

# The Catholic Record.

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

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NO. 518

## C. M. E. A.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.  
69, so that any member can be elected President of his Branch.  
38 To amend Section 7, Article 4, page 51, by adding "resignation or death" after the words "in the absence" in the seventh line.  
46 To amend Section 2, Article 9, page 78, so that a member be suspended when in arrears for twelve months' dues.  
The Committee on Laws next presented a new Beneficiary Fund Article. Chancellor K. Mulholland moved that when no objections were raised to any section as read it be considered as being unanimously concurred in. Carried.

After passing several sections its further consideration was held over until Thursday. Representative Randal of Ohio tendered the Supreme Council Convention on behalf of the Cleveland Branches, a banquet at the American House, at 9 p. m., Wednesday.  
Chancellor Todenbier moved to accept the invitation, and that the thanks of the convention be given to the members of the Cleveland 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 9:30 a. m. Roll called, quorum present, prayers 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. Baart moved to make salary of legal adviser \$200 per annum, and that he keep a record of all legal proceedings. Carried.

Representative P. J. Mulholland offered a resolution that Grand and Supreme medical examiners be elected. Referred to Committee on Laws.  
Representative Fenwick of Pennsylvania presented the petition of his Grand Council for a separate beneficiary.

Representative O'Meara moved to grant the prayer of the petition.  
After much eloquent debate in its favor by Representatives Lambing, Fenwick, and Duggan, and by Chancellors R. Mulholland, Hynes, Bourke, and Randal, the petition was refused by a vote of twelve for to twenty against. Representative Fenwick presented the petition and resolution of the Grand Council of Canada for 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 customs of Canada. Chancellors Bulger, Rev. Father Baart, and Keena opposed the petition, which was refused by a vote of 14 for to 15 against.

Representative O'Meara moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three to inquire into and report upon the alleged grievances of Canada Grand Council. Carried.  
Consideration of the new Beneficiary Fund article was then resumed. After a careful consideration and several important amendments to this article having been suggested it was finally adopted unanimously.

Legal Adviser Keena advanced some good suggestions in regard to how a member must designate his beneficiary in his certificate to make it valid.  
After prayer adjournment was had until 2 p. m.

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 election.  
Roll call. Quorum present. Prayers as usual.  
The report of Dr. J. T. Kinsler, Supreme Medical Examiner, which had just arrived by mail, was read. The following is a synopsis.

Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 8th, 1888.  
To the officers and members of the Supreme Council, etc. etc.  
In presenting my report as Supreme Medical Examiner of this Council, I desired 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 for your next convention. During this term I have examined 251 certificates; approved 222, and rejected 29, eighteen of which were for unaccounted deaths, ten for consumption. We cannot be too careful in regard to this one great cause of death, and every applicant having the most remote tendency to that fatal disease should be rejected. I appointed Local Medical Examiners under the new law with satisfactory results, and we are getting better service than formerly. I am free to confess, though that it makes but little difference who makes the appointment if we have men selected who are competent, if a change is to be made let Branches appoint their own Examiners. I recommend that the vaccination clause be retained. I had only one case of an applicant who refused to be vaccinated, and we are better off without him. Could we but guard against consumption, heart disease, kidney and other kindred diseases, as effectively as we can against this loathsome disease by vaccination, we might exclaim "Eureka." I would suggest a form of blank-book for Examiners to keep accurate records of the examinations. I regard our form of certificates as the very best in use, but form "B" might be left off the back of the application papers. I desire to return thanks to the officers and Board of Trustees, and especially to Bros. Droscher and Hickey, for valuable counsel and assistance; and sincerely regret any inability to be present.

(Signed) Your obedient servant,  
J. T. KINSLER,  
Supreme Medical Examiner.  
Representative Muench moved that the report be received and spread upon the minutes. Carried.  
Shortly afterwards a box of fine Havana cigars was received by express from Dr. Kinsler, accompanied by a prescription: "To be taken whenever the Convention feels excited." The doctor was voted to be "a jolly good fellow".

The consideration of the Beneficiary Fund article having been completed it was adopted as a whole as amended; being too long to print here, we reluctantly have to omit it. Its provisions are not changed so much as they are simplified and made clearer.  
Sections 6 and 10, Article 11, pages 29 and 30 were amended so as to require members of a suspended Branch to join some other; and not to remain as floating members on their withdrawal cards.  
Proposed amendments for the election of Sup. Medical Examiners, to increase the fees of local medical examiners, to abolish the vaccination clause, and a number of other proposed amendments, the most of which were provided for in some of the other amendments reported upon favorably by the Committee on Laws, etc., were not concurred in.

The following proposed amendments were adopted by a majority vote only, and so do not become law until voted upon by every Branch and Grand Council, a majority of which must endorse and recommend the same to a future Convention for adoption.  
From Pennsylvania Grand Council, No. 34 To amend Section 6, Article 9, so as to collect twenty five cents additional from every suspended member who is reinstated, and to amend Section 5, Beneficiary Article, to allow thirty days to pay cards.

42 To substitute a new Section for Section 1, Article 12, page 21, 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 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 month.  
Chancellor Bertrand moved to adopt recommendation of Supreme President for the collection of one assessment in advance. And that all the other recommendations of the Supreme President in his report, having been acted upon by the convention when considering the report of the Committee on Laws, etc., they be not adopted.

The recommendation relating to an advance assessment was lost.  
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 made consistent with the foregoing amendment and that all conflicting portions become repealed, and that a committee of two be appointed to complete the amended constitution. Carried.  
The Chair appointed Chancellors Hynes and Bertrand.

On motion of Representative O'Brien, the Convention went into committee of the whole, with Chancellor R. Mulholland in the chair, to consider certain matters connected with the disposition of funds on deposit. After some time spent therein the committee arose and reported that it had not any thing to report for adoption, all measures before the committee having been voted down.  
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. \$100.00 was voted the junior. 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 Randal in particular.  
To Hon. Patrick Smith, with regrets at not having had time to accept his kind offer.  
To Committee on Laws for unusually full report and arduous labors connected therewith.  
To President and officers of the Convention and the Assistant Secretary.  
Representative Muench moved a resolution 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.  
Chancellor Hynes moved to slow per diem and mileage to all members of standing Committees attending the Convention, 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.  
Nominations and elections being next in order, the Chair appointed three tellers, Supreme Chancellors Dunigan, Keena and Shields.  
The Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, D. D., was chosen unanimously as the Supreme Spiritual Adviser.  
The nominations were, for President, Look of Detroit, R. Mulholland of Dunkirk, N. Y., and T. Coffey of Canada.  
For First Vice-President, C. F. Friedman, of Titonville, Pa., and T. Coffey of Canada. Bro. Coffey declined.  
For Second Vice-President, T. A. Bourk of Windsor, Ont., and E. J. O'Brien of Guelph, Ont. For Recorder, C. J. Hickey. For Treasurer, J. M. Welsh.  
For Marshal, Sebastian Geyer, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; and A. Valentine of Detroit, Mich.  
For Guard, A. Valentine of Detroit, and M. J. Lansing of Susquehanna, Pa.  
For Trustees, Rev. P. A. Baart, of Marshall, Mich.; J. B. Todenbier of Detroit, Wm. Franklin of Buffalo, Frank Randal of Cleveland, and T. Coffey, London, Ont.  
For members of Committee on Laws, etc., John J. Hynes of Buffalo, John O'Meara of Peterborough, Ont., L. M. Hugh of Omer, Mich.; Wm. Look of Detroit, E. Bertrand, jr., of Buffalo, and J. A. Lambing of Bradford, Pa. Look and McHugh withdrew.  
For members of Committee on Finance, James A. Flanagan, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; E. J. O'Brien, Guelph, Ont.; A. E. Schweigert, Buffalo; Wm. Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. Todenbier, Detroit; P. J. Fenwick, Franklin, Pa.; L. McHugh, Omer, Mich.

The election took place after each nomination and resulted as follows:  
President R. Mulholland, N. Y.; First Vice-President, C. F. Friedman, Pa.; Second Vice-President, T. A. Bourke, Canada; Recorder, C. J. Hickey, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. M. Welsh, N. Y.; Marshal, S. Geyer, N. Y.; Guard, A. Valentine, N. Y.; Trustees, Rev. P. A. Baart, Mich.; Wm. 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. Todenbier, Mich.  
Legal Adviser, J. T. Keena, on motion of Chancellor Hickey.

On motion of Chancellor Bulger the bond of the Recorder was fixed at \$10,000 and that of the Treasurer at \$40,000. Chancellor Geyer named Niagara Falls as the place of holding the next Convention, Chancellor McGary named Pittsburg, and Representative O'Meara named Montreal; and afterwards withdrew it.  
Niagara Falls was selected by a majority of one.  
The newly elected Officers and Committee men were then installed by Supreme Chancellor Dunigan, assisted by Chancellor Cameron, and the Convention adjourned 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. E. A. in Canada.  
In compliance with the laws of our Association, I hereby appoint the following Deputies for the various districts hereinafter named.  
Rev. Jos. P. Molloy, Grand Deputy, Ingersoll, Ont.  
DISTRICT DEPUTIES.  
Francis Kelly, Windsor, Ont., County of Essex.  
H. W. Deane, Essex Centre, Ont., County of Essex.  
S. R. Brown, London, Ont., City of London, Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.  
Myers McLaurin, Wallaceburg, Ont., County of Lambton.  
Rev. M. J. Brady, Woodstock, Ont., Counties of Oxford and Norfolk.  
John McQuade, Seaford, Ont., County of Huron.  
Jacob J. Weinert, Newstead, Ont., Counties of Grey and Bruce.  
A. K. Linwood, Ont., County of Waterloo.  
Thomas O'Neill, Paris, Ont., County of Brant.  
Rev. P. M. Baroun, Cayuga, Ont., County of Hamilton.  
James O'Brien, Niagara Falls, Ont., Counties of Lincoln and Welland.  
John Kossak, Hamilton, Ont., City of Hamilton, Counties of Hamilton and York.  
James Hourigan, Dundas, Ont., County of Halton.  
E. J. O'Brien, Guelph, Ont., Counties of Wellington, Peel and Dufferin.  
Peter Keenan, Barrie, Ont., Counties of Simcoe, Huron and Erie.  
John Keiz, Toronto, City of Toronto, Counties of York, Ontario and York.  
John O'Meara, Peterboro, Ont., Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.  
Michael O'Connell, Lindsay, Ont., Counties of Haliburton and Lennox.  
T. D. Kinsella, Trenton, Ont., County of Hastings.  
P. J. Shannon, Belleville, Ont., Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward.  
J. J. Brien, Kingston, Ont., City of Kingston, Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Adolphus.  
Michael O'Neil, Arnprior, Ont., County of Renfrew.  
Wm. O'Connell, Almonte, County of Lanark.  
Wm. Francis, Brockville, Ont., Counties of John and Prescott and Dundas.  
Lester Gwynne, Ottawa, Ont., Counties of Stormont and Genesee.  
Rev. J. E. O'Brien, Bay Ont., Districts of St. Lawrence, Cornwall and Ottawa.  
P. J. Doherty, Winnipeg, Man., Districts of St. John, Assiniboia, and Riverina Ontario and the Province of Manitoba.  
Principals, John A. McCabe, F. R. E. Cameron, J. J. Brien, Russell and Laws, Ontario, County of Ottawa in Quebec.  
T. J. Egan, Joseph D'Amico, Montreal, and for the Province of Quebec, excepting the County of Ottawa.  
As we have no paid organizers, we must depend solely upon the voluntary efforts of each individual member for the spread of our principles and the growth of our Association. Our success and prosperity to a very great extent depends upon the efforts of our deputies and the manner in which they perform their duties.

During the past our Association has prospered owing to the unity that has prevailed throughout our jurisdiction. For a continuance of this I trust fully request your hearty co-operation and assistance in furthering the interest of the C. M. E. A.  
Yours fraternally,  
D. J. O'CONNOR,  
Grand President.

Open Meeting of Branch 80  
Tilbury Centre, Ont., Sept. 11, 1888.  
THOS. COFFEY, — DEAR SIR AND BRO —  
Sunday, Sept. 9th, Branch No. 80 of the C. M. E. A. held its first open meeting at Stoney Point, in Desjardins' hall. Mr. C. P. Faray, president of the branch, occupied 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 dozen new applicants on the way.  
He was followed by Rev. Father Saylor, pastor of Stoney Point, Father Lorian of Rascom, Messrs W. P. K. Mackey and James of Cathlam and Mr. Boniface Dupuis of Tilbury Centre, all of whom in well-timed addresses explained the good that is being done by the C. M. E. 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 those dependent on them.

After the closing of the meeting all present repaired to the Aubin and G. W. Dillon, where sumptuous suppers awaited them, and after partaking of the good things prepared by the thoughtful landlords, we repaired to our respective homes feeling that the evening spent with the Branch and our hospitable friends of Stoney Point would be one of the pleasant things to be remembered in future.  
Yours truly, X. Y. Z.

Resolutions of Condolence.  
At a regular meeting of Branch 80, C. M. E. A., Tilbury Centre, Aug. 29th, on motion of Brother J. F. O'Keefe, seconded by Brother James Kerr, the 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. Faray, by the hand of death, on August 25th, after a long illness, his beloved son, we the members of Branch 80, C. M. E. A., whilst bowing to the divine will of God, extend to Brother C. P. Faray and family our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement, and be it resolved, that a copy of this resolution be prepared and given to Brother C. P. Faray and sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. E. 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 unanimously, on motion of Brother Hanavan, seconded by Brother Father Quilty:  
Whereas, it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to afflict our President E. O'Farley and Brother T. O'Farley by 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 CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. E. A. Monthly.  
THOS. J. DODDASS,  
Rec. Sec. Branch 13.

New Branches.  
Branch No. 86 was organized on the 10th inst., at Deseronto, Ont., by P. J. Shannon, Esq., C. M. E. A. Deputy. The following is its list of officers:  
Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Father McDonagh  
President—E. J. Edwards  
First Vice-President—Michael Morrison  
Second Vice-President—Thomas Hart  
Recording Secretary—Henry J. O'Neil  
Assisting Rec. Secretary—Patrick F. Flood  
Financial Secretary—Edward Breanagh  
Treasurer—Thomas Roach, jr.  
Marshal—William Wilson  
Guard—Patrick Butler  
Trustees—Alexander Thérin, Michael Marigan, Joseph Houle, jr., William Wilson and Matthew Johnson.

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:  
Spiritual Adviser—Rev. J. S. Lonergan  
President—Jacques E. H. Honison  
First Vice-President—Louis D. E. Mayer  
Second Vice-President—Charles Florence  
Rec. Secretary—Arthur Louis St. Onge  
Assisting Sec.—Mathis Villeneuve, jr.  
Financial Secretary—Joseph Lincoux  
Treasurer—L. D. A. René de Cotret  
Marshal—Louis A. Carle  
Guard—J. B. Moreau  
Trustees, Adolphe Gauthier, Charles Florence, L. D. A. René de Cotret, Alphonse Carrière and Joseph A. Lortie.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.  
Bishop O'Dwyer, in a speech at the opening of the new waterworks at Limerick, on the 5th inst., spoke strongly in favor of Home Rule, and expressed his conviction that Ireland will soon obtain self government.  
The houses on Lord Clanricarde's estate, from which the tenants have been evicted, are now being levelled. Among those levelled was one built by a farmer named Tully at an expense of £1,000. The tenants had hope of coming to a settlement, but the levelling of their homes is looked upon as destroying this hope, and very bitter feelings have been engendered in consequence. Lord Clanricarde is one of the most heartless and tyrannical landlords in the country.  
The Parnell Defence Fund has reached the sum of £1,824.  
Archbishop Walsh has handed over to the National League £1,632 received from America, Australia and New Zealand 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 boycotted and who are so prejudiced as to be quite unreliable.  
A Parnell defence fund has been started in Montreal, at a meeting of the Irish National League of the city. \$2.25 were subscribed at the meeting, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier sent a letter expressing sympathy with its objects, together with a subscription of \$100. Mr. J. J. Carian sent a donation of \$10, and the Long-shoremen's Union subscribed \$50. These donations bring the subscriptions up to \$885 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 languish. Mr. David Sheehy, M. P., addressed the meeting. He declared that if the arrests of League members continued, the people must do something to defy the Government.

Atkwo, in Wexford County, has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act. In several baronies of Galway and Mayo the Act has been revoked.  
Mr. Diwyn presented in Parliament amid cheers, a petition signed by 76,300 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.  
At a meeting in Cork held 30th August, £2,000 were subscribed toward enabling Mr. Parnell to carry on his case against the "Times".  
Earl Spencer has emphatically denied

the statement that he has changed his views on Home Rule. 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 Northumberland miners, held at Morpeth, Mr. John Morley moved a resolution condemning the policy of the Government in Ireland. After some observations upon mining and labor questions he concluded: "Mr. Dillon was imprisoned for asserting the same right to combine which their forefathers had asserted, and to which they owed their comparative prosperity. Examining in detail the policy of coercion in Ireland, he reminded them of the injustice of the proceedings against Mr. Lathford, who had been improperly imprisoned under the Crimes Act; and advised them closely to follow the evidence 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 fluted cell, being practically deprived of sufficient 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.

Negotiations are proceeding between Mr. Townsend Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent at Lagganurran, and Mr. William O'Brien, on behalf of the Lagganurran tenants, for the settlement of the dispute on Lord Lansdowne's estate. A seizure was made on Mr. Daniel Whalen's stock, but pending the negotiations proceedings have not stayed. Mr. Whalen refused to come to any arrangement which would not include the other Campagners, and there is some hope that a settlement will be reached.

The Dublin Castle authorities and the landlords' 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 see perpetrated on such occasions, and the Government which backs them, becoming the theme of such visitors' denunciations helps to form public opinion in America as to the true character of English rule. This the Government and the landlords by no means desire.

Michael Davitt in a speech recently lamented the tendency of the Irish Parliamentary party to follow blindly Mr. Gladstone's lead. The disinclination of England to grant redress to Ireland he considers a sufficient reason for Irishmen to adopt a radical and revolutionary course. He continues: "An angry feeling is growing upon us that we have surrendered too easily to Mr. Gladstone, and we will be asked anon to agree 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 realization of their hopes. A prominent Liberal member who thus declared himself added that if Mr. Gladstone's intentions regarding the future Liberal course were known by Mr. Davitt, the latter would be astonished at the boldness and liberality of the ex-Premier's proposals. The Daily News admits Davitt's courage and patriotism, but thinks he mistakes his own position in politics. It adds: "Happily, the Irish cause is committed to more sagacious heads than Davitt's."

The whole of the £1,200 voted by the Grand Jury of Clare as compensation for head Constable Whelihan's family was absorbed by the expense of collection, and the tax has been abandoned for the present.  
Mr. Davitt intends to apply to the Parnell Commission for leave to give evidence before that body. He has prepared for the press an abstract of the contents of his proposed evidence commencing with 1866, the time he joined 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. Before anything was accomplished, the agent suddenly broke off negotiations, and Mr. O'Brien declares that it was a ruse to keep the tenants quiet while the Marquis was in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien says he will take means to acquire the people of India with the character of their new Viceroy.

At the conference of the clergy of Dunblak and Drogheda dioceses, pro tests were signed unanimously against the continued imprisonment of John Dillon. It was also resolved unanimously 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 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 representing "The last eviction in Ireland." Lord Salisbury, Secretary Balfour, the Lord Lieutenant and members of the Government are regarding with horror, from a window of Dublin Castle, the proceedings of the Emergency men, who with battering rams 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 National meeting announced to be held at Sligo on the 5th inst. was proclaimed.

WEDDING BELLS.  
Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, Maldstone, took place one of the prettiest weddings witnessed for a long time in that parish. The contracting parties were Mr. C. McCloskey, son of Francis McCloskey, Maldstone, and Miss Agnes O'Neil, daughter of Mr. E. O'Neil, a wealthy farmer of Sandwich East township. The marriage took place at nine o'clock Tuesday morning, after which Rev. J. O'Connor sang High Mass. The singing on the occasion was very fine, the regular choir being assisted by Miss Annie McEwen of Chumber, Mrs. P. Tiernan, Maldstone, and Miss Budie Dugherty, of Woodlase. The bride of course was dressed in a beautiful suit of green nuns' veiling, trimmed with rich water silk, wreath and veil, and was assisted by Misses Anne Halford and Maggie McCloskey, sister of the groom, both of whom were attired so as to harmonize favorably with the costume of the bride. The groom was assisted by Messrs. John McCloskey and J. O'Neil. After mass the happy couple, with a large number of invited relations and friends, repaired to the residence of the groom's father, where a happy hour was spent in bestowing compliments and wishing 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'Neil assisted at dinner and, when toasting time came around the gentlemen 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 was being celebrated, made the day so conspicuously delightful. All through the day was spent in the most pleasant manner and the evening was made joyful by the gathering of a large number of friends of the bride and groom who enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The presents were numerous, being both ornamental and useful. The bride is an accomplished lady of high religious qualities, and belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of Sandwich East. Few indeed, if any there are, who possess so thoroughly the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them as does the new Mrs. C. McCloskey. 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 and her whole existence, less worthy of our consideration. Born of highly respected 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 11th inst. in the beautiful church of St. Patrick, a prosperous and virtuously happy one.

Princeton is a thriving village in the County of Oxford, on the main line of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, about a mile from the boundary of Hamilton diocese. The number of Catholics here is but small, but owing to the generosity of three ladies who have recently taken up their residence here, it has become possible to erect a handsome church, which will be begun at once. Mrs. Limer, and her two sisters, the Misses Mackinnon, have generously donated \$1,000 for this purpose. His Lordship the Bishop recently made a visit to the village, in company with the Rev. M. J. Brady, pastor of Woodstock, for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed building, which will be, including the sanctuary, 76 feet by 34. The sanctuary 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 pastor.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., took place at the Monastery of the Precious Blood, Ottawa, the entry of Miss Mary E. A. Burke, eldest daughter of Thomas Baw, Esq., of the same city. Rev. Father Mc Govern presided and spoke beautifully. The ceremony 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 all the voice of God has been heard, calling a chosen one, the sacrifice was only too 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 Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the London Times, every Irishman worthy the name should contribute his mite towards enabling the Nationalists to make an effective defence of their characters. All money received at this office for the purpose will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to the proper quarter. The honor of being the first to contribute belongs to Mr. Peter McEade, London, who handed us the sum of \$2 a few days ago.

MONASTERY OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, OTTAWA.  
On Sunday, the 9th inst., took place at the Monastery of the Precious Blood at Ottawa, the entry of Miss Mary E. A. Burke, eldest daughter of Thomas Baw, Esq., of the same city. Rev. Father Mc Govern presided and spoke beautifully. The ceremony 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 all the voice of God has been heard, calling a chosen one, the sacrifice was only too sweet.  
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Magdalene.

BY REV. JOHN B. TARD.

"She hath done what she could." It was thus that He spoke of her, Trembling and pale as the penitent stood.

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.

But if the good father was somewhat disheartened at the first sight of the two brothers, he was filled with hope when his eyes fell on the third occupant of the sick room.

What added much to her difficulty with those around her was her imperfect knowledge of English; but she succeeded so far as to bring back to her brother's mind recollections of his pious home and early instructions.

A 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 following observations: "If Catholics heard their religion constantly sneered at, and had no paper to defend them, they would grow ashamed of it."

"The note was accordingly written and despatched, with the result that the poor mother, not being able to come herself, sent her sister, a devoted woman, to give him Holy Communion."

dently not at his ease with me, and I felt there was something about him which I could not understand.

"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 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.

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.

"He hastened to the prison, and the consternation of the culprit may be imagined when he saw me enter the cell. He had flattered himself that his disgrace and sin would be quite unknown 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.

SACRED HEART SISTERS.

Their Work the Higher Education of Catholic Women.

MADAME SOPHIE BARAT OF SAINTED MEMORY—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES INVITES THE ORDER TO NEW YORK—MOTHER JONES AND THE HOUSES SUBJECT TO HER JURISDICTION—THE CHILDREN OF MARY SOCIETIES.

Much the same reason which attaches to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus as educators of Catholic young men belongs to the Ladies of the Sacred Heart as instructresses of Catholic young women.

Madame Barat's sisters were early formed in this country, and the establishment here dating back to 1817, when they were to be found in St. Louis and New Orleans.

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The order was introduced in the East about the year 1840, when the late Archbishop Hughes of New York invited the Ladies of the Sacred Heart to establish themselves in his episcopal city.

RECORDED IN NEW YORK CITY, and from 1826 to 1828 he was chancellor of the state. He resigned the chancellorship to ascend the bench as chief justice of the superior court, holding the supreme court until 1847.

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FAILURE OF PROTESTANT MISSION WORK.

Confession of a Secular Journal.

Considering that their source is the Tribune and the writer, a Protestant, and following notes are valuable testimony against Protestant missions:

"Even the most enthusiastic Protestants must admit that the Roman Catholic Church is hard to convert. A few years ago we were led, especially by Episcopalians, to expect great things from the Old Catholic uprising in Germany; and for a time the movement seemed to justify the hopes entertained concerning it.

"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. But, as a rule, the missionaries have made little impression on the people.

As Handmaid.—Beautiful are thy steps, O Maiden, upon the morning hills of Jerusalem; pleasant are thy paths of peace! Thy cheeks, like twin roses, beam with innocence and youth; thy coming like a bright angel to the sons of men.

As Queen.—A great wonder is seen in heaven, woman clothed with the sun and crowned with twelve stars! It is the virgin of the temple, it is the handmaid of Nazareth. Her feet rest upon a pillar of the clouds, the azure vault of heaven is the presence of the one Virgin Mother of the world, the Immaculate Lady of the universe.

When the system is debilitated by disease, it should be strengthened and renewed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine invariably drives itself worthy of all that can be said in its favor.

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

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THE ONE FAIR WOMAN.

From the Pilot.

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How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE IRISH Parliamentary Party. The undersigned wishes to announce to the Irish People, and other Patrons of Liberty, that he has for sale the only COMPLETE GROUP PICTURE OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY IN THE WORLD.

C. L. MOLLOY, 27 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL, QUE. NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY. The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good imported or manufactured in the United States.

DR. WOODRUFF. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Ineffective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh, troublesome throats, and the adjustment of glasses.

R. F. LACEY & COY. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS. 398 CLARENCE STREET, LONDON, ONT.

ST. CATHARINE'S. A purely Commercial School. Full course in Book Keeping, shorthand and Geography. Terms for 1886-7 now open. Send card for our Circular.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings. Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WILLIAM HINTON, UNDERTAKER, ETC. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. First-class Hearse for hire, 202 King Street, London, Ontario.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON, 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. Note that first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate.

Written for CATHOLIC CATHOLICS OF

BY THE REV. 'NEAS M' LL. D., F. R. PART II.

Mr. Hay highly appreciated of good press applied with great judgment to the work of ecclesiastical contemporaries. It is believed to be the most studied were not in vain on the authority of his bearing. It is a relation of one of his journeys. Buchan he stayed overpreached at a place called were many Protestants; and it was observed moved to tears, and went to one another they preached here always, go anywhere else. This could not be too often applied in such times as the lot of Mr. Hay and his.

Another year, and another dignity fell to the share is not to be wondered Grant, now Vicar Apostolic, was so often and so ill, seemed seek the doctor. With the consent Highland bishops and of cal body in the Lowland Mr. Hay. The proposal, the election of the Holy was raised against the concept that of Mr. Hay unwillingness to accept his dread of his responsibility, learned from his letters, to Abbate Grant and C. The consecration could ill summer of public duty be avoided, such was feeling in the country. Edinburgh could of, nor could Presbume, concerning Mr. Hay would all the rapidly of rumor fore, was determined much more retired than. (Thither, accordingly, the particular line of duty, as he was, and Trinity 1769, Mr. Hay was the title of Bishop of the Grant of the Lowland V assisted by the venerable Macdonald, of the High cosquior, Bishop John man was called from his His best eulogium is mounting, which his d and the opinion, unam that a real saint had p to heaven.

At the time of Bishop to the consistorium appears to have been in destitution. There were everywhere, and even of suitable vestments altar furniture. Even of instruction, procured; and the adequate means of subsistence obliged to change from as circumstances might appeal for aid to the C land, through Mr. Canham, a warm friend of thought; and Bishop good services, to the of Traquair to induce lay the case of the Catholics of England, requested the Bishop memorial, representing the manifold wants of was done, and both the and Mr. Constable were with the Bishop's state to present the memorial, and, relying on his matter, asked him whether application should be made to the English Catholics there should only be so private friends. It fell the immediate departure Traquair and Mr. Constable of time to consult to present the memorial, Chaloner, in the members, stating at the difficulty, or rather ability, at the time any aid from Rome, and Divine Providence has served it for the English Bishop Chaloner in the crown of his former good the happy instrument great a benefit on the C land. The reply to this friendly, but, owing to not calculated to afford encouragement. There collections in progress to particular contribution Chaloner, I doubt not properly applied to, assist you. I shall amount my friends. To a sufficient authorization and Mr. Constable their mission of charity, wards the latter sent Hay as a contribution When Bishop Hay was Bishop Grant of the



THE CATHOLIC RECORD
Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Catholic Record.
London, Sat., Sept. 22nd, 1888.

SWINTON MUST GO.

The Catholic pupils of Lowell, Mass., attending the High School, held a meeting, at which they passed resolutions protesting against the use of Swinton's Outlines of History in their school.

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 Swinton'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 Catholic intolerance which would be uttered by the bigots who held the Tremont Temple and Faneuil Hall meetings.

The two Boston meetings which undertook to dictate to the Rev. Father Metcalf, who is an American by several generations of descent, and whose ancestors stood 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 brazenness to tell Catholic Americans that they might migrate to another clime, if they would not yield everything to the demands of these assemblages, were composed chiefly of British Americans.

Judge Fallon says: "Never has the public had less cause for alarm; never was there less danger 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."

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 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

Protestants, was the old calumny, thus expressed by one of the pupils: "An indulgence was a pardon granted to any person to free him 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 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 immediate and unqualified dismissal of this teacher; but the Committee wished to be generous, rather than just, and therefore recommended only his transfer to another field of duty in the 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 scissor and paste-pot production, which should never have been introduced into our schools."

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 Swinton'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 Catholic intolerance which would be uttered by the bigots who held the Tremont Temple and Faneuil Hall meetings.

But Catholics would have no desire to misrepresent Protestantism. They would have no wish to put Protestantism in a false light before the young. The proof 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 Catholics 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 thanks of the whole community for not 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 influences 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 conduct of teacher Travis was an outrage. Those in Canada who are constantly attacking Catholic education, and who are desirous of Protestantizing the public schools without regard to the Catholic tax payers who contribute to their support, are animated by the same spirit of intolerance which the Faneuil Hall bigots displayed. This was made manifest by the eagerness with which a certain Toronto daily paraded the resolutions 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 Ontario, fair-minded Protestants will not permit fanaticism to triumph over justice and fair dealing.

THE TITHE WAR IN WALES.

The tithe war is still raging in Wales with undiminished bitterness. The rectors, by their high-handed proceedings, and their exactions on the people, are rendering themselves more and more detested, and are goading them to resistance against the odious law which obliges them to support a religion unacceptable to the people. The latest act of violence which has occurred in this connection is told by a cable dispatch which informs us that the house of the rector near Denbigh had been set on fire on the night of the 7th inst. by anti-tithe agitators, goaded to desperation by his extortions. This rector has been very out-spoken in favor of enforcing tithes payments, and has thus rendered himself on many occasions very obnoxious to the people. Only a

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. Gladstone, 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 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, President 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. Fitzgerald 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 League, 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 financially, 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 stirred 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 object, inasmuch 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. Parnell'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. Fitzgerald says, very appropriately: "In such a critical position, Mr. Parnell must not be left to fight unaided. The Irish race must not permit their leader to fall in his efforts to secure a fair hearing of his case for mere want of funds to carry on what must be an expensive suit. It is our cause he is fighting. It is we who, through him, are assailed 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 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."

The editor of Scranton Truth says: "It is not Parnell alone who is on trial in this crisis, but Liberty, Fair-play, and the sacred right of the people of Ireland to regulate their own affairs, untrammelled by the Tory tyrants of Great Britain."

We are confident that Irishmen in Canada will not be behind their kindred in the United States in supporting the sacred cause.

We are pleased to see that not only in Ireland, but in England also, as well as America, the importance of this movement is appreciated. The Liberal party have taken it up in England, and it is expected that it will be made a National movement. The Liverpool Post inaugurated a fund for the purpose, and in three days £400 were subscribed. The Freeman's Journal fund in a few days reached the same sum, and in a week amounted to £1,000. New York Sun and Scranton Truth have instituted, in union, a fund at their offices, which is liberally subscribed to, but the Irish National League of Massachusetts takes the lead in energy and enterprise in this important occasion, and has set an example which we hope will be imitated in every state and province in America. At the late convention of the Massachusetts League a resolution was

adopted unanimously, pledging the League to send \$10,000 within three months for Mr. Parnell's use in the pending suits. The Presidents of the various branches of the Association then pledged their branches for sums varying chiefly from \$100 to \$200, and in some cases larger amounts were guaranteed. Lowell was pledged for \$200 Lynn for \$250 as a first installment, Fall River for \$500, and Berkshire County for \$1000. Then the Ancient Order of Hibernians, through their secretary, guaranteed \$5000, so that the subscriptions then and there guaranteed 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.

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, an 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 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 bidder."

We venture the opinion that "bidders" will be as rare as 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 question 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 delegates withdrew except those of California and New York. Nine 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 Curtis as their candidate. Mr. Curtis is 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 received a communication from Caleb Cushing, a view to selling out the President of the United States. This was received as a call to take leadership of the new party, and being made known to a set of designing 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 little to do with the whole transaction as the man in the moon. However, one thing is clear, that the new party is dead, almost before being born.

The Boston Herald says: "It is clear that Know-Nothingism is not going to cut much of a figure in this campaign."

THE CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

The great revolution in public sentiment, or rather the recovery from apathy, manifested in Belgium by the elections of 1884 proved that the people of that state are thoroughly loyal to their religion, and Christian at heart. Proudly to that time a so-called Liberal Government was in power, but their success was not such as to give the people of that country confidence in their governing ability. The principal thing that this Government under Frere Orban succeeded in doing was to saddle the country with an enormous debt. Besides they excluded religious orders from teaching in the schools, under the plea that the state should permit only secular education. That these measures aroused the population of the country is evident from the

result of the general election of 1884, which at one stroke swept away the Liberals from the Parliament and substituted a decidedly Catholic majority, so that a Government on Catholic principles was placed in power.

The issue on which the late elections turned was, whether the country was satisfied with Conservative rule. The result was that the Government was sustained by an increased majority, a majority larger than any Belgian Government has hitherto ever obtained. The change was brought about by the universal discontent which prevailed on account of the course followed by Frere Orban and his Cabinet, especially for their extravagance, and for the godless character of the school system they established in obedience to the dictates of the Belgian Freemasons, who were the chief supporters of that regime.

The new Government is supported decidedly by eighty-four in a house composed of one hundred and thirty-eight members. The minority consists of four teen Independents, who give a general support to the Government, and forty Liberals, who constitute the Opposition proper.

In the Senate there are forty-four Catholic supporters of the Government and seven Independents, the Liberal Opposition being composed of eighteen Senators.

Among the good measures passed by the present Government, and which have gained so marked an approval from the electorate, is one by which the religious orders are again reinstated as teachers, the irreligious school bill of 1879 having been repealed. In financial matters the present Government have turned a deficit of eighteen millions into a surplus of five millions. They have also passed very stringent laws for the suppression of drunkenness. Innkeepers who supply drink to persons who are obviously drunk, or to youths under sixteen years of age, are fined £1, which is increased on the second and subsequent offences, and if they furnish drink to minors they may be fined £4. Heavy fines are also inflicted on those who are responsible for serious illness or death resulting from intoxication. In the last-named case the fine may 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 surprises. All the Catholic members were re-elected except two; and Brussels, which was supposed to be the impregnable stronghold of the Liberals, returned seven supporters 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.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF CONFESSION.

One of the strongest objections usually made by Protestants to the confession of sins required in the Catholic Church is the humiliation inseparable from making known our infirmities and frailties to the priest. There is nothing we hear more frequently than the expression, "I will not confess my sins to any man." It is certainly an act of humility to confess our sins, yet we are commanded by God to do so: "Confess your sins one to another, and pray one for another, that you may be saved." St. James v., 16.

It should be remembered that God is pleased 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. xi 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 confession is, therefore, one of the strongest recommendations of the practice, if viewed from the Christian standpoint.

However, as the act of humility in confession is difficult, God in His bounty does not require more than human frailty 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 striking 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, but that he was determined to lead a

better life, and that he would begin by going back to prison, and serving the remainder of the term. The prison chaplain was present and heard those declarations, whereupon, to make sure of the convert, he telephoned for constables to arrest him before he weakened.

Are the persons paid by Government to act as detectives? The Catholic priest 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 friend he gives practical advice to assist him against future temptation to sin. His office is quite different from that of a constable, which the Massachusetts press thought it his duty to fill.

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.

The Standard says: "Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, and if the necessity should unfortunately arise she has the gun behind her of English ironclads. If our American cousins fail to understand this allusion; if in deference to the tone of coarse brutality which seem to be a distinguishing feature of their domestic politics they invite us to reply to their insults in a strain they will comprehend, perhaps we may be allowed to remind them of the Trent affair."

In spite of this jingoism, there is no desire either in England or in Canada for a war with the United States, and the war talk of the Standard has simply made that journal a fit subject for ridicule. There is, however, one lesson which may be learned from the occurrence, by which the English people and Government would do well to profit. There is a disposition among the press of all parties, Liberal and Conservative, to attribute the action both of the Republicans and the Democrats to a desire to win the Irish vote, by outbidding each other in the manifestation of hostility to England. We are told that it was from this motive that every Republican Senator recorded his 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 Irish 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 Fisheries Treaty."

It adds that "American politicians have to think of the Irish vote, largely governed as it is by a spiteful desire to do something annoying to England, and especially following patriotic hints given by the Separatists in this country to undo or delay the work accomplished by Mr. Chamberlain."

The Standard too attributes the rejection of the Treaty to the Republicans "wish to catch the Irish vote." It is difficult to believe that the whole American Governmental machine would be thus set in commotion for no other purpose than for an election dodge, and other American journals on both sides of politics deny that this is the case. They assert that the President has in view the interests of the country, and we may well suppose that it is the opinion of the Executive 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 Turkish rule, it is because, as Mr. Gladstone explained the other day, English rule in Ireland excelled in strictly 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 different, and their present condition is owing in a great part to the coercive measures which the Times and Standard have recommended. Even now, if the policy of England were to become a policy of con-

cession, the memory of would soon be lost. The evidences of changed rule the Irish and the English change is due to the Englishmen will soon obtain which they have long denominated the Liberal party and stone's leadership have pronounced Ireland, and that there is evidence that they will fulfill the Times persists in calling the Rulers Separatists. They are they who, like the Times Nationalists, sound by a grant Ireland's just demands.

Another lesson may be learned from the history of the Fisheries Treaty and the Retaliation Bill, which next time England desires a Treaty with the United States not choose for her representative who has rendered himself next to the Irish. The Chamberlain as chief of the mistakes is now acknowledged to be a gross blunder which has committed. The Daily Government of this country, and is now able to see the section of the Treaty is a many evils the disunionist (vatives) are bringing on the But even the Pall Mall Gazette judges that "it was a mispoint Chamberlain to carry out the Treaty."

It is time the Coercionists that if they wish England to abroad, she must cease to exude like despotism at home. Statesmen would only derive ledge from what has occurred in the United States, the retaliation not be without its good results.

PROFESSOR SMITH AND JACKSON.

Professor Goldwin Smith's recent attack, in the Nineteenth Century, on an illustration of Andrew Jackson. The professor has acquired a special hatred since he received the drubbing given him by Dr. Depew. It has been said that he like to try his hand at caricature too, but he finds it difficult to tackle some one like Andrew who cannot talk back. Mr. Smith to his cost that Chancey M. do this effectively.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Those who visit the capital Dominion are not a little struck by the vast improvements taking every hand, as well as the city proper into the neighborhood. There is no question, however, in Ottawa, it is claimed, which has made strides as the College of Ottawa, many and of large have within the past few years made to this renowned seat, but it seems addition is no sooner every foot of room is young men who seek a training of the good Oldie a number of students already 370. About one half of the Ontario, and are of Irish English course is second to none a very important feature of the for those who come from We trust this great institution continue on the road to preparing a sound Catholic education as well as a thorough secular Catholic youth enticed to it.

LOFTY CLAIMS.

Notwithstanding the fact that Anglican Council has decreed ministry in Protestant Churches have no claim to Episcopal apostolic succession, is to be a true Christian ministry, the Anglican clergyman who keep fiction of the existence of a and exclusive ministerial succession of England. The White, Vicar of Burgh-le-Marsh, says in a tract which issued, "Why should we go Because we cannot get the conveyed through the means mental rites except at the hands of ordained ministers of the Church, take the sacrament at all because the dissenting presbytery never been ordained; and, have no more power to give sacrament than the youngest Sunday-school class would be it is true that the Anglican formularies seem to authorize lofty position, but as the Council has manufactured anew, does it not seem that now teaching a dangerous heresy ought to be brought to the over does it not sound very rank Popery to assert that g-

dition, the memory of past tyranny would soon be lost. There are already evidences of changed relations between the Irish and the English people.

Another lesson may also be learned from the history of the Fisheries Treaty and the Retaliation Bill, which is that the next time England desires to negotiate a Treaty with the United States, she should not choose for her representative a man who has rendered himself thoroughly obnoxious to the Irish.

It is time the Coercionists should learn that if they wish England to be respected abroad, she must cease to exercise a Turk-like despotism at home.

Professor Goldwin Smith makes a virulent attack, in the Nineteenth Century magazine, on an illustrious American, Andrew Jackson. The professor seems to have acquired a special hatred of Americans since he received the well merited drubbing given him by Chauncey M. Depew.

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.

LOFTY CLAIMS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Pan-Anglican Council has decreed that the ministry in Protestant Churches which have no claim to Episcopal ordination or apostolic succession, is to be recognized as a true Christian ministry, there are still Anglican clergymen who keep up the old fiction of the existence of an Apostolic and exclusive ministerial succession in the Church of England.

It is true that the Anglican doctrinal formularies seem to authorize Mr. White's lofty position, but as the Pan-Anglican Council has manufactured divine truth anew, does it not seem that Mr. White is now teaching a dangerous heresy for which he ought to be brought to task?

ferred through the administration of the sacraments? It is true that St. Paul admonished Timothy of the "grace of God which is in thee by the imposition of my hands," that is to say, by ordination, and by the power of the keys given to the Apostles in is forgiven, which necessarily implies grace, but Protestantism has changed all that.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, GUELPH.

The Committee of Arrangements has decided to postpone the Bazaar and drawing of prizes in aid of the Church of Our Lady, Guelph, until the week before Christmas, Dec. 17th to 24th.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The cupolas of the Church of St. Saviour, Moscow are gilt with gold to the amount of 900 pounds in weight.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand six hundred and fifty Italians landed at Castle Garden during the month ending 12th July.

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 Empress of Brazil made a pilgrimage 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 honours, 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 are six counties in that State which have never had a church since their existence as counties. The counties are Leslie, Bell, Harlan, Perry, Knott and Letcher.

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 16th, 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.

issued an Encyclical Letter addressed to the American bishops. The Catholic News has a special cable despatch stating that it was addressed to Armenian, not American bishops. It relates solely to Armenian Catholics and their separated brethren.

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 Pennsylvania 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 without solemnity.

THE Pan-Protestantians agreed wonderfully in congratulating each other that "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 that it is necessary for them to make most strenuous efforts to check it.

REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES last week sent one hundred copies of his book, "Mistakes of Modern Infidels," to Mr. 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 churches, chapels and stations. The Catholic 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 Dieu, 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 are appointed for these duties are Sister Paquet, sister of the Hon. Dr. Paquet, Senator, Choir Sisters Lamoureux, Boucher, and Carriere and lay Sister Victoire.

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 late in history to be authentic. They may feel relieved when informed that the bankrupt in question is a Salvation Army king."

WE LEARN that Mr. Archibald McDonald, of Toronto, is about to appeal to the generosity of friends to enable him to start again in business. Mr. McDonald 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 Vespucci 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 Indians bears the same name. Also in many parts of Central and South America the root is found as in the names Amara, Caxamasara, Audamasara. It is also asserted that Albert or Alberico, and not Amerigo, was Vespucci's name.

The Russian journals say that the visit of Signor Crispi 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 declared that he was quite satisfied with

the result. Whatever may be the significance or insignificance of the visit, a few days after it France tested the efficiency of her ironclad fleet. A sudden order was issued to the ironclad fleet at Toulon to put themselves in order to resist an invasion, 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.

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, a Turkish despot, said to them: "It is impossible for me to turn a deaf ear to an entreaty prompted by such noble inspirations. Follow the official, who will show you the way to the prison, and there you will have the joy of setting the man free in whom you have shown such a high-minded interest. Don't forget the way to this palace. Whenever the angels of charity wish to ask a favor of me, I will take care that my gates shall be open for them to enter."

THE ORPHAN'S BAZAAR.

Commencing December 20th, and ending January 8th of the new year, will be held in London a grand Bazaar and prize drawing having for object assistance towards the praiseworthy and noble work undertaken by the Sisters of St. Joseph in this city. The sustenance and training of the little ones whom God has left without parents, and who in the winter of life are bereft of home and friends and means, is the God-like task of the Sisters. What nobler work exists in the world—what undertaking better entitled to strike a responsive chord in the breasts of those who have a heart to feel and a will to act the part most pleasing to our blessed Redeemer. Every little service rendered in this holy cause will assuredly draw a blessing and we trust our readers without exception will contribute of their means—small or large as the portion may be—towards the success of the undertaking. We bespeak generous contributions from our people when called upon by the good ladies who have charge of the different tables.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Parnell Inquiry Commission held its first session on Monday last to settle the mode of procedure. Almost all the available space was occupied by lawyers and newspaper men.

Judge Hanmer, Smith and Fay, who composed the commission, entered the courtroom at eleven o'clock. Sir Charles Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of Parliament for the East Division of Fife, appeared for the Parnellites, and Mr. Rugey watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell.

Sir Charles Russell made application for the release of Mr. Dillon on bail, in order that he might appear before the commission. Mr. Graham made no objection to the granting of the application. He said two persons now in penal servitude for connection with the Phoenix Park murders would also have to be brought before the commission. It would be desirable also to obtain the evidence of certain persons in the United States. Judge Hanmer said the application regarding American evidence including that of Patrick Egan, was premature. In regard to Mr. Dillon, the court would order his attendance when the inquiry proceeded, on condition that he abstained from taking part in public matters and entered into a recognizance in the sum of £1,000. After an order had been made for an inspection of the bankers' books containing the accounts of the National League the commission adjourned until Oct. 22.

Both sides profess to be satisfied with the preliminary tussle before the commission. The Parnellites are able to claim an important success in enforcing the production of the T. O. letters, including those of Parnell and Egan, and one written by Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. Sir Charles Russell demanded 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 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 widest scope will be given to the inquiry opens up an interminable vista of contention. The question of the appointment of a commission to examine Egan and others in America was only touched upon. It will be raised definitely when the commission resumes. Probably the suggestion of Mr. Graham that Egan come to London will be approved. Sir Charles Russell stated that Mr. Parnell deemed Egan's evidence absolutely necessary, and in this view the Times concurred. As soon as the commission resumes both sides will apply to the court to grant a certificate of indemnity to Egan and other Irish Americans under the ban in order that they may be heard as witnesses. Mr. Parnell appeared to be in fine

health. His face was sunbrowned and he seemed bright and alert. Messrs. Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, Gill, Quinn, Fox and Fictin, members of Parliament, were present during the proceedings.

CATARRH.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE EAR, AND HAY FEVER. The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrane of the upper air passages and adjacent tubes. The eminent physicians, Fyfe, Huxley and Hain, emphasize this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy three or four times a day, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of allowing it to change in heat, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one person in a hundred is cured. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made after they have once in two weeks, for an application must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment. He has since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him have been of the order of thousands. So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by means of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and is due to three applications effect a permanent cure of the most aggravated cases. These remedies are specific for catarrhal troubles peculiar to females. Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of ten cents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon, 120 St. Nicholas Street, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American

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MADONNA OF THE EMERALD.

HOW FRA ANGELO CAME TO PAINT THE PICTURE OF THE MADONNA AT FIEOLE From the Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

One afternoon, about five hundred years ago, the poet or master of Fieole, was making a tour round his city...

These roses were due to the care of Brother Simplicitus, who, by his Prior's orders, devoted his time to watering the young plants and flowers.

If ever a sin has stained his robe of innocence, it must have been a sin of pride, in locking at the sweet-scented flowers which he lovingly prepared for the decoration of the sanctuary.

Poor Simplicitus! What anguish would have been in his soul, so crystal like in its innocence, could he have known that the success of his gardening was going to give such a turn to the musings of the mayor.

"How this piece of ground has been improved!" he murmured. "Formerly nothing but rocks and pebbles were here. I see the city did not know how to get her lawn fit for the place, and that is why I let the fathers install themselves in this forsaken spot without protest."

His demand was wholly unexpected, and the Prior was overcome with embarrassment. He was not a politician, and easily granted the rights of the city of Fieole; but he recalled the fact that he had occupied a deserted and unutilized piece of ground, concerning which the benevolent spirit of the authorities had the effect of a tacit surrender.

"All will happen," he concluded humbly, "as it may please God and your Lordship. But your Lordship knows that we are mercenaries by vow and by profession, that our holy Father Dominic has forbidden us to make bargains, and that we have not a penny nor a sword. If we are driven out, will you leave your poor garden and build a house for God, or will you let the good God who made you and me be despised?"

"The model is there," said Giovanni, looking with a seraphic gaze towards heaven. "Be quick, then," said the Prior. "Brother Simplicitus will be under your direction, to break the colors and otherwise help you in the material preparation of your work."

NEW IRELAND.

CARDINAL MORAN'S PICTURE OF THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA—DESTINED TO CARRY ON IRELAND'S WORK.

On August 14, Cardinal Moran reached Kilkenny where he was welcomed by Bishop Browne 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 BISHOP OF OSSORY, REVEREND FATHERS, MR. MAYOR, AND DEAR CITIZENS:—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."

"The city council and the whole population of Fieole came in solemn procession to receive the new Madonna. Simplicitus, 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."

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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.

Two 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, and coughed incessantly.

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My boy lay cradled for his last long sleep. 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.'

Like my pierced soul's long rain and agony Such gentle pity seemed her lips to move, The blessed Mother of our blessed Lord, Her arms 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 arms as I had folded mine About my boy and keep him safe for me? And so I yielded him to her embrace, I know she'll keep him through the years to come."

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C. M. B. A.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

MEETING AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The seventh regular convention of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A., was convened in the city of Cleveland on Tuesday, September 11th inst. Thirty-four 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 episcopo, was celebrated by the Very Rev. T. P. Thorpe, with the Rev. D. J. Stafford and the Rev. Father Quinn desouz and subdeacon. The altar and sanctuary were brilliantly illuminated, and the vestments worn their richest and most magnificent. His Lordship Bishop Gilmore presided at the altar. 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 societies there is a steady and permanent line of thought that they and the church authorities shall be brought into immediate contact. It is also a source of deep satisfaction 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 association. We are in an age where the world is permeated by societies, many of them for the great misfortune of society, many of them for laudable and noble results and aims. 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 manhood of her members by a constant meddling with the affairs of societies and the affairs of society at large. Those who make that charge surely do not comprehend the mission of the church; they do not understand the spirit that guides her in her relation to society. Her aim is the highest good, and to the best; and she seeks under her guidance to so direct the great masses and the force known as human society in such lines as their highest good and to the greatest number shall be accomplished. She therefore jealously watches the evil lines, the dangers of evil association, the dangers that arise from evil principles, and seeks to counteract those by such associations as shall in her judgment, 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. When our Saviour curtailed to a very large extent the liberties of men. He curtailed very largely the freedom that pagan society had towards license, towards the free acceptance of its own desires, and the whole moral code as taught by our divine Lord is a constraint, is a check, in, and is exemplified in the words we find in the Scriptures, that "narrow is the road that leads to life, 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, to lead men within the lines of the law as laid down by our Lord, and 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 secrecy. Therefore does she warn them against revolutionary associations, because her line of government and her line of direction is to the right, whether that is within the church or whether it is without the church; 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 person can say that the church offers any obstruction or any hindrance to the legitimate organization of societies within her bosom, because her entire system is one of general, according to the objects in view. We have had in this country from the beginning local organizations aiming at the same results that you are aiming at, only on a smaller scale. Up to a very late period we have in America been working on individual lines. No matter how energetically we have been working, we have been to a great extent a disintegrated element. When in 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 in 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 objection, but on the contrary there is the highest praise. But as we look a little farther ahead and as our Catholic society in America is beginning to widen the lines of its base and the lines of its work, many of us think the more reflecting among us, desire that these lines of nationality shall be discontinued from among us, and instead of having lines that are known as German lines, or as Irish lines, or as Polish lines, or as Bohemian lines, we should strike out into a wider field and wipe out these national distinctions and form a broader basis under the general term of Catholic. It is a large term, and it is large enough to hold all nationalities; it is large enough to comprehend within its ample folds all the ordinary diversities that are known, whether national or local. It is an ample term, and it is a term of large probability. 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 slowly and firmly into what is known as the great American family. It is but right, and it is necessary, for that part, that we shall recognize to a certain

degree the peculiarities of customs and manners that have been brought over by the different nationalities. But I hold that it would be highly out of place 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 associations, and to become strong, powerful organizations, they should be formed upon the broad line of our American citizenship. These are the two keynotes that are to 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 nationalities are 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 Columbus and made an address there, something in the line of the address I am making to you now, I was pleased to hear re-echoed, both by laymen and by the clergy—the bishops and the archbishops—that there was a growing desire to have within us a Catholic congress in America, that without respect to nationalities sought to bring into closer harmony and into more united efforts the entire Catholic body so that we should by degrees eliminate from among us these distinctions of Irish Catholics and German Catholics and French Catholics and so on, because the term Irish Catholics, German Catholics, etc., are entirely misnomers. There is such a thing as a Catholic Irishman and a Catholic German and a Catholic Frenchman or a Catholic American, but Catholicity does not take her shade from nationality; Catholicity is not modified by nationality. No, the terms Irish Catholic or German Catholic are misnomers; there is no such thing in existence. Therefore I am glad, I confess, to address this association to say that has in its organization aimed at forming itself on the broad basis of its Catholicity, 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 Catholicity as its basis, and Catholic thought as its trend and organizes therefrom any form of nationality. 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 these large organizations and varied forms of organizations in the United States, that we have had, speaking generally, so little cause for complaint with these different organizations. You are widening and extending the character of your association so that members in different parts of the country can find relief and assistance and association, and not as they were formerly, where a person's association was entirely local and confined to a very narrow circle. Here you are representatives from different parts of the country, and no local or diocesan 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 influence of the Catholic body. It is quite a certainty that we are no longer either the weak or the disintegrated body that we were twenty-five years ago. It is quite a certainty that we are growing in position here 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 cry of that kind. You will have experienced by this time that the church has offered no terms nor sought to interfere with the management of your affairs except in so far as faith and morals are concerned; that is entirely within the line of her direction, and if societies tend against either faith or morals, she would be entirely justified in speaking to those societies or organizations, but within the line of your competency, which is the working 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 objectionable to the church, which is the right of your organization to speak kindly to them and direct them in the course they ought to pursue. But if they 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 who tend to disturbance or tend to misdirection, or if you find local organizations of such tendency, then it becomes not only your duty but it becomes an imperative duty 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 goaded, but also bid you in your labors the guidance of the spirit of God, and also in the direction of your own wise thought, that your deliberations may be not only harmonious but of large and profitable benefit to yourselves and to the association 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 Paolo Gloga's Mass with charming effect, so as to draw from many of the members of the Supreme Council the highest encomiums of praise. At the conclusion of Mass carriages were in waiting, and conveyed the Council to the hall of Branch No. 6, on Pearl street, west side. The hall is spacious, well furnished and nicely carpeted, the ceiling being adorned with C. M. B. A. emblems; beautiful palms, exotic and blooming plants ornamented the bouquets of cut flowers stood upon the secretaries' desks, and a basket of superb

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 President, C. J. Drescher, who directed the Supreme Recorder to call the roll of officers, when the following answered to their names: Supreme Chancellor, W. C. Shields; Supreme President, C. J. Drescher; Supreme First Vice-President, Thos. Coffey; Supreme Second Vice-President, Chas. E. Hickey; Supreme Recorder, C. J. Hickey; Supreme Treasurer, J. M. Walsh; Supreme Marshal, S. Geyer; Supreme Grand, A. Valente; Supreme Trustees, Wm. Frank, N. New York; J. S. McGarry, Pennsylvania; R. Mulholland, New York; J. B. Todanbler, Michigan; W. J. Bulger, New York. Committee on Laws, etc., John J. Hynes, J. A. Lansing. Committee on Finance, etc., C. B. Friedman, W. Kelly, James A. Flanagan. Committee on Credentials, etc., Wm. Look, James Martin, D. T. Murray. Committee on Printing, etc., E. Bert road, J. Joseph Cameron, T. S. Albertson, 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 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 Supreme Recorder. Bro. Patrick R. Eiler, Esq., 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 Representatives entitled to seats: from New York, P. J. Mulholland, Wm. Musrieb, and A. E. Schwelger, Pennsylvania, M. J. Lansing, Dr. M. C. Dunkan, and P. J. Feeney, Michigan, Rev. P. A. Baart, L. McHugh, and J. P. Jaminet, Canada, T. J. Finn, J. O'Meara, and E. J. O'Brien, Ohio, Frank Rindell. Chancellor Look moved to adopt the report. Carried. The roll was called and all answered to their names except Representative Schwelger, who arrived and took his seat in the afternoon. Vacancies in Committee on appeals, etc., were filled by appointing thereto Representative Dr. Danigan, and P. J. Feeney, in place of M. J. McHugh and A. Borlout, who were absent; E. Bertrand, Jr., to committee on laws, etc., in place of F. J. Riester, absent. Hours for the sessions 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 committee on Resolutions on the death of the late Mrs. J. A. Hickey. After prayer by Rev. P. A. Baart, Convention adjourned until 9 a. m. TUESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION. Roll call and quorum present. Prayers as usual. First Vice-President Coffey moved that all members of the C. M. B. A. be admitted to seats in the hall. Carried. The Supreme President made his 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 reason to be exceedingly grateful to Divine Providence for the blessings bestowed upon our noble organization in its health and growth. The membership at our last convention was 13,919, while to day it is 19,471, being an increase of 6,280. The number of Branches at convention was 241. We have now 326, an gain of 91, made up as follows: New York 25, Canada 37, Pennsylvania 12, Ohio 11, Michigan 35, Nebraska 2, Kansas 1, Massachusetts 1. We have lost by death since our last convention 288, whose average age was 42, and were as follows: in New York 155, Pennsylvania 29, Canada 42, Michigan 17, Ohio 7, and Supreme Council jurisdictional members, have lost by death two very useful members, Frank A. Kiber, 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 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 to say everything in its regard, that I appointed Sebastian Geyer, one of the oldest members of the organization, to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Marshal, April 23rd, 1888. I would recommend that section 5, Beneficiary Fund Article, page 8, be so amended as to suspend or expel a member ipso facto without the intervention of the Branch President. And also that one Beneficiary assessment be collected 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 person appointed by him be allowed to visit Grand Councils and Branches in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council at least once during his term. I will close by adding that the reserve fund, in my humble opinion, has proved a great success. The total amount has increased in thirteen months is \$18,218.88. The amount of Beneficiary paid out during my term is \$577,544.69. Thanking all members of the C. M. B. A. for their kindness and for forbearance during my administration, I am fraternally yours, C. J. DRESCHER, Supreme President. Representative Mauch moved that the report be received, spread upon the minutes, and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Laws, etc. C. J. Hickey, Supreme Recorder, read his report. It was replete with figures and statistical tables, and showed the order to

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 association has no liabilities, and the bills receivable and chattel assets are \$875. The total membership is 19,454 and the average death rate per 1,000 during the past two years has been 7.18. The record of deaths from September 1, 1886, to September 1, 1888, was 288. Seven died in Ohio. Supreme Treasurer James M. Walsh also presented a report, which his third consecutive one. His recapitulation shows that the receipts of the beneficiary fund were \$581,381.98 and the disbursements \$579,000, leaving a balance of \$1,968.26. 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. Frank, Chairman of Board of Trustees, presented his report, which was read by J. S. McGarry, Secretary of the Board, of which the following is a synopsis: J. T. Kinsler was appointed Supreme Supervising Medical Examiner. The Supreme President required 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 Buffalo, February 9th, 1887, a letter from Bro. Coffey, of Canada, asking permission to agree to print blanks for the Supreme Council at a price as furnished to the printing committee, which permission was granted on motion of Trustee Bulger and Supreme Recorder Hickey. Also a letter from the Grand Council of Michigan, offering a settlement of account at a discount. The Supreme Recorder was authorized to notify the Grand Council of Michigan to pay the account for terms therein. The Trustees wishing to require Supreme Treasurer Walsh to account for interest on deposits of Beneficiary money, produced an affidavit of cashier of the First National Bank of Hornellsville, saying that the Bank has never 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 Chiles, that the Reserve Fund of the C. M. B. A. was legally established 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 recommendations referred to the proper committees. Carried. On call of Grand Councils for amendments and reports. Representatives Schwelger of New York, Jaminet of Pennsylvania, Jaminet of Michigan and O'Meara of Canada, each presented respectively the printed reports of amendments recommended by their respective Grand Councils, all of which were referred to committee on laws, etc. Rev. Representative P. A. Baart offered a resolution to amend Beneficiary Fund Article, so as to allow members in certain cases to assign a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars to his Branch to provide for advances that might be made by the Branch for funeral expenses. Representative O'Meara also presented several amendments, all of which went to Committee on Laws, etc. Supreme Recorder called the attention of the Council to an error on page 42 of the printed minutes of the last Supreme Council Convention in the vote upon the motion of Chancellor Mulholland, upon which the yeas and nays were called. The names of J. O'Meara, Rev. Father Bardou, and T. A. Burke 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 convention as printed, wherein it appears that the amendment granting a separate Beneficiary jurisdiction to Canada which was reported adversely by said committee and concurred in unanimously, when in fact it was agreed to by a majority vote, all the members from Canada voting nay. The Committee on Laws, etc., through its chairman Chancellor Hynes, made a report. He said he was pleased to be able to report to the convention that his committee had been in session for two days, and had considered all the proposed amendments which they had received from the consideration of the convention. The committee reported favorably on the following: 1. To amend Section 1, Article 2, page 26, Supreme Constitution, so as to hold the Grand Council Conventions in September and the Supreme Council Convention in October. 2. To amend Section 2, Article 5, page 23 to apply only to the Supreme Council, 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 alternate to the Supreme Council and giving them a vote when attending Grand Councils. 4. To amend Section 4, Article 5, page 23, to read as follows: The appointed officers shall be supreme or grand and District Deputies appointed at the pleasure of the President. 5. To amend Section 5, Article 7, page 25 by striking out the word "ball". 6. To amend Section 1, Article 8, page 25 by striking out the word "legal". 7. To amend Section 2, Article 8, Article by striking out the word "legal" and also the words "under and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council." Also to strike out the word "legal" in Section 5 same Article, page 26. 8. To amend Section 1, Article 9, page 26, so as to require ten branches or 500 members before new Grand Councils be formed in any state, territory or province, north of the 36th degree of north latitude; and to make the same mandatory. 9. To amend Section 2, Article 9, page 26, by changing "five" to "ten" to correspond with amendments to previous section. 10. To amend Section 8, Article 2, page 67 to provide a better and more legal form for resignations, and to compel the surrender of Beneficiary certificates in such cases. 11. To amend Section 2, Article 2, page 65 to provide that applicants wish-

apply to Grand Councils as well as Branches. 12. 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. 13. To amend Sections 2, 3 and 4, Article 2, page 38, so as to make the provision of said sections more explicit. 14. To strike out Section 1, Article 1, page 37, as being superfluous. 15. To amend Sections 4 and 5, Article 3, page 42 and 43, to provide for paying Supreme Recorders and Grand Secretaries monthly instead of quarterly as formerly. 16. To amend Section 7, Reserve Fund Article, to give the Canada Grand Council the same powers of investing its deposits as other Grand Councils. And in Section 11, page 19 to amend by inserting a period after the word "diminished" in order to make sense. 17. To amend Section 1, Article 11, page 28, to provide for the suspension of Branches which retain members who have not performed the Easter duty. Consideration of amendments deferred and special committee on Resolutions of Obedience reported. Whereas, in February last, Bro. John A. Hickey, Marshall of this Council and Grand Council of Michigan Grand Council departed this life after a short illness, and Whereas, The deceased was a noble Christian, a good citizen, and a pioneer of this Association, intensely devoted to its interests and advancement, whose demise 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. That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy. And be it further Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this council; that the Supreme Recorder cause a copy thereof to be suitably engraved, 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 of Grand Valente. As a mark of respect the council then adjourned after prayer by Rev. P. A. Baart, until 9 a. m. Wednesday. WEDNESDAY'S MORNING SESSION. Called to order by the Supreme President. Roll call. Quorum present. Prayer as usual. Minutes of previous day read, corrected and approved. The Recorder read communication from Bro. M. W. Okel, chairman of the Cleveland committee of arrangement, stating that the council an invitation to a lake ride to the harbour and river, at a time suitable to the council. Chancellor Mauch moved to accept invitation with thanks. The following was then read from the E. B. A., dated at Pittsburgh, Sept. 11th last: To C. J. Drescher, President of C. M. B. A., etc. As Executive officers of a sister Catholic lay union, between which and yours there is held in common a warm friendly association of our people, and as chief spokesman for ten thousand members, cleric and lay, distributed over a large and diversified area of this continent, and who are banded together in an intimate fellowship in a literary and beneficial 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 you friendly greeting and good wishes. Sincerely yours, Wm A. GOLDEN, Secretary. Samuel H. Gibson, President. Chancellor Todanbler moved to accept the letter and that it be spread upon the minutes, and upon a suggestion from Rev. P. A. Baart, the Supreme Recorder was directed to acknowledge the same. Report of Committee on Laws resumed. Amend Section 12, Article 7, relative 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 examiner. Where there are three or four Branches the Presidents with the first and second Vice-presidents shall choose not more than two. Where there are from five to eight Branches there are from choose not more than three. And where there nine or more the Presidents shall choose not more than six. These appointing boards shall meet on the last Tuesday in January each year to make this choice, and shall have power to remove as well as to appoint. Motion of Grand Valente the order of business was proposed so as to consider the report of the Committee on appeals, etc. Said Committee through its chairman, Chancellor T. A. Burke, reported as follows: Cleveland, 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 the appeal of James Ferguson, of Branch 20, Buffalo, N. Y., from the decision of the Grand Council of New York in expelling him. We find that the Branch having received his money in open Branch meeting for the amount of his arrears, and passing a resolution to reinstate him, and by not having previously declared him expelled in accordance with the constitution, we believe, under the laws of the state of New York, the said member is entitled to his membership, and that the Grand Council of New York is asked to reinstate him, and that in accordance with the laws of this Association, we justify the action of the Grand Council of the state of New York. (Signed) T. A. BURKE, P. J. FEENEY, M. C. DUNIGAN. Chancellor Bourke moved to adopt the report. Carried unanimously. Report of Committee on Laws resumed. To amend Section 8, Article 2, page 67 to provide a better and more legal form for resignations, and to compel the surrender of Beneficiary certificates in such cases. 23. To amend Section 2, Article 2, page 65 to provide that applicants wish-

ing to join Branches not in their own parishes, if a Branch exists therein, must obtain the consent of that Branch to join a Branch in another parish. 24. To strike out sections 6 and 7, Article 9, page 79, as the same provisions are contained in the Beneficiary Fund Article. 25. To amend Section 8, Article 9, page 79 to define more clearly how suspensions shall be conducted. 26. To amend Section 3, Article 5, page 62 so as to define clearly that a Branch President becomes a regular chan- cellor on the first day of January after his installation, or if he has represented his Branch at a Grand Council convention. 27. To amend Section 1, Article 3, page 67 by re-arranging the words in better form without changing the intention of said section. 28. To amend Section 1, Article 7, page 63, line 2 by adding the words "order of business," and to amend Section 1, Article 8, page 64, to require applicants whose ages are in doubt to produce a certificate of birth or to make a statutory declaration, or affidavit, as to their age. 29. To amend Section 1, Article 10, page 79, so that Branch Presidents may also be removed for non-attendance. 30. Resolution of Trustee Mulholland, Resolved, That the Committee on Laws and their Supervisors be and are hereby instructed to report an amendment or amendments to the constitution abolishing the Committee on Printing and Supplies, Appeals and Grievances, and Retardus and Credentials, so that the duties of the two former committees will devolve upon the Board of Trustees and authorizing 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, and all of the members 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 unanimous adoption of the following Resolutions: Resolved, that the foregoing take immediate effect as to this council and all new Grand Councils; and in existing Grand Councils at their next sessions. 32. To amend Section 4, Article 15, page 84 to require members to furnish certificates of having complied with the Easter duty, in certain cases. Chancellor Bulger moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. Carried, the usual closing prayers being recited by the Rev. P. A. Baart. WEDNESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION. Opened in due form. Quorum present. The usual prayers. Telegram received from Mich. Grand Council as follows: Michigan sends fraternal greeting and her widows' and orphans' blessings. JOHN H. BREESE, Grand Secretary. Chancellor Cameron moved to receive and spread it upon the minutes. Carried. Representative O'Brien of Canada, and Chancellor Cameron of New York presented amendments which were referred to the Committee on Laws, etc. The report of the Supreme Deputy Dr. J. T. Kinsler of Canada, was read, giving an encouraging account of C. M. B. A. prospects in the west. Representative Mauch moved to receive, 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 Committee, of which the following is a synopsis. The Committee find the books of the Supreme Recorder and the Supreme Treasurer correct, and agreeing, that they have been kept in a thoroughly business-like and systematic manner. That in view of the growth of the Association, and the constantly increasing labor they require an increase of salary to the Supreme Recorder of \$100 and that he be allowed \$200 for office rent. That the Supreme Treasurer's salary be increased \$100 and that the legal adviser, J. T. Keena, be paid \$200 for legal services. They also find the following state of the finances correct. BENEFICIARY FUND. Balance on hand last report.....\$ 1607 29 Received during term..... 577544 69 Total.....\$579151 98 Disbursements..... 577413 62 Balance on hand.....\$ 1483 36 Amount of Plunket Draft..... 100 00 \$ 1383 36 GENERAL FUND. Balance on hand last report.....\$ 1541 93 Received during term..... 2852 60 Disbursements..... \$ 9894 33 7934 59 Balance on hand.....\$ 1959 74 C. B. FRIEDMAN, Chairman. A. W. KELLY, J. A. FLANAGAN. The financial statement in said report and matters connected therewith were adopted by an unanimous vote. The recommendations for increase of salaries was before: viz that the salaries remain as before: viz that the salary of the Supreme Recorder at \$1,000, including office rent, and that of the Supreme Treasurer at \$300. The past services of the legal adviser were paid as recommended, at \$200. Chancellor Bertrand presented the report of the printing committee. On motion of E. J. O'Brien the report was adopted. Committee on Laws, etc., resumed its report and recommended the printing of constitutions in the French language as asked for by Canada Grand Council. Carried. Also the following amendments reported upon favorably by the Committee on Laws, etc., were concurred in unanimously. 33. To amend Section 3, Article 1, page 37, by inserting "and" before "Chancellor" in the second line. 37. To amend Section 6, Article 4, page

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PASTORAL OF His Lordship the Bishop TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF Relative to the annual collection towards the Ecclesiastical Fund.

John, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of London, to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese: DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: The time is come for the various missions of the annual collection for ecclesiastical education. I urge the rev. clergy to in- pply the duty of com- only towards this pious object. The faithful com- their means towards a work and at the same time a work.

Without a sufficient number of religious schools would the immaterial souls would stand the bread of life. Now, a sufficient number of priests without the means of education and these means most generous offerings of our people. It takes from us to educate a young man seminarily, before he is qualified in ecclesiastical education. I urge the rev. clergy to in- pply the duty of com- only towards this pious object. The faithful com- their means towards a work and at the same time a work.

Our Fathers in the faith the pressure on their con- great duty of helping priesthood; and hence the endow great and renew the industry have been train- and piety. Our Irish in the midst of the penal times, out of the spared them by whose founded and edwowed of Europe renowned. Se- are still flourishing, and centuries failed not to minister why the price of the Gospel of Christ to the countrymen at home, to them the consolations of ion, and to keep the sacre- lie faith burning through darkness and storm, until these better and more when the light of our ho- pped into the calm sea of fact day.

Now, what is the secret in the desire of a Catho- in the creation of a Cath- This desire springs from Catholic faith. The pres- tive of Jesus Christ on our hearth you hearth me. 16 v. He is the official Christ's saving truth. nations, teaching them things whatsoever I have done." Matthew says: he the ambassador of Christ of His mystery; he is the body and blood of Eucharist. In his consec- he stands at the altar words of consecration, he becomes, as it were, incarnate Himself as a victim of pro- eter Father for the sin- merits of the bloody sac- The mystery of the Cal- linked with the dearest Catholic life. The prie- new born infant, and an heir of Heaven; he unfolds to the mysteries of the King- and teaches those great out- like beacons of salvation some journey of life; he to be enrolled, that we amongst the soldiers of J- thus equips him for war- nemies of salvation. We comes heavy-laden with guilt and of sorrow, which panion, the priest of God like the Father of the Pr- him his sins through the Sa- ace, and through this wo- of reconciliation, restore friendship of his heavenly the peace and protection