NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 186 Dundas Street,

Tallors and Gents' Furnishers,

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

ENSPECTION INVITED AN OPEN LETTER TO HON. C. F. FRASER, FROM MR. J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa is the only town of Ontario where Catholics are a majority. It is also the only town on this continent where the minority rule by law. The

also the only town on this continent where the minority rule by law. The population is as follows:—

Date. Cath. Pro. Total. 1851 4708 2,962 7,670 1861 8,267 6,402 14,669 1871 12,735 8,610 21,545 1881 16,901 11,521 27,422

MUNICIPAL BISTORY.

In 1854 an act passed incorporating Bytown as the City of Ottawa. The division into wards was so "gerry mandered" that three wards were assigned the Protestant minority, while the Catholic majority were hived in the remaining two. The new council atood in the proportion of three Protestants to two Uatholics, the reciprocal of the ratio of the sales. proportion of three Protestants to two Catholics, the reciprocal of the ratio of the relative populations; and this ratio has been pretty generally maintained ever since, any of the Protestant wards only rarely electing a Catholic. The first official act of the new council was the—selection of a Protestant mayor. While the selection of the Chief Magistrate was vested in councils we Magistrate was vested in councils we have only one Catholic mayor. The second efficial act was the dismissal of every Catholic employee of the Corporation substituting Protestants in their places. This exclusion has been pretty closely followed ever since. The permanent employees appointed by the Corporation now in office, with salaries of \$600 and upwards, consist of fifteen Protestants, with aggregate salaries of \$17,840, and nine Catholics with \$7,460. Though the Irish Catholics constitute about a fourth of the population, they receive of this the munificent sum of \$840. Besides this the council indirectly control the expenditure of the Callegiate Lastitute, as they appoint the truscontrol the expenditure of the Callegi-ate Institute, as they appoint the trus-tees, amounting to \$8,000 for teachers and others, all Protestants, I am in-formed. No exception is taken to the incumbents, it is only the system is

between 225,000 and 230,000, of whom 100,000 are Catholics, that the municipal council consists of 40 members, 10 aldermen and 30 councillors. When asked how many of these 40 are Catholics, his reply was characteristic—a black record "not one." Nor could he name a single employee above the status of a common laborer under the corporation. Is this a fair specimen of British Protestant to! eration and liberality?

It was further sworn that there are in

the harbor; and in these four boards there is just one Catholic. Ottawa is not quite as far advanced as the "modern Athens," but what with its annexation and other schemes, it is on the high road-to perfection; and if it has not attained that proud eminence, it is not for want of a will amongst a majority of our separated amongst a maj xity of our separated brethren, of whom the Free Press is a dis-tinguished and shining light.

Under the old regime the whole children were educated together. With the new dispensation came reparate schools for the majority, which seems contrary to law as I understand it. The high schools are supported by the whole people Previous to 1874 the majority here had not a solitary representative on the board, and since then are only allowed two not of six. EDUCATION.

wo out of tix. A SECOND "GERRYMANDER" ATTEMPTED.
Alarmed at the encroachment of the "papacy" on their sacred preserves, the secondancy faction of the dominant minseendancy faction of the dominate mini-rity conceived, in 1884, the brilliant les of a second shuffle of ward re-dis-ribution, which, if consummated, would nature their ascendancy for another half tre their ascendancy for another half tury. The proposition, which was aln an ace of being carried, was her more nor less than the re-arrangat of the three original Protestant ds into five and to leave the two colic wards undisturbed. This would the Protestant minority fifteen men and the Catholic majority six. scheme was barely frustrated ugh the manly courage, sturdy hon-and fine sense of justice of Alder. and fine sense of justice of Alder-Brown; and you may be sure that reachery to the noble cause of Pro-tent ascendancy will not soon be for-ce. They persisted to the extent of pealing to the Government that ten intituted two thirds of sixteen.

THE NEXT MOVE.

othing daunted at their recent faillike brave and resolute Spartans,
plost no time in setting about a new
me. They bit on the ingenious
toe of annexing New Edinburgh,
ch did not require the two-thirds
s, and the silly "Popish" geese fell into
trap. None object to the annexaon fair terms, nor can the villagers
centured in their endeavors to secure
most favorable terms of admission. THE NEXT MOVE. or with the village guardians as to of union. The vice-regal suburb

APPEAL TO THE LOCAL G. VERNMENT.
The wronged and oppressed majority
appealed to the local government for
protection as a court of last resort. In
the hands of honest, intelligent advocates, the case is so clear, just and cquitable, that it would be d fligult to conceive any fair minded, unbiased person deciding against; and so thought the Ontario Government. The best evidence stees, amounting to \$8,000 for teachers and others, all Protestants, I am informed. No exception is taken to the incumbents, it is only the system is criticised.

BELFAST AND OTTAWA COMPARED.

In the proceedings of the Royal Commission on the recent Belfast riots, the town clerk, a Mr. Black, under oath testified that the population of Belfast is between 225,000 and 230,000, of whom 100,000 are Catholics, that the municipal council consists of 40 members, 10 aldermen and 30 councillors. When asked how many of these 40 are Catholics, his reply was characteristic—a black record "not one." Nor could he name a single mot one." Nor could he name a single conforce under the corporation. Is this a fair specimen of British Protestant toleration and liberality?

It was further sworn that there are in Belfast four elective boards, viz., the municipal, the water, the poor law, and the harbor; and in these four boards there are for the cabinet would not only clog the wheels of state, but actually the temporary manuposition of one member of the cabinet would not only clog the wheels of state, but actually bring the whole machine to a standstill. Nor can the doctrine be accepted ingeniously disguised with the green mantle of "Home Rule" to extract the gullible Irish sting, which assigns the government a pessive agency, only for giving effect to the wish of the interested parties without any option of their own. The manifest design of the Legislature in imposing this duty on the executive was to allow them a wide discretion in the exercise of the prerogative in doubtful or unjust cases like the present. Why, then, was not the annexing proclamation not issued cases like the present. Why, there, was not the annexing proclamation not issued within the time fixed by law? The question admits of only one rational, intelligible answer—the government ruled against the project, and afterwards in the face of their own decision and convictions yielded to the clamors of bigotry. True Liberals, who set principle above place, would march onward in the path of duty, heedless of abuse and misrepre-sentation, and submit, if need be, to a thousand defeats rather than abandon a thousand deteats rather than abandon a just cause or tarnish their reputations. The Ottawa Free Press, in veiled phrases, like the Delphic oracle, hints that an aspirant for the Carleton Registrarship guarantees the government immunity if they, in their turn, guarantee him the coveted prize. In other words this place-hunter carries in his breeches pocket the Catholic vote of Ottawa to be bartered in his own interest, for that is

the only legitimate inference which can be drawn from the organ's mutterings, be drawn from the organ's mutterings.

REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.

Whatever the attitude of your colleagues, it does appear to me that resignation was the only honorable and dignified alternative left you, assuming that you are in fact as well as in name the representative in the Cabinet of Ontario Catholics. I respectfully submit that your co religionists are entitled to a full and candid explanation of your course on this important question; and I course on this important question; and I confess my surprise and disappointment that you have not deigned to do so long before this. With your apparent derelection, it is imperative that they should learn from your own lips how far you practically represent them in the Cabinet as special guardian of their menaced rights and liberties. How many more surrenders to bigotry may not be made? Mr. Mowat's letter is far

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY,

and the process of the control of the

In the "Fall" of 1882, the Hon. John O'Donohoe and Mr. P. Boyle came to Ottawa to organize for the local elections, Ottawa to organize for the local elections, to consult me about the conduct of the campaign, and enlist my active co operation. (I may remark entpassant that in 1879, with the defeat of McKenzie still inging in our ears, my counsel of offering, as Liberals, no opposition to the local government, prevailed). For many years previously, Mr. O'Donohoe and I acted in complete accord on public questions generally. We held views absolutely identical and worked in perfect wiscenie exerce existing having for its unison in every agitation having for its aim the amelioration of the status of Irish Canadians and the practical recog-Irish Canadians and the practical recognition of their equality as citizens. From our previous relations it was not unreasonable that Mr. O'Donohoe should calculate on my sympathy and support. After hearing my friend's programme, I spoke to the following effect:

—"While I entertain no great love or admiration for the Mowat Government:

—with its timid, 'shilly shally' policy, as witness the annual tickering at the franchise until the qualification is in such chaos that it is hard to know who is entitled to vote—sound Liberals would cut the 'Gordian knot' and march fearlessly forward to the plain, intelligible and easily understood goal of universal suffrage. While such is my opinion of suffrage. While such is my opinion of the Government, I cannot approve of opposition until, at least, I see my way clear to replace them with better, which I am unable at present to discern. I will not knowingly countenance a policy of whose propriety I am doubtful, nor embark in an enterprise to whose utility I am not reconciled. I will not incur the grave responsibility of advising such of my countrymen as may be disposed to heed my counsel, to cast their ballots against Mowat, for I cannot conscientiously say that such a proceeding would against Mowat, for I cannot conscienti-ously say that such a proceeding would be in the interest of the people in gen-eral, or of Irishmen in particular." I would not mention this matter, though no secret, without the consent of the parties, but their opposition was well known to be open, active and undis-

Had I then, my dear Fraser, but consulted personal inclination, nothing could be to me more gratifying than the defeat of the Government, ex cept lending a hand in its consumma-tion. I had many a score to settle many a slight to avenge. I knew the Government individually and collectively were using their influence to pull down my chantier and bury me in the ruins. I knew that my honest criticism and fearknew that my honest criticism and fear-less, outspoken condemnation of that travesty on Liberal Government, yelept the Macket zie regime, gave mortal offense to the caucus, and that my sin was re-gistered amongst the unpardonable; and the correctness of my conclusions have been confirmed by succeeding events. I knew I had nothing to gain but most to lose by your success. I knew that if I allied with the Opposition and took an I knew I had nothing to gain but most to lose by your success. I knew that if I allied with the Opposition and took an active part in their battle, "heads or tails," I win. For though they lost in Toronto, they had friends in Ottawa in a position to reward my services. Add to this the belief, well or ill founded matters not, that I possessed a lever of immense power in the campaign, Mr. Mowat knows to what I refer. Surrounded with these temptations, impelled by these incentives, with a disinterestedness never excelled, I sat silent and inactive, only casting my ballot for and inactive, only casting my ballot for the Government candidate, because, and only because, that I could not reconcile with my convictions that a change of government could then be in the interest of the Irish inhabitants of Onta

Advanced thin kers are agreed that representative institutions, under the bure majority test, having failed to realize the true intent of delegated authority—a hearing for every class and interest of the commonwealth proportional to numbers. This case that the Hon. Edward Blake. Recently, in the skating rink here, I was charmed, no less than edified and instructed by his powerful eloquence, copent reasoning and a titest enalysis of the inadequacy of the present system, which he felicitously illustrated by a comparison and contrast of the proportions of Liberal and Conservative electors and representatives of Eistern Ontario, as with Catholics. deal equitably with Catnolics. No Fiorestant interest worth preserving can possibly suffer by doing justice to Catholics. It is not improbable that had you and your party been in the "cold shades" for some of this time much more would have been accomplished in the way of reform. Opposition seems to be the true sphere of the reformer.

CONFLICT OF PARTY AND MINORITY INTERESTS.

There are unfortunately some public questions on which the Catholics of Ontario, whether Liberal or Conservative, find themselves at variance with party platforms. Take as illustration the reconstruction of the Senate. As a Liberal I am thoroughly in accord with the Opposition in their objections against its present constitution, whilst I recognize on the other hand that it would be eriminal folly for the minority not only criminal folly for the minority not only to assist in the change, not only to look passively on, but not to use every con stitutional means in their power to secure its defeat. I was the first man in Canada who publicly condemned both in my remarks at the Reform Convention, and remarks at the Reform Convention, and in my address and campaign speeches to the electors of Russell, the nominative principle then introduced after recent condemnation as reactionary and retrogressive. Now, after nineteen years' experience, I, as one of the minority, am constrained by the hard logic of facts to revoke that judgment and to stand by revoke that judgment and to stand by the present system. With the incep-tion of confederation the Catholics of Ontario had not a single representative in the Senate, so that the nominative had, not only no advantage over the elective to recommend it, but had the additional danger of retrogression. But low the Ontario minority have not only a fair but a generous representation (five). Hence they cannot support re-construction unless guaranteed fair re-

presentation,
Take as a second illustration a prominent plank in Mr. Meredith's platform appointment by county councils of public officials, as sheriffs registrars, coroners, etc. The adoption of that plan would be an evil day for the minority, with naught to commend it to the majority, but its novelty. Had he proposed the elective principle, it would, at least, have the merit of being pro-gressive. Whatever chance exists now

for the minority of getting a little share, the proposed change would extinguish. There is, at least, this advantage on the present system of sppointments: men occupying the highest positions in the state may fairly be assumed to possess some, at least, of the qualifications commence with their high trust. They are slways in the presence of a vigilant public opinion. They are closely watched, their every act, and convassed and criticised. They have characters to make or to break, reputations to maintain or mar, which compel them, nolens volens, to pay some deference to public decency, while from the ignorant and irresponsible rings which manipulate and control councils nothing can be hoped. I may add that I am in accord with the Government in their so-called pilfening of municipalities—your fault lies in applying the rod too sparingly. I was, I believe, the first to suggest to Mr. Blake when Ontario Premier, and afterwards to Mr. Mowat, who carried out, the commendable changes of

low citizens, of any intention of seeking undue privileges or dangerous concessions, of any plotting to extort special tayours, or conspire to do or participate in any other act that would be inimical to the best interests of our common country. From long and varied experience on the subject of Catholic claims and demands, I am in a position to state with the authority begotten of experience. For the last thirty odd years I have been intimately identified with cover responsers and estitation in Onta.

Other indicated by higher authority. Having sketched the municipal history of Ottawa, I shall in my next briefly review its political parrative, the growth and progress, embellished with pen and ink sketches of the chief actors in the drama. This, if of no other utility, with serve a useful purpose as a piece of truthful history of the events recorded.

Yours very respectfully,
J. L. P. O'HANLY. and demands, I am in a position to state with the authority begotten of experience. For the last thirty odd years I have been intimately identified with have been intimately identified with every movement and agitation in Ontario, whether on the platform, in the press or closet (not the lodge), having for its object the material improvement of Irish Canadians and their elevation to a plane co equal with the rest of the needle. In all which he felicitously illustrated by a comparison and contrast of the proportions of Liberal and Conservative electors and representatives of Eastern Ontario, as registered and classified at the last general election. The former to the latter are in the ratio of thirty one to thirty five (I quote from memory), and the representation with the rest of the people. In all these long and trying years, I can say without egotism, that whoever was rejected in the manure of abuse, slander and misrepresentation which fell to my share is any criteriom of usefulness. the ratio of thirty one to thirty five (I quote from memory), and the representatives as three to twenty-seven, instead of being according to numbers—as fourteen to sixteen. Recent legislation in the case of Toronto admits the principle; the thin edge of the wedge being inserted, but more, it is to be feared, for party gains than public utility. I see no reason why, by this time, the cumulative system of voting is not introduced in the provincial elections, municipal, scholastic and legislative; nor do I see any inauperable difficulty in its practical application. It is an old saying, "Where there's a will there's a way." It is no invasion of Protestant rights, no infringement, no curtailment of Protestant privileges to deal equitably with Catholics. No Pro-ity and misrepresentation which fell to my share is any criteriom of usefulness, devotion or ability, then would I be devotion or ability, then would I be extent of our demands, our most extrav-sgant claims consist of applications to be treated as our neighbors: slaves only would be content with less. To be treated and trusted like the rest of our highest aspirations, our supreme ambition. This is our country, too, the place by choice of others, an essentis We appreciate our heritage as much as any other section of the people. We know we are co-partners in the country's prosperity and adversity. The affairs of our Pro-ity and adversity. The affairs of our Pro-ity and adversity. ity and adversity. The affairs of our Pro-testant neighbors cannot be beneficially or injuriously affected as a whole without similarly acting upon us. We claim to be as good, as patriotic, as law-abiding citizens, as true, devoted and loyal to Canada as any other class or section of the population. We ask to be judged, inspected, branded by the same standard of individual worth, merit, excellence, by which the rest of the community are weighed and measured. We pledge our sacred honors, the only heritage which some of us, at least, ever possessed, to abide by these tests. Not a murmur shall be raised nor a whisper heard against the Power enervates, possession satiates.
CONFLICT OF PARTY AND MINORITY INTERabide by these tests. Not a murmur shall be raised nor a whisper heard against the the just decroe, which rejects the unfit or consigns the unworthy to appropriate oblivion. We do not want, if we could, to build a "Chinese wall" of separation between us and the rest of the people, for, if only on purely selfish instincts, we know that we would be the greatest, if not the only sufferers. Let them marvel not, however, if we murmur, sometimes loudly, at ur just suspicions and unfair dicriminations. We protest, and will continue to protest, against being and will continue to protest, against being ignored, set aside, ostracised from the

ignored, set aside, ostracised from the public service of our country, crushing laudable ambitton, because of the accidents of birth or "bringing up." We ask for fair play and no favor in the sharp struggle for existence, in the conflict of clashing interests, conscious that if our lamps are not trimmed we will be left in darkness.

Nor are we unmindful that by an inexorable law of our being (the strong prey on the weak), religious minorities in the most favorable circumstances of experience labor under many disadvantages. Many of these bearing the outward guise of religion we recognize as the canningly devised subterfuges of selfi-hness, which collects tribute alike from virtue and vice. This knowledge robs subordination of much of its sting, restrains inordinate ex pectations, and minimises just demand within prudent moderation.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES AGAINST CATHOLICS Catholics are every now and then charged with extorting from the Government privileges denied the rest of the people. The nature and extent of the people. The nature and extent of the concession are so vague and intangible always in."

Johnnie's Master was the all seeing

Johnnie's Master was the all seeing that when you attempt to grasp them they Johnnie's Master was the all seeing vanish into thin air like the "baseless fabric of a vision." The public are never to do wrong, adopt Johnnie's motto, "My favored with a peep at the mystericus Master is always in."

was, I believe, the first to suggest to Mr.
Blake when Ontario Premier, and afterwards to Mr. Mowat, who carried it out, the commendable changes of appointing division court clerks and bail ffs by responsible authority. In giving my reasons for the change, I well remember having a lively "set to" with the former, who in his arrogent and repulsive way sought to bloow beat me for impugning in these appointments the honor of the jadges, though before the close he may have though that they were not all like Casar's wife. I hope that if the Government be sustained, as the signs of the times, the political barometer, indicate, whatever may be my opinion of the propriety or my be my opinion of the propriety of the kind which never yet the evidence of his own casted the evidence of his A DIGRESSION.

Ar. Mowat does the Catholics of Ontario less than bare justice in exonerating them of evil designs against the rights or liberties of their Protestant fellow citizens, of any intention of seeking under a nivilleges or dangerous concerns.

O.t.wa, 11 h December, 1886.

Ordinations.

Mgr. Fabre, A chbishop of Montreal, conferred sacred and other orders on the following candida'es in the thip of the G and Seminary, Mentreal, on the 18th

inst. Fifty six assisting the imposition of hands. PRIESTHOOD. Martolais
Martin
Mobillard
Lafortune
Lichapelle
Lichapelle
Crevicer, C.S.C
Guertin, C.S.C
J. Brode.lek
J. Brode.lek
J. W. Cunning-ONSHIP. Montreal SUB-DEACONSHIP.

r. Warning Dubuque J. O'Erien Portland
J. O'Erlen Portland
E Chapdelaine St. Hyacin he
J. B Houle
M. L. Cadleux St. Hyscinthe W. Holland Pontiac
M. L. Cadieux St. Hyacinthe
W. Holland Pontiac
B. Kternan "
MINOR ORDERS.
L. Desrechers Montreal
I Chicoine
H I Ganthier
M. Roux "
I Duchesneau
C. Johin
A. La Vallee "
J. B. Chouannere, C.
9 (1
a w Marnice Providence
J. J. Hinchy Hamilton
J. J. Hinchy Hemilton R. Brady Providence J. Brady Providence A Carson Kingston
J. BradyProvidence
A Carson Kingston
w. Donahue
H. C. Eckart
B. Goossens Grand Rapid
L. J. Achin Springfield
L. J. Achin. Springfield P. J. Long Burilagton G. F. Marshall Manchester J. J. McDonald Chariottetow
G. F. Marshall Manchester
J. J. McDonald Chariottelow
O. Mahan Hardord
W. Su'lly in Providence
J. Dann Manchester
TONSURE.
J. Connolley Ogdensburg
I Paid Montreal
J. Seid Montreal J. B. Lafond, C.S.C
J. B. Laiolla, C.S.C

"Johnnie," said a man, winking styly to a clerk of his acquaintance in a dry goods store, "you must give me an extra measure; your master is not in."

Johnnie locked up in the man's face
very seriously and said, "My master is

CHRISTMAS 8

Salat Gertrude's Guest. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Weary and worn like a pligrim, With garmen's covered with mud-and the light of His glorious visage Hidden with sweat and blood, ur dearest Lord. In the twilight, Ectore Saint Germide stool.

And "Open to Me, my daughter,
Ah. open to Me," He sato;
"For I from the reckiess fary
Of brutat foes have fied;
And I have not in the wide, wide
A place to hide My head.

The teasts of the fields have burrows, The birds of the air, a neat: And the poorest of our's creatures With bids of straw are bleet; But the Son of Man no refuge hath Wherein to take His rect.

"Dark is My night of sorrow
With sin and foul decest,
The storm is slarce and the brambles
Have tora My bleeding feet,—
Oh! is the sleep 'nind the fittes
In Gertrude's pure retreat!"

And the eyes of the Saint ran rivers
Of tender piteous wo:
She washed its wounds in their waters,
She dried them white as snow
"O Love," she subbed in her sorrow,
"How could they treat Thee so!

Welcome to Thee, my Fairest! Sweet Christ! abide with Me!" And safe to her heart, the Master Repused right royally.— Lord!In those creel days of crime 80 may we shelter Thee? South Donro, Dec 19.

BEN HUR: THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK SECOND. CHAPTER VI.

THE ACCIDENT. The good man, like the bad, must die

but, remembering the lesson of our faith, we say of him and the event, "No snatter, he will open his eyes in heaven." Nearer this fa life is the waking from healthful aleep to a quick consciousness of happy sights and sounds white and sounds Ween Judahawoke, the sun was up over

Waen Judahawoke, the sun war up over the mountains; the pigeons were shroad in flacks, filling the air with the greams of their white wings; and off south east he beheld the Temple, an apparition of gold in the brace of the sky. These, however, were familiar objects, and they received but a glance; upon the edge of the divan, close by him, a girl scarcely fifteen sat singing to the acc mpaniment of a nebel, which she rasted upon her knee, and touched gracefully. To her be turned listening; and this was what she earg:

THE SONG. "Wake not, but hear me, love!
Addits, advit on slumber's are,
Thy spirit call to list to me
Wake not, but hear me, love!
A wit if im Sliep, the restraiking,
All nappy, happy dreams I bilag.

"Vake not, but hear me, love! Of all the world of dreams 'tis thine

She put the instrument down, and, She put the isstrument down, and, resting her hand in her lap, waited for him to speak. At d as it has become necessary to tell some what of her, we will avail ourselves of the chance, and add such particulars of the family into whise privacy we are brought as the realer may wish to know.

The favours of Herod had left surviving him many persons of west wasterness.

unbelievers and Sheckemites."
Tuzsh looked at the ring doub fully.
"What shall I do with it?"

Sae dropped her hands with amaze-

of us leave ber, she will die."

He smiled at her earnestness.

neu become of me?'

lke a Roman camp."

She answered with sobs.

"You would not fight for Rome?" she asked, holding her breath.

"And you-even you hate her.

you are thinking of."

what the father was.'

brother."

The favours of H rod had left surviving him many persons of vast estate. Where this fartune was jied to undoubted liced descent from some famous son of one of the tribes, especially Jurah, the happy individual was accounted a Prince of Jerusalem—a distinction which sufficed to bring him the hunge of his less favoured countrymen, and the respect, it nothing more, of the Geaules with whom musiness and social circumstance brought him into dealing. Of this class none had won in private or public life a higher regard than the father of the lad whom we have been failured. we have been following. With a remembrance of his nationality which never failed him, he had yet ben true to the king, a d served him fatthfully at home and abroad. Some office had taken him king, a: d served him fattsfully at home and abroad. Some office had teken him to Rome, where his conduct attracted the not ce of Augustur, who strove without reserve to engage his fri n'ship in his louis, record gly, were many presents, anch as had graylind the vaulty of kings—purple togas, ivory chairs, golden paterne this fly valuable on account of the impersish hand which had hon radly conferred them. Such a man could not fail to be rich; yet his weath we anot altogether the largest of royal patrons. He had welcomed the law that bound him to some pursuit; and, instead of one, he entered anto many. Of the herd men watching flocks on the plains and hillsides, far as old Lebanon, numbers reported to him as their employer; in the cities by the sea, and in these initiand, he founded houses of traffic; his ships brought him silver from Sanio missing his ships brought him silver from traffic; his ships brought him silver from Spain, whose mines were then the richest known; while his carayans came twice a year from the East, laden with silks and spices. In faith he was a Hebrew, obseryear from the East, laden with silks and spices. In faith he was a Hebrew, observant of the law and every essential rite; his place in the synagogue and Temple knew him well; he was thoroughly learned in the Scriptures; he delighted in the ecciety of the ollege masters, and carried his reverence for Hillel almost to the point of wership. Yet he was in no sense a Separatje; his hospitality took in strangers from every land; the carring Pherises even accused him of having more than once entertained S:maritans at his table. Had he been a Gebtile, and lived, the world might have heard of him as the rieal of Heredes Attions; as it was, he perished at sea some ten years before this second period of our story, in the prime of life, and lamented everywhere in Judea. We are already acquainted with two members of his family—his widow and son; the only other was a daughter—she whom we have seen si: ging to her brother.

brother.
Tirzsh was her rame, and as the two Tirzsh was her rame, and as the two tooked at each other, their resemblance was plain. Her features had the regularity of his, and were of the same Jewish type; they had also the charm of childish innocency of expression. Home life and its trustful love permitted the neg igent attire in which she appeared. A chemise buttoned upon the right should, and tassing loosely over the breast and had passing loosely over the breast and back and under the left arm, but haif contained under the left arm are the left

left the arms entirely nude. A girdle caught the folds of the garmeut, marking the commencement of the skirt. The ciffure was very simple and becoming—a silken esp, Tyrian dyed; and over that a striped earf of the same materia, beautifully embroidered, and wound about in thin folds so as to show the shape of the head without enlarging it; the whole finished by a tassel dropping from the crown point of the cap. She had rings, car and finger; anklets and bracelets, all of gold; and sround her neck there was a collar of gold, curiously garmi had with a net work of delicate chain, to which were pendants of pear? The segs of her epolds were painted, and the tips of her fingers stained. Her hair fell in two long pla ta upon her back. A carled lock rested upon earb cheek in front of the ear. Altogether it would have been impossible to deny her grace, refinement, and beauty.

"Very pretty, my Tirzah, very pretty!" he said with animation.

"The song?" she asked.

"Yee-mud the singer too. It has the conceit of a Greek. Where did you get it?"

"You r member the Greek who sanging." You r member the Greek who sanging.

"You r member the Greek who sang ly the theatre last month? They said housed to de singer at the court for life of the court of the court for life of the

unbelievers and Shechemites."
Thugh looked at the ring doub fally.
"What shall I do with it?"
"Wear it, my little sister. It becomes you—it helps make you be autiful, though I think you that without help."
Satisfied, she returned the amulet to her ear just as Amrab entered the summer can just as Amrab entered the summer.

Satisfied, she returned the amulet to her ear just as Amrab entered the summer chamber, bearing a planter, with wash bowl, water, and napkins.

Not being a Pharisee, the ablution was short and simple with Jadab. The servant then went out, leaving Tizzh to dress his hair. When a lock was disposed to her satisfaction, she would unloose the small metallic mirror which, as was the fashion among her fair country women, she wore at her girdle, and give it to him, that he might see the triumph, and how hand one it made him. Meanwhile they kept up their conversation.

Satisfact to her would lim to angry excitement. They would him with load cries, and spit at him into angry excitement. They would him with load cries, and spit at him as he was seized and forced saide. Then he heard some one say, speaking loudly; "That, is he!"

Judah looked, and saw—Messala.

"What, the assessim—that it said at all man in legionary armour of beautiful finish. "Wuy, he is but a boy."

"Gods!" replied Messala, not forget than a min in the spin of the was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he lim; but when almost touching them he lim; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he lim; but when almost touching them he lim; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he lim; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced saide. Then he him; but when almost touching t

kept up their conversation.

What do you think, This h?-I am soldiers; his face was dark and sullen, and the glances he occasionally cast at his per secutors were full of menace; the very

timid shrank from them.

Now the lad had heard of the custom, what?? When? Where? For borrowed from a habit of the first Colar, what?? "Taree questions, all in a breath! What a budy you are!" Next instant he became serious. You know the law requires me to follow some occupation. Our good father set me an example. Even unprovoked storm had the young Jaw's their rank, appeared in public with only

unprovoked storm had the young Jew's sympathy; so that when he reached the corner of the house, the latter leaned yet you would despise me if I spent in idleness the results of bis industry and knowledge. I am going to Rome,"

'Oh, I will go with you."

"You must stay with mother. If both farther over the parapet to see him go by, and in the act rested a hand upon a tile which had been a long time cracked, and allowed to go unnoticed. The pressure The brightness faded from her face.
"Ab, yes, yes! But—must you go? Here in Jerusalem you can learn all that is needed to be a merchant—if that is what piece, which started to fall. A thrill of horror shot through the youth. He reached out to catch the missile. In appearance the motion was exactly that of one pitching something from him. The But that is not what I am thinking of. The law does not require the son to be effort failed—nay, it served to push the descending fragment farther out over the wall. He shouted with all his might. "What the lather was."

"What else can you be ?"

"A soldier," he replied with a certain pride of voice.

Tears came into her eyes.

"You will be killed." The soldiers of the guard looked up; so did the great man, and that moment the missile struck him, and he fell from his

seat as dead
The cohort halted; the guards leaped "If God's will, be it so. Bu 1, 'I the soldiers are not all killed." from their horses, and hastened to cover the chief with their shields. On the other She threw her arms around his neck, as if to hold him back.
"We are so happy! Stay at home, my hand, the people who witnessed the affairs, never doubting that the blow had been purposely dealt, cheered the lad as he yet Home cannot always be what it is stooped in full view over the parapet, transfixed by what he beheld, and by anticipation of the consequences which flushed all too plainly upon him. You yourself will be going away before

"A prince of Judah, or some other of one of the tribes, will come soon and claim my Tirzan, and ride away with her, to be the light of another house What will A mischievous spirit flew with incredible speed from roof to roof along the line of march, seizing the people, and urging them all alike. They laid hands upon the parapets, and tore up the tiling and the sunburnt mud of which the house tops sunburst mud of which the house tops were for the most put made, and with blind fury began to fing them upon the legionaries haited below. A battle then ensued. Discipline, of course, prevailed. The struggle, the slaughter, the skill of one side, the desperation of the other, are alike unnecessary to our story. "War is a trade," he continued more soberly. "To learn it thoroughly, one must go to school, and there is no school are alike unnecessary to our story. Let us look rather to the wretched author of

He arose from the parapet, h's face very

guard were assisting the Riman to re-mount his horse.

"He lives, he lives, Ti zah! Blessed be the Lord G.d of our fathers!"

With that outcry, and a brightened countenance, he drew back and replied to

her question. 'Be not afraid, Tizzah. I will explain

how it happened, and they will remember our father and his services, and not hur He was leading her to the summer

He was leading her to the summer hors, when the roof jared under their feet, and a crash of strong timbers being burst away, followed by a cry of surprise and agony, arose apparently from the court-yard below. He stopped and listened. The cry was repeated; then came a rush of many feet, and voices lifted in rage blent with voices in prayer; and then the screams of women in mortal terror. rage blent with voices in prayer; and then the screams of women in mortal terror. The soldiers had beaten in the north gate, and were in possession of the house. The terrible sense of being hunted smote him His first impulse was to fly; but where? Nothing but wings would serve him. This his arm, the reves wild with fear, caught his arm.

his arm.
'O Jadab, what does it mean?' The servants were being batchered—and his mother! Was not one of the veices he heard hers? With all the will of him, he said, 'S ay here, and wait for me, Tizh. I will go down and see what is the matter, and come back to His voice was not steady as he wished

His voice was not steady as he wished She clung closer to him.
Clearer, shiller, no longer a farcy, his mother's cry arose. He he stated no longer "Come then, let us go."
The terrace or gallery at the foot of the steps was crowded with soldiers. Other soldiers with drawn swords ran in and out of the chambers. At one place a number of women on their knees clung to each other or prayed for mercy. Apart from them, one wish torn garments, and long hair streaming over her face, struggled to tear loose from a man all whose strength was tasked to keep his hold. Her cries were shrillest of all; cutting through cries were shallest of all; cutting through the clamour, they had risen distinguish-ably to the roof. To her Jadah sprangably to the roof. To her Jadah sprang-his steps were long and swift, almost a winged flight-"Mother, mother!" he shouted. She stretched her hands towards him; but when almost touching them he was seized and forced aside. Then he heard some one say, speaking loudly; "That, is he!"

Help them, O my Messala! Remem

"I cannot be of further use to you," he sail to the officer. There is richer entertainment in the street. Down Eros, up

With the last words he disappeared,

Judah understood him, and in the bitter-ness of his soul, prayed to Heaven. "In the hour of thy vengeance, O Lord,"

By great exertion, he drew nearer the icer.
"O sir, the woman you hear is my

mother. Spare her, spare my sister yon-der. God is just, He will give you mercy

der. God is just, He will give you mercy for mercy."

The man appeared to be moved.

"To the Tower with the women!" he shouted, "but do them no harm. I will demand them of you." Then to those holding Judah he said, "Get cords, and bind his hands, and take him to the street. His nusthment is reserved.

His punishment is reserved." The mother was carried away. The little Tuzah, in her home attire, stupefied with fear, went passively with her keepers. Judah gave each of them a last look, and covered his face with his hand; as if to posses himself of the scene fadelessly. He may have shed tears, though no one saw them.

There took place in him then what may be justly called the wonder of life. The thoughtful reader of these pages has ere this discerned enough to know that the young Jew in disposition was gentle even to womanliness—a result that seldom fails the habit of loving and being loved. The circumstances through which he had come had made no call upon the harsher elements of his nature, if such he had. At times he had felt the stir and impulses of ambition, but they had been like the formless dreams of a child wa'k. ing by the sea and gazing at the coming and going of stately ships. But now, if we can imagine an idol, sensible of the we can imagine an idol, sensible of the worship it was accustomed to, dashed suddenly from its altar, and lying amidst the wreck of its little world of love, an idea may be had of what had befallen the young Ben-Hur, and of its effect upon his below the eage of his full turber, and a trey and expels Worms effectually.

will teach me how one day to fight against bar."

"When will you go?"

"Amrah's steps were then hearl returning."

"Hist?" he said. "Do not let her know of what I am thinking."

"He faithful slave came in with breakfast and placed the weiter holding it upon a stool before then; then, with white napkine upon her arm, she can ined to serve thom. They dipped the fingers in a bowl of water, and were riacing them, when a noise arreated their attentior. They listened, and distinguished mattial music in the street on the north-side of the house.

"Soldiers from the Protorium! I muts see them," he cried, springing from the diven, and ranning out.

I a moment more he was learning over the pumper of tiles which garded the roof at the extrems north-east comer, to absorbed that he did not notice Tirzah by his side, resting one hand upon his shoul der.

Their position—the roof being the high ext one in the locality—commanded the house to be a seasy mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which has been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which has been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which has been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which his been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which his been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which his been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which his been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which his been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the girregular lower of Autonis, which his been alkeady mentioned as a citacle for the portion and military head-quarters for the government of the portion and military head-quarters for the government of the portion and military head-quarters for the government of the portion of the continuous proton and military head-quarters for the government lower than the courted that he do to be condition and th

The officer waited outside while a detail of men temporarily restored the gate.

In the street the fighting had almost ceared. Upon the houses here and there clouds of dust told where the struggle was yet prolonged. The cohort was, for the most part, standing at rest, its splendour, like its ranks, in nowise diminished. Borne past the point of care for himself, Judah had heart for nothing in view but the prisoners, among whom he looked in vain for his mother and Tizzb.

Suddenly, from the earth where she had been lying, a woman arose and started

Suddenly, from the earth where she had been lying, a woman arose and started swiftly buck to the gate. Some of the guards reached out to seize her, and a great shout followed their failore. She ran to Judah, and, dropping down, clasped his knees, the coarse black hair powdered with dust veiling her eyes.

"O Amrah, good Amrah," he said to her, "God help you; I cannot."
She could not speak.

He bent down, and whispered, "Live, Amrah, for Tizzh and my mother. They will come back, and".

will come back, and 'A soldier drew her away; whereupon

she sprang up and rushed through the gateway and passage into the vacant court yard. "Let her go," the officer shouted. "We

will seal the house, and she will starve."
The men resumed their work, and, when it was finished there, passed round to the west side. That gate was also secured, after which the palace of the Hurs was lost to use. The cohort at length marched back to

the Tower, where the procurator stayed to recover from his hurts and dipose of his prisoners. On the tenth day following, he visited the market-place.

Next day a detachment of legionaries went to the desolated palace, and closing the gates permanently, plastered the corners with wax, and at the sides natled a notice in Latin: "THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF

In the haughty Roman idea, the sen-

In the haughty Roman idea, the sententious announcement was thought sufficient for the purpose—and it was.

The day after that again, about noon, a decurion with his command of ten horsemen approached N zureth from the south—that is, from the direction of Jerasalem.

The place was then a straggling village, perched on a hill side, and so insignificant that its one street was little more than a that its one street was little more than a path well beaten by the coming and going of flicks and herds. The great plain of Edraelon crept close to it on the south, and from the height on the west a view could be had of the shores of the Mediter. You have the whole family."

For love of them, Judah forgot his and Hermon. The valey below, and the country in every side, were given to gardens, vineyards, orchards, and pasturber our childhood and help them. I—
udab—pray you."

Messala affected not to hear.

"I cannot be of facilities of assemblage, were of the number class-square, one storey, flat roofed, and cov-ered with bright green vines. The drought that had burned the hills of Judea to a crisp and lifeless brown, stopped at

the boundary line of Galilee.

A trumpet, sounded when the cavalcade drew near the village, had a magical effect ness of his soul, prayed to Heaven.
"In the hour of thy vengence, O Lord," front doors cast forth groups eager to be he said, "be mine the hand to put it upon him!" tion so unusual.

Nazareth, it must be remembe ed, was

not only aside from any great high way, but within the sway of Judas of Gamala; but within the sway of Judas of Gamala; wherefore it should not be hard to imagine the feelings with which the legionaries were received. But when they were up and traversing the street, the duty that occupied them became apparent, and then fear and hatred were lost in a street of which the

duty that occupied them became apparent, and then fear and hatred were lost in curiosity, under the impulse of which the people, knowing there must be a halt at the well in the north eastern part of the town, quitted their gates and doors, and closed in after the procession.

A prisoner whom the horsemen were guarding was the object of curiosity. He was afoot, bareheaded, half naked, his hands bound behind him, A thong fixed to his writs was looped over the neck of a horse. The dust went with the party when in movement, wrapping him in yellow fog, sometimes in a dense cloud. He dropped forward, foot-sore and faint. The villagers could see he was young. The villagers could see he was young.
At the well the decuri n balted, and,

At the well the decuri n halted, and, with most of the men, dismounted. The prisoner sank down in the dust of the read, stupefied, and asking nothing. apparently he was in the last stage of exhaustion. Seeing, when they came near, that he was but a boy, the villagers would have helped him had they dared.

In the midst of their perplexity, and while the pitchers were bassing among

In the midst of their perpiexity, and while the pitchers were passing among the soldiers, a man was descried coming down the road from Sepphoris. At sight of him a woman cried out, "Look! Yonder comes the carpenter. Now we will have something."

mass of still whiter beard flowed down the front of his coarse grey gown. He came slowly, for, in addition to his age, he carried some tools—an axe, a eaw, and a drawing knife, all very rude and heavy—and had evidently travelled some distance without rest.

without rest.

He stopped close by to survey the

"O Rabbi, good Rabbi Joseph!" cried a woman, running to him, "Here is a prisoner; come, ask the soldiers about him, that we may know who he is, and what he hasdone, and what they are going to do with him."

The rabbi's face remained stolid; he classed at the prisoner, however, and

The rabbi's face remained stolid; he glanced at the prisoner, however, and presently went to the officer.

"The peace of the Lord be with you!" he said with unbending gravity.

"And that of the gods with you," the decurion rapiled.

"Are you from Jerusalem?"

"Your prisoner is rouge!"

Your prisoner is young."

"In years, yes."
'May I ask what he has done?" 'He is an a sassin."

The people repeated the word in aston-ishment, but Rabbi Joseph pursued his

inquest. "Is he a son of Israel?"

"He is a Jew," raid the Roman drily.

The wavering pity of the bystanders came back,

'I know nothing of your tribe, but can Take the netting of your tibe, but can speak of his family," the speaker continued. "You may have heard of a prince of Jerusalem named Hur—Ben-Hur, they called him. He lived in Herod's day."
"I have seen him," Joseph said.
"Well this is his son."

Exclamations became general, and the

decurion lastened to stop them,
"In the streets of Jerusalem, day before
yesterday, he nearly killed the noble
Gratus by flinging a tile upon his head
from the roof of a palace—his father's, I

believe."

There was a pause in the conversation, during which the Nazarenes gezed at the young Ben-Hur as at a wild beast.

"Did be kill him?' asked the rabbi.

"He is under sentence."

"He is under sentence."
"Yes-the galleys for life."
"The Lord help him!" said Joseph, for once moved out of his stolidity.
Thereupon a youth who came up with Joseph, but had stood behind him unobserved, laid down an axe he had been carrying, and, going to the great stone standing by the well, took from it a pitcher of water. The action was so quiet, that before the guard could interfere, had they been disposed to do so, he was stooping over the prisoner, and offering him drink.

drink.

The band laid kindly upon his shoulder The band laid kindly upon his shoulder awoke the unfortunate Jadah, and, looking up, he saw a face he never forgot—the face of a boy about his own age, shaded by locks of yellowish bright chest-nut hair; a face lighted by dark blue eyes, at the time so soft, so appealing, so full of love and holy purpose, that they had all the power of command and will. The spirit of the Jew, hardened though it was by days and nights of suffering, and so embittered by wrong that its dreams of revenge took in all the world, melted under the stranger's look, and became as a chid's. He put his lips to the pitcher, and drank long and deep. Not a word was said to him, nor did he say a word. When the draught was finished, the hand that had been resting upon the sufferer's shoulder was placed upon his head, and stayed there in the dusty locks time enough to say a blessing; the stranger then returned the pitcher to its place on the stone, and, taking his axe again, went back to Rabbi Joseph. All eyes went with him, the decurion's as well as those of the villagers.

of the villagers.

This was the end of the scene at the well. This was the end of the scene at the well. When the men had drunk, and the horses, the march was resumed. But the temper of the decurion was not as it had been; he himself raised the prisoner from the dust, he himself raised the prisoner from the dust. and helped him on a horse behind a soldier. The Nezarenes went to their houses, among them Rabbi Joseph and his

And so, for the first time, Judah and the son of Mary met and parted. TO BE CONTINUED.

He Had a Conscience.

Twenty two years ago Patrick Driccoll, just arrived from Ireland, found a pocket-book containing over \$150 in Salem, N. J. He told his employer, who advised him to his told process. J. He told his employer, who advised him to keep it until the owner appeared. The other day Charles W. Dunn happened to speak in the presence of Mr. Driscoll, now a prosperous merchant, about his brother, Samuel Dran now dead, losing a pocketbook years before. Mr. Driscoll at once took a book from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Dunn, who identified it as the one his brother had lost. He was asked to count the money. There was just \$ 51.78 Mr. Dunn tried to get Mr. Driscoll to keep the money, but he refused. He said it was a load off his mind to get rid of that \$151.78. mind to get rid of that \$151.78.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich, and vitalizing. His Last Resort.

Mr. Richard Rowe, of Harley, Oat., was affleted for four years with dyspepsia. Two experienced doctors treated him. Getting discouraged, he tried Burdock Blood Bitters. He states that two bottles could him. He is now doing botiles cured him. He is now doing heavy work and as well as ever.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eslectric On for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of creat value? great value."

Well Spoken Of.

"I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Ol very highly. It cured me of rheumatism in my fingers whea I could not bend them." Ida Plank, Strathroy, Oat. A medicine for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

LOOKING FOR J

Twelve o'clock, and th bells were ringing clear jubilantly, tolling that sw celestial symphony, "G'ory high, and peace on earth to will." The white mantle was everywhere, and still the fell unceasingly in great ectwisting and untwisting in the thin, torn shawl folded figure walking slowly and wateps along the bright light The little heart beat saddlit throbbed and fluttered particles and the saddlit throbbed and fluttered particles for the same for th

it throbbed and fluttered pa a gruff voice fell upon her e "Why are you out so late, are you going?"
"I am looking for Jack," ting at the sight of a bur looking down upon her.
"It is time you were at mind Jack," said he, not he saw the frightened lock face.

face.

The child, not waiting more, hurried away as qui little feet, wearied and a permit, sobbing to herself.

'O, Jack, where are you had again to-night, and wasleep I came out to lock Jack, don't you know I am you?'

On, on she went, blinded and shivering with cold. exhausted limbs refused t and turning in from the stre down at the foot of a bro marble steps. The snow, a wrapped its white cloak mo closely about her; her her upon her breast, the frail b and then fell forward, murm

and then fell forward, murm sleep, "O, Jack, where are y The residence of Mr. Me ablaze with light, the somusic filled the spacious parlors, where handsome me titul women were promenad-ing in one of Straus' entrance. "I thought you never Straus?" said a blond Eng Arthur Penryb, when M pleaded fatigue as an exc

ancing. "Not very often, I admit, of gaities will sometimes gro

of gatties will sometimes gro as well as monotonous."

"My dear Miss Constance ted Judge Murray, a genial man, and a life long friend of family, "are you aware tha savor of satirety in your ren as tone?" looking kindly y at his beautiful companion, why her face wore that listless look.

"And is satiety a your drea "And is satisty a very drea she asked, carelessly, allow to be led away by Sir Arthur

to be led away by Sir Arthur Judge Murray watched moved through the rooms here and there to greet her that gentle courtesy, which her great charms.

"What a lovely, gracious we and what a lucky fellow Pothe way, I do not see him night," soliloquized Judge Ming the ball-room. "Ah, h Melbourne, as his hostess at "I do not see our friend, this evening."

"I do not see our friend, this evening."

"He was to be here," sais bourne, "but," glancing sigt Sir Arthur, and Miss Thorne, not heard Dame Rumour's whoken engagement."

"Impossible," ejaculated "why, my dear Madame, ents..."

"Ah outto so Ludge Madame, with the courter of the second sec

"Ah, quite so, Judge Mu

parents, in providing a hu wife for their children, seeme congenial tastes. She so wel beautiful might hope to—"
"Win a little, Mrs. Mell believe that is the modern len of bliss," said Judge Murray, contempt. "Dr. Powell is a; by birth and culture; and take rank still, by his noble aims ar zeal in the cause of suff-ring land "Ab, well!" said Mrs. I "those noble aims of his have believe that is the modern fe

the trouble. Miss Thorne doe

to appreciate them, any me well—than, I do." "Madame," replied Judge M sudden intensity, "The woman be fortunate enough to w Powell's heart, has the best g

Powell's heart, has the best gever hope to receive."

Neither saw Miss Thorn a proached. A startled, pained into her eyes as she caught Jud, words; she shivered slightly, as silently away. The merry Chr. rang out and seemed to mock their cries of peace on earth later Miss Thorne was driving there was a dull, heavy pain a and great tears gathered and whispered to herself "Will he surely he will come!—I have rof any Christmas separated from When Miss Thorne alighte carriage, she stumbled against lying at the foot of the steps; horror shrilled her when bendishe beheld the inanimate form "Carry her into the house,"

she beheld the inanimate form
"Carry her into the house,"
broad stairs, into warmth and
little wanderer was borne.
"I think," said the house espectfully, "that the hospita
"I think you forget what n
Mrs. Jackson. Send for Dr. F
have a bed prepared. Mamm
be disturbed." be disturbed. Constance Thorne stood loo

on the motionless form clad in print dress, from which the shawl had fallen back. The to showing, through the rents, th many a bruise; the quiet hand so attenuated, the poor pale the dark shadows made by ill! the hollows that told of hungr nights. A great pang smote d there was a sudden choki throat. So absorbed was she first glimpse of the dark shad that she did not hear Dr. Power that the did not hear Dr. Power that the did not hear Dr. Power than the stood her beautiful that the did not hear Dr. Power than the stood her beautiful that the stood her beautiful tha

stood by her side.

"Good evening," said he
"Peter told me of your finding

CHRISTMAS STORY.

LOOKING FOR JACK.

Twelve o'clock, and the Christmas bells were ringing clear and pealing jubilantly, tolling that sweet hymn of celestial symphony, "G'ory be to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good will." The white mentle of the The white mantle of the snow wais everywhere, and still the great flakes fell unceasingly in great eddying whirls, twisting and untwisting in cruel frolic, the thin, torn shawl folded about a little figure walking slowly and with unsteady steps along the bright lighted avenue. figure walking slowly and with unsteady steps along the bright lighted avenue. The little heart beat saddly enough but it throbbed and fluttered painfully when a gruff voice fell upon her ears.

"Why are you out so late, and,—where are you going?"

"I am looking for Jack," her eyes dilating at the sight of a burly policeman looking down upon her.

"It is time you were at home, never mind Jack," sald he, not unkindly, as he saw the frightened look in the small face.

The child, not waiting to hear any more, hurried away as quickly as the little feet, wearied and aching, would permit, sobbing to herself.

O, Jack, where are you! Father is bad again to night, and when he fell askeen I came out to look for you.

asleep I came out to lock for you. O Jack, don't you know I am locking for

On, on she went, blinded by the snow. and shivering with cold. Soon he exhausted limbs refused to carry her and turning in from the street she saul down at the foot of a broad flight of marble steps. The snow, as if in pity, wrapped its white cloak more and more closely about her; her head bent low upon her breast, the frail body swayed, and then fell forward, murmuring in her

sleep, "O, Jack, where are you?"

The residence of Mr. Melbourne was The residence of Mr. Melbourne was ablaze with light, the sound of gay music filled the spacious odor laden parlors, where handsome men and beautiful women were promenading, or, joining in one of Straus' entrancing waltzes.

"I thought you never could resist Straus?" said a blond Englishman, Sir Arthur Penyen, when Miss T. Str Arthur Penryp, when Miss Thorne pleaded fatigue as an excuse for not

lancing. "Not very often, I admit, but a round of gaities will sometimes grow fatiguing,

well as monotonous. "My dear Miss Constance," interrup "My dear Miss Constance," interrupted Judge Murray, a genial old gentleman, and a life long friend of the Thorne family, "are you aware that there is a savor of satirety in your remark as well as tone?" looking kindly yet critically at his beautiful companion, wondering why her face wore that listless, indifferent look.

"And is satisty a very dread(n) thine?"

"And is satisty a very dreadful thing?"

she asked, carelessly, allowing herself to be led away by Sir Arthur.

Judge Murray watched her as she moved through the rooms; stopping here and there to greet her friends with that gentle courtesy, which was one of her great charms.

"What a lovely, gracious woman she is; and what a lucky fellow Powell is. By the way, I do not see him, here, to the way, I do not see him, here, to night," soliloquized Judge Murray, som ing the ball-room. 'Ab, here is Mrs. Melbourne, as his hostess approached."
"I do not see our friend, Dr. Powell,

this evening. this evening."

"He was to be here," said Mrs Melbourne, "but," glancing significantly at Sir Arthur, and Miss Thorne, "have you not heard Dame Rumour's whisper of a

broken engagement."
"Impossible," ejaculated the judge,
"why, my dear Madame, their par-

"Ah, quite so, Judge Murray, their parents, in providing a husband and wife for their children, seemed to ignore congenial tastes. She so well born and autiful might hope to—"
"Win a little, Mrs. Melbourne,

lieve that is the modern feminine idea of bliss," said Judge Murray, with cold contempt. "Dr. Powell is a gentleman by birth and culture; and takes a higher rank still, by his noble aims and untiring zeal in the cause of suff-ring humanity." "Ab, well!" said Mrs. Melbourne,

"those noble aims of his have led to all the trouble. Miss Thorne does not seem to appreciate them, any more thanll—than, I do."
Madame," replied Judge Murray with

"Madame," replied Judge Murray with sudden intensity, "The woman, who may be fortunate enough to win Gerald Powell's heart, has the best gift she can ever hope to receive."

Neither saw Miss Thorn as she approached. A startled, pained look crept into her eyes as she caught Judge Murray's words; she shivered slightly, as she turned silently away. The merry Christmas bells rang out and seemed to mock her with their cries of peace on earth. A little later Miss Thorne was driving homewa d. cries of peace on earth. A little Miss Thorne was driving homewa d, there was a dull, heavy pain at her heart, and great tears gathered and fell, as she whispered to herself "Will he come !—O surely he will come! -- I have no memory of any Christmas separated from him."

When Miss Thorne alighted from the carriage, she stumbled against something lying at the foot of the steps; a feeling of horror shrilled her when bending forward she beheld the inanimate form of a child.

"Carry her into the house," and up the broad stairs, into warmth and light, the

little wanderer was borne.
"I think," said the housekeeper,
respectfully, "that the hospital—"

respectfully, "that the hospital—"
"I think you forget what night it is,
Mrs. Jackson. Send for Dr. Powell, and
have a bed prepared. Mamma need not
be disturbed."

constance Thorne stood looking down on the motionless form clad in a faded print dress, from which the thin worn shawl had fallen back. The torn sleeves showing, through the rents, the marks of many a bruise; the quiet hands so small, so attenuated, the poor pale face with the dark shadows made by ill health, and the hollows that told of hungry days and nights. A great pang smote her heart and there was a sudden choking at her throat. So absorbed was she in this her first glimbse of the dark shadows of life. throat. So absorbed was she in that sire glimpse of the dark shadows of life, that she did not hear Dr. Powell until he

stood by her side.
"Good evening," said he gravely,
"Peter told me of your finding the s little

one lying at your door." He bent over the child as he spoke, the grave expres-sion on his face deepening as he felt her pulse. Restoratives were hastily applied, and after a while the great eyes opened, and looked into the Ductor's face, and the white line suprement.

the white lips murmured:
"I am looking for Jack"
The head tossing restlessly on the pillow turned towards Constance, and a look of bewilderment and amazement passed over her face, as her eyes rested on the beauty of that perfect face crowned with its glory of red gold hair. The new born tenderness that hovered around her mouth, and gave a new depth to her eyes; the sheen of the soft white silken gown, all lend her an exquisite charm. Even when Constance bent forward and said—tender pity vibrating through her voice—

"Are you better my child?" she only gazed at her, then whispered to the Doctor:
"Is she an angel?"

"No, my dear, no," interrupted Con-stance hastily, not daring to look at the Doctor, but she need not have feared,

his face wore only its steady grave look
his face wore only its steady grave look
his face wore that was all.
"I will go and find Jack for you if you
will tell me where to go," said the Doctor

gently.
"Jack is my brother, he sells papers. He didn't come home to night, and I have been looking for him. I must go and find him,"—with a wain effort to raise the head that rested so heavily on the pillow.
"How old is Jack?" said Dr. Powell.

"Fifteen."

"Will you tell me your name?"
"Phyllis."

He turned rather a white face from the child, and said to Miss Thorne, "Mrs. Jackson will remain with the child, I should like to speak to you."
They passed into the library, saying, as he placed an easy chair for Constance, "You look tired, but I fear I must tax your netitages a little more."

You look tired, but I lear I must tax your patience a little more."

Then as she did not reply, he continued "A painful accident occurred this evening. A poor news boy was run over, and died about an hour ago. I was with him and had but returned when Peter came for me.

In his delirium he spoke it cessantly of his little sister, always standing between ber and some unkindness. He repeated, over and over, "Father I won't let you beat her,—its a shame to hurt a poer, little, lame girl." Then he would try to comfort her: "Cheer up, Phyllis, don't be afraid, Jack will take care of his sister, there, poor little gtrl, was the leg very sore to-day." He recovered his senses a little before he died, and told the good sisters and me, a pitiful tale of poverty and drunkennes. There was a little, sickly child, to whom the father was unkind. The poor boy's last hours were brightened by a premise to rescue this little sister, and remove her from her present sur-roundings. The little way farer whom fate has brought to your door is Jack's sister—poor, motherless, neglected Phyllis. It is better to tell you,' he added after a mement's silence, "that I fear before the dawning of the day, the child will have found her brother."

Miss Thorne started up with a cry, her

face pale and quivering.
"Do you mean that she will die?" "I fear so, but," mistaking her emotion,
"Mrs. Jackson will be with her, it will not

be necessary for you to be there." "Let us go to her," she said, hardly noting the meaning of his words. What was this something new which was awakening in her heart; this feeling of wanderer soon to be launched into eter-nity. "I must guide the poor, lame, unsteady feet," she said to herself," her eyes full of tenderness, as she sat beside the child, and, taking one of the frail hands smoothed it softly. After a short silence she said, "Did you ever hear of heaven dear?"

heaven, dear ?'

Shouldn't you like to see the angels i" "Are the angels like you?' locking confidently into the lovely face bending over her. "I wouldn't be afraid if they

are."
"Did you ever hear of our Saviour, my poor little one?"
"I don't know,—do you mean God

He was"-she hesitated. "Your loving Saviour and mine. He died because he loved you, and is sorry that you are so poor and suffer so much. He is waiting with arms outstretched for you to go to him, and you will never be sad, never be sick, never be hungry any more.

An eager look crossed the child's face and she tried to raise herself. "When am I to go and who will take

'Ob, my dear," said Constance, though the lump in her threat seemed choking her, "His angels will come for you, and I her, "His angels will come for you, and I will hold your hand until God sends for

You are sure no one will be cross to me any more?" and there was a sensitive quiver about the little mouth.

'Oh, very sure, there every one will love you, and"—very reverently—"there will be no crying there, nor any more

"And Jack?" asked the child. "Jack will be there, too. This is Christ mas Day dear, the day on which Christ

She then told in simple words the story that sinks so deep into a mother's and into a child's heart; the story of the home less wanderers through Bethlehem, the birth of the Child, that was laid in a manger, whilst angels made musical the mi! ght, chanting glory be to God on high of His life of poverty and sufferings, of the years of preaching and teaching; of the deaf He made to hear; the blind to see; the lame to walk; and the dead He raised to life. The love that was sourged. crowned and crucified, breathing forgiveness with its dying breath; and opening wide for us the portals of everlasting peace and rest. Hot tears were running down many cheeks as Constance's faltering voice ceased picturing Calvary and the dying Redeemer.

The child's eyes were ablaze, as she said eagerly "Did He love me, and did He die for me?"

"Yes for you."

clasped together, at last she said, "I am very sorry I was so argry when father beat me, I know I vexed him sometimes,"

suddenly a little color crept into the pale face
"Was it very wicked to want to take the bread I saw in the store windows. I was so hungry, you know"—with painful wistfulness—"I had no mother to give me any, and, sometimes, I had to hide away when I saw bread in the hands of a little girl, I was afraid I would take it, but I promised Jack I never would, and I never did—its awful to be so hunery and have no mother. Do you think God will mind?"

"Ob, my little white sou', God will not

"Ob, my fittle white son', God will not mind," and Constance Thorne bent low to kiss gently and lovingly the motherless child. Silence, long silence lay on them all. The good priest came and went leaving the child clothed in its fair Bastismal robe, and with life ebbing fast

"It is dark," she murmured. "Do not be afraid, dear,"—very tender was Corstance's voice,—"in a little while you will see our Saviour and Jack."

"Jack," the dying eyes unclosed.

"You were looking for him, dear. You will find him waiting for you in Heaven."

"Jack, and Heaven!" she tried to raise she tried to raise herself, whilst a wonderful light of joy irradiated her face, then, fell back; the little child was dead; nay, rather, she was in the arms of Him who said, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Constance, shaken by a storm of sobe, gezed down at the quiet sleeper, then, turning to Dr. Powell, she held out her translying head.

trembling hands. "Gerald, eh, Gerald!" "Gerald, eh, Gerald!"

In a moment his arms were a ound her, and she sobbed out her pain with her head resting on his brave, true heart; with one caressing hand he smoothed back the soft masses of her hair, while whispering words of comfort.

words of comfort.

'Can you forgive mo?' she asked, raising to his a tear-stained face.
"We will forget it, dear. This Christ mas Day that is now dawning will be the beginning of a rew life for us; as well as for the poor little one no longer homeless.

for the poor little one no longer homeless and friendless," "O Gerald!" the heav, tears still stand-

ing in the violet eyes. "The poor, home-less, sick, and hungry children. You will show me the way to help them. The little child, who lay dying at my door, came like an angel to teach me better things. Phyllie, my little one, you will not forget in Heaven the good work you began ere you passed away from earth." And, for answer, on the clear morning air, came the sweet clengor of bells, that told that Christmas had dawned; and on the de child's face still lingered the seraphic light it caught, ere it passed into everlasting ANNIE WRIGHT SMYTH,

A BLASPHEMER'S FATE.

RUMOR THAT INGERSOLL HAS CANCER OF THE TONGUE

Several years ago there appeared upon Several years ago there appeared upon the stage of this great Republic, this fair land upon which the Almighty has showered his choicest lessings; under whose sun its people revelled in peace, plenty and unparalelled prosperity; a man of unusual ability, of remarkable eloquence, the stage of the stage o of magnificent address and great personal magnetism, who boldly and defiantly pro-claimed his disbelief in the Bible, religion, Christianity, yea, even God himself. This man who electrified his audiences with the splendor of his elequence, who startled the world with the boldness of his ideas, who defied God and blasphemed His holy name, and who trampled upon His Divine laws and commandments, went on for years in his fancied glory and popularity, and be-came even more bold and defiant in his attacks upon God and His holy religion. Proud, arrogant and defiant, he uttered his blasphemies, and reviled the God "Yes, it's up there," looking upwards.
"Should you like to go there?"
"To Heaven?" the eyes were wide and wondering. "I wouldn't mind if Jack of the world looked on and cheered him and opened its treasures for him and he became rich, and stood at the pinnacle of worldly fame. And just as he reached the summit of success, just as he had attained the object of his ambias he had attained the object of his ambi-tion, just as he had begun to enj y the fruits of his hellish and blasphemous career, just as he had contemplated the en joyment of his wealth acquired in the service of the devil, the tinger of an angry and insulted God is laid upon him, and the arch-infidel and blasphemer of the nineteenth century is standard. nineteenth century is struck with an in-curable and fatal malady. Yes, Robert G Ingersoll, the infidel, the scoffer, the here tic, the blasphemer, has at last met the punishment he has so richly deserved, His terrible fate is to linger for months with a disease no physician can heal viz Cancer of the tongue and threat. How terrible is the punishment can readily be seen, when one reflects that never again will that torgue, which has blasphemed G d, which scoffed at religion and reviled G d, which scoffed at religion and reviled the most sacred things, that tongue which gave logerfoll the fame and earned for him the sobriquet of "Golden Tongue Orator," that torgue which could entrance and hold spell bound for hours his audi-ences by the splendor of his eloquence, that tongue is doomed to gradually rot and he saten away by the most horpible of that tongue is domed to gradually for and be eaten away by the most horrible of all diseases, cancer. No operation can save him, no medicine can stay the hand of death. Domed in this life to pass the rest of his days in agony and in pain, oh may the Father of Mercies give him the grace of repentance and thus save his soul from the eternal fires of hell.—News

A Great Offer.

A Great Offer.

No maiter in what part you live, you had better write to Hallet & Co. Portland, Maine, without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwares daily. A number nave earned over \$50 in a day. Both saves. All ages. You are started in business free Capital not needed. Every worker who takes hold at once is absolutely save of a snug little fortune. Now is the time.

FIRST RELIEF ULTIMATELY A CURE These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigrates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure, rapid, and firtilizing stream.

London Universe, Dec. 4
The public announcement that the well-nown preacher, Father Walter Croke Robinson, M. A., would reply to the attacks levelled against the Catholic hurch in certain newspapers under the eading of "The Priest in the Family," tracted on Sanday evening probably the largest congregation ever seen within the wal's of the Pro Cathedral, Kensington. wal's of the Pro Cathedral, Kensington. Every seat was filled, the aisles and nave were crammed, hundreds had to stend throughout the service and sermon, and throughout the service and sermon, and many were absolutely unable to obtain admission to the sacred edifice. Solemn Vespers having been sung, Father Robin-son entered the pulpit, and in the course of a masterly decourse, which was folof a masterly discourse, which was followed with rapt attention throughout, and which occupied about an hour and five minutes in its delivery, proceeded to say; It is to be hoped that sufficient time has elapsed to allay the passions stirred up by the recent, ou travers on the priest. the recent controvery on "the priest the family," because passion clouds the tellect and warps the judgment. It is only time and labor lest to try to convicce a man who is prejudiced. I ask every one man who is presented. I ask every one of this mighty congregation, as an Eng-shman to Eng ishmen, to give me fair lay to night. If you have brought predice with you, for the love of God leave off, or else leave the church—I do not beak to you. I ask for nothing but a fair and the church—I do not beak to you. I ask for nothing but a fair peak to you. I ask for nothing but a faireld end no favour. I ask you not
half to give me your hears but
our heads. Yn are not want
g in intelligence and common sense;
hen give me your thoughts. I am going
o draw distinctions to night. "Ah, there
is," some one will say; "I knew we
tonly in the alittle hair splitting to night,"
tell you if you are provided I specktell you if you are pr judiced I speak t to you. You are morbid, go to the firmary. Now let us look at this quesin. Go to that large building in the rand, the New Law Courts, and tell me hat is the effice of a judge, or of the ostable lawyer and barrister at the bar. ve you ever served on a jury? If so, at did you de? Draw distractions, and

ere are distinctions of a the logical as DON'T FIND FAULT WITH ME. n, for that is what I am going to do to ep, for that is what I am going to do toght. In this controversy a multitude
letters have appeared of which I will
y nothing more harsh than that they are
ry un Egglish, and we have been told
at we Catholics are the people who
j et to liberty of consience. I am
ing to avoid personalities; I talk of
irgs, not persons. What is liberty of
necience? There is a civil and political
setty, and there is dogmatic or religiaberty, and there is dogmatic or religi-us liberty both quite distinct; and to stinguish the first from the latter there before us political liberty of conscience in a Protestant country, and in a Catholic country, there is a dogmatic or religious liberty of conscience. Let us take to night civil and religious liberty in a Prote tant country; the right of every pe son or set of persons to follow the dictates of their conscience in religious belief, and practice the worship which is the outcome of that obedience to conscience. Let us look at the question fairly. Does the Church allow liberty of conscience in a Protestant state? I am going to distin-

"AH, THERE YOU ARE AGAIN, nothing but distinguishing." My breth-ren, we must be clear-h-aded when we wen't to seek truth. In a certain sense we whit to seek truth. In a certain sense we do allow liberty, in another sense we do not. Now I ask you, does the Protestant State allow this liberty? You will say it does; that England is a free country, and let it be ever free. So say I, but could the State entirely allow liberty of conscience? Suppose a community of Mor-mons were to settle here, and they were mons were to settle here, and they were to say, "This is my religion." Why even America, the country of the free, would object to that, although they don't know what to do with them. If a Mohammeden colony were to come here with their multiplicity of wives, would the State allow that?"

IF THE SALVATION ARMY WERE TO COME round shouting out volleys of hallely jahs at two o'clock in the morning, would the State allow that? The Catholic Church state allow that; the Catholic Church allows and demands the same liberty of conscience as the Protestant State. To make good my point, firstly, I tell you a thing that I cannot understand, it mystifies me. Four or five months ago a priest was coming from church, where he had been preaching, and he took his seat in the train where there was a gentleman, a man of culture, who knew all about Greek syntax and the rest of it. Leaving the station there was a chapel outside from which the people were emerging, and the priest remarked that he was glad to see so many people going to hear the word of God. "Why," said the gentleman, "you are the last man in the world who should say that, "Why I thought that you say that, "Why I thought that you believed that every one who is not a Catholic would be damned." The priest replied, "Well, sir, you are a puzzle to me. Are you so ignorant as that? Is it possible that you, an English gentleman of refined equestion. refined education,

NOW NO MORE ABOUT US CATHOLICS THAT that?" That interview lasted only five minutes, but the priest said afterwards he felt sure that that man would one day be a Catholic. If Protestants will only inquire and accertain what the Church teaches, and not be blinded by what they think she teaches, they would be much better informed. The preacher then pro setter informed. The preacher then pro-seeded to quote from the writings of Car-dinal Hergenroether and the late Pontiff, Pius IX, to show the Church had always held trat people might, though living in error of faith, be saved, and that they might be in unconscious spiritual union with the church though not of the house-hold of the faith, and also to show that the aurch approved of liberty of conscience. Father Robinson then proceeded to say: Well, they say a worm will turn. I am in the position of that worm, and I am not only going to defend myself but I am going to attack. Not only does the Church demand and allow this liberty in a Protestant State, but it is the only one that does. Do

You protestants making this charge quiet here. The preacher then went on to speak of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant religion, entitled to come to me and say, "The idea of a Catholic talking of religions liberty?" Such a person is either such as the content of the person is either to say that those days had now passed away. England was beginning to wake the says Isa MeN ad, of Popur Hall, One, regarding the reliable ramedy. Why go limping and whining about your cone, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Sovereigns in this country, and continued the says Isa MeN ad, of Popur Hall, One, regarding the reliable ramedy. Why go limping and whining about your cone, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's executed under Elizabeth and other Protestant Governors, when a 25 cent bottle of the number of peop's execute

The child lay still with her thin hands classed together, at last she said, "I am PRIEST IN THE FAMILY."

FATHER ROBINSON ON "THE ignorant or malicious, perhaps both. Go back over three hundred years and I ask you. Has the Protes ant Establishment not going to say a word about the particular play. Now, I am not going to say a word about the particular play. The protest of the particular play into the her against that he against the particular play into the her against the particular play. clean hands with which to come into court? Let us go to Geneva. But yesterday we learned that Pope Leo XIII. has opened up means of historical research in opened up means of historical research in the Vatican, and at this mement there the Vaticas, and at this man are going to are learned historians who are going to re write the Li tory of Europe. Take the city of Berne, the capital of Swi zerland there is a society, and they have pub-lished two volumes of facts, but they are written the other way. What is the result? The Municipality of Berne have prohibited the publication of a third volume. There is religious liberty! Cal-vin, the great Reformer, destroyed every one that did not agree with him with and sword. Easebius, Beza, and Melanc-then applauded the set. Luther—let us give him his due—in certain parts of his writings depressive several parts. writings deprecates severity—but this is always the case with Reformert—and then he proceeds to persecute the Anabat tists with fire and sword, and says that anythic is lawful said.

anything is lawful with Paptists. There is Luther and religious liberty. Take the History of the Sects,
Take the Baptists and John Bunyan, persecuted and imprisoned. There is a religious toleration. Why did Penn go to America? Because he was banished from his country by the established religion for dissenting from it. Take the Puritans, and what boy or girl is there who does not know the frightful cruelies they lad to bear in the country of religious liberty. bear in the country of religious liberty. Then we come down to the Reformation! Then we come down to the Reformation! I suppose at this moment the children of my country are being brought up the same as years ago, to talk of Bluff King Hal, Bloody Queen Mary, and Good Queen Bess. Now give me fair play. I want to ask you the effect on a man who loves truth, sye, who will die for it, to be brought up in that accuraced error, and then discover that the whole thing is a lie and a misrepresentation? Think you we and a nisrepresentation? Think you we Catholics have no feelings!—will you allow us that luxury? Can you insgine an indiquity greater than the suggest n that Catholics and Catholic priests are devoid of all feeling? Henry the Eighth BRASE THE MEART OF ONE OF THE

live in concubinege with Anne Boelyn. What did he do with her? Cut off her nead. Jane Seymour, the next one, died in childbed. Anne of Cleves was not good locking, and he divorced her. Catherine Howard he also executed. Catherine Parr if it had not been for her wonderful adroitness would have shared the same adrottness would have shared the same fate. Henry seized the Catholic revenues and give them to his courtiers. If he was not a burglar there never was one on this earth. My blood runs cold as I unfold to you in the light of modern research how many persons came to the block in Henry's reign. Holdings-head, the Protestant contemporary historian, puts the number at 12,000, and all this is toleration. at 12,000, and all this is teleration. If that be teleration, then we have all got a that be toleration, then we have all got a chance. If you ask me as a student of history to find its equal I cannot. Nero and Caligula were pagans, but here was a man who equalled them in villaliny, and who was a theologian and a Catholic. Queen Mary saw her father in her early days pervaded with the exact of G.d. gaing on pulgring. with the grace of G d going on pilgrim-ege to the shrine of Our lady of Walsitg-ham. Imbued with faith from her carliest years she was the legitimate successor to the throne; she kept to her religion. Will any one blame her for tha ? Could any man, then, blame her for bringing back to England that religion! She was a Catho-lic, of Catholic parents, and there was

HER DEAR CATHOLIC INJURED MOTHER and she looked back on the centuries of the old faith, and it was her duty before God if she could to restore that faith. Hame calls her bigoted. I like to be called bigoted, for that shows you are Catholic. In Mary's reign England was formally reconciled to the Holy See, and that was Mary's doing. In fair play you cannot blame her. Some one may be saying to me, "Are you not afraid of the fires of Smittfield?" No, not a bit. Mary was in the utmost difficulty, there the old faith, and it was her duty before much of that way of thinking, but if they were not political offenders, I do not approve of them. If they were put to death for religion it was a wicked work, and the Catholic Church does not approve of them. Mary was in the hands of wicked men, and I class her with

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, as one of the most unfortunate of women. She gave her money right and left, soir g She gave her money right and left, soing about as our beloved Queen does now in Scotland, visiting the homes of the poor; and that is "Bloody Mary." Now, does anybody doubt that Good Queen Besslived with Leicester? If they do let them look at Lingard. He was a Catholic, but Hellingshead out that Hollingshead put that or some hing very like it in his history, but it was suppressed. There is at this moment in a certain part a country family—I have looked in the "Landed Gentry" - and there is a tradition in that I mily that the founder of that family was the illegitimate son of Leicester and Queen El zabeth, and there are documen's existing in which this is put beyond all marner of doubt. LOOK AT THE COURT OF CUB QUEEN.

What a magnificent Court it i upon Queen Victoria as one of the noble t of women and the nation does not appre-ciate her. The Gourt of Eliz beth was the most sinful and the most Fortious that perhaps the world ever saw; while the Court of the present Queen is the best the Court of the present Queen is the best oursest the lence.

For every one that disagreed with El za beth there was rack, the scavenger's daughter, and I know not what else. I am Bess' why we are all saints. I am ask you to think of the position of a nan purch brought up to believe all this—what shall I call it i—infernal litig in which his whole early life has been clouded, why it makes one's blood boil; but we must be one's blood boil;

were getting a little fair play. Now, I am not going to say a word about the particular family that has caused this discussion. Now what is the idea of my countrymen about priests? They think that they are very sly; that they meet together, and are always trying to sneak into English families, and lask to and convert the sixter. ilies, and tak to and convert the sisters and wives. I bring a grave charge egainst my countrymen, and that is, that they seem to imply that
A PRIEST IS NO BETTER THAN HE SHOULD

Now, firstly, you are utterly mistaken, because we priests have too much to do with our poor and our sick both by day and by night. Why does bigotry imply that the priest is no better than he ought that the priest is no better than he ought to be? Such an estimate does not reflect well on the persons who form it. We have too much work to do. The temptation of a middle eged priest is often too much work to do. The temptation of a middle eged priest is often not to make converts; he has so much work already to do. How many women this past week have had private interviews with dentiers, doctors, lawyers, and who says a word against them? You wicked persons, to cast a clur on the priest! Hone soit que maly pense. You have ford winds. on the priest! Hone soit que mady pense. You have foul midds, and you think that we have. The cherge that a priest cannot be trusted in a private futerview with a woman is a foul one; it is un English, and wlo makes such a charge is a foul, wicked who makes such a charge is a foul, wicked man; and I repudiate it from the bottom of my heart. Are there no such things as Catholic parents and Catholic brothers? All over the wide world there is a mighty thing called the Catholic Charch, with its 250,000,000 of soul; are there no brothers and husbands in that vast family, and do they find any difficulty about their wives. daughters and sisters? When a poor daughters and sisters? When a poor woman distressed in religious doubts comes to a priest for his advice, what is he to do? A priest is sent into this would to convert souls. Here is a soul come to him in doubt, would you have him say to that soul, "Oh, I am tenibly afia'd of your husband; you had better go?" If he did what excuse could he nake before his God when he dies and has to be judged? We know that the Mohammedans think that women have no souls.

We think they have, and that they have to die and be judged. Where in the matriage service does a passage occur in which the woman gives up the guidance of her soul to her husbend and promises conform to his religion? If God gives accused if she corresponds to the grace without the permission of her husband? What right has he to give her leave? No one is more sorry for the grief brought into a family by a conversion than I am. I could write in tears of blood the sorrows I have gone through. where a woman goes to a priest desiring married?" "Yes." "What will your hus-band say to it?" "Oh, he doen! I mind a bit." We get that sometimes; then the priest would say, "Well, bring your husband down to hear my instruction; he may be converted too " Take a case where may be converted too." Take a case where the husband does o jet, and the wife says that if he were to know the day and the hour of her reception he would lock her up in a room. Such things occur; that is as true as that I am here. Do you think this is the only ease of its kind. as true as that I am here. Do you think this is the only case of its kind? What are we doing all the day long? Why three converts have been received here in this church to day. This case is the only one that I as come out, but there are plenty more like it. Is the priest to ay, "Yes, let your husband know, and he locked up in the room?" What would be that priest's a store for such advice hefore the ludge. a seer for such advice before the Judgment Seat ? If

A MOMAN'S HUSBAND IS NOT ENGLISHMAN to give her this liberty of conscience, then

to give her this liberty of conscience, then all I can say is that we must be a crei; but we shall receive you all the same and take the consequences. Having briefly spoken of the confessional, Father R binson went on to say: I beg of you as Eeglishmen to take home these words with you fires of Smithfield?" No, not a bit.
Mary was in the utmost difficulty, there was Elizabeth playing fast and loose, and Protestants in foreign countries writing letters in which they said the Queen was something dreadful, stirring uprevolution. What was Mary to do? I will let you ask me. Do I approve of the fires of something dreadful, when the second what was the fact that these imagine that infallibility means impecca something dreadful, stirring up revolution.
What was Mary to do! I will let you ask me. Do I approve of the fires of Smithfield! Now, was it a fact that those poor wretches were punished as political offenders! Protestant historians are very much of that way of thinking, but if they much of that way of thinking, but if they much of that way of thinking, but if they much of that way of thinking, but if they much of that way of thinking, but if they much of that way of thinking, but if they much of the manual transfer of the teach, and

teach, and
THEN FIGHT AGAINST II IF YOU LIKE
There have been three bundered years of
persecution, let them pass, let them gy,
we have had enough of them. L t error disappear and truth prevail O Devine Trub, cast out by fire and sword, rele-gated to the holes and hollows of my dear country, come book to night and endrine Thee once mote in the heatts of my countrymen. "Wa'chman, what of the right?" by in trymen "Watchman, what of the man for poor; does approaching. The night is departing and he day is approaching. The night of error, of growing approaching. The night of error, of the pa sing, and the day of liberty and of truth is about to dawn. Let us therefore cast off the errors of dakness and gird ourselves in the armor of light.

Aver's Charty Pectoral is recommended by physicians of great eminence, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the mast reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all quinconary disorders. It affords from the first No family should be without it.

Mr. T. C. B rehard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: 'During the fall of 1881 I was much browbled with Biliou ness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the datis of my pof sine. Nat rop & tyman's V getable Decement and Dyspepsic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in string that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have tirely cured by using one bottle 1 bave not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained it seen jounds in weight,'

Cannot be Excelled.

"I have the ure in saying that Hag-yard's Prevotal Ba'sam cannot be axee led for curing colds, coughs and less of voice. It cured my bro her completel," So-says Ita Man ad, if Popus Hal, Out, regarding this reliable remedy.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1887.

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

We have the hear'y satisfaction ennouncing, just as we go to press, that Mr. Mowat has literally swept the Provface, and that his majority in the new legislature will aggregate about thirty.

THE NEW YEAR AND THE OLD.

We begin to day a New Year, and happy year we trust it will be for this country and for the whole human mily. The year that has just closed en indeed an eventful one. Europe has been in a peculiarly per-turbed state, and the New Year may witness the bursting of the volcano whose rumblings were so often heard in 1886. Russia is in a specially unsettled condition, but her statesmanship and tiplomacy, being of a higher order than that of any of the other great powers, she has not fallen into any hasty action in the development of her policy, European or Asiatic. To reach and acquire Constantinople, to assail and overcome the unspeakable Turk, these are the main purposes of Russian policy in Europe. To obtain a strong footing in Afghanistan, and by this means open a road to India's wealth, would likewise seem to be the present design of the Russian movement in Asia The development of this policy, the furthering of this design, must inevitably lead to one of the most gigantic struggles the world has ever yet witnessed. Russia or Britain must perish in the contest for supremacy in the east.

In Britain the year has been a very remarkable one, even for that country. A change of government place at the very opening of the twelvemonth, Mr. Gladston superseding Lord Salisbury as Premier. The Home Rule Bill for Ire-land, introduced by Mr. Gladstone, on 8th of April last, will for ever mark his Premiership and make bis administration memorable. This bill was rejected, and on an appeal to the country the administration sustained a reverse. Still the Conservative Opposi. his administration memorable. This bearty confidence in its leader, we have gloomy faces, mutterings of discontent, and a prospect that the healthy political growth of a generation will be lost.

It is true that Republican and Mugwump papers and orators are loud in support of President Cleveland's policy; but we believe that the cordial support of the Democratic majority of the Amer not alone in Britain but throughout the world, that Mr. Gladstone's remedy for Irish wrongs and for British malfeasances and misfortunes must be speedily applied or the empire suffer untold dangers and calamities.

Ican people could just as well have been secured; and it would be healthier as well as more satisfactory.

The men who applaud loudest are those who were strongest to throw discredit and distrust on the Democratic party and its "dangerous classes" for years past.

In France the year was troubled and turbulent. The anti religious policy and turbulent. The anti religious policy of the radical legislative majority took more definite shape, and a very offensive School Law was passed looking to a more complete effice. looking to a more complete effice. ment than ever of religious influences from the educational system of the coun-

In Germany the year was peace ful and fairly prosperous. The Gove ernment seems more and more disposed, notwithstanding its hesitancy as to details to come to a lasting arrange ment with the Vatican as to the status of the Catholic Church in its Prussian minions. The relations between

France and Germany through their military authorities have been compar-ing armies, and each finds the other far superior in effective force and in the outlay made to secure effectiveness. Each of these countries is crushed by the weight of military taxes and forced military service. Yet each cries for more men, bigger guns, a costlier military budget. Von Moltke tells the Reichstag, that he sees a great cheer. budget. Von Biolike tens the Recustag, that he sees a great chasm opening in Central Europe, in which Germany will be engulfed unless great sums of money and new corps be voted for additional defence. And all these costly preparations for a possible war are on account. tions for a possible war are on account of a couple of insignificant provinces, which are not worth a tenth of the money wasted on soldiers, artillery and forts since 1871, by both countries. Never were accessions of territory found

he Atlantic to escape the conscription.

Both countries are certainly suffering greater evils from the armed peace they ow have than a sanguniary war could inflict. The struggle that must take place before long between these powerful nations will be one truly desperate, but it will solve the future of each as a great

Italy has been seeking to play at radicalism on a smaller scale than the French republicans adopted. The government of the peninsu's is literally led by the nose by the Masonic coterie, and is a ridiculous an administration as to day exists anywhere. The situation of th Holy Father is growing daily more and more painful, and little doubt can be entertained that the Italian government connives at the settled purpose of the radical atheists to drive him from the

Events elsewhere in Europe do not call for any particular mention, except, perchance, the crisis in Bulgaria, which is however, but part of the great Eastern drams in which Russia and England bear principal parts. Coming to America we see our republican neighbors in the full erjoyment of the blessings of free government. The Labor problem has come up for prominent and active dis-cussion with much benefit to the interests of the toiling masses. The grinding tyranny of monopoly must soon receive a check that will bring about an equalisation in some measure of the earnings of rich and poor. The latter at present pay the taxes, build the houses, and construct the roads of the country. It is not consonant with our ideas of civilization that they should be reduced to the helplessness and misery of slaves. The toilers are free men and the commonwealth must see that they become so fully in fact, as they are now in name. The Cleveland administration has suffered severely during the twelvemonth past in public estimation, as will be seen by the comparison between the Congress elected last November and that returned in November, 1884.

The next House of Representatives, (omitting the vacant seat in Rode Island), will contain 168 Democrats, 152 Republicans, and 4 Independents, giving the Democrats a clear majority of 12. The present House contains 183 Democrats, 140 Republicans and 2

What a falling off is here! The Boston Pilot explains the weakness of the Cieve. land administration :

in Britain but throughout the | ican people could just as well have been

years past.
It is bad Democracy to believe that

tradesman.
The scholar in politics is no better

The scholar in politics is no cetter, but is apt to be worse, than the workingman. Letters never made a man love liberty if the love were not born in him; and the wealthy surroundings of "the cultured class" tend rather to develop a dislike of liberty for common people.

The safety of this Republic and of all republics depends on the common men and women; and the danger ahead will come from our aristocrate and plutocrats as it has come to other countries.

We are sorry to see that Mr. Cleve

France and Germany have been far from friendly, and the year closed on both countries ready at a moment's warring to rush into each other's throats.

The relations between We are sorry to see that Mr. Cleveland's Administration has set the common people farther from power, and raised the anistocratic element higher in America than it has ever stood before. Compared with the Administrations of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, or Garfield, our present Government seems less demogration and more arrived and more arrived for the craft and more arrived for the common people farther from power, and more people farther from power, and more people farther from power, and more people farther from power, and craft the aristocratic element higher in American of Dec. 11th said of the situation in both those countries: cratic and more aristocratic. The wive of wealthy Cabinet ministers are allowed to completely set the "tone" of societ about the President, and this tone exclusively "upper class." This is a bad sign. Such people have not sense enough to see the drift of their own con-duct, which is as vulgar as it is demoral izing. They have ever been the signs of dry rot in a republic. President Cleveland ought to set them back as quietly as the great unostentatious Lincoln would have done.

would have done.

In every State, the old fashioned, plain, faithful Democrats, the honored by the people, have been set aside from council and influence, and new men, of a new order, not Democrats either with a capital D or a small one, have been taken into the confidence of the Admin-

istration. The homespun Democrat was not fit

exceptionally strong candidate, there is in store for them a complete and dis. ess the Democrats chose, in 1888, an astrous rout.

In Canada, the year just ended was one of much violent political agitation, privileges that are refused to another one of much violent pointest agreement, the Mail newspaper seeking to bring about a war of creeds and races. Ex-citing Provincial elections occurred in Nova Scotia, Prince Elward Island, Now Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, bringing about many important changes in the composition of the legislatures of these Provinces. It is to be hoped that the will be a truly prosperous one for our Dominion elections soon to take place country. May it be in every case for all will close the too long period of political excitement which has distracted and demoralized our country. Canada has but little time, if she be true to her own interests, to give to the turbulence of political agitation, which, undaly maintained, is the curse of a country. The dian national stardpoint, the opening for dian Pacific bas now 3,348 miles in operation and in 1885 carried 1,427,367 passengers. From the s'atistical abstract and

Port Arthur to Winnipeg....... 423 Winnipeg to Savona's Ferry ... 1,267 Savona's Ferry to Port Moody... 213

The Canadian Pacific is a work in the completion of which every Canadian can take a pride. A valued periodical states: "The reasons why the Canadian Paci fic Railway deserves the prominent posi-tion it occupies are easily stated. They

1. The national importance of the railway—not only to Canada but to the British Empire.

2. Its vastness, the difficulties which the rapidity with were encountered, the rapidity with which the work was carried on, and the thoroughness with which it is comple-

the centre of gravity of the commerce of North America internally and with trans

"The effect it must have in changes of most of

with a hardy, generous and intelligent population. We have the finest railway system, and the grandest waterways in the world. Our future then must, if we are equal to the task imposed on us, be one of silluence and prosperity blessed to be trusted; he was coldly passed and by peace and by tranquility. We have

ing up here on a solid basis of a great mity of freemen. Our en are internal dissensions, inter provincial conflicts, the quarrels of race and creed. These we must rigidly avoid if the Confederation is to endure; or Canada obtain a place of any kind in the family of nations. We who have borne part in the beginning of justice, equality and freedom, and not the prey of the demagogue. Canadians then, let us be in every sense of the term free men and true men in every respect and the God who guards and guide nations as well as individuals will shower his blessings upon us. By ad-herence to these principles the year 1887

GLADSTONE AGAIN THE MAN OF

our readers a thrice HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The resignation of the Tory leader in the British Commons of his place in the great event of 188; was, from the Cana. Cabinet, is an event of the very gravest significance in British politics. Lord traffic of that gigantic enterprise, the Randolph Churchill accupied too large Canadian Pacific Railway. The Cana- a place in the Tory party that his witha place in the Tory party that his with. drawal from the Salisbury Cabinet can be looked upon otherwise than a fatal blow to that institution. True, the record for 1886 we learn that the dis-tances on the main line are now as fol-to join his Tory friends, but he cannot save Salisbury from ruin. He cannot take Churchill's place as leader of the House, because by nature and by habit he is constitutionally unfit for so labor. ious a position. Wno will then lead the Commons? This question has, however, little practical importance, for Mr. Glad. stone again comes to the front with all the irresistible power of an undying popularity. England beand will again confide to him, when the Tories step down and out, the reins of government. Mr. Gladstone will be shortly sgain at the head of the Commons. Shortly again will he introduce another Home Rule Bill for Ireland, and this bill will pass by majorities so overwhelming as to bear down all opposition from aristocracy or royalty. Mr. Chamberlain again rearns for a return to the Liberal fold. No one is more desirous of his return, we may well believe, than Mr. Gladstone, for Mr. Chamberlain is a man of great intellectual power and political strength, but he can-not reasonably expect Mr. Gladstone to surrender his views to those he puts forward. As the Liberal party's union is at

words of explanation and commendation with very marked favor. It says:

"Above all things, the Moniteur is journal that is utterly opposed to the spirit of revolution, and pledged to support legitimate authority all the world over. Its traditions, its associations, and its research to His will.

possibilities are a more than sumctest guarantee that its utterances are worde of morality, of wisdom, and of truth, and that the opinions which it expresses have been formed, not lightly, but after the closest searching and the most escupulous thought. Spite of all the machinations of our enemies, Rome, thank God, realises and appreciates the true position of the Irish Question, and the justice of the claims of the Irish people."

The approval given by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the "plan of carmaien" has given general astisfaction

campaign" has given general satisfaction in Ireland. The ultra Tory English element, represented by the Tablet, is of course horrified at His Grace's action and indicts him for practical cummun-ism. His Grace is, however, in the footsteps of Cardinal Moran, Mr. T. M. Healy, at a late meeting of the National League, thus spoke of Archbishop Walsh's

League, thus spoke of Archbishop Walsh's course:

"I observe that now that His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—(applause)—has boldly come forward as a Churchman, scrutinising, as he in his exalted and citical position was bound to do, the morality of the proceedings, weighing them in the scales of justice, it is consoling to find that in his point of view at any rate the Plan of Campaign is deserving of his sanotion (applause). But we find that His Grace is very bitterly attacked for this pronouncement that he has made, and one would imagine that His Grace was the first Churchman in Ireland who has ever said one single word in a similar direction. I had the curiosity to turn back to an other pronouncement that was made by a man with views very much more reserved upon the National question than his Grace—namely, the Bishop of Ossory, now Cardinal Moran—(applause)—an ecclesiastic against whom the most loyal organ in this country cannot breathe one single word, who proved his loyalty on the occasion of the despatch of the Soudan expedition by the Colonies, to kill and slaughter a people whom Mr. Gladstone declared to be rightly struggling to be free, by blessing their banners, by giving the troops his benediction, and by subscribing £50 towards that slaughtering expedition. In Therefore, if his Grace of Dublin was attacked on the ground that he is not a partisan of the British Government, I ask for some attention to the words of this letter of his Eximence Cardinal Act, which creates the tenant a joint owner with his so called landlord, be a large for a subscribed were we have declared long before this that it is the terant who is running and their feet were on the ground that the iron to make the first flow of the series funds to pay them; they had no rations, and their feet were on the ground reserved to mind the statement of the series of the seri owner with his so called landlord, be cause we have declared long before this that it is the terant who is Grace to those words of Cardinal Moran, written on the 1st of October, 1880, long before the Land Act was thought of, or before the present movement had generated so many new ideas in the minds of ated so many new ideas in the minds or the people of this country, ruling and ruled. This is written to a Land League meeting—"In many cases the rents that are required from the tenants are exor-bitant and urjust. The protecting mantle of the law should not be extended over of the law should not be extended over such usurious contracts, and any such which are above a fair G-yernment valuation should not be recoverable in the civil courts. Indeed, it seems to me that legislation on this head should be retrospective, and that the rackrents exacted from the tenants during the last twenty years should be restored to the tenants or otherwise computed as payments by instalments towards the purchase by the tenants of the fee simple of their holdings."

unusually large, aggregating we believe

The more a soul who loves God does for

TWICE SAVED.

The American republic is under deeper bligations to the Catholic Church than many of her citisens know, or, if they know, would care to admit. The writers of American histories strive, in general, to convey to their readers the idea and tant country, owing all its greatness to the "Mayflower" and "Plymouth Rock," with the traditions and the principles that both are supposed to typify. Ninetenths of these writers do not, of course, know any better—but, if they did, would they be prepared to render Rome her due? Would they be ready to acknow. ledge the debt of gratitude every citisen of free America should feel towards the Church Catholic ? To the Rock of Peter and not the Rock of Plymouth is Amerand not the ROCK of Plymouth is America indebted for her liberty. The part borne by the Most Rev. John Carroll, first Bishop and Archbishop of Baltimore, in the gaining of American Independence, is not as well kept before the minds even of Catholic readers as it should. The importance and far reach-

vices rendered by Catholics in the war of independence, says:

"Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore, was the next man to George Washington. It was he who got the Pope of Rome to send the Papal nuncio to the King of France to get him to send the French army and navy to aid the Americans. It was he who got the Catholic generals, Baron Steuben and De Kalb, and the Catholic Polish generals, Kosciusko and Pulask, to join the revolution. Benjamin Franklin was sent by Congress to France to intercede with the king in behalf of the colonies. He was not successful. One bright morning he was sitting in the waiting room of the king's palace for an audience, looking downhearted and forsaken, for he had received a letter from Washington, saying: 'If France did not send over her army the cause must fail, for his troops were commencing to mutiny and he could not raise funds to pay them; they had no rations, and their feet were on the ground and cut and bleeding from the cold.' Franklin, looking downcast and woebegone, as he was revolving Washington's last official letter in his philosophical mind, he was aroused from his melancholy stupor by a voice calling, 'Mr. Franklin! Oh, Mr. Franklin! Franklin jumped up and rubbed his eyes. It was the Pope's nuncio. 'I have good news for you,' he said.

"I have just got consent of the king to send over a French army and navy to

"I have just got consent of the king to send over a French army and navy to aid your countrymen."
Franklin, astonished, threw himself on his knees and clasped the hand of the

Very interesting reading, indeed, is this, in the light of subsequent American history. Surely, had America known the nature and value of Archbishop Carroll's services, the Know Nothing agitation, with its purder, its rioting, its incendiarism, had never disgraced the fair fame

of the union. This agitation, tho hort lived, inflicted much injury still greater disgrace on the reput and lost not its vigor till it was shown the battle field that Irish Catholics w more ready to die for freedom than Puritan Nativists, who burned c vents, sacked churches, and murde innocent people. When the war of rebellion broke out—taking away twe states out of the union, and leaving remaining fragmentary republic alone its helplessness and dismay—the American government had again to look to to Catholic Church for its powerful assistance, not this time to John Carroll, he had long gone to join the major but to John Hughes, Archbishop of N York, History tells us that on the 2 of October, 1861, in the very dark hours of America's national existen Mr. Seward, then Secretary of Strainvited Archbishop Hughes to come Washington-for a personal conferen on matters of grave public concern. confederate states had just sent Mess Mason and Slidell to Europe to seek aid, or, at all events, the recognit of the great powers for the new erected government of Jefferson Day It was well known in Washington t England and France were in sympas

envoys to recognize the South, and the give it credit a broad as well as confider at home. Rightly did Mr. Seward jud that the official recognition of the Co federacy by these great powers would followed by many, if not most ot European States, and the cause of Amer receive not only a rude shock abroad, h perchance an irremediable check at hor Hence his prompt action in sending the Archbishop. The result of the co ference between these two illustrious m was, that the Archbishop was sent France and Mr. Thurlow Weed to E land. The nature and scope of the Arc bishop's mission may be inferred from letter to Cardinal Barnabo:

"I made known to the President th

with the South. It was felt that th

might be induced by the Confeder

"I made known to the President the it I should come to Europe, it would not be as a partisan of the North more the of the South; that I should represent it interests of the South as well as of North—in short, the interests of all the United States, just the same as if the had never been distracted by the preent civil war. The people of the South now that I am not opposed to the interests. They have even publish that in their papers, and some say the property of the south, the property of the country. But, fact, no one but myself, either North South, knows the entire object of resist to Europe. . . . I maknown to the ministers of Washingt that I could accept no official appointment from them; that it was not that I could accept no official appoinment from them; that it was not their power to bestow any distinct

ment from them; that it was not their power to bestow any distinct upon me equal to that which the Chur had already conferred; that I could rundertake to fulfil any written instritions; but that if I came I should be I to my own discretion, to say and do wh would be most likely to accompligood, or at least to prevent evil. The they said that I should go with a columnity—do and say for the interests the country, prevention of war, and terests of humanity, any thing that should think proper.

This much, your Eminence, I this proper to communicate, so that you

This much, your Eminence, I thi proper to communicate, so that your Eminence may have a clearer view the circumstances under which I had acted, not doubting that your Eminer would have approved of my course, i had had an opportunity of consulting you before my departure. I would take a great favor if you would explicitly these circumstances to our metholy Father the Pope.

And now permit me to make so remarks on the motives which prompt the Government of the United States request of me the sacrifice necessar involved in a tempestuous voyage acre the Atlantic.

the Atlantic.
1st. The Government knows that

people of America, both of the Normand of the South, whether Catholics Protestants, have great confidence me, as one who will never say anythibut what he knows or believes to true; that although loyal to the or legitimate government in America, I legitimate government in America, I legitimate government in America, I legarded as no enemy of the South; that the cabinet at Washington belie more reliance would be placed on a statements, on account of my being Catholic prelate, than would be placen the words of any official minister the United States, either in Paris, London, or elsewhere.

the United States, either in Paris, London, or elsewhere.

2d. The Government at Washing were pleased to think that, in requestime to accept this mission, they we paying a great compliment to the who Catholic people of the United Statand they wished to give me also a may of their confidence which might go it as an example for future administratic to be well disposed toward the Catholiand by this act to condemn that spuric action who, but a few years ago, unthe name of Know. Nothings, attempt to treat the Catholics of America as doyal citizens, unworthy of the equiprivileges which the laws of the countextend to all its inhabitants." Archbishop Hughes' mission w

crowned with complete success. Francewould not, and England then could n recognize the Southren Confederate which, left to its own resources, had fight a long and losing battle till its fir extinction in the springtide of 18 Thus twice in less than one hundr rears was America saved by a Catho Archbishop. Twice did the Church, long and so often called the ener of liberty, throw her protecti liberty, throw her protecti antle around the struggling or t menaced daughter of freedom-t WAT

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of the union. This agitation, though short lived, inflicted much injury and still greater disgrace on the republic, and lost not its vigor till it was shown on the battle field that Irish Catholics were more ready to die for freedom than the Puritan Nativists, who burned convents, sacked churches, and murdered innocent people. When the war of the rebellion broke out-taking away twelve states out of the union, and leaving the remaining fragmentary republic alone in its helplessness and dismay—the American government had again to look to the Catholic Church for its powerful assistance, not this time to John Carroll, for he had long gone to join the majority, but to John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. History tells us that on the 21st of October, 1861, in the very darkest hours of America's national existence Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, invited Archbishop Hughes to come to Washington-for a personal conference on matters of grave public concern. The confederate states had just sent Messrs. Mason and Slidell to Europe to seek the aid, or, at all events, the recognition of the great powers for the newlyerected government of Jefferson Davis.
It was well known in Washington that

England and France were in sympathy with the South. It was felt that they might be induced by the Confederate envoys to recogn'ze the South, and thus give it credit a road as well as confidence at home. Rightly did Mr. Seward judge hat the official recognition of the Confederacy by these great powers would be followed by many, if not most other European States, and the cause of America receive not only a rude shock abroad, but perchance an irremediable check at home. Hence his prompt action in sending for the Archbishop. The result of the conference between these two illustrious men was, that the Archbishop was sent to France and Mr. Thurlow Weed to England. The nature and scope of the Archbishop's mission may be inferred from his letter to Cardinal Barnabo :

etter to Cardinal Barnabo:

"I made known to the President that if I should come to Europe, it would not be as a partisan of the North more than of the South; that I should represent the interests of the South as well as of the North—in short, the interests of all the United States, just the same as if they had never been distracted by the present civil war. The people of the South know that I am not opposed to their interests. They have even published that in their papers, and some say that my coming to Europe is with a view to bring about a reconciliation between the two sections of the country. But, in fact, no one but myself, either North or South, knows the entire object of my visit to Europe. . . . I made known to the ministers of Washington that I could accept no efficial appointment from them; that it was not in their power to bestow any distinction ment from them; that it was not in their power to bestow any distinction upon me equal to that which the Church had already conferred; that I could not undertake to fulfil any written instruc-tions; but that if I came I should be left

to my own discretion, to say and do what would be most likely to accomplish good, or at least to prevent evil. Then they said that I should go with a carte blanche—do and say for the interests of the country, prevention of war, and in-terests of humanity, any thing that I the country, prevention of war, and in-terests of humanity, any thing that I should think proper.

This much, your Eminence, I think proper to communicate, so that your Eminence may have a clearer view of the circumstances under which I have acted, not doubting that your Eminence would have approved of my course, if I had had an opportunity of consulting you before my departure. I would take it as a great favor if you would explain briefly these circumstances to our most

it as a great favor if you would explain briefly these circumstances to our most Holy Father the Pope.

And now permit me to make some remarks on the motives which prompted the Government of the United States to request of me the sacrifice necessarily involved in a temperature. involved in a tempestuous voyage across

the Atlantic.

1st. The Government knows that the lst. The Government knows that the people of America, both of the North and of the South, whether Catholics or Protestants, have great confidence in me, as one who will never say anything but what he knows or believes to be true; that although loyal to the only legitimate government in America, I am regarded as no enemy of the South; that, as the cabinet at Washington believe, more reliance would be placed on my statements, on account of my being a Catholic prelate, than would be placed on the words of any official minister of the United States, either in Paris, or London, or elsewhere.

2d. The Government at Washington

London, or elsewhere.

2d. The Government at Washington were pleased to think that, in requesting me to accept this mission, they were paying a great compliment to the whole Catholic people of the United States; and they wished to give me also a mark of their confidence which might go far, as an example for future administrations to be well disposed toward the Catholics, and by this act to condemn that spurious faction who, but a few years ago, under the name of Know. Nothings, attempted to treat the Catholics of America as disjoyal citizens, unworthy of the equal privileges which the laws of the country extend to all its inhabitants."

Archbishop Hughes' mission was

Archbishop Hughes' mission was rowned with complete success. France ould not, and England then could not, ecognize the Southren Confederacy, which, left to its own resources, had to fight a long and losing battle till its final extinction in the springtide of 1865. Thus twice in less than one hundred years was America saved by a Catholic Archbishop. Twice did the Church, so long and so often called the enemy liberty, throw her protecting antle around the struggling or the menaced daughter of freedom-the!

republic of America. For this action ers, ought not only America be grateful, but humanity profoundly indebted? The Church Catholic it was that first planted the standard of salvation and preached the gospel of truth in this New World. In every phase of the country's growth she has been identified with the sacred causes of truth, of charity, and of justice. L berty she has nurtured and protected-American independence she has shielded, and to-day shields, against the lawlessness of the rebel and the fury of the anarchist.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

We publish elsewhere an open letter from Mr. O'Hanly to the Hon, C. F. Fraser. Needless to say that we concur not in one word of Mr. O'Hanly's assault on that hon, gentleman. With the Kingston Freeman we believe that there is not a man "in all Canada better entitled to respect and public trust than the Hon. C. F. Fraser, brilliant of intel-lect, learned in law, athletic in debate, pure in purpose and unimpeachable in probity throughout the whole course of his public life,"

If New Edinburgh be now part of Ottawa the Catholics of that city have themselves, and themselves only, to blame. We are not going to enter into any controversy on this matter, nor will we permit our columns to be used for any such purpose. With Mr. O'Hanly's letter, which we insert out of courtesy to the writer, all reference to the matter in the RECORD must cease.

PROTESTANT ASSENDANCY.

No fault can be found with any admin. istration or with any party for giving the positions in its gift to the best men available, irrespective of creed or race. The administration or the party which thus acts deserves, on the contrary, the very highest praise and the very warmest commendation. No man in this country, be he Catholic or Protestant, has a right to seek, much less get, place, because he is a Catholic or Protestant. -no man in this country has a right to expect public honors or emoluments merely and solely because he is an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotchman, a Frenchman. We go farther, we state, that in our estimation, the man who would put forth his creed or race as a principal claim to recognition in matters of this kind is not deserving public favor.

We must, however, further declare that there should not in this country, in this age of the world's history, be any political disability inflicted on a man simply because he belongs to any particular creed or race. The appeals now made to Protestants to vote down all candidates supposed to be favorable to Catholic interests, would presuppose the existence in this Dominion of a Catholic ascendancy as odious as ever was the Protestant ascendancy of old in Ireland. Let us appeal at once to official figures and official facts to show how matters stand in respect of the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority in this Dominion in the matter of the distribution of public patronage. We first turn to the census for 1881, as summarized in the "Statistical Abstract and Record, 1886" published by the Depart. ment of Agriculture. From that most useful publication we take the following information: Not a line or a figure here

should pass without closest scrutiny : should pass without closest scrutiny:

"The following table gives the total number of each religion in the Dominion, and the relative proportion of each to the whole population. It will be seen that Roman Catholics comprised 41 43 per cent., or nearly one half of the entire population, the greater portion of the remainder being taken up by the Methodists, Presbyterians and Church of England.

			per cent.
	Religions	Persons	Population of the
ı			Dominion.
ı	Roman Catholics	1,791,982	41.43
ı	Methodists	742,981	17.17
ł	Presbyterians	676,165	15 63
ı	Church of England.	574,818	13 29
ì	Baptists	296,525	6 85
١	Lutherans	46,350	1 07
ı	Congregationalists	26,900	•62
ı	Disciples	20,193	•47
ļ	Brethren	8,831	•21
ı	Adventists	7,211	.16
1	Quakers	6 553	•15
ı	Protestants	6,519	•15
ı	Universalists,	4 517	•10
ı	Pegans	4,478	•10
ı	No religion	2 634	.06
ı	Reformed Episcopal	2,596	•06
ı	Jews	2,393	.05
ı	Unitarians	2,126	.04
ı	Other Denominations	14,269	•33
	Not given	86,769	2.06
8	7 11 1	- '	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

C mbining the Protestant craeds so as to obtain the total number of Pro-testants in the Dominion and contrasting restants in the Dominion and contrasting them with Roman Catholics, Jews and Pagans, the proportions given in the following table are arrived at:

Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Pagans, in 1881.

Numbers.

Catholics Protest. Jews Pagans Total 1,791,982 2,439,188 2,393 91,247 4,324,810

Proportions per cent. Protestante Jews Pagans 41.43

So spake the figures in 1881. The census for 1891 will not show any very aterial difference in the relative strength of the various religious bodies.

Turn we now to the portion of the public patronage enjoyed by Catholics, in respect, for instance, of the Judiciary. The Supreme Court of Canada consists of six judges to wit :

Hon. Sir W. Johnson Ritchie, Kut.,
Chief Justice.
Hon. S. H. Strong, Puisne Judge.
Hon. T. Fournier, Puisne Judge.
Hon. W. A. Henry, Puisne Judge.
Hon. H. E. Taschereau, Puisne Judge.
Hon. J. W. Gwynne, Puisne Judge.

Of those two only are Catholics-giving the Protestant majority two judges on the Supreme Bench to each place held there by Catholics. The Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario consists at present of thirteen judges, the Court of Appeal being made up as follows:

Chief Justice of Ontario—
Hon. J. H H*garty, D. C. L.
Justices of Appeal—
Hon. J. W. Burton,
Hon. C. S. Patterson,
Hon. F. Osler.
THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION:
Chief Justice—Adam Wilson.

Hon. J D. Armour, Hon, John O'Connor The Chancery Division— Chancellor—Hon. John A. Boyd.

Justices—
Hon. Wm. Proudfoot,
Hon. Thomas Ferguson.
THE COMMON PLEAS DIVISION:

Hon, M. C. Cameron.

Hon. J. Galt, Hon. John E Rose. Out of those thirteen judges of Oatario's Supreme Bench but one and one only, Hon. John O'Connor, is a Catholic. Our readers will remember the shock his appointment gave many ultra-Protesants, who looked on that appointment of a Catholic to the position as almost equivalent to a repeal of the Act of Settlement and the dethronement of the House of Hanover, An exclusively Protestant judiciary is looked upon by them as a necessary condition of the maintenance of the Protestant succession on the throne.

Turning now to the Province o'Quebec where the Catholic population is 86. per cent, of the total, the official statement shows that the Court of Queen's Bench is thus composed: Chief Justice-Hon, Sir A. A. Dorlon

Chief Justice—Hon, Sir A. A. Dorion
Pulsne Judges—
Hon, J. C. Monk
Hon, T. K. Randsay
Hon, A. J. Testier
Hon, Alex, Cross
Hon, George Baby
Or, out of six judges, two Protestants.

The Superior Court of Lower Canada is made up in the following manner : DISTRICTS, JUDGES, Arthabaska...... Hon, M. A. Piamondon

Arthabaska Hor	n. M. A. Piamondon
Beauce "	A. R. Angers
Beauharnois "	Louis Belanger
Bedford "	G. C. V. Buchanan
Chicoutimi "	A. B. Routhier
Gaspe Bonv're	J. E. RaRue
Iberville "	H. W. Chagnon
Joliette "	H. T. Taschereau
Kamouraska "	E. Cimon
Montmagny "	A. R. Angers
Montreal	F. G. Johnson
4	R. Mackay
"	F. W. Torrance
" "	H. F. Rainville
	A C D
	A. C. Papineau
	L. A. Jette
,	M. Doherty
	C. Gill
	M Mathieu
**********	L. O. Loranger
Ottawa and Co	
of Argentenil "	J. S. C. Wurtele
Quebec "	A. Stuart, Ch. J.
"	N. Cassault
" "	L. B. Caron
" "	I. W. Andrews
Richelieu "	J. A. Oaimet
Rimouski "	H. C. Pelletier
Saguenay "	A. B. Routhier
St. Francis "	E. T. Brooks
St. Hyacinthe "	L V. Sicotte
Terrebonne "	L. Belanger
Three Rivers "	J. B. Bourgeois.
	of -bangeons,
In all chirty-two,	of whom seven are

Protestant Judges, From Catholic Q sebec, where the minority is so well represented on the Bench, a good fortune we are ever glad to see that minority enjy, we turn to New Brunswick, where a wholly different state of things exists. The Supreme Court of that Province consists of six judges, of whom not one is a Catholic. Then Prince Elward Island has three Superior Court judges. From this Bench, too, Catholics are rigidly excluded. In each of the Superior Courts of Manitoba and British Columbia, Catholics have one representative, but how long this may be the case no one can, of course, say. We have long, and, we believe, with reason, been accustomed to pride ourselves on the unimpeachable merit and high standing of our judiciary. Our Canadian judges are, with few exceptions, free from the curse of prejudice and from the silliction of partisan bias. But may we not ask whether or not that judiciary, of which we are so justly proud, would suffer anything by being a little less exclusively Protestant? Have we not Catholic lawyers throughout the Dominion who would be an ornament to the Bench of any country? Why then the difficulty, the delay, the hesitation,

theory that there still prevails in Can street scrimings, which the American SUCJESSFUL MISSION IN STRAT. ada a practical Protestant ascen odious, injurious and intolerable.

A TRADUCER EXPOSED.

A person who vainly tried to cover as well his identity as his mean and despicable characteristics, under an anonymous signature, got some one s few days ago to write a letter for the Free Press in which, as a defender of "Liberty of Conscience" he maliciously assailed this journal. The ground of his assault was an article which accidentally found its way into onr columns from paper called Church Progress. The editor of the RECORD never saw the article in question till his attention was to it called a day or two ago. We may tell "Liberty of Conscience" that neither St. Peter's Cathedral, which he takes under his dubious patronage, nor his fellow scloon keepers, are under any obligation to him.

MR. JAS. A. M'MASTER.

With feelings of inexpressible grief we read the following paragraph in the Buffalo Union and Times, in every sentiment of which we heartily concur :

We greatly regret to learn that Mr. We greatly regret to learn that Mr. Jas. A. McMaster, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, is lying dangerously ill at St. Mary's General Hospital, in St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, which is under the care of the Sisters of Chanty, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and that grave fears are entertained for his recovery. For upwards of thirty years Mr. McMaster's forcible pen has done noble service in the Church's cause; and, despite the antagonisms which, during a long career, positive natures such as his never fail to create, he has always been held thirty are such as her held thirty are such as the such as always been held in high regard even by those whom he has sharply criticised.

THE ROMAN OUESTION.

The American takes-we are surprised to see-a singularly strange and incorrect view of the relations between the Holy Father and the King of Italy. On November 27th it wrote :

"The relations between the two courts The relations between the two courts at Rome, instead of becoming more friendly, are growing less so. It is said that since his recent illness Leo XIII, has taken the Order of Jesuits into as great favor as they enjoyed under Pius IX., and that the effect of this is seen in his attitude toward all public questions. It is that the effect of this is seen in his attitude toward all public questions. It is announced that he is preparing a blast against King Humbert and the Italian government which will be heard on the Quirinal hill. But it is to be remembered that the whole of the present Pope's policy has been directed toward the restoration of the temporal power by means of his diplomatic suavities. Italy is the one government with which he has not been at peace, and never can be so long as the Italian capital is at Rome. Hence the promptness with which a street brawl at the second funeral of Pius IX. was used at the Vatican to reinforce the assertion that the head of the Church was no longer afe in Rome. The sacredness of the temporal power he, like Pius IX, has exalted almost to the rank of an article of the almost to the rank of an article of the faith. Father Curci who called it in doubt could not have been dealt with more harshly if he had denied an article of the creed. But some future Bishop Fessler will put this into the list of papal as ertions which bind nobody's conscience, because they 'do not concern faith or morals.'"

An article of the faith neither Pius

nor Leo has made of belief in the tem. poral power, but he who is opposed to the temporal soverignty of the Supreme inly an enemy of independence. Now without freedom of an incident worthy of mention. We take action or independence it is impossible for the father of the faithful to exercise his just rights of church government. Father Curci's condemnation was in no sense harsh or unjustifiable. He proved himself an ardous array of the Papacy and therefore of the church which is governed through the Papal sovereignty. Our American contemporary very strongly on the question of state rights, a question practically settled for ever by the late civil war. He no doubt considers, and justly say we, all Americans who put state sovereignty over and above national supremacy, as enemies of the constitution and of the country. He knows that if the national government be not invested with all due prerogatives of legislature and administration, it is simply handicapped and comparatively powerless. The Papal government is, true, a spiritual power, but the spiritual power cannot be exercised independently if there be a temporal sovereignty placed above it. That the latter is the case in Rome no fair-minded man can deny. Before the seizure of that capital-a seizure brought about by fraud and treason and violence as fragrant as ever darkened the pages of human history -the foes of the temporal power of the Popes, argued that the Pope would be perfectly free in Rome ; that divested of temporal sovereignty, with its cares and solicitudes, he would without it be more of a Pope than with it. This style of speech which influenced many before 1870 could not now have the slightest effectcould not, in a word, deceive any one. The experience of sixteen years show that the Pope is not only not free, but that it is impossible for the two sovereigns to

affects to belittle, was a more serious affair than that journal would fain have us believe. Its gravity arose from the fact that the riot and rioters were connived at by the Italian authorities. If the latter could permit an assault on the remains of a dead Pontiff, how much security would a living Pope have on the streets of the Eternal City ? Le Moniteur de Rome gives us the answer to this question in its article of November 14th. It save the Liberal and Rudical a sociations of Rome went, on Sunday last, to cele brate at Mentanc, the anniversary of the battle of 1867. It was quite evident that in the actual state of things this revolutionary anniversary would serve as a pretext for violent and hateful attacks on the Pope and on Catholics. The very worst predictions have been surpassed. The speeches delivered by the orator who spoke for the society, throw a singularly characteristic light on the end that the Italian anti-clericals seek, and on the present situation of the Pope. The most atrocious insults were with impunity cast at the Pope and the Vatican despite the law of guarantees. As a specimen of this epileptic eloquence let us see the following from the discourse of one Giovagnolie: "To render forever impossible this sacrilegious conciliation of the Vatican with Italy, we must have concord and union. An authoritative voice (King Humbert) has lately declared Rome an immoveable conquest. Now the war on clericalism must be pursued by politicians to Parliament and by the severe application of the law. In order to follow up the work of the Porta

Pia, let us make new laws if necessary to destroy the enemies of the country, and, rather than tolerate any sort of restriction, Italy will reduce Rome to ruins with dynamite." Thus far we read these barbarous and sacrilegious threats only in the most advanced organs of the rad. icals, but now they are proferred publicly and with impunity with the tacit consent of the authorities. No comment is needed on such a state of things. We merely call the attention of the Catholic and civilized world to its existence. The conclusion of Giovagnoli's speech was the following: "And you, citizens, if again called upon to defend your country, you will do it heroically, to extend and enlarge its frontiers as history decrees it." There is here a mixture of anti-clericalism. It appears to be appointed and decreed that no patriotic speech can and is delivered in Italy without assailing the Pope, Austria and France. A rather original way for official Italy to cultivate the good will of his neighbor. After Giovagnoli, another speaker Majocchi delivered a long speech on the necessity of fighting Catholicism. He demanded the abolition of Article 1 of the constitution which recognizes the Catholic Church as the religion of state, adding; "If the soldiers undertake to sustain the priests, the country will rise in revolt." A significant fact, the organ of M. Depretis the Popolo Romano reproduces all these speeches, so ediously insulting to the Holy Father, without the slightest term of complaint. The Premier's organ closes its report with these words : "Much enthusiasm and no incidents." It does appear that in the eyes of the Italian government, public outrages against the Pope and the Vatican do not constitute note of this fact."

Here is a statement that deserves this consideration of really impartial journals such as the American. The present kneg and government of Italy are in the hands of the radicals, and are not strong enough to be just, in the face of radical hatred.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral is in progress as we go to press. The tables present a very attractive appearance, neatness and order prevailing everywhere. The ladies in charge of the various sections of the fair are in thorough earnest and will spare no effort to make it a great success. Little doubt can be entertained, from present indications, that their best wishes will be realized. We feel confident that this will be by far the most successful fair ever yet held in London, in so far as local patronage is concerned, and that a very large aggregate sum from all sources will be netted to the profit of the Cathedral fund.

CORRECTION.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Curran, M. P., did not, as stated in our last, visit South Essex in the interest of the Provincial Opposition. Mr. Curran was, it appears, billed to appear at Amherstburg, but did not, however, visit that town. We will next week, to do him full justice, publish his speech at Chatham at Chatham.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We will in our next issue lay before our readers complete returns of the contest which took place on Tuesday-a the difficulty, the delay, the hesitation, the ever painfully manifest unwillingness to appoint a Catholic to any vacuancy occurring on the Bench? We cannot account for it except on the

FORD.

The most successful mission in the history of St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, took place the week before last. The mission was conducted by the Redemporist Fathers. Fifteen hundred persons approached the sacraments, and solid good work of a lasting character done to the satisfaction of the mission. aries and the delight of the zealous pastor, Rev. Dr. Kilroy.

THE "MONITEUR DE ROME" ON

The Irish Question, the Plan of Cama-paign, Coercion, and Home Rule.

Moniteur de Rome, Wednesday, Dec. 1st. If public rumor is to be trusted, we are on the eve of a new development in the attitude of the English Cabinet towards attitude of the English Cabinet towards Ireland. The letter from Cork, which we published a few days ago, informed us of the improvement that was beginning to make itself felt in the relations between the Irish tenants and their landlords. Lord Salisbury himself spoke of it at the recent Lord Mayor's banquet in London. This beginning of tranquility was due to the attitude taken up by the Government itself. For, after having rejected in Parliament the proposals made by Mr. Parnell for the relief of the tenants, the Government adopted the line of urging Government adopted the line of urging upon the landlords the advisability of moderating their demands, and even went

moderating their demands, and even went so far as to refuse, in some extreme cases, the help of the foices of the State, which had been applied for by certain landlords for the eviction of their insolvent tenants. General Sir Redvers Buller himself, the military commander who had been sent down to Kerry to put a stop to the criminal proceedings of the moonlighters, gave no less surprise to the tenants by the considerateness of his attitude towards them, than to the landlords, whose claims he showed such little anxiety to sustain.

Thus a marked improvement at once set in. The landlords, finding that they

were not backed up by the Government, were forced into making large concessions to the farmers, crippled by the present agricultural depression; and the land question, as distinct from that of Home Rule, seemed from day to day to lose something of the sharpness of its

It is in these circumstances that we It is in these circumstances that we hear of a change of front in the Ministerial position. Some landlords, amongst others Lord Clanricarde, setting themselves in opposition to the prevailing current, refuse to make reasonable reductions in their rents, and threaten all the rigours of legal procedure against those tenants who are unable to meet their claims.

Against such landlords the National League has framed a plan of action

Against such landlords the National League has framed a plan of action, elaborately organized, and recently given to the public in full detail. In this plan the tenants deposit in the hands of a committee of their friends the amount of their rents at the reduction which they deem reasonable. They enter, moreover, into an engagement to pay nothing in excess of this amount. They make such arrangements as they can for the embarraseing of the landlord if he should have recourse to a process of existing embarrassing of the landlord it he should have recourse to a process of eviction. And they bind themselves by a mutual pledge that none of them will take a farm from which a tenant has been evicted, who was really unable to pay the rent.
The Principle of the Plan is almost

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PLAN IS AUDIONAL IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF A TRADE STRIKE, MODIFIED IN ITS APPLICATION TO AGRICULTURAL TENANCIES, Now, as is rumoured, the Government is about to make use of this plan as a pretext to justify their returning to the realize of rappraising which they seemed policy of repression which they seemed to have definitely abandoned. Even the removal from cflice of the popular Under Secretary, Sir Robert Hamilton ago, had not prepared to the public for such a change. His removal was gen-erally regarded as a gratification of mere personal spleen against an official who had had the audacity to convert more than one of his chiefs to the policy of Home Rule,
But other facts now brought to light

But other facts now brought to light have given rise to a strong feeling of uneasiness. Circulars have been dis-covered in which the police have been placed under orders to establish a sys-tem which can only be described as onof vexatious inquiries and espionage in reference to the National League, and circumstances also have come to light from which it seems to be not unreason-ably interred that an intrigue is on foot to discredit General Sir Redvers Buller

to discredit General Sir Redvers Buller as a consequence of his humane dealing with the tenants.

We are still willing to hope that the rumours which are thus in circulation may prove groundless. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Lord Salisbury, out of mere lightness of heart, is about to throw things into confusion just when they had begun to show such indications of improvement. Regard for his own interests, even it he were influenced by no other consideration, should lead him to realise the duty of acting towards to realise the duty of acting towards Ireland with the greatest moderation. Ireland with the greatest moderation. A policy of repression has never yet had in that country any other result than one—to widen the chasm that still separatesit from England, and to give strength to the hopes of those who look forward indeed to the legislative independence of their country, but who look forward to it only as the minimum of the concessions which they seek.

Notwithstanding the check which the policy of Mr. Gladstone met with at the polls, the current of events is rapidly leading on to the day, which is now not far distant, in which the granting of legislative freedom to the sister island must be recognized by England as inevitable.

He who makes a meditation every day discovers the wants of his soul, the dangers which surround him, and the necessity for prayer.

Experience proves that they who are in the habit of invoking the name of Jesus stand firm in the combat, and always gain the victory.

London Universe, Dec 4.

On Mouday evening a lecture entitled "Irish Protestants and Home Rule" was delivered by Mr. J. E. Redmond, M. P., in the Round Room Rotunda, in aid of the County Dublin National Registration Association. The attendance was very large. On the platform were a number of gentlemen whose names are known and honoured throughout the country, and the room and galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity. The Right Homeha Lord Mayor, M.P., presided.

Among those present were: The High Sheriff, M. P., Alderman O'Connor, M. P., Meesra, H. J. Gill, M. P., Daniel Crilly, M. P., John Dessy, M. P., Daniel Crilly, M. P., John Prikerton, M. P., Patrick O'Brien, M. P., W. H. K. Redmond, M. P., Fatrick O'Brien, M. P., and W. M. Murphy, M. P.

Mes Law Enward Redword, M. P. Met Law Enward Redword,

MR. JOHN EDWARD REDMOND, M. P., MR. JOHN EDWARD REDMOND, M. P., who was very warmly cheered, then came forward and delivered his lecture. He said. My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—In choosing a subject for my lecture to night, I have been guided by a consideration which ought, I think, he present to the mind of every one who properly appreciates the position in which the National cause is placed at this moment. That cause which in the time of our fathers appeared a losing one, associated That cause which in the time of our fathers appeared a losing one, associated with memories of allocat unbroken disaster and defeat, has suddenly experienced that turn of fortune which is ever in store for a cause founded upon truth. We have seen the cause of Irish liberty advanced in our day to the very threshold of victory. We have seen our friends multiplying and one enemies disappearing. wanced in our day to the very threshold of victory. We have seen our friends multiplying and our enemies disappearing; at last the heart of the civilized world has been touched by the spectacle of Ireland's construcy and devotion, and minds and ears that were long closed by pr. j. idiced ignorance against the demands of ireland are now open to the voice of reason. Up to the present it has been a blind struggle of might against right. Force and not reason has been the guiding principle in the government of our country, but to day reason has been the guiding principle in the government of our country, but to day England, if she has not conceded our de-mind, has at any rate laid aside the sword, and consented to listen to argument. When once to a cause, founded upon right, the test of argument is thus applied, THE TRIUNFR OF JUSTICE IS ASSURED. The last elections in Great Britain disclosed Wales and Scotland in agreement with Ireland, and disclosed England not hostile, but perplexed, hesitating, and doubtful. She was willing to listen and to learn, but she knew not whom to trust to learn, but she knew not whom to trust or whose story to believe. Her doubts and perplexities alone stand between us and the final triumph of our cause to day. The charge made against the mass of the Irish people of religious intolerance is perhaps the most insulting accusation which could be hurled against a nation struggling to be free, and if proved, would go far, indeed, to justify the refusal of free institutions to a people who them selves had not conceived the fundamental ideas of freedom. Such a charge against any nation at this time of the nineteenth century to ordinary persons would seem any nation at this time of the nineteenth century to ordinary persons would seem a little exaggerated; but coming from the people of England against the people of Ireland, such a charge would seem to any one who knows the facts, and has read the pages of history, little short of absurd and ridiculous. Still this accusation was freely made against our people during the last elections. The English people were told by statesmen, who well knew the contrary to be the truth, that it would not be safe to give Home Rule to Ireland, because Ireland was made up, not of one nation, but of two, and that

THE PROTESTANT IRISH NATION BEING IN

THE PROTESTANT IRISH NATION BEING IN THE MINORITY WOULD SUFFER persecution and injustice at the hands of a National Parliament in Dublin containing a majority of Catholics. Absurd as this accusation is, there is reason to believe that it had considerable weight with many Englishmen, and it undoubtedly constitutes one of the difficulties which still stand in the way of a concession of self-government to Ireland. It consequently becomes our duty to expose i's fallacy, to show its inherent impossibility, and to appeal to the pages of history in support of our argument. I propose shortly to prove—first, that there are no two nations in Ireland to duy, and, secondly, that all the history of the past disposes of the assertion that Catholic Irishmen ever were guilty of religious persecution, and all the experience of the present shows them to be incapable either of intolerance or bigo

history. At one time it could truly be said that there were two nations in Ire-land, if indeed the native Catholic masses At one time it could truly be could be said to exist at all after the viola tion of the Treaty of L'merick and the departure of Sarsfield and the Irish soldiery to France; and if the narrow, self seeking, and intolerant Protestant faction which mercealied. seeking, and intolerant Protestant faction which monopolized all power and privilege, deserved to be dignified by the name of a natior. From 1691, for nearly one hundred years, the native Catholic Irish masses as a nation may be said almost to have disappeared. They were penalized and outlawed. They were banished from Parliament and deprived of the franchise; they could not possess property, or practicely of the property of practicely of the property of practicely of the property. Parliament and deprived of the franchise; they could not possess property, or practice their religion, or educate their children. Their leaders were in exile, fighting under the standards of foreign monarchs, and those at home in Ireland beaten to the ground, hopeless and helpless. What went by the name of "the Irish Nation"

RISH PROTESTANTS AND HOME
RULE.

London universe, Dec 4.

On Monday evening a lecture entitled "Irish Protestants and Home Rule" was delivered by Mr. J. E Redmond, M. P., in the Round Room Rotunda, in said of the County Dublin National Registration Association. The attendance was very large. On the platform were a number of gentlemen whose names are known and honoured throughout the country, and the room and galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity. The Right Hontha Lord Mayor, M.P., presided.

Among those present were: The High Bheriff, M. P., Alderman O'Connor, M. P., Meers. H. J. Gill, M. P., Daniel Crilly, M. P., John Dessy, M. P., Dr. J. E. Kendy, M. P., W. H. K. Redmond, M. P., John Pinkerton, M. P., Patrick O'Reiem M. P. Duen Saltier, M. P. E. FERNING MERCHANGE AND RESENTANTED If their own slavery had not been the

THE JUSTICE OF PROVIDENCE WOULD HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED

if their own slavery had not been the punishment of their vice and their folly?

The Protestant colony had succeeded in completely suppressing the native Irish. It had absolutely excluded the Catholics from power. It had made the executive of the country exclusively Protestant, but when it aspired to freedom for itself, it was speedily taught that it was nothing more than the agent of England, and that the only freedom it could claim was the freedom to oppress and trample on the the only freedom it could claim was the freedom to oppress and trample on the ancient Irish nation. In point of fact, as soon as the colony had succeeded in erslaving the Irish, England set to work to enslave the colony. The colony had deprived the Catholics of a share in Parliament. England thereupon robbed the Pailiament of its independence. The colony had condemned the Catholics to poverty, England thereupon restricted of the country. The woolen trade was practically suppressed. All exports of woolen cloths were prohibited except to England and Wales, and even this exception was delusive, for heavy duties, amounting to a prohibition, prevented Irish cloth being imported into England or Wales. All trade between Ireland and the colonies was prohibited by the Navigation Laws. In point of fact a deliberate system was established to put down alike the political pretensions of the commercial prosperity of the Protestants of Ireland, who then found themselves in this extraordinary situation. They had practically conquered Ireland and enslaved the Irish people, and in return they were expected to calmly accept the position of slaves for themselves. Then there was born in the breasts of those men the first spark of breasts of those men the first spark of that sentiment of nationality which was destined to win for them and their country commercial freedom and legislative independence, and eventually to weld into one nation IRISHMEN OF ALL CREEDS AND OF ALL

When the idea of nationality was slowly developing in the minds of the Protestant colony, there appeared upon the political stage the striking and eccentric figure of Jonathau Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's. Swift was one of the strangest characters in Irish history—an odd mixture of patiottem and narrow bigotry, of genius and eccentricity. He never made the slightest effort to mitigate the persecution of the Catholic; he never for an instant included them in his idea of Irish nationality; yet he did as much probably as any man in history to lift Ireland into the position of a nation; and he not only paved the way for, but he rendered absolutely inevitable that fusion between the Protestant colony and the native Catholics, which in the end won independence lics, which in the end won independence for their country. He urged the people to meet the restrictions placed upon their trade by boycotting foreign goods, and advised them to

"BURN EVERYTHING ENGLISH EXCEPT

He seized upon the question of supplying Ireland with a new copper coinage as an opportunity for vindicating the independence of the country, and in the Drapier letters he boldly asserted the ideas which were rapidly maturing in the minds of the Protestants. He asserted the inde-pendence of Ireland and the e sential nul-lity of those measures which had not received the sarction of the Irish Legislaure. Swift now became the idol and THERE ARE NO IWO NATIONS IN IRELAND
TO DAY

-that all the people of this land, Catbolic, and Protestant, and Presbyterian; of Celtic, or Norman, or Saxon extraction, are all the sons of one nation, bound together not only by common interests, but by common traditions, memories, and history. At one time it could truly be two sections into any part realized—of a fusion of the two sections into any part realized—of a fusion of the two sections into any particular to be in part realized—of a fusion of the two sections into any particular truly be two sections into any particular truly and content to be in part realized—of a fusion of the two sections into any particular truly and content. two sections into one nation; and consequently, in spite of his well-known intolcrance and bigotry, he became the most universally popular man in Ireland. His ending was singularly tragic. The great controversialist, the energetic patriot, the brilliant wit, sank into his grave in a state of hopeless idiotcy.

Last scene of all.

That ends this strange, eventual history
Is second childishness and mere oblivion.

Swift passed away, but the cause of Irish nationality which he had championed never afterwards passed away from the minds either of the Protestants or the Catholics of Ireland. Flood then stepped into the position of leader of the Patriot they could not possess property, or practice their religion, or educate their childers. Their leaders were in exile, flighting under the standards of foreign monarchs, and those at home in Ireland beaten to the ground, hopeless and helpless. What went by the name of "the Irish Nation" was the colony of English Protestants who had undertaken the government of the country, who had become

POSSESSED OF THE LANDS OF THE CATH-OLICS.

and who were so divided from the masses of the people by religion and sentiment that they seemed to think their only safety lay in forging penal chains for the that they seemed to think their only safety lay in forging penal chains for the native Irish. At that time indeed there were two nations in Ireland, but I think no history in the world affords a parallel to the extraordinary result which speedily followed. The two nations coalesced, not by the weak perceuted native nation

nations had ceased to exist. Shoulder to shoulder

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT IRISHMEN to demand free trade and a free Pailiament. In the words of Flood, "A voice from America shouted, 'liberty,' and every hill and valley of this rejoicing land answered 'liberty." How legislative independence was won in 1782 every one knows, and how the emancipated Protes tant Parliament set itself instantly to the task of admitting Catholics to their full rights will never be forgotten. The work of emancipation was slow, but sure. In 1793 Catholics were admitted to the franchise, the juries, the professions, and the universities; and when two years later Lord Fiz wildam arrived in Ireland, we have that nobleman's own authority for the statement "that the Protestants of Ireland had generally accepted and approved of a policy of complete and immediate emancipation." Unfortunately English statemen had at this time determined to force a scheme of legislative union upon the country, and they knew that such a policy would be impossible if once the Catholics were admitted into the constitution. Accordingly the policy of emancipation was wrecked, and AN INTOLERANT IRISH FACTION WAS UTILIZED for the purpose of stirring up religious animosities and driving the people into to demand free trade and a free Pailia-

for the purpose of stirring up religious for the purpose of stirring up religious animosities and driving the people into insurrection. The diabolical plan succeeded only too well, and Ireland was robbed of her Parliament. But neither then nor since has England ever been able to divide Ireland again into two nations. Protestants won the Parliament of 1882. Protestants organized the society of '82; Protestants organized the society of United Irishmen, and filled its ranks both before and after it became a revolu tionary body; Protestants gave the fran-chise to Catholics in 1793; Protestants led the rebel armies in 1798; Protestants gallantly, but vainly, defended Irish con-stitutional liberty in 1800, and from that day to the present no movement has ever been started, either on behalf of national independence or religious freedom which Protestant Irishmen have not shared in or led. The only nation in Ireland to-day is the one nation of Irishmen bound together by devotion to the land that bore them, by hatred of oppression and love of liberty, and by the memory of the scenes when their forefathers, Catholics and Protestants alike, shed blood in defence of ious toleration and national freedom This, then, is our answer to the state This, then, is our answer to the state ment that there are two nations in Ire land to day. The history of the past and the realities of the present slike protest against it as an absurdity and an aftront. More difficult is it adequately to reply to the second part of the accusation, which is in the nature of a prophecy, that under a Home Rule Parliament the Catholic majority would persecute and oppress their Protestant fellow countrymen. Grattan once said, "YOU CANNOT ARGUE WITH A PROPHET, you can only disbelieve him." In the case of this evil prophecy we can in addicase of this evil prophecy we can in addi-tion apply to it the test of experience of history. When and where and how have Catholic Irishmen evinced a spirit of religious persecution and intolerance? If it be possible to show, as I contend it is, that Irish Catholics are almost the only people in the world's history who have never persecuted for conscience' sake, that when they had the supremacy

in the past they never oppressed their Protestant fellow countrymen, and that in matters in which they hold power to day they make no distinction between men of different creeds. If it is possible to prove all this, what becomes of the evil prophecy of our enemies? The most Catholic constituencies in Ireland return to day Protestant members to Parlia-ment. Catholic cities elect Protestants to the highest civic honours, Catholic corporations employ Protestant officials, and last, but not least, the leader of the Irish race, to whom his Catholic fellow-countrymen are bound by the strongest links of personal affection and political devotion, is a Protestant Irishman, No. We Catholic Irishmen repudiate this accusation of intolerance with scorn and indignation. We do not even understand the meaning of the words religious bigotry. By the Irish nation we do not mean any class, or sect, or creed. By Irish independence we mean liberty for every Irishman, whether in his veins runs the blood of the Celt, or the Nor-man, the Cromwellian, or the Williamite, whether he professes the ancient faith of Ireland or that newer creed which has given to our country some of the bravest and purest of her patriots. We are banded together in a struggle for our national rights and as a Catholic Irishman, I assert my belief that never again would the Catholics of Ireland lift hand or voice to obtain an Irish Parliament did they not know that the edifice of national independence which it would raise would be based upon the perfect civil and religious liberty of every Irishman of every class and creed. In conclusion it only remains for me to say that I trust I have established my propositions to your satisfaction, and to thank you for the indulgent patience with which

you have heard me.
At the conclusion of Mr. Redmond's lecture, which was frequently interrupted by applause, Mrs. J. J. Clancy presented Mr. Redmond with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. This little incident evoked renewed cheering.

A vote of thanks was proposed by an English Protestant clergyman, and seconded by the Catholic High Sherift of Dublin.

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Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q, writes: 'I have been sellicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack.

WHAT IS A BISHOP.

Father Carroll, S. J., minister at St. Francis Xavier's in West Fifteenth st., New York city, was once stationed at the mission among the colored Catholics attended by the Jesuits on the Maryland peninsula, and tells some amusing stories of these interesting people. One concerning Cardinal Gibbons, then Archbishop of Baltimore, will bear repetition. "I was once," said Father Carroll, "preparing a class of these colored children for a visit from the then Archbishop Gibbons, who was to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to them and I was especially auxious to have them well prepared. We were out in a field adjoining the church, and I was explaining to them that it was a bishop alone who could administer the Sacrament. I was at a loss, for a moment, to show them by a familiar figure the relative difference between a priest and a Bishop when I heard the 'honk, honk,' of a flock of wild geese flyirg over our heads, and called the children's attention to the leader who headed the flight. "This," I said, 'my dear children, will give you an idea of what a Bishop is—the leader of his flock.' We got along after this first rate, and in a day or two, when the Archbishop arrived, I related with pride how much progress my little charges had made, and begged His Grace to question them in the catechism. He promised to do so, and soon the hour of the ceremony was at hand. The children were all assembled, looking their best, and the Archbishop after giving them some kindly words, before going in the church, began to put a few questions to them, receiving satisfactory answers as to their understanding of the nature of the Sacrament they were about to receive. At last he said, 'What is a Rishop' and the said.' What is a Father Carroll, S. J., minister at St. Francis Xavier's in West Fifteenth st. answers as to their understanding of the nature of the Sacrament they were about to receive. At last he said, 'What is a Bishop ?' and there was a pause of an instant, and then an ebony midget held up his hand and said: 'I know, I know."

"I know, I know."
"That's well my child," said Archbishop Gibbons. "Now tell us what is a Bishop?"
"He is,' answered the ardent youth, with a zest that betokened the confidence of superior wisdom, 'the old gander that shows the rest of the geese how to fig.!"

"The face of the Archbishop, in his efforts to retain his episcopal dignity, was a sight, and I was so overcome by the mortification of this unexpected denouement that I had to abandon my charge for a while to regain my composure. You may be sure that it was a long time before I heard the end of my bragged up Confirmation class.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task withwhich the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of mankind look upon drunknness as a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drunker. In the confirmed drunkard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon those portions of the nervous system which, when disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon those portions of the nervous system which, when disease, c use lunacy, dementia, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the trempling hand, revive the legging spirit, balance the mind, etc. The nervous system of the dram drinker being all austrung or shattered, must be given a nutriment that will take the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that often follows a sudden breaking off from the use of alcoholic drinks. Lubon's medicines may be given in tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Those of our readers who are interested in this subject, should send their address for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, on drunkness, opium, morphine and kindred habits, which will be mailed free to any address, when stamps is inclosed for postage. Address, M. V. Lubon, 47 Wellington street east, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper. A Cure for Drunkenness.

FOR THE COMPLEXION,—For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itchirg tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Megic Sulphur

CATHOLIC Homo Almanae

FOR 1887. TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The "Catholic Home Almanac" (Benziger Bros.) opens with a superb oleograph of His Eminerce Cardinal Gibbons. Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly contributes a few pretty lines, "Our Baby Boy." Then follows a great array of prose and verse, appropriately illustrated. There is enough good reading here to keep the family busily engaged around the cheerful hearthstone for many winter evenings:—"The Angel of the Prison," adapted from the French of Raoul de Navery; "St. Francis d'Assisi," "In a Tenement Heuse," by Maurice F. Egan; "St. Leo IX. and Hugo von Egisheim: A Legend," "The Children's Honr" (Longfellow); "The Lost Pearl," "The Seven Angels," "Canute the Dane," "Monsieur the Cure," "I'he Discovery of the Mississippi," by Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J., with a full page historical illustration; "Rudolph of Hapsburg," by Miss Mary M. Meline; "Through Peace to Light," with an exquisite picture; "Most Rev. Michael Angustine Corrigan, D.D.," with portrait; "A Pilgrimage to Lourdes," "Roselle's Prayer," by Christian Reid; "Most Rev. William H. Elder, D.D.," "The Centennial of St. Alphonsus de Ligenori," by a Esther of the Pilgrimage to Lourdes, "Roselle's Prayer," by Christian Reid; "Most Rev. William H. Elder, D.D.," "The Centennial of St-Alphonsus de Liguori," by a Father of the Cougregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; "The Dumb Singer" by Maurice F. Egan; "Cardinal Taschereau," "Columbus and the Egg," full page picture, "Scala Santa." by Ehiza Allen Starr; "The Heart of an Augustinian Ecstatic," 'Only a Maid-of-All-Work," "Archbishop Croke," with portrait; "Some Notable Events of the Year, "Illustrated with portraits of Very Rev Jos. Heller, S. J., Cardinal Mozella, Daniel O'Connell, Charles Stewart Parnell, and William E. Gladstone.

The editor of the "Home Almanac" has spared no pains or expense to secure contributions from well-known Catholic writers. In giving so much entertaining reading matter in small space he has struck a popular vein, —New York Freeman's Journal.

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of danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of languor, induced, perhaps, by mactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism.

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sar- but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a perma-

Forearmed

Dyspepsia,

or Neuragia, a rew bottles of Ayer saparilla will relieve and cure you. Alec Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neu-Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla dured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's sarsaparilla cured her, and she has radgia pain in the side, and she has radgia pain in the side pain in th Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I suffered terribly from Indi-l ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

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in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

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A MISSIONARY'S ADVENTUR

How the Baptism of a Child Le a Woman's Conversion.

saintly prelate, lately deceased, A sainty preste, lately deceated, to say: "During the long years o ministry I have again and again obsethat an infant baptized in a Prote family has proved a prelude to the version of its parents." The follo incident of missionary life in the would seem to be a proof of the truiths assing: this saying:
The Rev. Father Van Quickenborne

The Rev. Father Van Quickenborn the first Jesuit who appeared in the valley of the Mississippi after the revelishment of the Society of Jesus. In course of time Florisant and St. Carmissions (founded by his apostolical became rellying points, around which colonies of Catholics and Protesformed and multiplied. The mission had to go in every direction to min to so many souls, and Father Van Queborne devoted himself to these applie excursions with real gladness of h In one of his rides having arrived place where the road branched, intended to take the more beaten that his horse resisted. In vain he u intended to take the more beaten to but his horse resisted. In yain he u him to obey; the animal prevover his master and started at a rapid pace by the less agree and familiar way. The route cross forest, Night came on, and the miss ary found himself obliged to stop little cottage as poor as it was solillost as it were amid the towering to The Father met with a cold recept The Father met with a cold recept and though supper was served to him inmates spoke very few words, and t in an emberrassed and reserved man The good Father well understood cause of this. The Protestant mini at that time (1824) were wont to de our religion as an assemblage of ab and permisious doctrines, and drew re-ing portraits of our self sacrificing

In a corner of the room lay a c sick with fever, and evidently in extra ties. Father Van Qu'ckenborne as the distracted mother whether her the distracted mother whether her had received baptism, and on being wered in the negative, he began to exthe necessity of this sacrament. In himself has sent me here," he added, open to your child the gate of hea There is no time to lose; soon he will no more." The mother replied with dain that she would never suffer a period to baptize her son; that she not believe in baptism. It in vain to insist further; but as the cwas consumed with thirst, the Fafelgning to renounce his idea, ge administered from time to time a leater. At a moment when the attent of the mother was turned elsewhere baptized the child, who soon after wir its flight to heaven.

baptized the child, who soon after wir its flight to heaven.

Not long after this event, Father Quickenborne, happening to be in violinity of the cottage, called again, saked to see the mother of the child, this time showed herself a very diffe sort of a person. She evinced an ear desire to have some instruction in Catholic religion, and admitted that the Father had said concerning the ne sity of baptism troubled her; she depl her corduct in depriving her son o her conduct in depriving her son o great a grace. "Console yourself," said benevolent missionary, "I baptized yould, who now intercedes for you in presence of God. Receive baptism, you will one day share in his eternal you will one day share in his eternal piness." These words produced desired effect. The woman was conver and, after being instructed in the chism, she and the whole family rece

The Mule Got Him the Job,

Among the quaintest of Washing Among the quaintest of Washing characters is Peter O'Day. Peter lived at the capital for a great m years, but when he departed from Emerald Isle he did not leave his I wit behind him. One of his friends the other day: "When Gov. Sheph had charge of the public works here was rather particular in regard to politics of the men whom he employ A Republican was tolerably sure of ting a job, but a Democrat was invaris rejected. During the was Peter O' ejected. During the war Peter O'. indeed, it is hinted that his sympati were with the South in the strug One day Pete drove the most discorlate and dejected looking mule the ever saw down to Shepherd's office. went in and said: "Governor, will yet after givin' me a job to day?" Sheph looked him square in the eye and sa 'If I am not very much mistaken you the same man who was in the habi hurrying for Jeff Davis during the w Pete's countenance changed in a second but he glanced out of the window seemed to get an inspiration, for he will be seemed to get an inspiration of the mode and refuse him if can.' Shepherd looked at the mules gave Peter plenty of work to do. Washington Letter to the Boston Traveller.

A Wonderful Shot The man who put ten bullets in suc sion, inside the circumference of a l waukee girl's finger ring, at fifteen pa was a pretty good shot, but he wasn't l so wise as the bilious man who put ter 'Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pelleinto his average. into his system in five days, and on sixth walked ten miles "just because felt so well." If your blood is out order, if you feel low spirited and "blu you will find these Little Liver Pills; what you need.

A Severe Trial. "I tried all the doctors in this loca for liver and kidney troubles (which had for years) with no benefit. Four t tles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me says Lemuel Allan, Lisle, Out.

Faithful. J. R. Faithful, of Stroud, Ont., says suffered from quinsy for several ye until cured by Hagyard's Yellow which medicine is a specific for all pair complaints.

complaints.

THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well know but the remedy is not always so well det mined. Worm Powders will dest

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A MISSIONARY'S ADVENTURE.

How the Baptism of a Child Led to a Woman's Conversion.

A saintly prelate, lately deceased, used to say: "During the long years of my ministry I have again and again observed that an infant baptized in a Protestant family has proved a prelude to the conversion of its parents." The following incident of missionary life in the West would seem to be a proof of the truth of this saying:

this saying : The Rev. Father Van Quickenborne was The Rev. Father Van Quickenborne was the first Jesuit who appeared in the great valley of the Mississippi after the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus. In the course of time Floriseant and St. Caarles' missions (founded by his apostolical zeal) became rellying points, around which little colonies of Catholics and Protestants formed and multiplied. The missionaries had to go in every direction to minister to so many souls, and Father Van Quickenborne devoted himself to these apostolic excursions with real gladness of heart. In one of his rides having arrived at a In one of his rides having arrived at a place where the road branched, he intended to take the more beaten track, Intended to take the more beaten track, but his horse resisted. In vain he urged him to obey; the animal prevailed over his master and started off at a rapid pace by the less agreeable and familiar way. The route crossed a forest. Night came on, and the missionary found himself obliged to stop at a little cottage as poor as it was solitary, lost as it were amid the towering tree. The Father met with a cold reception, and though supper was served to him, the inmates spoke very few words, and these inmates spoke very few words, and these in an embsrassed and reserved manner. The good Father well understood the cause of this. The Protestant ministers at that time (1824) were wont to dep'ct our religion as an assemblage of absurd and pernicious doctrines, and drew revolting portraits of our self sacrificing missionaries.

was the most rabid kind of a Democrat; indeed, it is hinted that his sympathies were with the South in the struggle. One day Pete drove the most disconsolate and dejected looking mule that I ever saw down to Shepherd's effice. He went in and said: 'Governor, will yez be after givin' me a job to day?' Shepherd looked him square in the eye and said: 'If I am not very much mistaken you are the same man who was in the habit of the same man who was in the habit of hurrying for Jeff Davis during the war.' Pete's countenance changed in a second, but he glanced out of the window and seemed to get an inspiration, for he said:
'Ah, Governor, I am not after looking work for meself. For the love of God look at me mule and refuse him if you can.' Shepherd looked at the mule and gave Peter plenty of work to do."—Washington Letter to the Boston Traveller.

A Wonderful Shot

The man who put ten bullets in succession, inside the circumference of a Milwaukee girl's finger ring, at fifteen paces, was a pretty good shot, but he wasn't half so wise as the bilious man who put ten of "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets" into his system in five days, and on the into his system in five days, and on the sixth walked ten miles "just because he felt so well." If your blood is out of order, if you feel low spirited and "blue," you will find these Little Liver Pills just what you need.

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J. R Faithful, of Stroud, Ont., says he suffered from quinsy for several years, until cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which medicine is a specific for all painful complainte.

THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well known, but the remedy is not always so well deter-mined. Worm Powders will destroy

CATHOLICITY IN WOODSTOCK. INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE EARLY

EFFORTS OF THE CHURCH.

EFFORTS OF THE CHURCH.

The opening of the new Catholic church in this town to morrow will be an event of great importance in the history of Catholicity in Woodstock and one which cannot fail to stir up in the minds of the older adherents of the church memories of former religious trials, longings and struggles. The progress of the Catholic Church in Woodstock, owing to the paucity and comparative poverty of its members, has been slow in the past and attended with many difficulties. But the prospects are brightening, and no further evidence of this is required than that afforded by the beautiful new church, the dedication of which takes place to morrow, Dec. 5th.

Through the kindness of Mr. Maurice Egan, one of the oldest Catholic settlers of Woodstock, the Sentinel-Review is enabled to place before its readers some interesting details of the history of the Catholic Church in this community. When Mr. Egan came here with his father and the rest of family 52 years ago, there was but one Catholic here and that was Mr. Phelan, father of the present Mr. Dan Phelan of Ingersoll, Mr. Dunn and his family arrived here the same time. One of the late Mr. Egan's children had attained Ingersoil. Mr. Dunn and his family arrived here the same time. One of the late Mr. Egan's children had attained the sge of twelve years without being baptized, and to a man educated as he was according to the strict discipline of the Catholic Church, this fact was the occasion for much grieving on his part. It happened that on one occasion the late Mr. Egan was speaking to a man who came from Stratford, and in the course of the conversation he remarked The Father man with a cold reception.
The Father man with a cold reception.
The Mannet explore very few words, and these than the cold of the cold of

DR JOHN GERDINE, Athens, Ga., says : "In dy spepsia, accompanied with prostra-tion from mental overwork, I think it is

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever. A NEW TREATMENT,

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and sunerers from catarrin, catarrinal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Mesers. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new trea tment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

stamp. - Scientific American. To Our Readers.

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Cealed tenders, addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tenders for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to boon on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1887, for certain works of construction. day of January, 1887, for terrors construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railways at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., on and after the 27th day of December, 1886, when the general specifications and form of when the general specifications and form of

Breton Railway at Port Hawkesbury, 1886, on and after the 27th day of December, 1886, when the general specifications and form of tender may be obtained upon application. Notender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,

A. P. Bradley,

Scretary,

Department of Railways and Cauals,

Ottava, 15th December, 1886.

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BReetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARY
MAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

THE LONDON MUTUAL

The only Mutual Fire Insurance Company licensed by the Government of Canada. Head offices, 428 Richmond street. This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property; and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in Ontario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1858 has exceeded that of any previous year, and still increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good management, and fair, honest dealing. For insurance apply to J. A. Hutton, city agent; Arch. McBrayne, 714 Dundas street, for East London; John Ferguson Campbell and Wm. Stanley, county agents, or at the office, Richmond street, between 9 and 4 daily.

D. C. MACDONALD,

C. M. B. A.

Stratford, Oat., Dec. 21st, 1886. To the Members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada ormuns.—As the time is close at l when Branches are to select their leal Examiner, I desire to call the ation of the members to the new enacted at the last season of the seme Council in reference to this

tee.

meed not remind you of the fact that east and reputable physicians should selected, as you are well aware that less this is carried out we cannot have cod sound a secolation.

ome of our Branches are dilatory in ring assessment and general fund sies. This should not occur. Branches mid be prompt in their dealings with Grand Secretary, as you are aware Branches are negligent in the disagree of their duty towards him, he mot conduct his business with the preme Council with that punctuality it should characterise the Grand steel of Canada.

medi of Canada.

Therefore, the laws of our association mid be strictly obeyed in regard to a matter. All members should make maselves thoroughly conversant with working of the constitution and send the Branch meetings as regularly possible, so that they may keep themices posted and encourage by their sence the brothers they have elected their efficers.

presence the brothers they have elected as their cflicers.

We have reason to be pleased with the progress we are making, several new Branches having been added to our list the last two months, especially so on account of having no paid organizers.

It speaks well for the interest taken in bahalf of our Association by our worthy Grand Secretary Brother Brown and our Deputies, but we should not leave all the work on their shoulders. It is the duty of all of us to do our utmost to further the interest of our noble association,

A great number of members should be added to our roll books on account of class 3, or the one thousand dollar beneficiary. This will enable us to extend the benefits of our Association to numbers who did not wish to take advantage of class 1.

I have issued a circular to the deputies explaining how to proceed to work up and organize new Branches and I bespeak for them that assistance and co operation from all of our members which will enable them to carry out their duties.

In conclusion, I would say that we should all adhere strictly to the fundamental principle of our Association, which is that we must all be practical Catholics. If we awerve from that great duty, our Association cannot last or present.

prosper.

We owe a debt of gratitude to their Graces the Archbiehops and to their Lordships the Bishops of the different Dioceses where our branches are established, also the reverend clergy, for their bleasing and assistance in furthering our good work, but to continue this favor and have the blessing of God upon our endeavors, it behooves every member to fulfil his part.

The C. M. B. A. is essentially a Catholic Association and we need the appro-

Association and we need the appro-ion of the Catholic church to proceed and prosper. Yours traternally, D. J. O'CONNOR, Grand President,

BRANCH 50, MONTREAL.

BRANCH 50, MONTREAL.

216 St. Martin Steet,
Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in writing you the particulars of the opening and installation of officers of Branch No. 50 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, which took place on the 28th ult, in the St. Anthony Young Men's Hall, No 25 Richmond Square, Grand Deputy Chancellor O'Brien cfficiated, assisted by President Quinn of Branch 41. The following brother officers ably assisted with their presence and by their congratulatory remarks which each one made, wishing the new and by their congratulatory remarks which each one made, wishing the new members of Branch 50 the greatest success. There were present Vice Presidents Reilly, Neck and Doyle, of Branches 41 snd 16, Chancellor Rheaume of Amhersburg, Branch 3, Sec. Lawlor of Branch 26, together with T. J. Finn, 1st Vice President of the Grand Council and a large number of brother members from Branches 26 and 41. Below is a list of the officers elected.

President—T. P. Tansey

First Vice President—Mr. Neher

President—T. P. Tansey
First Vice President—Mr. Neher
Second Vice President—Jno. Roach
Recording Socretary—Jno. E. Helland
Assistant—D. P. Ferguson
Financial Secretary—C. Brady.
Treasurer—Samuel Cross
Marshall—Andrew Duggan
Guard—Joseph Rutter

WENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Marshall—Andrew Duggan
Guard—Joseph Butler
Chancellor—P. F. Connolly.
Trustees 2 years—Mr. Roach, H. Bol
duc, Mr. Donnelly.
Trustees 1 year—P. O'Neil J. Coffey
Spiritual Adv.—Rev. Father Donnelly
At the last meeting of the Branch held
on the 9th inst. the above named officers
were re elected by acclamations for the
ensuing term and in conclusion would
state our prospects of success are firststate our prospects of success are first-rate. St. Anthony's Branch No. 50 is in Montreal's aristocratic parish, and the members are all of good standing.

J. E. HOLLAND.

Recording Secretary.

Resolutions of Condolence:

At the regular meeting of St. Ann's branch, No. 41, Montreal, it was Resolved, That this branch hears with very much regret that death has entered the family of our esteemed Brother Guard John McCarthy; and that this branch takes this concerning that the branch takes this opportunity of expressing their sympathies with him and his family on the death of his brother, Chas. McCarthy. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother J. McCartby, and inserted in the press.

At a special meeting of Branch No. 8, C. M. B. A., held this evening, the follow-ing Resolutions of Condelence were unani-

heartfelt sympathy to his family, whe have lost an exemplary hasband, a kind and affectionate father.

Resolved, That we have a Requiem High Mass said for the repose of his soul, that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the efficial organ of the association.

Brantford, Dec. 14th, 1886.
Received from the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association the aum of two
thousand dollars, being the benefit due
at the death of Andrew O'Donovap.
P. L. B. P. LENNON

Witnesses - James Donovan, W. Mc-Castern, E. A. O'Donovan.

Spiritual Advisor—Rev. Father Wil-Spiritual Advisor—Rev.

Iam.
Chance lor—Wm. J. McRence.
President—Wm. A. Dumss.
First vice-President—John Rohan.
Second vice President—John Rohan.
Second vice President—Gramman.
Treasurer—Francis Robert.
Financial Sec.—J. W. Thibodeau.
Rec. Secretary—F. W. Robert.
Assistant Secretary—G. F. Kuhn.
Marahal—J. McLaughlin.
Guard—John Brennan.
Trustees for two years—Wm.
A. Dumas, Ed. Reardon, John Rohan.
F. W. Robert,
Secretary.

Secretary.

BRANCH 5, BRANTFURD.

President—A, Harrington.

First Vice President—M. Klinkbamer.
Sec. Vice President—Wm. J. Brown.
Secretary—J. McGregor.

Assistant Secretary—Jos. Quinn.
Financial Secretary—Jos. Feeny.

Treasurer—Jno. Harrington.

Marshal—Jno. Daly.

Guard—A. McEvoy.

Trustees—M. Shanahan, M. Quinliyan.

BRANCH 42, WOODSTOCK.

Branch 42, woodstock.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. M. J. Brady.

President—J. H. Halwood.

First Vice President—John F. O'Neill.

Second Vice-President—Wm. Farrell. Treasurer—J. F.O'Neill.
Recording Secretary—Jas J. Landy,

re elected,
Assistant Secretary—Thos. S. Dunn,
Financial Secretary—Joseph E.
Thompson, re-elected,
Marshal—Thos. S. Dunn,
Guard—F. H. Bond.
Trustees for one year—John Callan
and Thos. Dunn,
Trustees for the property of the

Trustees for two years—Jas. Haylew, P. Farrell and J. F. O'Neil.

P. Farrell and J. F. O'Neil,

BRANCH NO. 37, HAMILTON.

President—John Byrne.

First vice President—Thomas Lawlor.

Second vice-Pres.—Thomas Murphy.

Treasurer—Patrick Arland.

Recording Sec.—James F. O'Brien,

Assistant Secretary—Alfred Bourque.

Financial Secretary—J. Paquin,

Marshal—Charles Mooney.

Guard—Francis Fagan. Guard—Francis Fagan,
Trustees—P. S. McGovern, Thomas
Mullins, John Coffey, Francis King and
B. Latremonille.

BRANCH 29, OTTAWA. Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Father Prud.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Father Prudhomme,
Chancellor—F. R. E. Campeau.
President—L. J. Beland.
1st Vice President—Chas, Desjardins,
2ud Vice-President—J. E. Valin.
Recording Sec.—L. Laframboise,
Assistant Secretary—J. O. Fortier.
Financial Secretary—Jas, Cote,
Treasurer—L. A. E. St. Pierre.
Marshall—V. Laporte,
Guard—J. O. Charlebois.
Trustees—A. Belliveau, V. Laporte, C.
Trustees—A. Belliveau, V. Laporte,

Trustees — A. Belliveau, V. Laporte, C. O. Dacier, E. D'Auteuil, E. Robitaille.

Meetings of the Branch are held every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month.

L. LAFRAMBOISE.
Recording Secretary, Branch 29.
RRANCH 14, GALT. RRANCH 14, GALT.

President—Bernard Maurer.

First Vice President—Gothard Specker.

Second Vice President—James Skelly.

Rec. Secretary—Hy. F. Avinll.

Amt. Rec. Secretary—Elward Barrett.

Fin. Secretary—Oliver Cooper. Fin. Secretary—Oliver Cooper,
Treasurer—Timothy Spellarn.
Marsha!—John Campbell.
Guard—Adolph Weser.
Trutees one year—P. Ridigan, J.
Doyle, J. Campbell; two years, A.
Weser, E. Barrett. All elected by
acclamation.
P. Radigan,

P. RADIGAN, Rec. Sec. TORONTO BRANCH.
Spiritual Adviser—Rev. John L. Hand
Past Chancellor—E. J. Reilly
President—Thos. J. Lee

President—Thos. J. Lee
First Vice-Pres.—Rev. Jno. L. Hand
Second Vice-President—Mark Keitly
Rec. Secretary.—John S. Kelz
Assistant. Secretary.—Otto Zaph
Financial Secretary.—Theo. Braun
Treasurer.—Frank Rosar
Marshall.—Thomas Foley
Guard.—M. J. Rocamora
Trustees for two years.—John Kelz, John
F. Russill
Trustees for one year.—Otto Zaph. M.

F. Russill
Trustees for one year—Otto Zeph, M.
Meyer, D. Kelly.

BRANCH 47, ARTHUR, ONT.
Spiritual Adviser—J. P. Doherty.
President—J. A. Devlin.
Vice President—E J O'Callaghan.
Second Vice Pres.—Joseph Halley.
Recording Secretary—J. J. Landy.
Financial Secretary—P. M. Kirby.
Treasurer—Hugh Campbell.
Marshal—Peter Pringelmier.
Guard—Thomas Cassin.
Trustees—James I. Phelap. Patrick

Trustees—James I. Phelan, Patrick
McCaul, John D. Callaghan, J. P.
Doherty, E. I. O'Callaghan, J. J. Landy.

BRANCH 26, MONTREAL

President—T. W. Nicholson.

First Vice President—J. P. Nugent,
Second Vice President—P. Crowe. Second Vice Pleddent—P. Crowe.
Treasurer—T. J. Finn.
Recording Secretary—F. C. Lawlor.
Assistant Recording Sec — A. M. Hardy.
Financial Secretary—T. Foye.
Marshal—P. Mullarky.
Guard—James Mulcahy.
Board of Trustees remain the same for

At a special meeting of Branch No. 8, C. M. B. A., held this evening, the following Resolutions of Condelence were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Brench No. 8 of the C. M. B. A. has suffered a severe loss in the death of a charter member, Bro. Daniel Shes, who died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., on the 24 h inst,

Resolved, That we hereby express our many in Garfield's cabinet.

ABORBISHOP TACHE.

We are delighted to hear than Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface is now, after a long and trying period of almost fully convalescent. We are delighted to hear that His illness, again almost fully convalescent. His Grace occupies so prominent a place in the public eye of Canada, and is so deeply enthroned in the heart of the Catholics population of the Dominion, that his health is to the whole country a matter of solicitude, and his present convalesence a source of general satis-

FORTY HOURS IN ST. MARY'S.

His Lordship the Bishop presided at the solemn opening of the Forty Hour's Devotion at St, Mary's Church on Sunday, Dec. 19th. He spoke to the large congregation in a fervid and devotional discourse, which produced a deep im-pression. The exercises of the Forty Hours were attended by large numbers of the parishioners. They were closed on Wednesday, the 22nd, by solemn High Mass. The number of communions throughout was very large.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

To the Editor.—Dear sir, would you kindly answer through your valuable paper what supports Cathelic missions in China and Japan and the North west territories.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The alms of the faithful collected mainly through the sgency of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, whose headquarters are in France—which country constitutes the greatest portion of its revenues .- ED. CATHOLIC RECORD.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
FROM INGERSOLL.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION To Mrs. J. McInnes from the Pastor and

Choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll, Ontario. Choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersell, Ontario.

DEAR FRIEND,—On the occurrence of the great and glorious festival we to day celebrate, the whole Christian world is made joyous in the remembrance of the coming of our Divine Saviour to bring redemption and peace on earth to men of good will. And it's universally regarded as a fitting occasion to acknowledge our feelings of gratitude and to cement friendship by the outward expression of these deep seated sentiments. We, therefore, deem it an appropriate time to pay to you that tribute of gratitude and respectful friendship which we entertain towards you. During the year that you have conducted the choir of our church, your zeal for the glory of God and for the decorum of His worship has not escaped our notice. You have toiled faithfully to render the choir efficient, and whatever we have in this respect attained is due mainly to your efforts. Your personal qualities, especially the amiability of your disposition, have also endeared you to us as a friend, and all these considerations combine to make it a duty on our part to offer you some proof of our appreciation of your services and of the high esteem in which we hold you. We beg of you, therefore, to accept this slight token of our affection and regard; and we pray that you may enjoy in health and prosperity many returns of this festal season.

THE CATHOLICS OF ESSEX CENTRE

The Catholics of this village held a bazzar in Peck's Hall on the three days before Christmas and closing on Christmas, to add to the funds accumulating with which to build a better Catholic church. The ladies had collected together quite a fine assortment of articles which were offered for sale or reffled; the refreshment table was well patronized, the Essex Centre Band generously furnished music gratuitously, and Robert Evans kindly loaned one of his best organs. The chief attraction was the drawing for a village lot valued at \$60, donated by Capt. A. E. Jones, which fell to the lot of Mrs. Ellen Lynch. The net proceeds are about \$215, which is very fair for the small number of resident Catholics, and the small attendance.

The ladies in charge decays.

The ladies in charge deserve a great deal of praise for the perseverence which they displayed in attending during the three or four days the bazsar was open. The gentlemen of the committee were also indefatigable in doing all in their power to make it successful.

The Rev. Father O'Connor of Maid-stone rendered valuable assistance, and attended each day except Friday, when he was otherwise engaged with his ardu-ous priestly duties.

The Rev. Father Reneard of Sandwich attended on the last day, and several of the rev. clergy both of Essex county and elsewhere, though absent, were gen-erous contributors.

The Catholics of Essex Centre desire publicly to thank all who contributed towards this bazzar. H. W. D.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

As great in erest is very properly being evinced throughout the country on the subject of colored priests, our readers will be pleased to learn that an ebonyhued lad is now in preparatory studies for the priesthood in St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Loring Augustus Jones, aged 15 years, is the hopeful neophyte. His mother is a mantua maker and has resided for years with her mother at 69 Arthur street, this city. The family originally bailed from Chambersburg, this State. Being fervent Catholics and the youth manifesting great inclination for the priestly state, animated with renewed zeal upon learning of the auspicious incident of the recent ordina-E nerald Vindicator.

tion of Father Tolton—the proto-priest of his race in America, the family entered into correspondence with the authorities at St. Vincent's, culminating in the boy's being finally confided to that institution. He is a maternal nephew of Mr. James T. Whitson, editor of the American Tribune, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tribune, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Irish American.

Under the provisions of the law that allowed him no alternative, Lord Londonderry, Viceroy of Ireland, has appointed a Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., to the Shrievalty of Dublin, and Stephen O'Mara to that of L'merick. The selection of these well-known Nationalists emphatically illustrates the change that has come over public sfairs in Ireland within the past few years. Just imagine the Queen (as she must in her cfficial documents), addressing as her "well-beloved representative and officer the Honorable Thomas Sexton, High Sheriff of Dublin!"—or, atill more pointedly, when she will have to address the "ex-suspect" and arrested "traitor," O'Mara, as her "well-beloved and faithful custodian" of that old city of "The Violated Treaty," from whose walls the English, German, Dutch and Danish mercenaries of the usurper,—whose illegitimats and revolutionary successor Queen Victoria cun only claim to be,—were hurled, in defeat, by the embattled legions of the Irish people! It is enough to make every one of the "O'd Ascendancy," whose ancestors (from the time of Henry the Eighth with only a short interval), have ruled the Irish municipalities,—in the words of the poet, "grow green with envy." Perhaps the poet, after all, was also a prophet. It might be to the benefit of those people to "grow green"—at present—if such a transformation were possible. Colorado Catholic.

Father Phelap, of the Watchman, does Colorado Catholic

Father Phelap, of the Watchman, does not believe in many words, but he is one of the few who do not require many to say something. He choes our sentiments in the following: "Some three or four cheap Catholic papers have been started in he East. We take no stock in cheap newspapers. They are of the impersonal sort and take their life and inspiration from the counting room, not from a surcharged and believing heart."

and believing heart."

The example of one man or woman may be the means of saving a number of souls. No matter what may be the surroundings the Catholic who adheres strictly to the practice of his religious duties will gain respect. His prayers, morning and evening, before and after meals, his constant attendance at Mass and Vespers, and a life consistent with the teachings of his Church, may at times be the occasion of ignorant or bigoted ridicule, but deep in their hearts even those who aneer have esteem and admiration for the man who has the courage of his convictions and who does his duty for conscierce sake. Many have been brought to a serious study of the Catholic religior, and ultimately to the true faith, by the simplest acts of devotion on the part of Catholics. It is a false notion which restrains from public acts of piety through fear of giving occasion to mockery. Where one will jeer, a hundred will think. And the more souls will be gained to God. Catholics should therefore be ever attentive to the performance of those simple acts, such as the making of the to God. Catholics should therefore be ever attentive to the performance of those eximple acts, such as the making of the sign of the cross, the recitation at the Angelus, e'c., for they are so many sermons with simple texts that sink into the hearts of their unbelieving brethern and yield abundant fruit. Many a plous Catholic has saved souls without ever dreaming of his ir fluence. Many others could save souls did not thoughtlessness or shame cause neglect of duty. The things that appear small to us now, will one day assume their true greatness.

Pundas St.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials or oil and water coler painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. GLADSTONE. PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.—Wanted, the right man to in troduce this work. Must be recommended Apply at once.—J. S. Robertson & Bros. 110 Dundas street, London.

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WILLIAM FIRLEY, 4:9 lw Secretary.

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And he is certainly skillful and kind to everyone.

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NICHOLAS WILSON 186 Dundas Street Tailors and Gents' Furn FINE AND

INSPECTION INVI THE SCHOOL QUESTIO.

MEDIUM WOOLL

A SPECIALTY

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAG 24 The sum, arising from the school purposes, shall be divi follows:

1. An amount proportionate 1. An amount proportionate value of the property entered in number three, shall be divid tween the Board of Roman olic School Commissioners at Board of Protestant School missioners in the relative proof the value of property entered panels numbers one and two rively in the relative proportion Roman Catholic and Protestant tion of the town, according to the last census,

last census.
2. The taxes, derived from number one and two, shall be obetween the Roman Catholic ar testant Boards, in the relative p tion of the value of the property e in panels number one and numb

respectively.

33. The respective Boards of ommissioners of the said to Richmond shall have power to la annually a portion of their revenu exceeding one fourth thereof, purchase of lots, and for the cottion of school houses, without any ation as to the amount to be expended. on each school house, any law contrary notwithstanding. And it shall be lawful for either said Boards, with the approval Lieutenant-Governor in council, t

said Boards, with the approval Lieutenant-Governor in council, t loans for the said purposes to transfer as security for loans a part of their annual on the corporation of the said for the following years, subjet the above limitations; and either said Boards, with the approval afor may for the said purpose, raise in advance, by issuing debentures less than one hundred dollars redecemable in not more than trive years, and for such amount superintendent of education approve, and in such case the portheir revenues set aside annual aforesaid, or so much thereof as may determine shall be applied to forming of a sinking fund for the demption of the said debentures the Lieutenant Governor shall not such approval, unless it be establish his satisfaction that the interested phaye been notified, at least thirty beforehand, by public notice given asual manner, and published in at one newspaper in the town of Rich. 34. It shall be lawful for the Boards to dec'are in the said debet that the same are secured by hypothall the real estate then their prometers.

that the same are secured by hypoth all the real estate then their prop and in the case when such d attom shall have been made, sail debentures shall be se both as respects principal and into a all their said real estate, without primality of registration articles 208 1130 of the Civil Code to the correct without a line. otwithstanding.
35. Any of such debentures may

35. Any of such debentures may tain a stipulation to the effect the sum, annually carried to the sinking established for the redemption the paid to the holder thereof instelled in the such debenture. In any such case such debenture redeemable at the expiration of the thereof, but shall be deemed to be and discharged in full by the payment in such debenture.

in such debenture,
39. It shall be lawful for either 39. It shall be lawful for either boards of commissioners to established some schools of the town in the common schools of the town in the control of the Board, taking action, a superior school, graded smodel school or convent for girls, smalgamate with any such school of college already established or that hereafter be established within the of the town of Richmond.

What town in Ontario would no joice to be placed in the favorable po of Richmond? But we cannot hor see such a happy state of affairs ina ated in this Province till the Ca people of Ontario, irrespective of feeling and partizan bias, rise in s and united assertion of their just r I have the honor to be, My Lord, aithfully yours, JOHN F. COFF

A FEDERAL DISTRICT.

At a late meeting of the Ottaws council the following resolution was through the usual formalities:

"It was moved by Ald. Greene, onded by Ald. O'Leary, "that the clerk be instructed to give notic proper manner, that application w made to the Local Legislature s mext sitting, for an act to amen-municipal act to enable the Dom government to take appointment control of city police. Carried; ye

We doubt if the Legislature of tario ought to pass any such law a Ottawa city council desires in the m