penneylvania marriage law legalizes as a marriage the declaration before a witness that a man and a woman take each other as husband and wife, and a large proportion of the divorces arise out of marriages contracted in this way with. out solemnity.

fully in congratulating each other that impossible for me to turn a deaf ear to an "Romanism" is but a small community in the United States. They must have forgotten this when next day they declared that the progress of Catholicity is so great will have the joy of setting the man free

REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES last week Thos. Baker, the well known extensive publisher of London, England. This is the second order for one hundred copies filled for Mr. Baker since January last.

THE Bishop of Madrid has condemned in strong terms the persecution of the Church which Signor Crispi is now engaged in carrying on. The penal code aims at the total suppression of the liberty of the Church. It is said that Crispi intends to demand explanations from the Spanish Government on account of the denunciations of his course by the Bishop.

THERE are in England and Wales 2314 priests. In 1875 there were 1728 priests and 1304 churches, chapels and missionary stations. In Scotland there are five bishops and 334 priests serving 327 hurches, chapels and stations. The Cath. olic population of England and Wales is 1 354 000, of Scotland 326,000, and of Ireland 3,961,000, making a total of 5,641,000.

FIVE Sisters of the Hotel Dicu, Montreal, will establish in Windsor a hospital similar to that of Montreal, open to all creeds and nationalities. They will also teach an elementary school, and will keep an orphanage for negro children. The Sisters appointed for these duties are Sister sappointed for these duties are Sister Paquet, sister of the Hon. Dr. Paquet, Senator, Choir Sisters Lamoureaux, Boucher, and Curriere and lay Sister Victoire. duties are Sister sappointed for these Hon. Dr. Paquet, Senator, Choir Sisters Lamoureaux, Boucher, and Curriere and lay Sister Victoire. duties are Sister Paquet, sister of the

THE Boston Republic says : "Many persons will be, perhaps, startled on hearing that over in England King Solomon has been declared a bankrupt. Some will wonder what has become of his Ophir mining stocks and his bonus for the business use of his name by Haggard, the novelist. Others will think the declaration comes too bet to bit is bit to be bit of the bit of

which is in thee by the imposition of my that it was addressed to Armenian, not of her ironclad fleet. A sudden order, was were present during the preceedings. slop, and within a few hours the vessels were coaled and provisioned and ready to

put to sea, thus demonstrating that the French, during the present period of volcanic peace, are not neglecting to keep themselves prepared for any future upheaval.

CATAINING CATAINING DESCRIPTION OF AN AND AND AND PROCEEDINGS. AND HAY FEVER. A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATAINE, CATAINENAL DESCRIPSION AND HAY FEVER. The microscope has proved that these dis-sees are contagious, and that they are due in the presence of living parssites in the internal Hoing membrare of the upper sir passages and custaction at ubes. The eminer scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale, en-dorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the deflexit membrave in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing. Allowing it is of chance to heal, and as a not be cured by any application made of the function accompanied by violent sneezing. Allowing it is of chance to heal before an applica-tion is repeated. It is now seven years since function is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Divon discovered the parasite in and since then his remedy has become a horse bein weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an applica-tion is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Divon discovered the parasite in and since then his remedy has become a horsehold word in every country where the ben been no return of the disease. Mr. Bighly are these remedies valued, and so remaining to destroy a parasite of where they in initiators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a permanent cure in the theory and they are equally of the application of which they are fully of the application of which they are fully of the application of which they are fully of the application of which they are equally of the application of which they are equally of the application of which they are equ SULTAN ABDUL HAMID has shown a surprising friendship for the Sisters of Mercy in his dominions. A poor subject, the father of eight children, had been condemned to death for an offence of no great magnitude. Some of the Sisters, hearing of this, sought and obtained an audience of the Sultan. They petitioned him to pardon the condemned. And he. THE Pon-Presbyterians agreed wonder. a Turkish despot, said to them : "It is entreaty prompted by such noble inspirations. Follow the official, who will show you the way to the prison, and there you in whom you have shown such a highminded interest. Don't forget the way to this palace. Whenever the angels of charity wish to ask a favor of me, I will tske care that my gates shall be open for them to enter."

THE ORPHAN'S BAZAAR.



If you want Good Ordered and newspaper men. Judges Hannen, Smith and Fay, who composed the commission, entered the controom at eleven o'clock. Sir Charles Clothing or Furnishings, see our Stock.

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The case for Mr. O Donnell. Sir Charles Russell made spplication for the release of Mr. Dillon on bail, in order that he might appear before the commission. Mr. Grabam made no objection to the granting of the appli-cation. He said two persons now in penal servitude for connecton with the N. WILSON & CO. 12 Dundas. - Near Talbot.

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THE INDIAN TRIBES OF ONTARIO are preparing an immense exhibit of mann-lactured articles, gricultural productions and curtosities of the old hunding days. There will be LARGER PRIZES, GRANDER ATTRACTIONS, more to see and more to learn than at any previous exhibition. Prize lists and all other information may be had on application to the Secretary, CAPT. A. W. PGRTE, GEO. MCBROOM. President.



THE canonical documents and the appointment of Most Rev. F. Janssens, D. D., as Archbishop of New Orleans, have arrived. He made his entry into his Metropolitan City on Sunday, the 16:b, when a public reception was tendered him by the Catholics of the Archdiocese.

THE Women's Rights movement has extended into Italy. Signor Peruzzi moved in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the franchise be given to women. Signor Crispi said that the innovation is inexpedient, and not in accordance with public opinion. The motion was rejected by a small majority.

A SEMINARY for ecclesiastical students in Scotland is to be built in a country place eight miles from Glasgow. St. Peter's Seminary at Partick is not considered to be in a suitable locality, and the new Seminary will be a substitute for the former. Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow is to bear the expenses.

On Saturday night, a couple of weeks ago, the Salvation Army obstructed the sidewalk in Newmarket, and refusing to move on, the whole army, officers and privates, were arrested and placed in the lock-up. They were bailed out in about half an hour, when they again began their religious exercises.

THE Russian contingent recruits were in 1887 fixed at 235,000. They are, this year, placed at 250,000 men, and the period of active service is five years, and for the Landwehr thirteen years. All able-bodied men under forty-four who have not been in active service must join the Landwchr.

question is a Salvation Army king.

WE LEARN that Mr. Archibald McDon. ald, of Toronto, is about to appeal to the generosity of friends to enable him to start again in business. Mr. McDona'd has met with many serious losses, on account of which his case is worthy of the kindest consideration. We hope he may be successful in his present appeal, and from the number of persons in prominent positions who are acquainted with his personal worth and nature of the losses he has met with, we are confident his appeal will be generously responded to. Aid. McMillan has generously contributed \$50 toward Mr. McDonald's fund.

THOSE who delight in upsetting old and universally accepted theories will find a grim satisfaction in learning that the common belief that America was named from the Italian navigator Amerigo Ves pucci is now denied by a number of investigators who have been writing pamphlets and magazine articles on the subject. They say that the name existed in the country when it was discovered by Columbus. There is a range of mountains in Central America called by the natives "Amerigues," and in the same neighborhood a tribe of Indiana bears the same name. Also in many parts of Central and South America the root is found as in the names Amarca, Caxamaraca, Audamaraca. It is also asserted that Albert or Alberico, and not Amerigo, was Vespucci's name.

THE Russian journals say that the visit of Signor Crispl to Germany will have no serious influence on the course of European politics. Signor Crispi himself is desirous of making it appear that it was a matter of very great importance, and he that they may be heard as witnesses.

court would order his attendance when the loquiry proceeded, on condition that he abstained from taking part in public mat. ters and entered into a recognizance in the sum of £1,000 After an order had been

penal servitude for connection with the

Pronix Park murders would also have

to be brought before the commission. It would be desirable also to obtain the

and newspaper men.

made for an inspection of the bankers books containing the accounts of the National League the commission adjourned until Ost 22 Both sides profess to be satisfied with

the preliminary tussel before the com mission. The Parnellites are able to claim an important success in enforcing the production of the Tin e ' letters, in cluding those of Parnell and Egan, and one written by Campbell, Mr. Parnel's secretary. Sir Coarles Russell de-manded the production of all other letters connected with the inquiry that are in possession of the Times. This wide demand has been met by arranging for the inspection of only those letters that may

only those letters that may be specified by the Parnellites' counsel. The Parnellites again scored by getting the court to instruct the Times to formulate the definite charges it is prepared to prove as well as allegations falling short of definite charges. The decision relating to the discovery of documents, combined with the court's expression of its determination to make a thorough inquiry into the whole matter, tends in favor of the Times The first result of this decision was Mr Graham's getting power of access to the bank books of the League, involving the right to inspect the accounts and minutes of the Land and National Leagues. The court's declaration that the wildest scope will be given to the inquiry opens up an interminable vista of contention. The question of the appointment of a com-mission to examine Egan and others in America was only touched open. It will be raised definitely when the commission resumes. Probably the suggestion of Mr. Graham that Egan London will be approved. Sir Charles Russell stated that Mr. Parneli deemed

Egan's evidence absolutely neces-sary, and in this view the Times concurs. As soon as the commission resumes both sides will apply to the court to grant a certificate of indemnity to Egan and other Ir was reported that the Pope had declared that he was quite satisfied with Mr. Parnell appeared to be in fine

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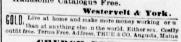
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We also make the best Native Claret in the market. Sond for prices and circular. London, Sept. 13th, 1857. The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Coo, of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and un-adulterated. We, therefore, by these pres-ents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocese. ents recommend to the and of our diocess, † John Walsh, Bp. of London.

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#### AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SLANDER.

6

ARCHEISHOP BYAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, VERY FULLY VINDICATED FROM AN ABSUBD BUT WIDELY SPREAD CHARGE [From the American Catholic Quarterly ]

[From the American Catholic Quarterly] Caristianity in the United States. From the First Settlement Down to the Present Vore: Phillips & Hunt. Chicknast: Transton & How. 1855. This is a volume which, in the quality of its performance, falls lamentably short both of its large size and its still larger pricels, initorical, and statistical statements, which it has evidently cost the author of the work much labor to gather and com-piles, nitorical, and statistical statements, which it has evidently cost the author of the work much labor to gather and com-pile, and which would make it valuable for reference could those statements be relied on as impartial and true. In his perface the author says: "Con-forcious that the historian cannot too care-fully guard lest be discolor or distort by his lene, the work has been undertaken with conscientious convictions, in the hope that the best interests of Christianity may b, subserved by it." As respects the

b) subserved by it." As respects the Catholic Caurch, he says: "The Roman Catholic Church has been freely, fully, and generously treated." It is to be regretted that the work on examination entirely fails to verify these statements. IT FREQUENTLY BEVEALS A SPIRIT OF

INTENSE PARTISANSHIP AND A LAMENTABLE DISKEGARD

OF TRUTH OF TRUTH This, however, is not surprising when we learn from the suthor's preface that he derived from the late Dr. Robert Baird, whom he styles "that emirent historian of *Religion in America,*" the inspiring spirit of his book, by correspondence held with him upon questions pertaining to the religious history and prospects of our country." constry."

These remarks are all the more neces work in a number of newspapers and periodicals, trusting to the author's sideer ity, have repeated the statements of his preface, and thus have been misled into expressing a more favorable opinion of the work than a careful examination would

work than a careful examination would have permitted them to give. He frames elaborate apologies for the exclusion of Episcopalians by the early Puritan colonists of New England; for their persecution of Baptists, Quakers, and Catholics, and for the slaughter and almost total extermination of the Indians. But it is in his treatment of the Oatholic Church and its movements in the United Church and its movements in the United Church and its movements in the United States that his unfairness and intense pre-judice become more conspicuous. He speaks of the earliest Catholic mission-aries as "gif ed and devoted emissarles." The movements of the Church to propa-gate the faith are styled "plots" and "machinations." He attempts to belittle the labors among the ludies of the case "machinations." He attempts to belittle the labors among the Indians of the early French missionaries, who he imagines were all "Jesuits," by telling his readers that they took no pains "to make the Indians cleanly," and "were regardless of filth, vermin, and immodesty." "The religion they taught consisted of a few simple ritual ceremonics, the repetition of a praver or chant and the heating of the a prayer or chant, and the baptismal rite. Thus the doomed heathen was easily turned into a professed Christian and an Thus the document of the world, and solicitude to all parts of the world, but I bear for America a very special desmed unessential." The accounts of affection. 'Your country is great with a future the to be the solicitude to all parts of the world, and solicitude to all parts of the world, and solicitude to all parts of the world, but I bear for America a very special desmed unessential." The accounts of affection. 'Your country is great with a future to be the solicitude to all parts of the world, but I bear for America a very special desmed unessential." deemed unessential." The accounts of the "Lay Trustee Contest," the "Commen School Contest," the "Native American and Know Nothing Movements," are specimens of unfairness and untruthful ness. The falsifications of Dexter A Hawkins, in the New York Tribune, pre-tending that vast amounts of "public money and public property" were sur-reptitionaly "bestowed upon the C.tholic Church" in New York City, are repeated, without allusion to the fact that those misrepresentations have been thoroughly misrepresentations have been thoroughly and conclusively exposed and refuted. But

THE AUDACIOUSLY FALSE DECLARATION WHICH HE PUTS ITNO THE MOUTH OF

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP RYAN, of Philadelphia, caps the climax of this on remaining the second second

tention on the part of the general public. They have been sought for, published, noticed, and favorably commented on by the non-Catholic secular press, far and wide. Is it possible that such an "utter-ance," had it been made, could have re-mained unnoticed by the secular press, or if noticed would have excaped its indig-nant denunciation ? No intelligent person will believe it.

if noticed would have eccaped its indig-nant denunciation 7 No intelligent person will believe it. All the real utterances, too, of Arch-bishop Ryan fistly contradict the ideas which this falsifier has attempted to foist upon him. Instead of holding that the Catholic Church is opposed to the freedom, either religious or political, secured to all citizens by the Constitution of the United S ates, and that the Church would put an end to that freedom if she could, Arch-bishop Ryan has repeatedly declared that the Catholics of the United States have good reason for being ardently attached to our political institutions, because under these institutions they enjoy greater re-ligious freedom than they do in Europe, and also because the Catholic Church in this country is less trammelled and less interfered with, and is much more pros-perous than it is under most of the Gov-ernments of European countries. These ideas, too, he has not only ex-

These ideas, too, he has not only ex-pressed in this country, but also in Europe; and notably in Rome, only a few months ago, in his address to the Sove reign Pontiff of the Church at the formal presentation of a copy of the Constitu-tion of the United States by President Cleveland, in honor of the fiftieth anni versary of the priesthood of Leo XIII. Owing to the warm, eloquent, outspoken eulogium pronounced upon our country and its institutions in that address, and its

emphatic placing of people before and above princes, the address attracted atten-tion everywhere in Europe as well as in

this country. In confirmation of this, we make the following bilef quotation from that al-

dress : "In Your's Holtness's admirable Ency clical 'Immortale Del,' you truly state that the Church is wedded to no particular form of civil government. Your favorite theologian, St. Thomas Aquinas, has written true and beautiful things concerning republicanism. In our American re-public the Catholic Church is left perfectly free to act out her sacred and beneficent

free to act out her sacred and beneficent mission to the human race. "We beg Your Holiness, therefore, to bless this great country, which has achieved so much in a single century; to bless the land discovered by your holy compatriot, Christopher Columbus; to bless the prudent and energetic President of the United States of America; and, finally, we ask browling at these the finally, we ask, kneeling at your feet, that you bless ourselves and the people com-mitted to our care."

In answer to Archbishop Ryan His Holinees Leo XIII. spoke as follows :

"As the Archbishop of Philadelphia has said, they (the Americans) enjoy full liberty in the trus sense of the term, guaranteed by the Constitution-a copy of which is presented to me. Religion is or which is presented continuity, more and more, the empire of Christianity, and the Church to develop her beneficent activities. As the Head of the Church, I owe my love and solicitude to all parts of the world, but I have for America a

full of hope. Your nation is free. Your Government is strong, and the character of your President commands my highest admiration. It is for these reasons that the gift causes me the liveliast pleasure It truly touches my heart and forces me, by a most agreeable impulse, to manifest to you my most profound sentiments of gratitude and esteem." We add that

ARCHBISHOP RYAN HAS NEVER BEEN SUP-POSED TO BE WANTING IN PRUDENCE

POSED TO BE WANTING IN PRUDENCE OR SAGACITY. On the contrary, the general public have given him credit for possessing these qualities in high degree. By their exer-

back to this country, and was attempted to be foisted spain on Archbishop Ryan, then recently installed as Archbishop of Philadelphis, and with the evident in-tention of exciting prejudice against him in his new See. It was not, how-ever, pretended to be a "recent utter-ance" of his, but an editorial utterance of his in the Shepherd of the Valley, in St. Louis, though at the alleged time, so far from being editor of that newspaper, he was not even in this country, but in Europe. It was again thoroughly ex-posed in the Callosic Standard in 1886, both by its editor and in a published letter of Judge Bakewell. Thus far we have written without hav-ing seen Archbishop Ryan, and suppos-ing that we could not see him before this would appear in type, owing to his being with his clergy on their annual spiritual retreat. But since writing the forgoing we have succeeded in seeing him for a few minutes at the close of the first week's retreat. And now we are authorized by him to declare in his news

first week's retreat. And now we are authorized by him to declare in his name

that the pretended "utterance" is a forgery -a Forgery in part and in whole We add, in conclusion, that by a com-parison of the alleged "recent utter-ance" with the garbled words of Judge ance" with the garbled words of Judge Bakewell, published nearly forty years ago, the deliberate malice of the forgery will appear. Its conscienceless author has not only changed the language of the original misrepresentation, so as to give it a sharper and more venomous point, but he has coined additional sen-tences, both preceding it and following it, so as to enlarge it into a paragraph, for the plain purpose of giving an ap-pearance of plausibility to its pretended connection with the decree of "Papal Infallibility."

#### CONVERTING INDIANS.

JESUIT PRIEST'S OPINION OF THE RED MEN IN CANADA C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine.

"Was it not very difficult to give them Caristian principles ? How did you be gin 7' "It was all very simple," said the priest ; "it had to be simple, for an Indian of eighteen is not above a white child of six years. It was hard work for them to learn to read their own tongue; but a few learned to read and sing from manuscript books written in the characters of our printed alphabet A sthearness of our gin T books written in the characters of our printed alphabet. As they are exceedingly fond of music, and liked our melodies far better than their own dull chants, they at once took to copying these hymns. Music better than their own dull chants, they at once took to copying these hymns. Music led them on, till, finally, nearly all have learned to read their hymns and catechism now printed for them. They write a good many letters for me to carry from post to post. And in the woods they frequently give news and make appointments in the hunting errounds by writing on hisch hash give news and make appointments in the bunting grounds by writing on birch bark, which they put into a split stick erected on some frequented route. This primitive postal service is quite reliable, and brings me news often from even the most remote families; and you would be surplied at the delicacy and strength of sentiment in some of those letters. Their earliest literature, so to speak, is geography, very accurate maps of their country drawn on birch bark to guide the first traders and missionaries; some of them are still premissionaries; some of them are still pre-served by the Hudson Bay Company, at Montreal. But to return to their conversion, their progress was comparatively easy after they became interested in the hymns."

"What do you try to teach them?" "Simply to read the hymns and cate-chism. Then our preaching is upon the most elementary duties and morality of Children. Thuy need nothing beyond Christians. They need nothing bey this in their simple existence; in fact they are with us so little, and have such slow minds, that it would be impracticable slow minds, that it would be hap actively to do more. They can not count even beyond ten, excepting by additions to

ten, as ten one, ten two, etc." "Do you find any difficulty in govern

qualities in high degree. By their exer-ic tae, along with moderation and unaffected genial courtesy, he has won for himself bosts of friends among non Catholics as well as Catholics. Yet, hal he made the utterance this unscrupulous falsifier and forger pretends he did, he would have forger pretends he did, he would have i furnished unmistabable proof of being idiotically stupid and utterly lacking dis cernment. For, such an utterance, like the sound of a shottel gun, would have echoed and re-echoed far and wide, and would have brought down upon him "But why don't yon give them more

#### THE ABBE'S FORGIVENESS.

At the door of one of the churches of

1883

At the door of one of the churches of Paris an old beggar, known by the name of Jacques, came every day to sit on one of the steps and ask for alms. He seemed a miserable old man, and scarcely ever spoke, only bending his head when any thing was given him. A gold cross might be seen on his breast, partly hidden by his tattered garments. A young clergyman, Abbe Paulin de church, and never omitted, as he en-tered, to give some small offering to Jacques.

Belonging to a rich and noble family, Belonging to a rich and noble family, Monsieur Paulin had consecrated him self to God and spent all his wealth among the poor. Without knowing him, Jacques grew to love the young priest. One day Abbe Paulin missed the old beggar from his accustomed place and as he saw that his absence continued from day to der to der be grave per second from day to day, he grew uneasy about the old man, and made inquiries as to where the old man lived; and having learned his address, one morning after Mass, he turned his steps towards the dwelling of old Jacques. He knocked at the door of an attic on the sixth floor. A feeble voice answered within and he entered.

Jacques was lying stretched upon a miserable bed; his face was as pale as death, and his eyes were dull and heavy. "Ab! it is you, Monsieur l'Abbe," he said to the priest when he saw him. "It is your to come and seaw him.

is very good for you to come and see a miserable man like me; I do not deserve "What are you talking about, my good Jacques?" said the prist. "Do you not know that the prist is the friend of the unfortunate? Besides," he added, smiling, "we are old acquaint ances."

"Oh, monsieur, if you knew, you would not speak to me like that. No, no; do not speak to me kindly; I am a miserable sinner."

able sinner." "Ab, my poor Jacques, if you have done wrong, repent, confess; God is in-finite goodness; He pardons everything to him who repents." "Ob, He will never pardon me!" "And why not ? Do you not repent?" "Repent, Do I repent?" cried out Jacques, raising himself from his bed and gazing wildly at the priest. "For thirty years I have been repenting. And yet I am cursed-cursed !" The good priest tried to comfort and

The good priest tried to comfort and encourage him but in vain. A terrible mystery was hidden in his heart, and

despair prevented the gality man from confessing his crime. At last, conquered by the gentleness and goodness of the abbe, the miserable Jacques decided to confess, and in a broken voice he told the

following story : "I was a steward in a rich and noble family when the revolution of the last century broke out. My master and mis-tress were goodness itself to me. The trees were goodness itself to me. The count, the countess, their two daughters and their sor, I owed everything to them—my position, my education, all the comforts I enjoyed. When the revolu-tion came I betrayed them. They were hidden; I knew where. I denounced them so that I might get their possessions which were promised to me. They were condemned to death—all excent the little condemned to death-all except the little boy Paulin, who was too young." A sharp cry came from the lips of the

priest, and a cold sweat stood upon his forehead. "Monsieur l' Abbe," continued the old

begar, who did not notice the emotion excited by his words, "Monsteur it was horrible ! I heard them condemned to death. I saw them all placed in the mili-tary cart, and I saw their four heads fall beneath the knife. Monster, monster that I am! From that time I have neither known peace or rest. I weep. I pray for them. I see them always there before me. See, they are beneath the curtain " curtain !"

And speaking thus, Jacques pointed with his trembling hand to the curtain which covered part of the wall. "And this crucifix which you see over

my bed belongs to the count, and this little cross around my neck was the one which the countess always wore. Oh! what crime! what agony ! what repent-ance, Oh, Monsieur l'Abbe, have pity on me! Do not repulse me ! Pray for the meet with and word which have

SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

#### Writen for the Catholic Record. CHANCE MEETING AND WHAT Want of Sleep Is sending thousands annually to the

condition.

SCENE - A busy thoroughfare in the sity of Halifax. TIME - A sunshiny afternoon in August,

CAME OF IT.

A lady in morning attire was walking alowly along Barrington street in a southerly direction, when she espied an old woman clad in rusty black garments, old woman clad in rusty black garments, who was standing with both arms clasped round the trunk of a Lombardy poplar tree, and shaking violently as though in a fit. It must be confessed that the lady's first idea was a rash judgment. She thought the old woman had been drinking. However, being of an enquir-ing turn of mind, she accosted the dame, asking if she were ill. "Yes, my dear," was the answer, 'just out of bed after a bad typhoid fever, and I've walked close upon two miles, I want to see the people in that house, but I can't get there." To take the poor old thing by the arm and deposit her upon the door step was the first thing to be done. Then the lady, whom we shall call Miss A, began to arouse the echoes with a venerable door knocker, but nobody answered. She peeped in the windows and shook the back door, and even investigated the coal-hole, but all to no avail—the house was clearly unoccupied. This was sad news for the old woman, who explained that she had not seen the friends of whom she was in search for a year, when they were residing in that house. She then informed Miss A, that she knew some people living at a little distance, to whoes home she wished to be conducted. who was standing with both arms clasped some people living at a little distance, to whose home she wished to be conducted. The way led past the military hospital. The gay world was abroad, and it must be confessed that Miss A, gave a weak and feminine sigh to her solled and dusted cambric gown, but charity de-manded that assistance should be given manded that assistance should be given to the poor old woman. There was ro course open but to take her arm and begin the ascent of the cross street. Every few moments did the old lady find it necessary to sit down and rest, and the climax of Miss A.'s trials was reached when she alcoted to sit none there there the climax of Miss A.'s trials was reached when she elected to sit upon the steps of the military hospital. There was nothing to be done but stand and wait until the spasm of weakness was past, and, to render the occasion profitable, Miss A. began to speak of religion. "Are you a Catholic," she said. "No, dear, I'm not," was the answer. "I often thought to be one, when I was younger, but I always let the chance slip. My father, he was a soldier, and when we were living in Malta we knew some good Catholics, and I often thought some good Catholics, and I often thought to be one, but I didn't." Miss A said a few words setting forth

Miss A said a few words setting forth the privilege it was to be a Catholic and the chance that yet remained to her, and the walk was resumed. After num erous halts, on boxes and bales and steps and blocks, the desired haven was reached—a small house on Brunswick sireet. Miss A, pulled the bell, the door was opened by a trioj f youngsters, who exclaimed : "Why, here's old Char-lotte !" She hasn't been here these two years!" To which they added, "Mother's out." Miss A, however, led old Charlotte in and seated her; then started off to an adjacent convent for a good Sister of Charity, who came, bringing some restoratives for the poor old soul. It transpired that she was a pensioner of an Anglican parson in the south end of

transpired that she was a pensioner of an Anglican parson in the south end of the city, who had been paying her board for some time. Whether she had got into debt during her illness, or what was the cause of her leaving, she did not explain, but she had quitted her lodg-ings and apparently did not wish to return to them. The Sisters soothed and cheered her, and, when the mother of the family re-

and, when the mother of the family re-turned, made arrangements for her remaining where she was until a lodging could be found for her. This good woman, who was a fervent Catholic, consented, and, to further assist, opened a subscription list for the benefit of poor old Charlotte, to which the Archbishop, A room was taken for her in the neigh-borhood, and the services of a doctor The Sisters constantly visited secured. her; their kindness and goodness made s deep impression upon her, and she very soon expressed her desire to possess their religion. Then the good priest Father B., came upon the scene. He found her disposition excellent, and began instructing her. Although her bodily strength failed fast, her mind seemed to become clearer; she learned rapidly, and in a few weeks Father B. baptized her, and gave her Holy Communion. Some days later Miss A, and a friend calling to see her, found her in the first fervour of her conversion, bless-ing God for her sudden seizure of illness or Particular the seizure of illness on Barrington street, which had led to the great happiness she was then enjoy. Within two months from the day on which she was so providentially found, poor old Charlotte died, and was laid to rest beneath the symbol of that faith, which had been granted to her at the eleventh hour. A M P.

## SEPTEMBER 22

#### MADUNNA OF THE E

#### HOW FEA ANGELICO CAME PICTURE OF THE MADONNA From the Little Messenger Heart.

and fragrance. These roses were due t Brother Simplicius, who, ordere, devoted his time to

Jourg plants and flowere.

not a doctor of canon law.

not a dector of canon law. an humble and faithful lay wrought out his perfection water from a fountain. He simple soul, bey ond reproad the Ave Marias of his rorary ber of times bis waterin emptied and filled. If ever a sin has staine innocence, it must have 1 pilde, in looking at the flowers which he lovingly the decoration of the same

the decoration of the sanct recitation of the Office, them adoming the Tabern

coming like a purple corr celebrant's feet, he found it

a temptation to vanity. bim that the cloister Mad

bin that the cloister Mad rmile with more than her u suce on his garlands. It course, the enthusiasm of the delightful freecose, w monk, Fra Giovanni, had y isbed on every ceiling and new monastery; but at t ready to this k that the hern logge Was purch and saved

roses was purer and swee tenderly received by the

there is a source is the source of the sourc

m ayor. The mayor had stopped

"How this piece of grou improved !" he murmured

In power is the information of the information of the part of the problem of the

I had imagined they could beautiful garden of it, I she have asked of them a l

crowns. The money would just now in our treasury; Foligno they are asking Roman treasury to asking

Roman crowns to paint t which we want on the high

"But stop a bit. Is it re

Not a single document con

render of the city property. the duty of a good executi some compensation before

ing as lawful the settling Preachers in this place ?" These thoughts continue

podesta's mind on his wa during his supper, and even

fees, during his evening pray ever, he was not an unbelie mincd, before he exposed h

city council, to have an i with the Friers, and in this

be able to offer his fellow.c

tion which would at once

Interests. The next mornin

the convent to open his th

Reverend Prior. His demand was wholly

cathedral !

Poor Simplicius ! What s

ture.

insane asylum ; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. One afterncon, about five The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do ago, the podesta or mayor o making a tour round his cit is a very old city, as the ap great thick walls now test more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably Appenines, and looks dow the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplesstarce on the Arno and on Superb. But the podesta h just then of admination for ness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful Just then of admiration for panorama thue unfolded, he passed by the golden Preschers. It was not yet st as the monastery had only built, and locking in he saw of Saint Dominic had a gr which he thought unmatch and fragrance. Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass.

Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest ; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health."

William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Loweti, Mass. Bold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six botues, \$5.

TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontavio will, we teel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grecers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genulneness for Sacramental ness is attested by a certificate signed oy the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenti-city. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for aitar use.





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and the Prior was overcome rassment. He was not a p casily granted the rights o had occupied a deserted and piece of ground, concernin benevolent silence of the ar the effect of a tacit surrende "All will happen," he con bly, "as it may please G Lordship. But your Lordsh we are merdicants by your following fersion, that our holy Father forbidden us to make barg we have not a penny nor a s are driven out, we will le poor garden and buildings, a our tent where the good Go The podesta had not consid of the case-that the Fri might leave Fleeole. The much beloved in the city, at had only respect and attachm He protested, therefore, with he expected nothing of the s "Yet," he added, "you must want a title to the pro-spite of our good will, the treasury will not allow us to pure donation. So let us tr a compromise." A compromise was accordi and the first one informed young painter monk. The lind him on his ecaffold in "Brother," he said, "leave the present. The gift of an hes given you must now be the safety of our house. Th of the city ask for an impro -a picture of the Virgin M which you must put your wh are to (ff rit to the city for t in its cathedral, and the city in exchange the ground on monastery stands, which, it yet ours. Shall you need a n "The model is there," sa

dogma of the Catholic faith, he says: "The following recent utterance of Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, is a direct logical sequence of the doctrine of Papal infalli bility." The pretended "recent utter-ance," which is put conspicuously as a foot-note is as follows: ance," which is put conspicuously as a foot-note, is as follows: "We maintain that the Church of Rom

is intolerant-that is, that she uses every means in her power to root our heres But her intolerance is the result of her infallibility. She alone has the right to be intolerant, for she alone has the truth. The Church tolerates heretics where she The Church tolerates buretes where she is obliged to do so; but she hates them with a deadly hatred and uses all her powers to annihilate them. If ever the Catholics should become a considerable mejority, which in time will surely be the case, then will religious freedom in the Republic of the United States come to an end Our enemies know how she treated heretics in the Middle Ages and how she treats them to day where she has the power. We no more think of denying power. We no more think of denying these historic facts than we do of blamin the Holy God and the princes of the Church for what they have thought fit to do.' It is remarkable that in his foot-uotes

generally Dr. Daniel Dorchester has taken reat pains to mention distinctly the book, or pamphlet, or newspaper, with proper title and page or date, to which he refers or from which he professes to quote. But in this instance he omits all such reference whatever. Why this omission? Why not tell his readers when, where, on what occasion and in what discourse "Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia" made this alleged "recent utterance," the exact words of which he pretends to quote? We challenge him to do it. We are familiar, we are in a position to be familiar with Archbishop's Ryan's "ulterances" since he came to Philadelphia, and we unbesitatingly and unqualifiedly pronounce the alleged "re-cent utterance" to be a base and impud-ent fogery. We denounce the writer as ent fogery. We denounce the writer as a reckless falsifier, and again we challenge him to cite even a sentence, or a line, from any of Archbishop Ryan's utterances, or not recent, that will furnis 'recent' even a color of proof that the pretended quotation is genuine. ACCHRISHOP RYAN'S "RECENT UTTER-

ANCES" HAVE BEEN MANY AND

would have brought down upon him swift and indignant denunciation from every quarter.

every quarter. And now we still more effectively "nail to the counter" this base forgery, by giv-ing its history. The pretended "recent utterance" of Archbishop Ryan is a greatly enlarged and newly coined version of an old and often exploded slander, originally gotten up against another person. Its history in this:

Nearly in this: Nearly forty years ago-and long be-fore any one could have forseen that the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Church would be declared a dogma of the Catholic faith-a newspaper was published in St Louis, called the Shepherd of the Valley. Its editor was a Mr. Bake-well, a Catholic layman, then a young man who, afterwards became a very dis-tinguished citizen of St. Louis, and until

tinguished clizen of St. Louis, and until a few years ago was Judge of the Court of Appeals. Referring to misrepresentations of the Catholic religion by its enemies, Judge Bakewell, wrote in his paper as follows—we give the exact words: "If Catholics ever attain, which they surely will, though at a distant day, the immense numerical majority in the United States religious liberty on the United States religious liberty, as at pre-sent understood, will be at an end—so say our enemies."

THE SENTENCE WAS MUTILATED AND ITS MEANING ENTIRELY CHANGED by leaving out the words we have italic. ized. In this mutilated form it was published by anti-Catholic newspapers as an expression of Judge Bakewell' belief. The misrepresentation was ex-posed, and for a time passed out of notice. Soon, however, it was revived in an anti-Ostholic publication; and again it was attempted to fasten it on Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Again it was exposed. Then again it

They have attracted more than usual at. men, and was again exposed. It came great benefit.

"But why don't you give them more of the material advantages of civilization, and extend their education more ?"

"That is scarcely practicable. They will not charge their mode of life. The only way to help the Indian is to give him the simplest code of moral and religious con-duct make him for the new figure of the simplest code. duct, make him feel the constant criticism of God even in his isolation, and then let him continue his natural life in the woods. They must be kept firmly under control, but only through kind and sympathetic relations, and through the influence of religious duties. I think that your Indians and every wild race could be governed peaceably by such means, instead of by armies and industrial civilization that they will not accept." The winter life of these Montagnais is

essentially the same as that of their heathen forefathers. They all start for the woods in August in their cances, loaded down with provisions, etc. They travel slowly up the various rivers of the travel slowly up the various rivers of the coast in companies to the far interior; there each family leaves its companions as it reaches its hunting ground, and sets up its lodge on its ancestral domain. They spend a month or more preparing snow shoes, toboggans, etc., for winter; then, as navigation closes, they put up their cance and begin the winter's hunt. The game is too small and scare to allow The game is too small and scarce to allow more than a family or two to live in ; given locality ; so the arctic winter passes in dreary isolation.

"When I Was a Boy !"

an expression almost every lad has heard his father use as a basis for bombastic self-adulation. But the boy of the last quarter of the nineteenth century may retort, "when you were a boy, and had an attack of green ends atomic ache al Archbishop Kennes, Again it was exposed. Then again it was revived and exposed some ten years ago in the Catholic Standard. Then it travelled to Australia and was attributed to Archbishop Ryan. It was contra-to Archbishop Ryan. It w attack of green apple stomach ache, you

ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS of people may use National Pills without injury and with

the most miserable and most criminal of men !

The priest was kneeling by the bedside pale as death. For many minutes he remained motionless. Then rising, perfectly calm, he made the sign of the cross, and drawing aside the curtain he saw two pictures,

Old Jacques uttered a cry when he saw them, and threw himself back upon his bed. The priest was weeping. "Jacques," he said, in a trembling

"Jacques," he said, in a trembling "Jacques," he said, in a trembling volce, "I am come to bring you pardon from God. I will hear your confession," and sitting by the bedside he received old

and sitting by the bedeide he received old Jacques' confession. When the dying man had ended, the Abbe Paulin said : "God has just forgiven you, but there is more yet. I, too-I forgive you for the love of Him, for you have killed my father, mother, and my own slater." own sister." An expression of horror passed swiftly

over the face of the dying man. He opened his lips, murmured some distinct words, then fell back ward on his bed. The priest approached. The beggar was dead.

Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption surely curea. To the Editor;— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named dis-ease. By its timely use thousands of hope-less cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully.

onto, Ont.

A weak and low constitution, impure blood, etc., causes a double liability to con-tract disease. Purify the blood and remove all worn out matter and disease-breeding impurities from the body by using Burdock Blood Bitters which thoroughly cleanses, regulates and tones the entire system.

PURITY OF INGREDIENTS and accuracy of compounding, make Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine the criterion of excellence. IT CAN DO NO HARM to try Freeman's Worm Powders if your child is ailing, fevarish or fretful,

For Rickets, Marasmus, and all Wasting Disorders of Children

cott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is unequaled. The rapidity with which childrengain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked."-J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York. Put up in 50c and \$1 size.

A Rai.way Smash Up calls vividly to mind the appalling spectre of death, and yet no thought is taken of the thousands annually dying through disease caused by wrong action of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels, and which might be remedied by the use of B. B. B. anture's great restorative topic and AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

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When symptoms of cholera appear, prompt remedies should be resorted to. Miss Mary E. Davis, of Luskville, Ont., says.—"My brother was bad with cholera morbus and after using one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it cured him entirely." cured him entirely."

New Book on Christian Evidences and Compiete Answer to Col. Ingersoll' "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommend-ed by Cardinal Tascheresu of Quebec. Arch-bishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth Sil 25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address **REV. GEC. E. NOETHIGE AVES.** Ingersoll Ontarie, Canada. A SINGLE SCRATCH may cause a festering sore. Victoria Carbolic Salve rapidly heals cuts, wounds, bruises, burns and all sores.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them re-turn again. I mean A RADICAL CURE I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURR the worst cases. Because chers have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure, Send at once for a treatise and a f FRE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address t Dr. H. G. ROOT. 37 Yonge Sk., Toronto, Ont. DR. FOWLER'S ·EXT: OF . WILD TRAWBERRY CURES HOLERA DLIC and A

**IARRHŒA** 

**YSENTERY** 

" MISTAKES

S MODERN INFIDELS."

looking with a seraphic g

"Be quick, then," said "Brother Simplicius will be direction, to break the color wise help you in the mate tion of your work."

The your work." The young monk bowed away immediately to lock him his assistant in his humble first knelt down and prayovently, and gradually, as the

Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Tor B. B., nature's great restorative tonic and

The Double Liability. blood purifier.

#### SEPTEMBER 22, 1888,

PICTURE OF THE MADONNA AT FIRSOLE

a temptation to vanity. It seemed to him that the cloister Madonra used to

and fragrance.

cathedral !

"But stop a bit. Is it really too late

we are merdicants by vow and by pro-fession, that our holy Father Dominic has

forbidden us to make bargains, and that

we have not a pency for a sword. If we are driven out, we will leave you our poor garden and buildings, and go to fix our tent where the good God wishes !" The podesta had not considered this side

The podesta had not considered this side of the case—that the Friar Preachers might leave Fleeole. They were very much beloved in the city, and he blimeelf had only respect and attachment for them.

had only respect and attachment for them. He protested, therefore, with sincerity that he expected nothing of the sort. "Yet," he added, "your Reverence must want a title to the property, and, in spite of our good will, the state of our treasury will ret allow us to make you a nura domation. So lat us to its to be the source on

pure donation. So let us try to sgree on a compromise."

A compromise was accordingly effected, and the first one informed of it was the young painter monk. The Prior went to find him on his scaffold in the chapter-b-1

looking with a seraphic gezs towards

"Be quick, then," said the Prior.

"Brother Simplicius will be under your direction, to break the colors and other-

hall

we have not a penny nor a sword. If we

### Sleep nually to the

1888.

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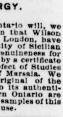
t of the Mass. , writes that der, his sleep est; but that d by the use

Washington My daughter rous debility. ored her to

rie, Pa., was sleeplessness illa for about ich time his

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oweii, Mass. ; six botues, \$5.



# ESENTS

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# MADONNA OF THE EMERALD.

HOW FRA ANGELICO CAME TO PAINT THE From the Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart. One afterncon, about five hundred years sgo, the podes a or mayor of Flueole, was making a tour round his city—for Flueole is a very old city, as the appearance of its great thick walls now testifies. Flueole rests upon one of the lower ridges of the Appenine, and looks down from a dis-tarce on the Arno and on Fluence the

faith and plety lit up by his artist's fancy, the type of the Virgin seemed to rise up before him. With his eyes fixed upon his Divine model, he seized his paleite and brushes, and began to show forth in his composition the exquisite grace and tender mysticism which gushed from his heart. Nothing was earthy in that sweet, ethe real figure which he traced. One might easily have believed that as he knelt, the lovely Madouna had appeared to him, smilting upon him amidst a heavenly cloud. Simplicius, meantime, was filled with ave and amszement in presence of the artist and this pleture, which he saw en-dowed every day with a life more real and intense. While he prepared on the palette the pink of the tunic or the blue of the closk, he felt moved with a religious re spect as in the presence of an actual vision of our Lady, and when he slipped out in the evening to water his darling goes, would exclaim to the bothers who ques-tioned him in the corridors about the mysterious work : "If it an angel who is relating to tarce on the Arno and on Florence the Superb. But the podesta had no thought just then of admination for the beautiful Just then of administon for the beautiful penorama thus unfolded. In his journey he passed by the garden of the Friars Preschers. It was not yet strictly enclosed, as the monestery had only been recently built, and locking in he saw that the sons of Saint Dominic had a garden of roses which he thrught unmatched for beauty and fragmence

"It is an angel who is painting !" "It is an angel who is painting !" He would speak to the picture. He even cance to confound it with its heav-enly model. He loved it, and his feelings

when he in organ utmatched for beauty and fragrance. These roses were due to the care of Brother Simpliciue, who, by his Prior's orders, devoted his time to watering the young plants sud flowere. Simplicus was not a doctor of canon law. He was only an humble and faithful lay brother, who wrought out his perfection by drawing water from a fountain. He was a candid, timple soul, beyond reproach, who counted the Ave Marias of his rorary by the num-ber of times bis watering-pots were emptied and filled. If ever a sin has stained his robe of innocence, it must have been a sin of puide, in locking at the sweet-scented flowers which he lovingly prepared for the decoration of the sanctuary. At the enly model. He loved it, and his feelings grew more and 'more exaited as the day approached when the artist was to lay down his brush. The day came at last, and Fra Giovanni went to inform the Father Prior that the work was finished. The monks were at once assembled, and crossed the threshold of the studio. Enthusiasm seized upon them all. Ail felt something of the emo tion of Simplicius, and fell on their knees exclaiming: "Ave Maria! Ave Maria!" while the poor Brother's word passed round as the expression of their common sentiment:

the decoration of the sanctuary. At the recitation of the Cflice, when he saw them admining the Tabernacle or blos-soming like a purple corpet under the celebrant's feet, he found it hard to repel a temptation to vanity. It seemed to

while the poor Brother's word passed round as the expression of their common sentiment:
"Angelico! Argelico! He is an angel !"
"Angelico!" repeated the podesta, also, who had been notified of the completion, and in the excess of his joy he ordered that the picture should be carried to the cathedral on the morrow.
The city council and the whole populate of Fiesole came in solemn procession to receive the new Madonna. Simplicins, glowing with love, opened to them the doors of the chapter room, where the picture had been piously placed. A cry of admiration burst from the people, but, to the poor brother's horror, was almost at once followed by a howl of rage. A sact rilegious hand had placed in the Madonna's hand a rose at the innocent homsge which Simplicius had had placet of his morting's dew. It was the innocent homsge which be thought to lovingly adorn her as he bade her adieu. The humbles to the populate of the population is the sender of the sole work here to the sender of the humbles to the population of the sender of here work work the sender of here how it work here to find the more of the sender of the s bim that the cloister Madonna used to mills with more than her usual complais ance on his garlands. He chared, of course, the enthusiasm of Tuccany for the delightful freecoes, which a young monk, Fra Giovanni, had profusely lav-ished on every ceiling and wall of the new monastery; but at times he was ready to think that the homage of these roses was purer and sweeter and more tenderly received by the Queen of na ture. ture. Poor Simplicius ! What anguish would have risen in his soul, so crystal like in its innocence, could be have known that the success of his gardening was going to give such a turn to the musings of the

m ayor. The mayor had stopped, as we have "How this plece of ground has been "How this plece of ground has been improved!" he murmured. "Formerly tothing but recks and pebbles were here, I see the city did not know how to get

Invincing and with which he thought to lovingly adorn her as he bade her adieu. The humblest of the people, we know, are artists in Italy, and now, despite the sanctity of the place, the crowd would certainly have laid violent hands on Sim-

certainly have had violent hands on Sim-plictus if Fra Giovanni had not hastened to throw his white robe around him. At the sight of the holy artist one shout arose from all : "Angelico ! Angelico !" and the ovation with which they received him caused them to forget for the time the unfortunate Simplicus, who made good his escape through the garden. Thus it was that Fra Giovanna became Fra Angelico-a sweet name which he bore through life-at the monastery of St. Mark, in Florence, which he afterwards adorned with his master pices; at Orvieto, where he painted the cathedral; and at Rome, where Pope Nicholas V. confided to him one of the chapels of the Vatican. It was not, however, until after his I see the city did not know how to get her lawful profit from the place, and that is why I let the fathers install themeelves in this forssken spot without protest. If I hed imsgined they could make such a besutiful garden of it, I should certainly have asked of them a hundred gold crowns. Themoney would be very handy just now in our treasury; for down at Foligno they are asking us for sixty Roman crowns to paint the Madonna, which we want on the high altar of our cathedral!

Not a single document confirms the surrender of the city property. It would be the duty of a good executive to require some compensation before acknowgledg-It was not, however, until after his death that the Madonna at Fiesole took the title of the "Madonna of the Emerald." ing as lawful the settling of the Friars Preachers in this place ?" These thoughts continued to fill the

The authorities of the town would never allow a stranger's brush to repair the rent made by Simplicius, and so it remained until Fra Angelico had breathed his last. He had refused a mitre, and even the purple, and, to day, only a modest slab in the Church of the Minerva at Rome marks where he lize buried podesta's mind on his way home, and during his supper, and even. I must confees, duiing his evening prayer. As how-ever, he was not an unbeliever, he deter-mintd, before he exposed his plan to the

and the Prior was overcome with embar-rasement. He was not a politician, and easily granted the rights of the city of rose. . Five centuries have rolled by since then. Many revolutions have swept over Fierole, and its people now are comparatively few and not one of them could tell me what had occupied a deserted and uncultivated piece of ground, concerning which the benevolent silence of the authorities had became of the emerald or even of poor Simplicius. the effect of a tacit surrender.

# THE CAT HOLIC RECORD.

#### NEW IRELAND.

CARDINAL MORAN'S PICTURE OF THE

CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA-DESTINED TO CARRY ON IRELAND'S WORK, On August 14, Cardinal Moran reached On August 14, Cardinal Moran reached Kilkenny where he was welcomed by Bishop Brownrigg and his flock. An address was presented to him by the people of his Diocese. In reply the Cardinal made the following address: "MY LORD EISHOP OF OSSORY, REV. EREND FATHERS, MR. MAYOR, AND DEAR COMUNIC, and DEAR MAYOR, AND DEAR

EMEND FATHERS, MR. MAYOR, AND DEAR CTIZENS:--I scarce know what to say to reply to those addresses, so full of piety and affection, which you have been pleased to present, and yet I am no stranger to the virtues from which such piety and affection proceed. It was my privilege to be for twelve years associ-ated with venerable clergy in laboring amongst you, and I am an authentic wit ness of your earnestness and devoted ness in every work of religion and edu. ness in your carnestness and devoted ness in every work of religion and edu-cation and charity. I am witness of your piety, of your unbounded generosity, and of your ever-abiding lively faith. It has pleased Providence that I should now labor in a distant field; but I can assure you that in that distant field of now labor in a distant field; but I can assure you that in that distant field of my spiritual labor I find the same faith, the same piety, the same devotedness. It is not, I am happy to say, in a material way that we have a new Ireland under the 'Southern Cross.' We have not those coercion laws that oppress this country. We have not that unjust, that unwise legislation that for centuries has blighted the industry and weighed down the energies of your people. We enjy equal laws, and thanks to the wisdom that has guided our great colonial empire, we have our own Parliament, make cur own laws, and all enjoy the blessings, the material blessings of peace and prosper-ity. But it is of the univer blessing.

"There would seem as if a new Ire of old, to be the centre of civilization, the great centre of Catholic piety for the whole southern world, had been transplanted to these distant lands. It would seem as if a fruitful branch of a fruitful tree had been wafted to a genial soil and there had taken root, and was soon clothed with blossoms and with fruit. The same virtues that have adorned

your diocese, that have shown such fuit-fulness in decking this country with schools and churches and religious institutions, the same fruitfulness marks that DISTANT NEW IRELAND.

under the Southern Cross. Some fifty years ago there was but one vicariate apostolic in all Australia, now there are twenty five full organized dioceses in the same territory. There was then one school conducted by an ex-convict with a handful of children. In the one Dio cese of Sydney alone there are at present about 20 000 children receiving the bless-ings of Catholic religious instruction. We have not as yet celebrated the jubilee commemoration of the landing of the first nuns upon the Australian shore. And here I must award a due meed of praise to these heroic ladies, who, coming from their tranquil convents in Ireisnd, landed upon at that time an almost ucknown region, to bring the blessings of their devotedness and their enlight ened piety to instruct the children of that land. We have not as yet, I say, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of their landing upon the Australian shore, and yet in the one diocese of Sydney alone we have now more than sixty convents, all fluenshing in their number and fruitful in their virtues and their good works. But you are not to suppose that if Irish faith has been so fruitful on Australian land that it has mind, before he exposed his plan to the city council, to have an understanding with the Friars, such in this way, perhapsion be able to affect his fellow-citizene a solu-tion which would at once conciliate all interests. The next morning he called at the convent to open his thought to the Reverend Prior. His demand was wholly unexpected, and the Prior was overcome with embar-masement. He was not a politician, and ings of peace, the blessings of a true Christian liberty, shall smile upon the of Dr J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial green hills of old Ireland. But Provid. and use it according to directions. It acts

Catholic children to receive a Catholic catechism for the instruction they received the official reply that there were no such Catholic children, that the State regarded all the children in the orphanage as Pro-testants, and all should be reared as such, and every communication that would and every communication that would tend to revive their Oatholic faith in their hearts was regarded as an act of treason and was punished as such. Bat all this has passed away. Those were the days of storm, the days of winter; but springtime came, and with springtime came the sum mer subshine. And, thanks be to God, the clouds of winter have forever passed from the Australian Church. We see it The souther have forever passed from the Australian Church. We see it on every side now, and radiant with plety, walking abroad in all the splendor of religious worship, and impressing friends and enemies alike with the convic-tion that it is the only stay of social order throughout the Southern world. You will perhaps say to me that it is unwise to recall these harrowing memories of the past, but I do so as a lesson to you, who have suffered so much and continue to suffer so much, here on this dear motherland; it is that you may soe what fruitfalness of blessings in the ways of God repays those so firstings that are endured for concience sake; and, I must add, that so far as our Protestant fellow cit zns in Australia being severed from us oy those memories, they them-

from us by those memories, they them selves are the first to be ashamed of those selves are the first to be ashamed of those penal enactments of past times. They are united with us at present in every bond of social fellowship. In every good work that is being carried on there are none more prominent than our Protestant fellow citizens to aid us and assist us in fellow citizens to aid us and assist us in the good cause in which we are engaged." His Eminence then returned that is for the beautiful address presented to him, and was glad to see that the confraternities had not decreased in numbers, and that new sodalities were springing up on every side. He rejoiced particularly that the beautiful cathedral was being every day perfected by their zealous and venerable bishop. He had seen a greet many cathe drais, but never yet one that surpassed St. Kieran's. Nowhere could be found a more earnest, pious, and devoted people than in Kilkenny.

than in Kilkenny.

Lines

ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES VINCENT MADDEN, WHO DIED JULY 1ST, 1888, AGED SIX YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS.

My boy lay cradled for his last long sleep, On the white pillow of his coffia-bed With rose buds in his hands; I came to

weep Above the stricken glory of his head, And "Oh ! I cannot have it so," I cried, "Come back to me from heaven, my

babe, my own. No sorrow such as mine the whole world wide Has ever seen!" was my unreasoning

Above me where I wept my precious child,

arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as The blessed Virgin clasped her infant Son, And thus she seemed to say-that Mary Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections,

And thus she seemed to say that using mild-"Oh mother, loved I not this little one? Yet through a life of pain I saw Him go, Till on the cruel cross I saw Him die? Be still and think, is this thy weak heart's

Like my pierced soul's long pain and agony Such gentle pity seemed her lips to move, The Blessed Mother of our blessed Lord,

Her accents seemed so full of tender love, From that dear heart once pierced sorrow's sword.

I said, "Oh Mary! as thou lovest thine, Guard thou the treasure I entrust to thee, Fold thy fond care as I had folded mine About my boy and keep him safe for me!" And so I yielded him to her embrace. I know shoil keep him through the years to come.

to come. I charge thee Mary when I see thy face, Lead back to me in Heaven thy ward, my son, H C. C.

-Orillia News Letter.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery; Cholera, Diarrhee, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colle, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises; Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neu-ralgia and Rheumatism. 267 Sold by Dealery in Family Medicines the World Around. If attacked with cholera or summer com-25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The First Symptoms

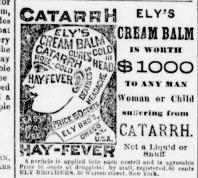
Of all Lung diseases are much the same : feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin unmediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption. and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health

remains good to the present day. J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes : "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, several doctors, but they were power-less, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

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Large Bottles. 25 cents each.

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#### Macctings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASBO-ClaTION-The regular meetings of London Brauch No. 4 of the Catholle Mutuaj Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

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ERS OF. BERRY ES Inorbus PS IŒA **TERY** 

MPLAINTS BOWELS BLE FOR 5.

#### ES DELS."

n Evidences ol. Ingersoll'a v recommend-and l4 other Bishops, five ler prominent h \$1.25. Paper TH GR A v ms, rio, Canada.

"All will bappen," he concluded hum-bly, "as it may please G.d and your Lordship. But your Lordship knows that BISHOP BAGSHAWE BOYCOTTED.

"A Lover of Ireland" writes to the Liverpool Catholic Times: A few weeks ego I noticed a report of a generous dona-tion to the Very Rev. Canon Monahan to show esteem for bim and the reverend Bishop of Nottingham. I was indeed glad to see it; but may I venture to sug gest that anyone wishing to show their esteem and appreciation for the Bishop of Nottingbam for his manly and courageous sympathies to a poor and u i justly treated nation, should send donations to himself personally. Very few people are aware of the real and hard loss that the Bishop has had to hear because of his sympathies; has had to bear because of his sympathies few realize that he has been practically boycotted by the rich and unsympathetic of England in their to be expected assist-ance in the general work of religion in the diocece and its institutions. The Bishop is too noble, too manly, and too humble ever to make allusion to it, but hunche ever to make alleston to it, but there are some few at least who cannot but feel that, like poor Ireland, he would be more largely helped and liberally dealt with if only he was less Irish. Lovers of Ireland, do not forget that this love for rour country has not here marging or

"Brother," he said, "leave that work for "Brother," he said, "leave that work for the present. The gift of art which God has given you must now be employed for the safety of our house. The authorities of the city ask for an immortant picture — a picture of tha Virgin Mary, one into which you must put your whole soul. We are to (ff rit to the city for the high altar in its cathedral, and the city will give us in exchange the ground on which our monastery stands, which, it seems, is not yet ours. Shall you need a model?" "The model is there," said Giovanni, looking with a scraphic gez towards Ireland, do not forget that this love for your country has not been merely ex pressed in words, but, to use a vulgar phrase "he is heavily paying the piper." Do not let it be so. Come to the rescue !

#### The Learned Societies

and they would pray aloud to God that that sign of the victory of faith would not have been set forever in vain in the Through their members have testified to the great efficacy of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It provokes nc line of demarcation, securing alke the good will of the highest and the most humble, and with strict impartiality, removing with equal celerity the corns of each. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor.

beard.

IN THOSE EARLY DAYS

it was no unusual matter for a fervent

#### Highly Valued.

"Brother Simplicius will be under your direction, to break the colors and other-wise help you in the material prepara tion of your work." The young monk bowed and started away immediately to lock himself up with his assistant in his humble studio. First knelt down and prayed most fer vently, and gradually, as the heat of his

ence permits that

with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and deli-cate. Those who have used this cholera YOUR SUFFERINGS AT HOME have been fruitful of blessings in our distant land. I should rather say, per-haps, that the first buds of this faithful. medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure. appear under the "Southern Cross" on the distant shores of Australia. The

A Helping Hand

is most appreciated where it is most needed, and thus it is that Burdock Blood the distant shores of Australia. The first Catholics that came amongst us, perhaps I should say the first fruits of Catholic piety that were witnessed in Australia, we owe them to what is popularly have been as the Rebellion of 1798. It is easy to brand the action of those devoted men with the name of rebellion, but avery student of bidtory should be Bitters gains more favor yearly by lending the weakened system valuable assistance in removing all impurities and building up a strong, healthy body.

The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont, writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints, The relief expor-ienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Veg-etable Pills can be given in all case requir-ing a Cathartic. but every student of history shall ac knowledge that most of those who then took up arms in defence of their country were impelled by the result of piety and true patriotism, and it is to those devoted men who were sent as exiles to inhospitable shores, that we are indebted for the first foundations of the Catholic ing a Cathartic.

ing a Catnarcie, CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—R S Murray & Co has leage on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnish-ings in the West, and a prepared to fit up Churches, public buildings and private ho-ses with Velvet Carpets, Carpets, Union and Wool Carpets Cocos and Domissic Onion and Wool Carpets Cocos and Domissic Onion and Wool Carpets Cocos and Domissic Onion (Cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wides. On Cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wides. In Cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wides. Please call and examine before purchasing. Please call and examine before purchasing. M S. MURRAY & Co. 124 Dundas street and 125 Carling street. for the first foundations of the Catholic Church in Australia. The foundations were laid in sorrow. They were watered by the tears of the suffering exiles of Ireland, and those foundations thus cemented were blessed by God, and blessed is the sacred edifice that rests upon those foundations. These exiles had no consolations—ro cutward con-solations of religion. They could only had no consolitions—Fo outward con-solations of religion. They could only at night stand together and gaze upon that constellation that adorns our south-ern hemisphere. They would look to the sign of the cross set in the heavens,

#### Hay Fever.

Hay Fever. Thave been a great sufferer from hay fever for fifteen years. I read of the many won-drous cures of kly's Cream Baim and thought i would try it. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest medical discovery ever known or heard of --Dahamet Clark, Lynn. Mass. southern skies, and their prayer was

Catholic, through the agency of an imper-tous master, to receive fity lashes because he would refuse to attend at Protestant For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS, 280 Dundas street. Call and ex-amine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. he would refuse to attend at Protestant services. For more than fifty years that sort of rule held undivided away. But this was only one feature of the terrorism that then prevailed. Catholics were oblyged, when journeying to distant Aus-tralia on board the ship, to attend at Protestant services. Their children when they landed was unt into Protestant

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Protestant services. Their children when they landed were put into Protestant orphanages and were reared by Protestant ants. Many such still remain amongst us. When it was proposed to permit the Were it was proposed to permit the

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THEAD MAKER

### O. M. B. A. THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

8

MEETING AT CLEVELAND, CHIO.

METING AT CLEVELAND, CHIO. The seventh regular convention of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A., was convened in the city of Cleveland on Tuesdav, September 11th inst. Thirty four efficers and members assembled at the American House, and proceeded under the leadership of Sebastian Geyer, Supreme Marshal, to the cathedral of St. John, where at nine a. m. a solemn High Mass, coram epicopa, was celebrated by the Very Rev. T. P. Thorpe, with the Rev. D J. Stafford and the Rev. Father Q inn descon and sub deacon. The altar and sanctuary were brilliantly illuminated, and the rev. clergy wore their richest vestments. His Lordship Bishop Gilmour occupied his episcopal throne. After the

wetwents. His Lordship Bishop Gilmour occupied his episcopal throne. After the first Gospel the Bishop ascended the pulpit and delivered a most practical sermon in substance as follows: It is a healthy thought that among our Catholic accetties there is a steady and per-manent line of thought that they and the church authorities shall be brought into immediate contact. It is also a source of deep gratification to me and to, I suppose, all others who are associated in the works distinctly known as Catholic works, to see growing up among the people a strong, steady tendency of asso-ciation. We are in an age where the world is permeated by societies, many of them for the great misfortune of society, world is permeated by societies, many of them for the great misfortune of society, many of them for laudable and noble results and aim. One of the difficulties with Catholics is the ban the church places upon associations that are not under her auspices. The church is jealous of her government, and to some extent the world claims the church destroys the manhoad of her members by a constant manhood of her members by a constant meddling with the sflats of societies and the affairs of society at large. Those who make that charge surely do not compre-hend the mission of the church; they do heng the mission of the church; they do not understand the spirit that guides her in her relation to sciety. Her aim is the bighest good, and to the most; and she seeks under her guidance to so direct the great masses and the force known as human society in such lines as their high-est good and to the greatest number shall be accomplished. She ther fore jealously watches the evil lines, the dan. be accomplished. She there fore jealously watches the evil lines, the dan-gers of evil association, the dan-gers that arise from evil principles, and seeks to counteract those by such associations as shall in her judg ment, and guided as she is by the Holy Ghost, be for the best. Whether in so seeking to guide she is hamstringing or curtailing the liberties of society and the liberties of men will be judged according as men will assume the best interests of society to be. society to be. When our Saviour came into the world He certainly curtailed to a very large extent the liberties o men. He curtailed very largely the freedom that pagan society had towards license. He curtailed very largely the freeness, that pagen society had towards license, towards the free sceeptance of its own desires, and the whole moral code as taught by our divine Lord is a constraint, is a closing in, and is exemplified in the words we find in the Scriptures, that "marrow is the road that leads to heaven, and few there are that walk in it; whilst broad is the road that leads to hell, and many there are that walk in it." Looked at in that light it is not true to say that the church interferes with the legitimate liberty of society. She does seek to direct, so as to keep men within the lines interference and indicate the cautor, and country, and to call or dicessan bodies. They are becoming general and the solving of the question is tending also to the general harmony of the Catholic element in the country, and tending also to the larger in that sense it is perfectly true to say that she in some measure interferes with what may be properly called the license of human life. Therefore does she warn her children against secret associations, because she says that which is noble and worthy needs no secresy. Therefore does she warm them against revolutionary associations, because her line of government and her line of direction is in the line of loyalty to right, whether that is within the from the beginning local organizations aiming at the same results that you are at, only on a smaller scale. Up aimin to a very late period we have in America been working on individual lines. No matter how energetically we have been working, no matter either how success fully, we have been to a great extent a ntegrated element. disintegrated element. When some years ago the Germans sought to form a general organization in this country, everybody applauded because it was in the line in which we were seeking to have Catholic societies tread. When they were followed by the Irish Catholic beneficial societies it was also lauded because it was the trend -the trend was the gathering up of the individual and local associations into a general body. Now, so far as these two associations were concerned or are concerned, there is no of jection, but on the contrary there is the highest praise. But as we lock a little farther ahead and as our Catholic society in America is be ginning to widen the lines of its base and the lines of its work, many, and I think the more reflecting among us, desire that these lines of nationality shall be eliminated from among us, and instead of having lines that are known as German lines, or as Irish lines, or as Pollsh lines, or as Bohemian lines, we should strike out into a wider field and wipe out these national distinc-tinctions and form a broader basis under the general term of Catholic. It is a The ordinary divergencies that are known, whether national or local. It is a term of here is a term of ample term, and it is a term of large ample term, aid it is a term of large pliability. No matter what we are or what our nationalities may be, we are all in the common bond of faith and are very patient until such time as we blend the colling being adorned with the C M B A. emblems; beautiful palms,

3

boin that it would be nighty out of piece in this country to strive to perpetuate or seek to continue foreignism among us. Without seeking in any way to overpress the matter I think it is entirely in the line of right direction to say to your association, and to say to all large associa-tions that, like you, are beginning to grow up and become strong, powerful organ izations, they should be formed upon the bread line of the strong broad line of our American citizenship. These are the two keynotes that are to These are the two keynotes that are io form us as a people in America. No matter what our sympathies may be with foreign nationalities, our trend here is clearly and distinctly, as far as national-ism is concerned, in the line of our American citizenship. As far as our faith is concerned we are in the trend with all the world known as Catholic. Hence I must confess that last week when I was down at C.lumbus and made an address there, something in the line of the address I am making to you now. I was pleased to hear making to you now, I was pleased to hear re echoed, both by laymen and by the c'ergy—the bishops and the archbishops that there was a growing desire to have within us a Catholic congress in America, within us a Catholic congress in America, that without regard to nationalities sought to bring into closer harmony and into more united efforts the entire Catho-lic body so that we should by degrees eliminate from among us these distinc-tions of Irish Catholics and German Cath-olics and Ferneh Catholics and German Cathcolics and French Catholics and German Cath-olics and French Catholics, German Catholics, etc., are entirely misnomers. There is such a thing as a Catholic Irish-man and a Catholic German and a Cathol lic Frenchman or a Catholic American but Catholicity does not take her shade from nationalism ; Catholicity is shade from nationalism; Catholicity is not modified by nationalism. No, the terms Irish Catholic or Ger-man Catholic are misnomers; there is no such thing in existence. There-fore I am glad, I confess, to address this association to day that has in its organization aimed at forming itself on the broad basis of its Catholic thought and has eliminated the distinction of the broad basis of its Catholic thought and has eliminated the distinction of nationality both in its membership and in its organization. It is a trend in the right direction. I am not finding any fault with the others, but I say that the line of the others is too narrow and yours is formed on that wider basis where it takes Catholic society and Catholic thought as its trend and eliminates there-from any form of nationalism. In all from any form of nationalism. In all these organizations that are growing up among us there has been and is a steady and firm desire to keep themselves directly within the lines of their faith and the discipline of the Church ; and it is a pleasant thing, and I say it is a matter of great consolation, in the midst of all these large organizations and varied forms of organizations in the United States, that we have had, speaking in general, so little cause for complaint country, and tending also to the larger influences of the Catholic body. It is quite a certainty that we are no longer either the weak or the disintegrated body either the weak or the disintegrated budy that we were twenty five years ago. It is quite a certainty that we are growing in position where at least non-Catholics are being forced to recognize not only our strength but the question of our position here in American society. We are no longer to be treated as helots or as servants; nor are we to be easily thrown aside with the cry of anti Catholicism, or any other public, popular cry of that kind. You will have experienced by this time that the church has offered no terms nor

degree the peculiarities of customs and manners that have been brought over by the different nationalities. But J hold that it would be highly out of place in this custom the string of flowers arranged artistically stood upon the President's table ; a beautiful floral design also adorned the central pedestal. On arriving at the hall the Convention was called to order by the Supreme Presi-dent, C. J. Drescher; who directed the Supreme Recorder to call the roll of offi-cers, when the following answered to their names: their names :

their names: Supreme Chancellor, W C Shields; Supreme President, C J Drescher; Su-preme First Vice-president, Thos. Coffsy; Supreme Second Vice-president, Charles Fernicorn; Supreme Recorder, C J Hickey; Supreme Treasurer, J M Welsh; Supreme Marshal, S Geyer; Supreme Guard, A Valentine; Supreme Trustees, Wm. Frank-lin, New York; J S McGarry, Pennsyl-vania; R Mulholland, New York; J B Todenbler, Michigan; W J Bulger, New York. lork.

York. Committee on Lawe, etc., John J Hynes, J A Lambing. Committee on Finance, etc., C B Fried-man, A W Kelly, James A Flanagan. Committee on Oredentfals, etc., Wm. Look, James Martin, D T Murray. Committee on Printing, etc., E Bert raud, jr., Joseph Cameron, T S Alberstadt, Committee on Appeals, T A Burke. The Supreme Recorder announced a quorum present and that the credentials of the representatives had been referred to the Committee on Credentials. The Supreme President requested the

The Supreme President requested the Rev. P. A Baart of Michigan to recite

the opening prayers. The Chair announced the Convention duly opened for the transaction of business.

James S McGarry was chosen Assistant

James S McGarry was chosen Assistant Supreme Recorder. Bro. Patrick R.siter, E.q., President of Branch 6, delivered an eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, to which the Supreme President made an excellent and suitable reply. The Committee on Credentials reported the following Records of the second

The Committee on Credentials reported the following Representives entitled to seats: from New York, P. J. Malholland, Wm. Muerich, and A. E. Schweigert. Penneylvania, M J. Lanning, Dr. M. C Danikan, and P. J. Feeney. Michigan, Rev. P. A Baart, L McHugh, and J. P. Jaminet. Cansda, T.J. Finn, J. O'Mears, and E. J. O'Brien. Ohlo, Frank Rondel. Chancellor Look moved to adopt the report. Carried. report. Carried. The roll was called and all answered to

their names except Representative Schweigert, who arrived and took his seat in the afternoon. Vacancies in Committee on appeals,

Vacancies in Committee on appeals, etc., were filled by appointing thereto Representative Dr Dunigan, and P. J. Feeney, in place of M J. McHugh and A. Borinot, who were absent; E Bertrand, jr., to committee on laws, etc., in place of F. J. Riceter, absent. Houre for the sessions were fixed to begin at 9 a. m. and 2 n. m.

for the seesions were fixed to begin at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. The Chair appointed W. J. Bulger, and R. Mulholland, with himself, to be a com-mittee on Resolutions on the death of the

mittee on Resolutions on the death of the late Marshal J. A. Hickey. After prayer by Ray. P. A. Baart, Con-vention adjourned until 2 p. m.

TUESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION. Roll call and quorum present. Prayers

as usual First Vice-President Coffsy moved that all members of the C M. B. A. be admitted to seats in the hall. Carried. The Supreme President made his as usual

report, of which the following is a synopsis : Bro. Members of the third biennial and

seventh Convention of the Supreme Council,

I herewith submit my report in brief. It gives me great pleasure to greet you all, and may God guide us in our deliberations, so that whatever we do, will be for the interest and benefit of our noble organization. Allow me to congratulate you upon a successful term of two years just about to close. We have just cause Just about to close. We have just cause for congratulation, and reason to be ex-ceedingly grateful to Divine Providence for the blessings bestowed upon our noble eganization in its health and growth. to right, whether that is within the church or whether it is in the state or in the individual. Therefore does she seek to encourage in the line in which she direct—Catholic associations; and no perform can say that the church differs any costruction or any hindrance to the legit-timate organization of societies within her societies of one kind or another, local or societies in objects in encourage to the objects in correction and the objects in correction another objects in corre Pennsylvania 29, Canada 42, Michigan 47, Ohio 7, and Supreme council jarisdic-tion 8. We have lost by death two very useful members, Frank A. Kliber, Supreme Deputy for New York, who died January 17th, 1888, and J. Hickey, of Michigan, Supreme Marshal; who died February 6th, 1888. I desire to express my thanks to Supreme Recorder Hickey and Supreme I desire to express my thanks to Supreme Recorder Hickey and Supreme Treasurer Walsh for kind and prompt assistance, and to J. T. Keena, and Joseph Cameron for valuable services, which saved many costs to the C. M. B. A. I am free many costs to the C. M. B. A. I am free to say everything is in good shape. I appointed Sebastian Geyer, one of the oldest members of the organization, to fill the vacancy of the Supteme Marshal, April 23rd, 1888. I would recommend that section 5, Beneficiary Fund Article, nage 8, as a samelad as to support act. page 8, be so amended as to suspend or ex-pel a member ipso facto without the inter-vention of the Branch President. And also that one Beneficiary ascessment be col-lected and held in reserve to pay death claims, by the Supreme Recorder and Treasurer, within thirty days after due notice and proof of death. Also that the Supreme President, or some suitable per-son appointed by him be allowed to visit Grand Councils and Branches in the juris diction of the Sapreme Council at least once during his term. I will close by adding that the reserve fund, in my humte opinion, has proved a perfect success. The total amount less interest in thirteen months is \$18,218 88. The amount of Beneficiary paid out during my term is \$577,554 69.

be in a flourishing condition. The report showed that the amount paid out during the year to beneficiaries was \$577,000 and that \$413.62 was transferred to the board of trustees for the reserve fund. The total disbursements of the general fund were \$7,934.57. This leaves a balance in the general fund of \$1.959.94 The asso-ciation has no liabilities, and the bills receivable and chattel assets are \$875. The total membership is 19.454 and the aver-age death rate per 1.000 during the past

cistion has no liabilities, and the bills receivable and chattel assets are \$875. The total membership is 19 454 and the aver-age death rate per 1,000 during the past two years has been 7 18. The record of deaths from September 1, 1886, to Sep-tember 1, 1888, was 288. Seven died in Ohio. Supreme Treasurer James M Welsh also presented a report, which was his third consecutive one. His recapitu lation shows that the receipts of the bene-ficiary fund were \$581,381,98 and the dis-bursements \$579,000, leaving a balance of \$1,968,36. A complete record of all the death claims was given, showing that 288 families had been relieved. Both reports were referred to the Finance Committee. Supreme Trustee Wm Franklin, Chair-man of Board of Trustees, presented his report, which was read by J S McGarry, Secretary of the Board, of which the fol-lowing is a synopsis. J. T. Kinsler was appointed Supreme Supervising Medical Examiner. The Supreme President re-guired each member of the Board to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 At the first regular meeting in Buffalo, January 4 1887, the bonds of Officers and Trustees were presented and acted upon. At a meeting held in Boffalo, February 9 b, 1887, a letter from Bro. Coffey, of Canada, asking permission and agreeing to print blanks for the Supreme Council at same price as furnished to the printing com-mittee, which permission was granted on motion of Trustee Bulger and Supreme Recorder Hickey. Also a letter from the Grand Council of Michigan, offoring a settlement of account as a dircount. The Supreme Recorder was anthorized to notify the Grand Council of Michigan to pay the account as per items therein. The Trustees wishing to require Supreme Tresurer Weish to account for Interest on deposits of Beneficiaris rom the First National Bank of Hornellsville, saying that the Bank hasnever paid interest. The matter was referred to Supreme Council, At a meeting held in Buffalo, September 21st, 1887, received a written opinion of the Hon. Spencer Clinton, that the Resere-Fund of the C

meeting held in Buffalo, September 21st, 1887, received a written opinion of the Hon. Spencer Clinton, that the Reserve Fund of the C. M. B. A. was legally estab-lished and in conformity with law. The Supreme Recorder reported the account against Michigan settled. Chancellor Hynes moved to receive Report of Board of Trustees, that it be spread upon the minutes, and its recom-mendations referred to the proper com-mittees. Carried.

mittees Carried. On call of Grand Councils for amend-

The shart of the second ferred to committee on laws, etc. Rev. Representative P. A Bast offered aresolu-tion to amend Beueficiary Fund Article, so as to allow members in certain cases to assign a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars to his Branch to workide for ad dollars to his Branch to provide for ad

vances that might be made by the Branch for funeral expenses, Representative O'Meara also presented

Supreme Recorder called the attention of the Council to an error on page 42 of the printed minutes of the last Supreme the printed minutee of the last Supreme Gouncil Convention in the vote upon the motion of Chancellor Mulhollond, upon which the yeas and nays were called. The names of J O'Meara, Rev. Father Bardou, and T. A. Bourke were omitted, whereas they should have been recorded in the affirmative. Also an error in the report of the Committee on Laws, etc., of said convection as printed, wherein it appears that the amendment granting a separate Benificiary jurisdiction to Canada which was reported alversel by said committee

apply to Grand Councils as well as Branches. 14. To amend Section 1, Article 2, page 38, Supreme and Grand Council By laws. Branch in another parish. Branches. 14. To amend Section 1, Article 2, page 38, Supreme and Grand Council By laws. by striking out all after the word "direct" in the last line but one.

14. To amend Section 1, Article 2, page 38, so as to make the provision of said sections 2, 3 and 4, Article 2, page 38, so as to make the provision of said sections 2, 3 and 4, Article 1, page 38, so as to make the provision of said sections and explored.
15. To amend Sections 2, 3 and 4, Article 1, page 37, as being superfluous.
16. To strike out section 1, Article 1, page 37, as being superfluous.
17. To amend Sections 4 and 5, Article 3, pages 42 and 45, to provide for paying Supreme Recorders and Grand Council the same powers of investing its deposition of a quarterly as formerly.
18. To amend Section 7, Reserve Fund Article, to give the Canada Grand Council the same powers of investing its deposition of add section.
19. To amend Section 1, Article 11, page 19 to amend by inserting a period after the word "diminished" in order to make sense.
19. To amend Section 1, Article 11, page 25, to provide for the suspension of Branches which retain members who have not performed the Easter duty. Consideration of amendments deferred and Section 7 Grand Cancellor of M chigan Grand Council, departed this life after a short illness, and
Whereas, The deceased was a noble Christain, a good citizen, and a pioneer of this Association, intensely devoted to its context a mamedment of the suspension of the same of the suspension of the same here was a noble Christain, a good citizen, and a pioneer of this Association, intensely devoted to its context and are hereby instructed to report an amendment or the suspension of the same here was a noble Christain, a good citizen, and a pioneer of the same amendment or the suspension of the same here and are hereby instructed to report an amendment or the suspension of the same here and are hereby instructed to report an amendment or the same here and the supervision be and are hereby instructed to report an amendment or the same here and the supervision here and are hereby instructed to report an amend ment or the

eration of amendments deferred and epecial committee on Resolutions of Con-dolence reported. Whereas, In February last, Bro. John A. Hickey, Marshall of this Council and Senior Grand Chancellor of Mchigan Grand Cuncil, departed this life after a short illness, and Whereas, The decessed was a noble Christman, a good citizen, and a pioneer of this Association, intensely devoted to its interests and advancement, whose demise

this Association, intensely devoted to its interests and advancement, whose demises was a painful shock to his devoted family and an irreparable loss to our Association. Therefore be it Resolved, That we learn with much sorrow of the death of our associate; that the Association has sustained a great loss, and his family has lost a devoted parent, and the city of Detroit a good citizen Toat we tender to his family our sincere sympathy. And be it further

That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy. And be it further *Resolved*. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the min-utes of this council; that the Supreme Recorder cause a copy thereof to be suit ably engrossed, framed and presented to the family of the deceased. (Signed) W. J BULGER, C. J. DRESCHER, R. MULHOLLAND.

Adopted by a rising vote on motion o Guard Valentine, As a mark of respect the council then

adjourned after praver by Rev. P. A. Baart, until 9 a. m. Wednetday. WEDNESDAY'S MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY'S MORNING SESSION. Called to order by the Supreme Presi-dent. Roll call. Quorum present. Prayer as usual. Miautes of previous day read, corrected and approved. The Recorder read communication from

Bro. M. W. Ockel, chairman of the Cleve-land committee of arrangements, stating that the Hon. Patrick Smith extended to the council an invitation to a lake ride to view the harbour and river, at a time suitable to the council. Chancellor Juench moved to accept invitation with

The following was then read from the E. B. A, dated at Pittsburgh, Sept. 11th Inst

As Executive officers of a sister Catholic lay ution, between which and yours there is held in common a warm friendly association of our people, and as chief spokes. man for ten thousand members, cleric and lay, distributed over a large and diversi and a state over a large and diverse field area of this continent, and who are banded together in an intimate fellow-ship in a literary and bencheial union of local and state branches, composed of reputable Catholics, of all nationalities and races, irrespective of social rank. or intellectual condition, we cordially extend

SAMUEL H. GIBSON.

P. A. Baart, the Supreme Recorder was directed to acknowledge the same.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

and their Supervision be and are hereby instructed to report an amendment or amendments to the constitution abolishing amendments to the constitution abolishing the Committees on Printing and Sup-plies, Appeals and Grievances, and Re-turns and Credentials, so that the duties of the two former committees will devolve upon the Board of Trateces and authorizupon the Board of Trustees and authoriz-ing the appointment of the Committee on Credentials by the President just before the opening of each Supreme Council meeting; said committee to be appointed from members of the Council having a

vote, and to serve without additional pay. All other committees to be elected the same as other officers, and all of the mem. bers of said committees to be entitled to a voice and a vote, and receive the same compensation for their services as the other members of this Council.

Also that the constitution and By laws of Supreme and Grand councils be amended in conformity with the foregoing. Chancellor Hynes moved the un-

Chancellor Hynes moved the un-animous adoption of the following: Re-olved, that the foregoing take im-mediate effect as to this council and all new Grand Councils; and in existing Grand Councils; and in existing 32 To amend Section 4, art c'e 15, page 84 to require members to furnish certificates of having complied with the Easter daty, in certain cases. Chancellor Bulger moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. Carried, the nauel closing prayers being recited by the Rev. P. A Baart, WEDNESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION. Opened in due form. Quorum present,

Opened in due form. Quorum present,

be usual prayers. Telegram received from Mich. Grand

Council as follows : Michigan could fraternal greeting and her widows' and orphane' blessinge. JNO, H. BREEN, incil as follow

Grand Secretary. Cosncellor Cameron moved to receive and spread it upon the minutes. Carried. Representative O'Brien of Canada, and Chancellor Cameron of New York pre-sented amendments which were referred Grand Secretary.

sented amendments which were referred to the Committee on Laws, etc. The report of Sapreme Deputy Dr. J. T. Kinsler of Omaha, was read, giving an encouraging account of C. M. B. A. prospecta in the west. Representative Muench moved to re-

ceive, spread on minutes, and to instruct

ceive, spread on minutes, and to instruct Supreme Recorder to acknowledge the receipt of the same. The Committee on Laws not being ready to report, Chancellor Friedman presented report of the Finance Com-mittee, of which the following is asynopsis. The Committee find the books of the Supreme Records and the Supreme Secretary Supreme Recorder and the Supreme Treasurer correct, and agreeing, that they

## VOLUME 9

## "A FA

If you want G Clothing or Fur our Stock,

> The Best and the trade.

> > N. WILSON

112 Dundas, -

### PASTORAL 1

His Lordship the Bis TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY O Relative to the annual dio towards the Ecclesio Fund.

John, by the Grace of pointment of the Ho London, to the Cler the Diocese :

DEARLY BELOVED BRET The time is come for various missions of t annual collection for ecclesiastical education.

urge the rev. clergy to in people the duty of con-outly towards this praise object. The faithful of their means towards a and at the same time a Without a sufficient n religion would decay immortal sculs would s the bread of life. Now a sufficient number of pr try without the means of and these means must co erous offerings of o people. It takes from to educate a young ma seminary, before he is qu

and ecclesiastical training discharge of the high a the Sacred Ministry. Th to show that a very larg money must necessarily education of young ministry in this diocese. All who have at heart

holy religion; all who establishment of the holy in this free and happy of value the salvation of purchased by the precion Redeemer, will not besit of their worldly means to to educate a holy and eff

for this large and growin Local improvements, a ing of churches, presbyt reasons why the priest su mission should not do promote this secred cause duty by the Bishop and

stitutions. Our Fathers in the fait the pressure on their co great duty of helping priesthood; and hence th endowed great and renov in which young aspiran in which young aspirat ministry have been trai and piety. Our Irich in the midst of the per-penal times, out of th spared them by wholess founded and endowed o of Europe renowned S are still flourishing, and centuries failed not to centuries failed not to missionaries of the cro Gospel of Christ to t

thanks

To C. J. Drescher, President C. M. B A., etc.

you friendly greeting and good wishes. Sincerely yours, WM A. GOLDEN,

President. Chancellor Todenbier moved to accept the letter and that it be spread upon the minutes, and upon a suggestion from Rev. P A Bret the Generation

of your competency, which in the work-ing and the management and the details connected with the official working of your association you have found that the church has been your best friend, and has sought to encourage and to aid, and in no manner to impede or obstruct. If local organizations render themselves obnoxious, it will be entirely within the right of your organization to speak kindly to them and direct them in the cour they ought to pursue. But if they fail ultimately to accept your correction given in the spirit of brotherly affection, they must be spoken to in words that will bring them either to an acceptance or a reverence. If you find that you have either individuals among you that tend to disturbance or tend to misdirec tion, or it you find local organization of such tendency, then it becomes not only your duty but it becomes an imperative "wuty on your part to insist upon a readjustment either of the individual or to lop off the limb. I therefore bid you in your labors not only godspeed, but also bid you in your labors the guid-ance of the spirit of God, and also in the direction of your own wise thought, that your deliberations may be not only monious but of large and profitable benefit to yourselves and to th tion that you represent. I pray God, therefore, to bless the association and bless the managers thereof, and to guide and direct your deliberations. A select choir of members of the C. M. B A. with their lady friends sang Paulo Glorof's Mass with their lady friends and Paulo

carriages were in waiting, and conveyed the Council to the ball of Branch No 6, very patient until such time as we blend slowly and firmly into what is known as the great American femily. It is but the front of the platforms, and elegant right, and it is necessary, for that part, that we shall recognize to a certain secretarles' desks, and a basket of superb

for their kindness and for forbearance north latitude; and to make the same mandatory.

I am fraternally yours, C J. DRESCHER,

HE AVENOPIC ERCORD

Supreme President. Representative Muench moved that the Representative Muench moved that the report be received, spread upon the minutes, and the recommendations re-forred to the Committee on Luws, etc. C. J. Hickey, Supreme Recorder, read his report. It was replete with figure and statistical tables, and showed the order to

amendments which they had re consideration, and now submitted them for the consideration of the convention. The committee reported favorably on the following : 1. To amend Section 1, Article 2,

page 20, Supreme Constitution, so as to hold the Grand Council Conventions in September and the Supreme Council Con-

vention in October. 2. To amend Section 2, Article 5, page 23 to apply only to the Sapreme C. uncil, and to constitute sections 2 and 3 into one section as section 2

3 To add a new section as Section 3, to define Grand Council Officers, and to provide for electing Representatives and alternates to Supreme Council and giving them a vote when attending Grand Coun cils.

4. To amend Section 4, Article 5, page 23, to read as follows : The ap pointed officers shall be supreme or grand and District Deputies appointed at the pleasure of the President. 6 To amend Section 5, Article 7, page 25 by striking out the word "ball,"

7. To amend Section I, Article 8 page 25 by striking out the word "legal," 8 To amend Section 2, same Article by striking out the word "legal," same and also the words "ander and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council."

Also to strike out the word "legal" in Section 5, same Article, page 26. 9 To amend Section 1, Article 9, page 26, so as to require ten brauches and 500 members before new Grand Thanking all members of the C. M. B. A.

mandatory. amend Section 2, Article 10 To

9, page 26, by changing "five" to "ten" to correspond with amendments to previous sumed.

minutes, and upon a suggestion from Rev. P. A. Bast, the Supreme Recorder was directed to acknowledge the same. Report of Committee on Laws resumed. No. 21 laid over from vesterday. To amend Section 12, Article 7 page 75, rela-tive to appointment and duties of medical examiners; and providing that where there are one or two Branches only in a city or town, the Presidents and Board of Trustees shall choose one medical ex-miner. Where there are three or four Branches the Presidents with the first and second Vice presidents shall choose not second Vice presidents shall choose not more than two. Where there are from

BENEFICIARY FUND. 

Disbursements .....

five to eight Branches the Presidents shall choose not more than three. And where there nine or more the Presidents shall Total......\$579281 98 choose not more than six. Taese appoint-ing boards shall meet on the last Tuesday

Disbursements..... 577413 62 in January each year to make this choice, and shall have power to remove as well as \$ 1968 36 GENERAL FUND.

\$ 9894 53

7934 59

and shall have power to remove as well as to appoint. Oa motion of Guard Valentine the order of business was transposed so as to consider the report of the Committee on appeals, etc. Said Committee, through its chairman, Chancellor T. A. Bourke, re

ported as follows : Cieveland, Ohio, Sept. 12 1888. To the Supreme Council of the C. M. B A.

Your Committee on Appeals, etc., beg leave to report that they have investigated

leave to report that they have investigated the appeal of James Ferguson, of Branch 20, Buffalo, N. Y., from the decision of the Grand Council of New York in ex-pelling him. We find that the Branch having received his money in open Blanch meeting for the amount of his arrears, and passing a resolution to reinstate him, and hy not having meeting declared C. B. FRIEDMAN, Chairman, A. W. KELLY, J. A. FLANAGAN. The financial statement in said report and matters connected therewith were adopted by an unantmous vote. The re-commendations for increase of salaries was not concurred in, and the salaries remain and by not having previously declared and by not having previously declared as before : viz that of the Supreme bun expelled in accordance with the con-stitution, we believe, under the large of and the set \$1,000, including office reat, bin expendent in accordances with the con- i Recorder at \$1,000, including office rent, and that of the Supreme Treaturer at the state of New York, the said member \$300 The past services of the legal is entitled to membership, and that the Adviser were paid as recommended, at Grand Council of New York be asked to \$200

reinstate him, and that in accordance with the laws of this Association, we justify the action of the Grand Council of E J. O'Brien the report was the state of New York. adopted. (Signad)

T A BOURKE, Committee on Laws, etc., resumed its P J FEENEY, report and recommended the printing of constitutions in the French language as M C DUNIGAN. Chancellor Bourke moved to adopt the

asked for by Canada Grand Council. report. Carried unasimously. Report of Committee on Laws re-Poport of Committee on Laws re-umed. 22 To amend Section 8, Article 2, Laws, etc, were concurred in unani-

22 To amend Section 8, Article 2, Laws, etc., were concurrent in the sector page 67 to provide a better and more mously. legal form for resignations, and to com-pei the surrender of Beneficiary certifi-cates in such cases. 23. To amend Section 2, Article 2, 23. To amend Section 2, Article 2, 23. To amend Section 2, Article 2, 24. To amend Section 6, Article 4, page CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE

CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE.

countrymen at home, t them the consolations of top. and to keep the sacre lic faith burning throug darkness and storm, unt these better and more when the light of our h panded into the calm sple fect day. Now, what is the secr

innate desire of a Catholi in the creation of a Cath This desire springs from Catholic faith. The price Catholic faith. The price tive of Jesus Christ on of heareth you heareth me 16 v. He is the cfficial Obrist's saving truth, nations, teaching them things whatsoever I he you?" Mathaw, zvelil c things whatsoever i to you." Mathew, xxviil. c of His mysteries; he is it the body and blocd o Eucharist. In his conse he stands at the altar he stands at the altar words of consecration, t becomes, as it were, inca Himself as a victim of pr-eternal Father for the si applies to immortal so merits of the bloody saor The ministry of the Oc linked with the dearest Catholic life. The pris new born infant, and t child of Grd, and an heir of Heaven: he unfolds to of Heaven; he unfolds to the mysteries of the King and teaches it those great out like beacons of salvat some journey of life ; he to be enrolled, throug amongst the soldiers of thus equips him for war enemies of salvation. W comes beavy-laden with guilt and of sorrow, which panion, the priest of Go like the Father of the Pa him his sins through the Sa ance, and through this wo of reconciliation, restore friendship of his heaven! the peace and protection i