# CH 23, 1889.

## t Wait becomes dry, thin, and

g the attention needed beauty and vitality toilet-table a bottle of gor-the only dressing he hair-and use a little. e the natural color and

ay, Sharon Grove, Ky. al months ago my hait ing out, and in a few was almost bald. edies, but they did 1 ought a bottle of Ayer's after using only a part my head was covered owth of hair. I recomaration as the best hair-orld."

faded and dry." writes , of Delavan, Ill.; "but tle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and glossy."

Hair Vigor, gists and Perfumers.

and Blotches, o the face, forehead, and entirely removed by the rsaparilla, the best and e and Blood-Purifier ever

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f bousehold utensils, orna-etc. Light, and exceedingly iver. Fqual to gold in bril-ty and lustre. improvements compels in-

ted to responsible parties on for the production of tronze, Boft Steel and Malle-ings, without annealing in farmacer, by our new Ferro-vase

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Catholic Record.

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IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

COMPLICITY OF THE GOVERN-

MENT. The odds sgainst Mr. Parnell, and the

anxiety of the Government to back up

the Times in the case before the Commission, may be judged from the tardy con-

ecssion announced by Mr. Mathews, Home Secretary, on the 20th inst. He says that the Parnellites will be allowed

says that the Parnellites will be allowed the same freedom of access to convict as is granted to counsel for the Times. This permission is accorded only when the Par-mellites do not need it for their vindica-tion. Between packing the Commission, farnishing counsel to the Times, impris-oning Parnellite witnesses, members ac-ensed and counsel, allowing the Times free access to priveners, lending it police assistance ad libitum and other aid the Government have completely identi fied themselves with the Times case, and have disgraced themselves with that jour mal. The present concession merely

have disgraced themselves with that jour nal. The present concession merely makes their complicity the more appar ent. But the Opposition will bring all this out before Parliament within a few days, as it is intended that a motion of non confidence will be made regarding its course. The vote may not carry with their evaporating but service majority; however, the facts will be brought before the eyes of the public, and the reault will inevitably be their discomfiture. So much confidence has the Times in the partiality of the Commission that it has already static that there will probably be no

stated that there will probably be no interim report on the matter of the forged

and OVERCOATS in Western Canada

# LONDON. ONTARIO. SATURDAY MARCH 30, 1889.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND EX.GOV. ERNOR WISE, OF VIRGINIA, ON IRE-

At the celebration in New York city of

At the celebration in New York city of St. Patrick's Club, on Monday evening, Chauncey Depew, as usual made a telling address in answer to the toast "Ireland": "Ireland has felt for hundreds of years that hope sprang eternal in the human breast, but on this St. Patrick's Day she sees the fulfilment of her hope and the results of her sepirations. (Applause,) She unifies in herself the spirit of that song to which armies have marched to victory, dedicated to that martyr hero to liberty, Old John Brown: her patriots bodies may moulder in the ground, but her soul goes marching on. (Applause)

pure as the neaven above her. She is as thome aller. See in the seven above her. She is as the neaven above her. She is a the neaven above here is no table in England. I met no thome Ruler, and he dared social onteration and conversion a Home Ruler of distinction can sit.' Last summer there was no table and at which a Home Ruler of distinction can sit.' Last summer there was no table same there is no table in England at which a Home Ruler of distinction can sit.' Last summer there was no table same table same same there was not an bonored guest. (Applause) who had been a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, I found, was by conviction and conversion a Home Ruler, and he dared social ostracism and declared his ophions manfully to the that the one thing which prevented Home Rule in England, is table we dwell on every guest of the same to dilares in America I in eagle of the same table same table same to same table same to same table same table same to same table same to same table "Earl Spencer said, "If these facts were made known, Home Rule would soon be brought about." I said, "Let them be, and refer not only to me, but to every honest American that lives." (Loud applause.) It is plain, gentleman, to all the world that Ireland needs only the constitutional con-ditions of Home Rule, for in advance she has found her leader in Charles Stewart Parnel! (Applause) and at the very moment when the con-stituencles are deciaring that this brutal policy must have an ens, the Government are determined to have their revenge in the display of an extra amount of spleen. What renders this line of conduct the more inexplicable is the fact that the Gov-ernment cannot conceal that they are mortaily afraid that such facts as this lie. Mr. Balfour, when subjected to the severe cross questioning of the Irish mem-ber, actually quoted falsified Government

statistics in order to show that the law is an intervent in first one of the statistics are burget before the parameter in friends with great matching the form the statistics are responsed as the priority before the statistics are responsed as the priority before the statistics are responsed by the priority by the statistics are responsed by the priority the statistics are

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pibroch of liberty or the viva voce of the pibroch of liberty or the viva voce of the free and generous people of Virginia." THE TRIUMPH STILL BEMEMBERED. "Years have rolled by since them—years crowded with events encough to fill the pages of a century of history, but the memory of that glorious dry but the memory of that glorious triumph is still green in the hearts of Irishmen and binds us together as did the glorious day of Agincourt the hearts of England's Harry and his chiefitans (Applause). "With such an inspiration, invited by I rishmen to speak on Ireland's festal day in such a presence, what must a man not faul! How little of what he feels can he ind to (Loud and continued applause.)
THE fact was brought to light in a New it he jury in the case of George Duun, tried for the killing of James Werr, when locked up for the night after the case had been given into their hands, played poker for four hours. Judge Evans, counsel for trial, showed how the jurymen had passed their time. In deciding the application Judge Baker said : "Twelve men, supplied poker from 12 o'clock at night to 4 in the morting, and holding a man's life in the the court he could not possibly give the prisoner a fair trial. As long as he presided over a court he could not possibly give the prisoner new trial."
In Ireland a case similar to the the prisoner a new trial." a court he encoding low of woman, unsatted by the baser strain of thought too often.
 a court he could not sanction such a thing in the store of a pole of the store of a more state of the store of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the store of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of the story of a world with a list of world was begun. (Applause)
 Ametha is a labor done and services performed too long for detailed redita.

# Chamberlain the text for a sullogy on the Government, which, he says, is much milder than was that under which Mr. Foster ruled Ireland. The figures are evidently false, as there must be in jail ten times the number stated, and probably twenty times that number, if those be added who are imprisoned on bogus charges under other acts, for the mere purpose of evad-ing the reproach of using the Coercion Act as an instrument of oppression, just as Father McFadden and thirty of his parishioners are imprisoned on an absurd charge of murder. Concerning Mr. Chamberlain's com-parison with Mr. Forster's imprisonments, United Ireland has these appropriate re marks: 846, nearly double.

TWO BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTES. marks : "Mr. Forster imprisoned about a thou-sand all told. Mr. Balfour's total would,

LAND AND THE IRISH.

"Ar. Forster imprisoned sould a thou-sand all told. Mr. Balfour's total would, we have reason to know, come closer to five thousand. Mr. Forster imprisoned them on his own suspicton ; Mr. Balfour subjects them to the insulting mockery of a trial before a brace of his own hirelings. In effect they are imprisoned on *lettres de cachet* from Mr. Balfour, for empty form's sake countersigned by the Removables. Poor old Buckshot at least treated his political capitves with mildness and con-sideration Mr. Balfour strips them naked, crops them like convicte, plank-beds them, bread and water's them, and plies upon them every petty bumilisation that the utmost rigor of the prison rules will allow. This is the comparison chal-lenged by Judas Ohambarlala. The public will decide."

bodies may moulder in the ground, but her soul goes marching on. (Applause) "Vikitug the Irish in their ordinary life; seeing their ordinary poverty and the hopeleseness of their ordinary outlook, a fair minded man inevitably recognizes the unwisdom of forgetting that under other conditions these men, full of life, intelligence, hope, never despairing, bub bling with humor, instinct wich love, pure, moral, virtuous, asking only the condi

will decide."
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T and PLUG N<del>Q</del> TOBACCO R THAN EVER. See

&z P BRONZE PLUG and PACKAGE.

rdock LOOD TTERS CURE OR RELIEVE

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, species of disease arising dered LIVER, KIDNEYS, H, BOWELS OR BLOOD. IN & CO., Proprietors,

IR GD GUASS LLIANT CUT, BEVELEDS RED. BENT, PLATE ES

st photos made in the city go to 280 Dundas street. Call and ex-ock of frames and paspartonts, yies and finest assortment in ildren's pictures a specialty.

ATROCITY AND DECEIT. The indecency with which the Likit Executive are acting in regard to the Catholic priesthood, and with which the police are anthorised to act in their war-fare on the population is illustrated by their conduct when arresting Father Clarke near Arklow, Wicklow Co. At the middle of the night a large equad of police arrounded the house of Kie. Dar-tran, where Father Clarke was, and with the greatest violence roused the immets into the rooms in which the tring ram, mand at last entered the house of the storing ram, the not act or baton her, but ahb weidl resist their breaking into the house. They broke the door with battering ram, and at is entered the house of the storing ram, to the rooms in which the lattering ram, recased in the results of the model the house of the storing ram, the sonice are ordered the mail declared they might have dropped dead with fear. They broke the door with battering ram, and at last entered the house through a widow, treating Mrs. Dargan with vio-lation the rooms in which the lattering ram, recases of there was no the part of the storing ram, the sonice coursed the mission the prise to alt the battering ram, recases of the was no recessity, nor even a lame, the the rooms in which the lattering ram, the sonice of the latter to weating the recase of the was no battering ram, the officer order the battering ram, the officer order the battering ram, the onder of the sonice through a with indiguation, and the soldiers to alt down and attend to the Divine working. The officer order the mission the part of Father Sender there was no actempt at concest. ment, and it is well known that he have the ongle yave that rest. The prison Father Clarke, hese here of the total overlineweit and water in soli tary confinement. The wolid certainly seem that on the even and at the very moment when the con-at the there and water in soli tary confinement. The wolid certainly seem that on the even and at the very moment when the con-at

and at the very moment when the con-stituencies are deciaring that this brutal

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUS. TRIA.

In reference to the Crown Prince Rudolph, the London Universe has the fol-

Rudolph, the Londen Universe has the fol-lowing: "The Orown Prince Rudolph, who com-mitted suicide, was burked with all the pomp and pride and circumstance of the Oatholic Church; had he been a poor man, he would have been put into the ground like a dead dog." This is the argument that has gone the round of the Protestant press of Germany for the last fortnight. A little knowledge is not only a dangerous but a mischlewous thing, too, and to correct the very serious mistake made by the papers which gave publicity to the foregoing statement, a Catholle priest, belonging to the diocese of Freiburg, has sent a communication to them of which we subjoin an abstract: "The Church condemns suiside on principle, but in practice it always takes the contingent circumstances into consideration, and never, on any account, make any distinction of persons. In my own parish, a young man belong-ing to quite a poor family committed suicide by hanging about twelve months ago. About his baving taken his own life there could be no doubt, yet he received a religious burial. Why? Be-cause there were circumstances which left room for a doubt whether he could have been held resonsible for his actions." The CHIRF REDSKIN ON THE JESUIT BILL. By Knoxonian in Canada Presbyterian. It was said that the insurrection in the North-West which took place four years ago was caused by reading the Globs and other had papers. The ducky equaw, we may suppose, sat in the door of her wigwam and inflamed the heart of her wigwam and inflamed the heart of her husband with Globe editorials, while he held the papoose. The chiefs fired the nearts of their braves by re-olting extracts from the London Adver-tuer. The half breeds, we may imagine, stirred each other's blood by quoting from the Hamilton Times. And thur it was that the insurrection was stirred up. Now if the Indians and half breeds were such receptive readers in those By Knoxonian in Canada Presbyterian. been held resonsible for his actions." The statement goes on to say that in cases like those mentioned the ecclesisatical anthor-ity hold with putting the most lenient con-struction on a man's action, be he a prince or beggar; and the Germania, in reproducing the foregoing communication, adds that the reflections made by some of the Protestant and infidel papers amount to nothing less than a libel on the Catho-lic Church.

when any eloquent brave threateus to scalp the Jesuits at a public meeting, the people cheer and raise a war whoop that might almost be heard at the Saskatche-wan. No doubt the Jesuits raise just as great a whoop when their braves 'hreaten, to scalp the Orangistes I cannot understand you Christian people. You puzzle me. You send missionaries to teash us we should not quarrel, send then you quarrel among yourselves. You say the I dian should not scalp and then you threaten to scalp each other. You tell us to hove the Great Mother across the sea and then some of you talk about breaking away from the Great Mother's Dominion because you can't agree among yourselves. Your missionaries tell us that the Great Spirit will not be pleased with the Red tribes talk about fighting. Does the Great Spirit allow the white men to do what the red man must not not do ? I cannot understand you white men. I don't understand Your GOVERNMENT You tell the red man the secome desiling are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent, a decade,—Etwards, Third-Bright's Disease has no symp-toms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity.—Roberts, Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most cases have hitherto been fatal—the symptoms of diseased kidneys will first appear in extremely different organs of the body as stated above.—Thompson. Fifth—Only when the disease has reached its firal and fatal stages may the usual symptoms of albumen and will great pain rack the disease organs.— Thompson.

Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually has three stages of development, is a universal disease in England and Amer-ics.—Roberts and Edwards. Thompson is authority for saying that more adults are carried off in this country by kidney disease then any other malady except consumption. Under Warner's "Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we find a parsgraph claiming to be a quota-tion from a publication issued by Bromp-ton Hospital for Consumptives, London, Eugland, which states that 52 per cent. of the patients of the institution have un-suspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman Brohmer, an eminent German authority,

lowing :

# Protestants had disseminated against to, page 400, this great man esys: "I am persueded that the Jesuit are very fre-quently calumniated, and that opinions even in thought." In another letter to the Count de de Merode on the Jesuit work "Acta Sanotorum" which, it "had the Jesuit Esthers produced no diver than this single work, they would world," In my next letter, I will com-mence to examine the particular charges gainst the Jesuit of Regisside, thirs do work whe relaxed morality. "Motreal, February 11, 1843. TO BE CONTINUED.

TO BE CONTINUED.

were such receptive readers in those days no doubt they must be well in-formed on the Jesuit question. They must take a great interest in the dis-cussion of the Estates' Bill. Indeed we cussion of the Katates' Bill. Indeed we may imagine a chief whose name weshall call Redskin, stopping off at Toronto on his way to Ottawa to see old To-morrow and delivering an address to an audience composed chiefly of Toronto citizens. The chief speaks fair English with con-siderable force and fluency.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

Composed chick for the statute for a considerable force and fluency. CHIEF REDEKIN'S SPERCH. White men of Toronto, i read by my camp-fire that you have trouble among your tribes. I read that some of your Protestant itribes are going to make war on your Jesuit tribe. I hear something about abouting and driving into the seal I am very glad to hear these thigs because such speaking about shooting and driving into the seal I am very glad to hear these thigs because such speaking about shooting and driving into the seal I am very glad to hear these thigs because such speaking about shooting and driving into the seal I am very glad to hear these thigs because such speaking about shooting and driving into the seal I am very glad to hear these that you are becoming better men and may soon be as good as an Indian. You send your missionaries to the Saakatchewan to teach ut the Gospel of peace, and when I read to the stat of the seat the seat of the seat of the seat the seat of the seat the form such discases that we Indians should not scalp each other, but when any eloquent brave threatens, but the foore adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney discase than by any other one malady except might almost be heard of the Saakatchewan to teach us indians should not scalp each other, but side addits are carried off in this country by chronic kidney discase than by any other one malady except might almost be heard of the Saakatchewan to the Saakatchewan to the soat it the Saakatchewan to teach us and the soat at the saakatche the Saakatchewan to teach us and the soat at the Saakatchewan to teach us and the soat at the saakatche the Saakatchewan to teach us and the soat at the saakatche the Saakatchewan to teach us and the soat at the saakatche th

this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption.—Thompson. Second—Deaths from such diseases are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent.

Thompson. Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually

# watered by the appeal, though its las ords had been spoken in a tone of which geadness. CARROLL O'DONOGHUE. CHAPTER XV.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text> divined what was coming and surface from it. Lord Heathcote seemed to understand the besitation. He said sternly : "Let your answer be at once, sir, full and free. I shall put my own interpretation upon it." The vigor of his voice, the severity of his mien, were in some measure appaling. Captain Dennier could not resist their aingular influence over himself. He answered : "I make no objection to your lordship's imposing what test you please." "Then, if you would prove your grati-tude, remain as you are." He waved him away, rung for an attendant, and strode to a distant part of the room. It was with no enviable feelings that

The servant departed on the errand, and the officer, divesting himself of his sword and ornamented hat, threw him-selft into a large casy chair. His grave, handsome face was deeply indented with lines that told of no easy, nor pessoful life, and his firm set mouth evinced the iron will which so often brings more of suffering than satisfaction to its posses-sor. His abundant gray hair, stiff and strong, as if it partook of the nature of its owner, was worn somewhat long, so that it fell on the collar of his coat, and added strangely to an already remarkable appearance. Captain Dennier was ushered into the

Captain Dennier was ushered into the spartment. He was somewhat flushed, because of the haste of the summons, and because of his own suitated thoughts which started into wild being at the very prospect of an interview with this man to whom he was so deeply indebted. Yet, withal, he was so handsome, so graceful, and bore himself with so marked a deference, yet a deference that was entirely free from aught servile or oringing, that an expression of pleas-ure shone for an instant in the cold, stern eyes before him. "So you have achieved some success at last—the capture of this escaped con-

at last-the capture of this escaped con-

The tone of the voice was cold, and the flush deepened on the young cap-tain's cheeks. He bowed in response,

tain's cheeks. He bowed in response, but remained silent. "I have come down here in great haste," the cold, hard voice resumed, "and I must leave sgain by noon. Evidence is pouring in from all sides of the country sufficient to convict every prisoner we now hold, and sufficient land to implicate many more upon show prisoner we now hold, and sumcient also to implicate many more upon whom the government has a watch. Prepara-tions for speedy trials are making in Dablin, and it is probable that this Carroll O'Donoghue will be one of the first to be tried. He is under very strict guard, I believe." Captain Dennier again bowed.

"No one should be permitted to see him. I understand that he has been one of the most daring and dangerous of these Fenians.

He paused, and the young officer, He paused, and the young officer, slightly advancing, said : "Permit me to inform your lordship that Morty Carter has been waiting here a day or two to see you; he has an important paper to deliver." "Morty Carter," his lordship repeated, "I have not time to see him this morn ing that him give the mean into

ing; let him give the paper into your keeping, and you can forward it by some trusty person to Dublin Castle." "Captain Grawford, your Iordabip, has received an order to start for Dublin this

evening ; can I intrust it to him ?" "The very thing-here! I will write

an order for you to obtain the paper from Carter, so that he may not hesitate to give it up; and if he should hint at the reward he has been promised, tell him that on the conclusion of the trials I shall make good my word." He repaired to a little writing cabinet which stood near, and indited the order. Captain Dennier received it with a bow, but he did not turn to leave the with his color each moment increasing, and a slight agitation visible in his very grasp of the paper which he had just re-ceived, he began suddenly : "Your lordship..." The nobleman turned shortly from the obleman turned shortly from the cabinet which he had been adjust-ing, and coldly confronted the speaker. The opening of his speech seemed to have restored the yourg man's self-possession. He stood erect, every trace of embarrasment vanished, and it was with his monted for here and it was with his wonted fearless, yet respectful manner, that he continued: "Something which has weighed upon me for months, and of which I have hasited to speck must a least he me for months, and of which I have hesitated to speak, must at last be said now. I owe your lordship so much that my very gratitude renders the subject a painful one; but I have long felt that you are disappointed in me. Had an other received the benefits you have so kindly dispensed to me such an one, by at least his talent or tact in the affairs intrusted to him, would have repaid your bounty; I have done neither. The simple, though faithful, effort which I have made to perform my dute is all simple, though faithful, effort which I have made to perform my duty is all that I have to offer in return for your patronage. But your lordship has evidently expected more; and perhaps in your kindness you would still bind yourself to continue favor to one who has done so little to merit it. I beg you to release yourself from such an engagement. Feeling my incapacity engagement. to win renown or success in my present profession, I would re spectfully resign the commission your lordship has so kindly procured for me, and seek my living afar from these scenes in one of the humble walks of

touching sadness. "You claim to be grateful," he said a length, his stern eyes factening more piercengly upon the young man. The latter bowed, and his lordship The latter bowed, and an interact outinued: "If I should make your obedience to my wish the test of that gratitude, would you object ?" There was an instant's hesitation on the part of the young officer, as if he divined what was coming and shrunk

and his inquiry about it, which had elicited such a pathetic response from Olare O'Domoghue. He saw again the locked st the fashy, unprotected girls, their humble little abode within sight of their form humble little abode within sight of their form frend and munificent patron. The fashy, rulgar Carter, the would be possessor of the ancient homestead; it was with difficulty he restrained himself from surring the fellow.
"Go," he said, his voice slightly quive tripy with the scorn he could not end to be their fuelows and the soorn he could not end to be the fashing scorn of his lock—"all the contempt which he feit for the misoreant because of a mainfest, not alone in his voice, but in the fashing scorn of his lock—"all the haptiness which is the recompense of a mainfest, not alone in his voice, but in the fashing scorn of his lock—"all the is fashing scorn of his lock—"all the contempt which he feit for the misoreant because for moment the fashing scorn of his lock—"all the contempt which he feit for the misoreant because the rest ator."
Without farther adieu he walked to an immer room, taking with him the paper are which is the recompense of the ancient matter the fashing scorn of his lock—"all the contempt which as the recompense of the fashing scorn of his lock—"all the part are which is the recompense of the glowers." The base of the form the respective of the contempt which he feit for the misoreant because the mainfest, not alone in his voice, but in the paper score of his lock—"all the contempt which he feits for the misoreant because the mainfest are along the recompense of the ancient and the paper score of the contempt which he feits for the misoreant because the misoreant because the misoreant because the misoreant because the fashing score of his lock—"all the contempt which he feits for the real and runnificent paper score the misoreant because the misoreant because the misoreant because the misoreant because the fashing because the paper score the misoreant because the misoreant be

Carter had brought, and closing the door between them. Carter became purple with rage; it required a mighty efforts to restrain himself from giving loud and profane vent to his violent passion. He waited, however, till be had reached the street, and was striding rapidly toward his daily rendesvous. Then he muttered : "I shall make him pay dear yet for his treatment of me this day; I could have whispered something to him that would have made him civil at once; but it wasn't the time, nor it won't be the time till Carroll O'Donoghue is disposed of."

TO BE CONTINUED.

# THE JESUITS.

SIX LETTERS IN THEIR DEFENCE.

LETTER II.

He waved him away, rung for an attendant, and strode to a distant part of the room. It was with no enviable feelings that Captain Dennier hurried to his own apartment. Loathing himself for his weakness in yielding where he intended to be so firm, indignant at that very authority which his obligations to Lord Heathcote engendered, perplexed with his own emotions toward the nobleman, weary of his perpetual inward struggle between his duty to his country and the sympathies so largely and strongly en-listed for a suffering people, he feit all the unrest and unhappiness which wait upon a self tormented soul. He threw himself into a chair, burying his throb-bing, burning brow in his bands ; then he suddenly remembered his commission to obtain a certain paper from Morty Carter. With a gesture of impatience and a face expressive of his repugnance to the whole matter, he summoned his servant and dispatched him for Carter. Carter arrived, fawning, smiling, but secretly anxious. With haughty notice of him Captain Dennier produced the order of Lord Heathcote. Carter looked disappointed. "I would rather give it into his lordship's hands ; I could wait, if need be, or follow him." "He does not desire you to do either," was the peremptory reply. "I have de-ance to obey on your part might be punished by an instant withdrawal of his lordship's tavor; you can pursue your own course, however, Mr. Carter-I have LETTER II. Before producing further direct testi-mony in favour of the Society of Jeaus, I would respectfully urge upon the attention of the sincere inquirer after truth, an important fact, advanced by Von Schlegal in the lecture quoted from in my last communication, viz: That "the severest condemnation of the Jeauits proceeds from a quarter where we clearly discern the most implacable hostility to Christianity and to all relig-ion " The source here referred to con-sists of the writings of Voltaire, Diderot, De Lambert, et id genus onne, which, at the time of the fatal outcry against the society, had not only acquired a prethe time of the fatal outery against the society, had not only acquired a pre-dominance in France, but had to a greater or less degree weakened the re-ligious sentiments, and as a natural con-sequence corrupted the moral feeling of nearly all the higher branches of society in Europe

punished by an instant withdrawal of his lordship's tavor; you can pursue your own course, however, Mr. Carter-I have delivered to you my ordera." Morty was fumbling in his bosom. "It has cost me so much time and labor to get it," he said half apologetically, taking out the paper and spreading it open before Captain Dennier. The latter persued it carefully, read-ing with a kind of shock the name of Carroll O'Donoghue among the names of those appointed to important offices in the organization of the Irish Republic. He looked witheringly at his visitor. "You must have played a most treacher ous part to get possession of so valuable a document as this." "Every stratagem is fair in war," was nearly all the higher branches of society in Europe. In the learning and zeal of the follow-ers of St. Ignatius did the infuriate enemies of Christianity above named, experience their most formidable diffi culties; not a question did they moot, if not a position did they assume in which if they were not more than defasted by the all but inspired pen of a Jesuit. And bence the malevolent efforts of these wretched men to blacken in the public eve the principles and practice of the hence the malevolent efforts of these wretched men to blacken in the public eye the principles and practice of the Jesuit institution. This hellish design, so manifest in all their proceedings, is still more clearly revealed in their private correspondence. Voltaire, in addressing a follower in whom all moral honesty had not yet been stiffed, says, "allow wo CHEDIT to the Jesuits;" an in-junction in which the intelligent reader will at once perceive the germ of vol-umes of the most heinous charges against that society, and from which have doubtless sprung nine tenths of those imputations which constitute the "stock in trade" of many of its intrested revilers. In addition to the caution im-plied in the statement of Von Schleral, I would auggest that too implicit a re-liance should not be placed upon the dictum of another class of authorities against the Jesuits. These are the Reformers of the sizteenth century. We have seen that it was to arrest the progress of the reformation, or, as it has a document as this." "Every stratagem is fair in war," was the dogged answer accompanied by a look that only half veiled the hate and plied in the statement of Von Schleral, I would suggest that too implicit a re liance should not be placed upon the dictum of another class of authorities against the Jesuits. These are the Reformers of the sixteenth century. We have seen that it was to arrest the GREAT REVOLT of that age that the order was instituted, and when we recolled the signal discomfiture, which, through

the dogged answer accompanied by a look that only halt veiled the hate and fury aroused by the efficer's remark. "Except that of treachery," pursued Captain Dennier with covert sarcasm, which stung his listener more than would have done fierce, open accusa-tion. The latter was goaded to the soul. His round, red face expanded and reddened still more; his little, winking gray eyes winked faster, and his hands opened and clenched as if they would have clutched vengefully st something. He said almost savagely: "I recognize no right by which I am to be questioned or rebuked. Your government gladly furnishes rewards for any information given of her rabellious subjects, and she does not inquire into the means by which such information is obtained. I have yet to learn by what right om ack such inquiries." "You are incolent, sir," said Captain 'You are insolent, sir," said Captain "You are insolent, sir," said Captain Dennier, surprised and indignant. Carter became suddenly subdued, be-ing not a little alarmed for the effect of the daring speech into which his passion had hurried him; he answered humbly: "I beg pardon, sir, for speaking so boldly, but I was cut to the quick when you mentioned treachery; is it treachery to help the cause in which one's sym-pathies are enlisted I England has given me no grievances that I should need redress; from my own countrymen have come the wrongs which stir my have come the wrongs which stir my

upon our obligations towards God, and towards those appointed by Him to govers." In 1761, Louis XV., wishing to know the opinions of the Bishops of France relative to the principal accusations against the Jesuita, informed the Cardinal de Lugnes that it was his desire that the bishops who were then at Paris, and at the Court should institute a rigid inquiry into these accusations. The bishops, conforming to the desire of the king, assembled to the number of fifty, at the house of the Cardinal of Lugnes, and appointed a committee of the ablest of their body to enquire into, and report in the highest degree favourable to the Jesuita, was the result of this scrutiny. It was signed by forty-four Arch bishops and Bishops, and transmitted to the King. The following are its closing words:

King.

King. The following are in the state words: "Adhering then, Sire, to the judgment which the Sovereign Pontiff and the Council of Trent have pronounced in favour of the Society of Jesuita, and to the testimony which the clergy of your kingdom, the Kings, your august prede-cessors, and your own government have bone to their services in France, we think their retention cannot be other-wise than eminently useful to religion, and to your government." In 1762, the same Prelates addressed a memoire to the King, in which they

and to your government." In 1762, the same Prelates addressed a memoire to the King, in which they held the following language:---. "Sire, in demanding from you now the preservation of the Jesuits, we present the unanimous wish of all the ecclesias-tical provinces of your kingdom, none of which can contemplate without alarm, the destruction of a society whose claims are founded on the integrity of their manners, the austerity of their discip line, the extent of their labours and of their knowledge, and on the numberless services they have rendered to the Church and Government." In addition to this testimony of kings and prelates might be quoted that of the parliaments of Besancon and Douia, the Sovereign Council of Alsace, the Provin-cial of Artois, and numerous other pub-lic bodies of eminence. Reference might be also made to the writings of Cardinal de Fleury, and to the Testament Politique of Richelieu, in proof of the extensive services rendered to religion, and to letters by this illus-trious order. The great Bossuet, too, than whom there did not live in his day one more capable of correctly estimating the value of men and institutions. than whom there did not live in his day one more capable of correctly estimating the value of men and institutions, thus addresses the society in the peroration of his third sermon on the circumcision : "And you, estebrated company," cries this eloquent Divine, "who do not hear in vain the name of Jerus, in whom the Divine Grace has inspired the grand design of guarding the children of God from their most tender see, even to the maturity of manhood, to whom God has given teachers, Apostles, Erangelists, to illumine with the glory of his Gorpel the universe, do not cease to employ to that

MARCH 30, 1889;

MABOH SO, 1

ST THE REV. ANEAS

LL. D., F. ANDREW CARRUTHE The bishop now years and less able arden of so great a apply for a coadjuto the Rev. James Gi ment was obtained fi 1837. He was conse Limyra on the 220 appointment added Through the exertio a colony of religious from the diocese of l established at Edinh first time since the

lution that any at lution that aby all bring a religious co-land. It was eminen French sisters, toget to their number into formed two houses teaching of children classes was under where the Sisters t also visited and nur are still known by t originally adopted,

The pontificate of was further illustra of a beautiful privat of Murthly Castle, i Sir William Drum well known Americ Catholics of the freely admitted to t freely admitted to t was founded a miss tinues. On the acc of Murthly, of Sir W was a Protestant, ti be any longer used in Its furniture and d moved, partly to ( Bankfoot in the in the mission still e

nected with the new The extensive con said to have been as

ary sense, to the mi ing, during the po Carruthers. Soon a opened as a field

ix stations were est

suitable places\_a chief city of the We

county; Cupar, the Eastern division; K Newburgh and Cu named have been of were only opened for

way people, cont laborers. Churche erected at Dunferm

caldy, and St. And mencement of these was shown to the p Protestant inhabits

more intelligent e favor to the Irish

having occurred, i was to expel all pe from Dunfermline Lord-Lieutebancy,

sufficient police ford the military to be

of dragoons accordi arrived before nig where the Irish peo-under the protect the old town. Th

the military back to as it was late whe were lodged for t hall, the principal their comfort n

rations, ale, etc., w assured them that they would have the outraged law,

taken by surprise than any force of

on the occasion gav tude. Having hear seen next day in the city, seated on a h principal hotel.

in writing, that the gation was disperse henceforth bave 1

soul to vengeance." "Eaough of this !" interrupted the "Ecough of this!" interrupted the officer, disgusted at the boldness and unwarranted freedom of the man's man-ner, as well as at the infamous part which the latter had been acting. "I shall give you," he continued, "an ac-knowledgement of my having received from your hand this paper containing information important to the govern-ment, that you may show it to Lord Heathcote."

He wrote out a careful receipt, which He wrote out a careful receipt, which Carter read a second time to be certain of its accuracy. Still he did not depart "Have you another remark to make?" asked Captain Dennier coldly. Carter answered with something of the dogged air which had characterized one of his former replies: "I would like to be certain Lord Heathcate will pat formet about the re-

"I would like to be certain Lord Heathcote will not forget about the re-ward; this will prove the most valuable information I have given yet, and his lordship promised me that whenever I

should give information as important as the present is I should be amply compense ted." "Did he stipulate the amount ?" asked

the officer. "Yes; sufficient to enable me to pur-

chase the estate that used to belong to the family of the recaptured convict, Carroll O'Donoghue; it became so en-cumbered by debt that it passed from his possession and is now in the market to be sold."

scents in one of the humble walks of life, never forgetting, however, your lordship, to whom, under Providence, I owe all that I am." Impassive, cold, Lord Heathcote's face did not betray by the movement of a

e signal discomfiture, which, through the signal discomfiture, which, through its instrumentality, was everywhere hesped upon the new sectaries, we can-not believe that strict justice did, in every instance, guide the pens and tongues of the angry Luthersns, and others struggling as they were for very existence. Hallem, in the second vol-ume of his celebrated "Literature of the Middle Ages," speaking of the power with which the Jesuit writers and preachers attacked the new doctrines. preachers attacked the new doctrines, says, "they attacked the several points of Protestantism with the most embarraising ingenuity;" and in the same volume he quotes from the German Pro-testant writer, Ranke, these remarkable words: "the Jesuits who came to Gerwords: "the Jesuits who came to Ger-many conquered us on our own ground, in our own homes, and stripped us of a part of our country." It would indeed appear from the following language of Caivin, that even the same unqualified hatred of the Jesuits cherished by Vol-taire, existed in the Reform ranks:-"Jesuite vero, qui se maxime opponunt nobis, aut necandi, aut si hoc commode

"Jesuite vero, qui se maxime opponunt nobis, aut necandi, aut si hoc commode fieri non potest, ejiciendi, aut certe men-daciis et calumniis opprimendi," (Cal-vin apud Becon, Aphor. 15 de modo pro-pagandi Calvinisnum) "As regards the Jesuits, who are our most formidable opponents, they must be destroyed; and if this cannot be conveniently done, they must be expelled, or certainly they must be crushed by the meanest cal-umny." umny."

unny," Having thus submitted what I con-ceive to be good reasons why the Protes-tant inquirer should examine with the utmost caution the sort of evidence against the Jesuits with which he is generally furnished, I will proceed to set forth certain proofs in their favour which I have selected from a no small mass now laying before me. In the early part of the seventeenth

century the parliament of Paris, having exiled the Jesuits in consequence of their reputed connection with the in-famous crime of Chatel, Henry IV, was induced to institute an induced to institute and institute and institute and institute and institute and ins induced to institute an inquiry into their case, the result of which was their immediate recall, and a firm determination on the part of the king to establish them throughout the entire extent of

out of communion with the Catholic Court of communion with the Catholic Courte, and who was, besides, intimately connected with the French Free-Think ers, is that of Catherine II, of Russia. In the year 1783 this Sovereign sent to Rome, Benislawski, Cosdjutor Bishop of Mohowlow, as minister of her Court, and eave him a latter for Bin Wf gave him a letter for Pius VL written with her own hand, in which she earnfor saying the same thing? I don't understand estly requests the re-establishment

You say Ontario has the best schools in the world. I read much of your great universities. I read about the great universities. I read about the great Toront: University, with its great profes sors and hundreds of students. I read much about Victoris. I hear about the great work that is being done at Queen's. I often hear of McGill and Laval and

with her own hand, in which she earn-estly requests the re-establishment of the Society in her dominions. The fol-lowing extract from this letter will be found in the work of the English Protes-tant writer, Mr. Dallas, entitled, "The Late Conspiracy Against the Jesuits Ex-posed and Briefly Explained." "The motives which have determined me," writes the Empresa, "to extend my protection to the Jesuits, are founded on reason and justice. This collection of men, peaceful and harmless, will live in my Empire, because, of all Catholic Societies, it is the most useful to inspire my subjects with sentiments of human-tity, and to instruct them in the prin-ciples of the Caristian religion. I am resolved to support thase Ecclesisatios against any power whatever, and in that I do no more than discharge my duty, since I am their Sovereign, and regard them as subjects, faithful, useful and of most edifying demeanour." I will next invoke the high name of the illustrious Father of Modern Philos. ophy, Bacon ; and in what language do I hear him treat of Jesuits? In the lan-guage of dignified praise. Raising him-self above the prejudices of education, and of England's Church, of which he was a member, he formed an ardent wish of seeing this order established in his not settle this Jesuit question without scalping each other and breaking up the country ? Red men could settle it in that way.

White men ! you took Canada from us. We were here long before the Jesuitz. You drove us from the St. Lawrence to bear him treat of Jesuits? In the lan-bear him treat of Jesuits? In the lan-self above the prejudices of education, and of England's Church, of which he was a member, he formed an ardent wish of seeing this order established in his own country, and thus expresses it in his immortal book *De Dignate et Augm*, Scent. "I cannot see," says he, "the application and skill of these masters of learning, in cultivating the mind and manners of youth without recollecting the expression of Agisiaus to Pharnaba-zus, "being what you are, can it be that you do not belong to us!"—Beside this been said, that "he bore upon his fore-head all the sciences," admired the character of the Jesuits, and conted the falschoods which some of his brother

REDSKIN'S PERORATION.

YOUR GOVERNMENT

about your quarrels? Your Government is a failure if you can't settle this Jeaut busines. You sent up soldiers four years ago, and hauged some of %s and put a lot Brehmer, an eminent German authority, also says that Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of lungs, because of

bad blood. Medical science can no longer dispute more of us in the penitentiary because we had not enough respect for your Govern-ment and its servants, and now many of you say your form of government is no good. Why did you hang the red man Medical science can no longer dispute the fact that the kidneys are the principal blood-purifying organs of the human sys-tem, and if they are diseased and thus fail to expel the uric acid poison or the waste matter of the blood, as the blood parses through these two great organs, the "Safe through this; two great organe, the "Safe Cure" claim is correct, and the reasoning of its proprietor holds good. There is no doubt but that in too many

instances the medical frateruity doctor for symptoms, instead of stilking at the root of the disease, and that under this form of treatment many patients die.

THERE IS A WIDE DIFFERENCE between medicines which affect merely the symp-toms of disease snd those which affect is cause. The first are useful as pathatives; the second, if of genuine efficacy, produces; a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Nothrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Thoroughness of operation is its special attribute in all cases of Billoueness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Kidney Complaints, and Female Weak-ness. I often hear of McGill and Laval and othor great universities. You white men are very learned. You know much. You put B. A., M. A., LL. B., LL. D., Ph. D., Q. C. to your names, Yes, you are very learned. You know much. Your papers are fall of articles on universities. Your country is full of college men. Your graduates know all things. Now of what use is your education to you if you can-not settle this Jeanit sugestion without 1058.

#### A Life of Ease.

A Life of Ease. Miss Lizzie Ratoliffe, writing from Fal-kirk, Ont., says: "I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried everything I could hear of without relief, but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratoliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont. Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It curres the cramps and cholera in a remark-able manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

"Try To Benefit Others. "I had a very bad pain in my side, of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope that this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 441 High St. Oity. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflammatory pain. inflammatory pain.

benches. This was at Mass on the S riot. This fact communicated to friendly paper who statement. Not c but at other time bent of that day, dent priest in the oulate himself on shown by the prove Dunfermline, the the sheriff substitu particular. The bishop, now is shared with him episcopate, was m to scientific stud still his delight. more recent work he frequently exp vellous success. extended his patro eated themselves i Mr. Kemp, a worl burgh, had fallen u

ment of the elec The bishop visited the improved bat for the college of I the Scotch college then asked the then asked the might presume, Scotch Roman col as a present to the XVI. The bisbog a present would be battery, according Gregory XVI. re ously and caused learned professor was delighted : ar was delighted ; an appreciation sent medals to Mr. K were brought to John Gray, afterw and faithfully deli Meanwhile miss neglected by the In this connection something entirel missionary action time, Hitherto

#### 30, 1889;

#### RINCE OF AUS. IA.

the Crown Prince Universe has the fol-

e Radolph, who com-burid with all the circumstance of the lad he been a poor been denied a relig-d have been put into ad dog." This is the one the round of the bermany for the last inowledge is not only behievou thing, too, very serious mistake which gave publicity ischievou thing, too, very serious mistake which gave publicity ischievou thing, too, very serious mistake which gave publicity ischievou thing, too, very serious mistake which gave publicity ischievou thing, too, very serious mistake which gave publicity is the diocese of a communication h we subjoin an Church condemns , but in practice it thagent circumstances ing out of persons, young man belong-r family committed about twelve months ving taken his own on doubt, yet he purial. Why 7 Be-imatances which laft bether he could have for his actions." The eay that in cases like cal authorthe most lenient conaction, be he and the Germania, in id the Germania, in oing communication, one made by some of fidel papers amount a libel on the Catho-

# CRITICISM.

every newspaper criticize, adversely public's benefit, anypublic is deeply in-

of H. H. Warner the renowned Kid-, better known as "to flood the coun-pamphlets. The liberty to examine ous little books, and ism, but before in-'e our readers some of our readers some of the highest which we believe ation. Under the live Symptoms Ap. tive Symptoms Ap.

are carried off in bnic kidney disease one malady except apson. from such diseases rate of 250 per cent.

ease has no symp

isease has no symp-id may long exist ge of the patient or ain will be felt in the inity. --Roberts. al cases—and most to been fatal-the d kidneys will first different organs of ove. --Thompson. the disease has d fatal stages may of albumen and the water, and will diseased organs,-

sease, which usually development, is a England and Amer-

iwards. ority for saying that d off in this country n any other malady Under Warner's n Consumption, we ming to be a quota-in issued by Bromp-sumptives, London, that 52 per cent. of netitution have un-order. Dr. Herman Under Warner's

#### MABCH 80, 1889.

way people, contractors, clerks and laborers. Churches have since been erected at Dunfermline, Lochgelly, Kirk-oaldy, and St. Andrews. At the com mencement of these missions much favor presided pontifically every Sunday; and when he could not be present the coad-jutor took his place. He also gave all encouragement to the chaplain of the Ursulines, who undertook and announced was shown to the priest on duty by the Protestant inhabitants generally. The more intelligent even extended their a course of sermons on the doctrines of the Church to be delivered on Sunday

was nown to the preset on alloy by the Protestant inhabitants generally. The more intelligent even extended their favor to the Irish parishioners. A riot having occurred, the object of which was to expel all persons of Irish origin from Dunfermline, the clerk of the control interments, there not being sufficient police force in the place, caused the military to be called out. A troop of dragoons accordingly, fifty in number, arrived before night, at Inverkeithing; where the Irish people came to a stand, under the protection of the Proved by the old town. They were eccorted by the military back to Dumfermline; and as it was late when they arrived, they were lodged for the night in the city hall, the principal citizens bringing for the outraged law, although, for once, taken by surprise being more powerful than any force of rioters. The bisated, in writing, that the insumbent's corging mute outraged law, although, for once, taken by surprise being more powerful than any force of rioters. The bisated, in writing, that the insumbent's corging mutes. This mas easily denied. These schools generally : and greatly promoted education among the poorby the outraged law, although, for once, taken by surprise being more powerful than any force of rioters. The bisated in writing, that the incumbent's corging trind, stathe prizet in charge at Maas on the Sunday following the riot. This fact the prizet in charge communicated to the educt of a inde at Edinburgh, under the mame of inde at Edinburgh, under the and the side of inde at Edinburgh,

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return with the restoration of the sacred trust; and the family emigrated to Canada. Sir Daniel Wilson had also come to Canada and was for some time a Professor in the university of which he is now the Principal. It was a cheriabed object with him to have the quigrich restored to Scotland. His first negotia-tions with the Dewars proved fruitless. Some time later he returned to the charge and was more successful. Mr. Alex. Dewar himself had become anxious that the orest relic should go back to Alex. Dewar himself had become anxious that the great relic should go back to Sootland. He was eighty-seven years of age; and rightly believed that his cons would not be guided by the same senti-ments as himself in regard to Scotland and its historical associations. In fact, he could imagine the holy and historic relic among the proface shows of a and its historical associations. In lact, be could imagine the holy and historic relic among the profane shows of a Barnum or consigned to the melting pot. Such a fate could only be averted by treating with Sir Daniel Wilson; and he did so on the most liberal terms. Seven hundred dollars were the ransom fee required by the family. Two hundred of these Mr. Dewar himself agreed to pay. The rest was provided through Dr. Wilson, by, as we believe, the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. It now re-mained only to have the venerable relic conveyed to Scotland. This Sir Daniel Wilson accomplished with complete success. A full meeting of the Anti-quaries, the Marquess of Lothian presid-ing, on occasion of the reception of the quigrich which will ever remain as a sacred trust in the keeping of the ven-erable antiquaries, for the gratification, instruction and edification of Scotch people in all time to come. The most

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L

German authority, tion is always due of lungs, because of

no longer dispute a no longer dispute eys are the principal so of the human sys-iseased and thus fail poison or the waste as the blood parses at organs, the "Safe , and the reasoning wood

good. ut that in too many frateruity doctor for striking at the root t under this form of pts die.

Difference between t merely the symp-cose which affect its iseful as palliatives; ne efficacy, produce a latter class belongs Vegetable Discovery Thoroughness of attribute in all cases renees, Indigestion. and Female Weak-

#### Ease.

, writing from Fal-tad such a cough I was fast going into everything I could f, but when I got lsam I soon got ease. bine I ever tried." k, Ont.

K, Ont. amps and kindred ake their appearance bot weather, green ons, etc., and many from eating these ney need not abstain Kellogg's Dysentery of cops in water. It bholera in a remark-ure to check every els.

fit Others.

gain in my side, of (gyard's Yellow Oil I hope that this to those who read 44; High St. City. is a specific for all

henceiorth have to preach to empty benches. This was easily denied. There was no difference in the attendance at Mass on the Sunday following the riot. This fact the prices in classification to the "united industrial statement. Not only on this occasion but at other times as well the intention at he sherif in the source of the section of the statement. Not only on this occasion but at other times as well the intention above by the protest in classification the function above by the protest in classification the kind attention above by the protest in the source faced and the sherif aubatitue (County Judge) in particular. The bishop, now having a conductor the state during a conductor the state binself on the kind attention above by the protest and magistrates of Dunfermline, the procurstor faced and the sherif aubatitue (County Judge) in particular. The bishop, now having a conductor the state during a conductor the state binself on the kind attention above by the protest and magistrates of Dunfermline, the procurstor faced and the sherif aubatitue (County Judge) in particular. The bishop resented with the burge of the state during the statement of the spiscopate, was more a leisure to a considerable time, his crample inspiring the students with a state disters on the subject, and he frequently experimented with the state disters of a scale and the sector bishop re-ment of the electro galvanic battery the scale dation particular of the statery ment of the scale of statery, and ordered on for the college of Blairs and modern classies was more a present would be very acceptable. At the scale the bishop wisted this, made a there of the bishop wisted there for a considerable time, his scatch head bailon part of the statery ras a present would be very acceptable. At the bishop wasent of the bishop wisted the bis dury would be very acceptable. At the bishop wisted the bishop wisted the bishop wisted bio the bishops visted the bishop wisted bio the bishops visted bin the bishop wisted bio the bishops wisted the bishop A vi. The Disdop considered this such a present would be very acceptable. A battery, accordingly, was sent to the Pope. Gregory X VI. received it most graci-ously and caused it to be operated by as learned professor in his presence. He was delighted; and in order to show his appreciation sent two beautiful gold medals to Mr. Kemp. These medals were brought to Scouland by the Ber. Mr. Keenan and the Rev. John Gregory X, sterwards bishop of Glasgow, and faithfully delivered to Mr. Kemp. Meanwhile missionary duties were not neglected by the bishop or by the clergy. In this connection it may be told that something entirely new in the history of missionary action occurred about this time. Hitherto it had been found ex.

instruction and ediheation of Scoten people in all time to come. The most probable derivation of the name, quig-rich, is from quag rich ("the king's crook") the crozier having been greatly venerated by King Robert Bruce. The deed, signed by Alex Dewar and his son, Archibald, is dated December 1876, and distinctly makes down in trust, to the rich, is from quag rich ("the king's crook") the crozier having been greatly venerated by King Robert Bruce. The deed, signed by Alex Dewar and his son, Archibald, is dated December 1876, and distinctly makes over, in trust, to the Society of Antiquaries of Socotland 97th session, 1876-1877, vol. 12; part 1" Edinburgh 1877.) To BE CONTINUED. CURED AFTER SIX YEARS. MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '87. To thom it may concern:- hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by that I have tried many great physicians ("by that I have tried many created in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to thouse the source of a nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the seases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter refused to accept any compensation for his partices needing his services. My daughter and mgrateful rememberance. HOHW SCHWEITZER.

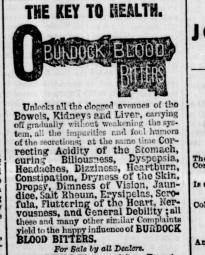
Dur or Soars. --Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neg-lected, develop into soute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of oure," and a little atten tion at this point may save months of sick-ness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from one to three of Par-melee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succes-tion, and a cure will be effected. Excit Par Cent

CRVETONIC CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

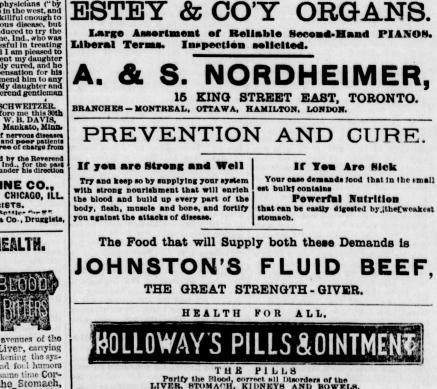
In year with even more than the reverting generating and a second second

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

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., March 30th, 1889.

THE PIGOTTS OF CANADA.

We have been searching in history for a parallel to the Pigett forgery case. Titus Oates the perjurer was superior in villainy even to Pigott. He succeeded in exciting one of the most disgracefal rlots and general panics that ever darkened the pages of English history. Titus Oates was the son of a Protestant minister and was born in 1620 Educated at Cambridge. be was ordsined to the ministry, and held several curacies, but lost them and was degraded through his inborn and insatiable villainy. He was tried and convicted for perjary. After wards he joined the navy as chaplain ; but was dis-missed on account of infamous conduct of which he was guilty on board ship. He was as great a scould on board chip. He was as great a scondrel as the late self-styled ex-mork Widdows. Very much after the fashion of the latter malmuch after the fashion of the latter mal-odorous hero, Titas Oates in 1677 pro-feesed to be a Catholic, and went to the continent to study for holy orders. He made his way to Spain and learnd, be sides the Spanish tongue, the internal work and exercises of a Catholic college. He could not behave himself, however, and he was summarily dismissed; and for hed and immoral cordact was expelied from college. He then started for St Omer English college, where heimpreed for a while on both priests and professors, but Omer English college, where beimpreed for a while on both priests and professors, but was fically banished in disgrace. Titus Oates found it a much easier task to im pose on the Protestants of England than on the priests and students of the Catholic cominent. It is strenge and scarcely to be accounted for that Protestants in general are so easily guiled and made fools of. "Jesuit Intrigues" and "No Popery" will eatch them at any time and on all

Titus Oates, like Goldwin Smith and his organ, the Mail, raised the Jesuit in trigue howl. In connection with a Dr. trigue howl. In connection with a Dr. Longue, he drew up a narrative of a Jesuit plot to murder the king and subvert the Protestant religion. Subsequently he made oath before Sir Edmond Godfrey that there was a vast scheme on foot for seizing of the kingdom by Jesuits, in which were implicated all the Catholic gentlemen of Eugland, even the queen. Thence arose such an excitement as had never been known in London, in which both the government and the people seemed to lose their senses. "Catholics were arrestel everywhere, their houses searched, Whitchail was fortified, the streets were patrolied, and poplah assassius were were patrolied, and popiah assassius were supposed to be larking in every shadow." (American Encyclopedia.) Lord Arundel, the Earl of Powis, Lord Belasyre, Lord Petre, Lord Taibot, and Viscourt Stafford, is unconstitutional, etc." The truth is that the Ministerial Association, the Evang-lical Alliance and the parsons' third party are actuated solely by an in-same bigotry and hatred towards the Catholic religion and Catholic education. who held high offices and were perfectly innocent of any plot, were all seized and imprisoned in the Tower. So monstrously But these men may as well understand at the outset that neither in Ontario or Queabsurd was the entire fabrication, that it did not really deceive the members of the Government. Bishop Burnet, Protestant of course, said to Lord Shaftsbury, pro tector of the conspirators : "My Lord, do you not perceive that you can expect but out-throats for witnesses?" To which the maply was: "And you, Doctor, do you not see that the more absurd our conspiracy is the more will the people thirsting for the marvellous believe every word of it." Nothing was too prepeter one for a multitude whose mind had been thoroughly poisoned by calumny. The result was that six innocent men perished on the scaffold. These were Father Whitehead, Father Ireland, Father Fenwick, Fathers Waring, Gavin and Turner, who all died, uncomplaintrgir, martyrs for the faith. Fox, in his history of the early part of the reign of James IL, says: "In this affair witnesses so contemptible

that their evidence would not have been land in spite of penal laws which made it land in spise of penal is we which made it treasonable to recognize it under British law in former times, but this was a matter with which the State had no business to interfere. It was a purely splitual matter, and Catholics admissable in the most insignificant cause, made statements so improbable, or rather so impossible, that if they had been attested by Cato (or George ¡Washington Jaimself), they could not be believed. The king, the clergy, the Parliament, the magistrates all know that the plot of Titus Oates was a mere fabrication, but they hated so the Jesuits without cause that they put them to death without justice mercy." (Wilmot's History of Jeau-

said last week, though lambs so far, may become every man a lion in protecting and defending their alters and their priests from the unreasoning and unprovoked onelaughts and plots of the Titus Oates men and Pigotts of our day. \$60,000 have been devoted at the same time to Protestant education by the Qie-bee Legislature ought to be sufficient to show that there is no desire on the part of the Legislators of that Catholic Province POLITICAL PARSONS. The third party which bas been in

bec Legislaters cugit to be sumetent to show that there is no desire on the part of the Legislators of that Catholic Province to give any peculiar advantages to Catho-lic education in our mixed community. They have dealt in the mest ilberal man-ner with Protestants in proportion to population, and at the same time have succeeded in cancelling honrably, with consent of all parties concerned, an old but just claim to compensation for a body which had been most disreputably robbed. If any others than a Catholic religious order had owned the claim, the whole country would have been delighted to see justice even thus partially done, and would have been pleased with the Mercier Government for having arranged the matter so advantageously to the Government, in making a final settlement at less than one fifth of the actual indebt-elases of the Crown to the Jeauits. If there is any wrong in the transaction it lies in making the appropriation for Protestant education, not in the act of restitution to the Jeauits. But the third party are not content with the exhibition of their malies toward the Jeauits of Quebec. They have also passed a resolution disapproving of the course of the Ontarlo Government in allowing French children to be taught in French. That is to say, French shildren in Eastern Ontario are actually to be kept in ignorance until they are able to learn arithemetic, geography ard history in English. The following is the resolution to this effect which has been made part of the platform of this new party : "Moved by Rev. George Webber, of Toronto, seconded by Rev. Dr. Pirritt of Brighton : "Resolved, That this meeting views with alarm the actuited of the Outario Govern-ment in regard to the use of the French augurated by Rev. Dr. Sutherland held a Convention in Toronto on the 23rd inst. After all the clamor raised about Jesuitical interference in politics, and interference by Catholics priests in the same domain, a clamor which has been based on falsehood, we have here a deliberate attempt by parsons, chiefly, we believe, Presbyterians and Methodists, to run the whole political machine of Ontario, and we may

political machine of Ontario, and we may well infer that they would attempt to manage the politics of the Dominion too if there were the least prospect of success Indeed in their first act they show that such is their inclination, for the resolution which was uppermost in their mind, and which was the first adopted by this precwhich was the first adopted by this prec-fone "new party," is one which concerns not Ontario at all, but Quebec. It is as follows: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Act of the Legislature of Quebec setting apart \$400 000 of public monies for the benefi: of the Society of Jesus, under the guiss of provision for education, is an unconstitutional use of public revenues and a revival of Church and State connection in its worst form:

and State connection in its worst fum; while that part of the Act which refers to

while that part of the act which refers to the ratification of the moneys to the decision of the Pope of Rome, we regard as essen-tially dividyal and an invasion of the rights and dignity of the Crown." alarm the attitude of the Ontario Govern ment in regard to the use of the French language and Roman Oatholic text books in the common schools of Eastern Ontario. rights and dignity of the Crown." Surely the question of how education is to be provided for in Quebec is a matter which comes within the province of the Quebec Legislature, and Que-bec might be left to settle it after its own fashion. The Legislature of Ontario makes provision in its own way for religious education be its recommittee We regard such concessions as inimical to the future peace and unity of our popu-lation, and a standing menace to the in-tegrity of our common school system : and we demand that, for this Province, there shall be one uniform system of com-mon school education and text books, and for religious education by its recognition of Catholic and Protestant separate schools, that public funds shall not be diverted to and by certain regulations concerning ectatian purposes, educational or other wise,'

religious instruction, and no one in Que-bec ever dreamed of disputing the author-ity of the Ostario Legi-lature to do this. Has not the Province of Quebec the same Legislative powers as Ontario ? It need not be said that the protest of It is evidently the object of this parson It is evidently the object of this parsons party not only to keep Catholic children ignorant of their religion, but also entirely ignorant of all secular branches until the French-Canadian Catholice give up their religion and larguage to adopt Protestant-ism. We do not suppose that their views will ever become the law of Ontario, but the statement of them will show the hypocrisy of the professions of that gathering of parsons who, while siming these blowe at their Catholic and French-speaking follow citizane, make pretence in It need not be said that the protect of the parsons, or of the third party, arises from any recognition of the Pope in the act of the Quebec Legislature, for slto-gether independently of the reforence of the Quebec Act to the Pope, they say that the "setting apart of \$100,000 of public montes for the benefit of the Jesuits under the guise of provision for education is unconstitutional, etc." The truth is speaking feilow- cltizens, make pretence in another resolution that they are "friends of civil and religious liberty and equal rights." Political parsons are the worst possible politiciane.

# THE GLOBES' SOMERSAULT.

bes are Catholics disposed to accept their dictation as to the amount of religious education which is to be allowed The Toronto Globe has made a comreligious education which is to be allowed to Catholic children. These three bodies which we have named are virtually com-posed of the same meddlers. They have already pronounced in favor of religious education, that is to say, Protestant educa-tion, in the public schools; they desire to force the upon Catholic children, but from Catholic schools they wish to banish re-ligious instruction entirely. Such is the even-handed justice which these pretended lovers of religious equality would grant. plete somersault on the question of the Quebec Jesuit Estates Act. It was never favorable to the measure, and perhaps it could scarcely be expected to favor a measure securing so large a sum as \$400,-000 to be applied to the purpose of Catholic education, though it is undoubtedly an act of justice to restore to its original purpose even one-fifth of the amount even-handed justice which these pretended lovers of religious equality would grant. The pretence that the Quebec Act in-vades the rights and dignity of the crown is but a cloak under which the parsons endesvor to hide their bigotry. The Act does not recognize or hint at any sover-eignty in the Pope. The Pope's spiritual sovereignty is of course recognized by Catholics, and it was recognized in Eag-land in suite of recal laws which made it which had been originally devoted to such a purpose. To one looking through green a purpose. To one looking through green spectsoles, every object appears tinged with green; so many who are firmly at-tached to Protestantism fail to see any justice in restitution to Jesuite or to the Catholis Church. But on the present occasion, the grant of \$60,000 to Protes-tant education, which is, in proportion to the Protestant population of the Province, a fair equivalent to the amount appor-tioned to the Church, ought to convince any fair minded person that the Catholic any fair minded person that the Catholic Legislature of Q lebec are disposed to deal even better than fairly with the Protestants

solvitual soversignty, but in fast we do it, and they may as well make up their minds to accept a fast which their opinions will not change. They need not accept the soversignty of the Pope themselves, but but when the question is a matter of negotiation with a recognized religiour body they will be more prudent to deal with the supreme head than with a minor authority which has no power to make a final settlement. As to the constitutionality of the Quebec Act there are constitutional lawyers in Ganda fully as good as the editors of the Law Journal. We believe that the opin-ions of the Quebec and Dominion Cab-insta, and especially that of Sir John Mac donaid, are fully as good as those of the Journal's conductors. Many conjectures are affost respecting the motives which have induced the Globe's change of front, but we believe the true motive to be a desire to please the medding parsons of the Ministerial Association and the Evangelical Alliance, who are seeking to get into their own hands the political supremacy of the Dominion.

# A HUGE SWINDLE.

However mistaken may be the members of the Salvation Army as to the means whereby the grace of God is to be ob tained, and the manner in which God wills that He should be honored, we are among those who believe that there is much sincerity to be found among the rank and file of that community. We can even readily believe that General Booth, when he began the Salvationist movement, even readily believe that General Booth, when he began the Salvationiat movement, was perfectly shoare also, and that the machinery of Generals, Colonels, Cap-tains, L'entenants, Sargeants and full Privater was a very efficient means of preserving discipline and securing effec-tive work, as long as the Army was of moderate dimensions, and not wealthy enough to tempt the avarice of its leading men. But it was to be expected that as soon as money would accumulate in the coffers of the Army, or rether in those of the man or men at its head, a strong temptation would be put in their way to earlied themselves at the expense of the public, and to grind their subordinates in the most heartless fashion ; and that, unless they were men of tried virtue, homesty and honor, they would yield to the temptation. This, it appears, is what has actually taken place. A late number of the Toronto News has given publicity to a state of fairs in con-nection with the Army which shows a degree of heartlessens and avarice in the conduct of the men at the telm which is not exceeded, and scarcely equalled, by the

conduct of the men at the helm which is not exceeded, and scarcely equalled, by the imagined character of Raiph Nickleby ; but as Ralph even had his prototype in real life, so it is not at all incredible that such a character should be found at the head of the Salvation Army. We think it the duty of a public journalist to help to expose this gigantic fraud, in order that any young and honset enthusiasts who feel an impulse to take part in the circus which is on exhibition night after night in many of our towns under the name of Salvationiste, may be put upon their guard, Salvationists, may be put upon their guard, so that they may not unwarily become victims as so many have been made before

them. Torough the News the story is made Torough the News the story is made public of a girl brought by the Salvation Army to Canada for the purpose of prose-lytizing the Lower Canadians. She was piaced in the little village of St. Jean, near Montreal, to do mis-sionary work, but converts were very slow about making their appearance, and as weat to be evented and, as was to be expected, the people of the village were very much opposed to the work in which she was engaged. In consequence of all this, money was very slow in coming in. It was naturally to be expected that the heads of the Army, who are now nery wallty on monie de. be expected that the heads of the Army, who are now very wealthy on monies de-rived from the Army, should make pro-vision for the girl, at least sufficient to keep her from destitution. Nothing of the kind was done, however, though she wrote frequently to headquarters for help. In no case did she receive even a reply, and sick and disheartened, 4,000 miles from her home and friends, she was

disposeesed by officers sent out from Eng-land. Old pioneers who threw themselves into the work at the commercement, and stood by the wheel, have been thrust down to make way for strangers with in-finence at headquarters in England. These newcomers arrive with authority and must be provided with positions. I do believe that if Commissioner Chombs, who has charge of the work here, were left to bis own dictates, he would act fairly, but undue influence is brought to bear upon him. Then these officers are often domineering and arrogant, and a spirit of opposition has been aroused to their rule."

In fact, the main object of the heads of In fact, the main orject of the needs of the movement is to acquire property, all of which is said to be in General Booth's name, and his heirs and assigns. This gives him absolute control, and ensures the real estate, which the public have pur-chased, to continue in his family; and as chased, to continue in his family; and as long as money pours in from the various missions they are kept in working order, but as soon as the cow ceases to give milk, the workers are left com pletely to their own resources, and if they become sickly they are completely abandoned. The Booth family and their favorite officers have

family and their favorite officers have incrative offices and take care to feather their nests comfortably, but if hard workers spend their energies while they are successful, they are coolly ignored as soon as they cease to send in money or its equivalent to headquarters. If they ask for succor, no attention whatever is paid to their letters. This is called by one of the Salvationists who gave information "the systematic freeze out process," which he says "is the most effective and peculiar I have ever known." Respecting the Hindoo missionaries Respecting the Hindco missionaries

who were sent out last summer, the in who were sent out last summer, the in formation is given that it frequently happened that several wealthy people selected and paid for the same mission ary. In this case the profit went into the funds of the leaders. It was not sent to India. The informant says: "I have known as many as five passages for one individual to be paid at that time. Nearly every one of those Hindoos' pas-

sages were paid more than once." In fine, the whole organization has turned out to be a scheme for the enrichnent of the Booth family.

#### REV. DR. RYCKMAN ON THE JESUITS' ESTATE ACT.

One would naturally suppose, in reading the above in Friday's Free Press, that something new was going to be heard, or some particular line of argument to be followed that would throw some light on even b'gotry could not object. The Globe does not hesitate to say that a subject now pretty well thrashed out a subject now pretty well thrashed out all along the line from Sarnia to Quebec. Instead of novelty or argument, however, Dr. Ryckman treated his hearers to a lot of meaningless verbiege and downright lies or repetitions of things proved to be lies or repetitions of things proved to be

What else are Dr. Wild, Rev. Hugh John-son, Dean Innes, and all the other minis-ters of the gospel doing for the last two months but interfering in matters that don't concern them in the least, and en-deavoring to get up an agitation that would have power over the Legielature, and prevent free expression and a free vote on a subject of general debate ? Bat Protestant ministers would be nothing if not inconsistent ; the jowel 'consistency' need never be sought for in a lecture or sermon that assails Catholic truth. The Jesuit oath was irotted out, and read for Jesuit oath was trotted out, and read for the delectation of the Dr's hearers. How long is this "fabrication of iniquity" to do service in the cause of Protestant intolerance? Has not the

MARCH 30, 1880.

frown down lawlessness, and take ample processions against the perpetration of such ruffiaol:m as disgreed the dity of Toronto on last Monday evening. Only on Friday morning when the Toronto Globe commented on the out-regeous conduct that occurred on the night of the Monday previous were we made aware of what really happened in that city during the quiet celebration of St. Patrick's day. The Globe says there was no shadow of excuse for the conduct of the Crange roughs. They marched through the streets playing the most officiely party tunes; no doubt in the hope of provoking the anger of the Irish Catholic citizens, whose conduct dur-ing the whole disgraceful night was beyond prate. It appears that the Orange crowd mashed every door and window with missiles of every weight and description. They assaulted St. Patrick's church, hurl-ing boulders through the beautiful etained giass windows, wrecking the pews and interior decorations. They assem-bled outside St. Mary's new church, making the night hideous with their bisperies against the living Pope Leo and the deceased Archibiop Lynch. The presence of a few constables and the glare of the electric lights, which boded identifi-cation, alone saved the beautiful escred editios from total wreckage. Then, find-wing no opposition from the faw old men and theiror decorations. They assem-bled outside St. Patrick's celebra. to the different halls, where the young men were assembled for St. Patrick's celebra.

tion, and, raising demoniac yells outside, hurled volleys of brick bats in among the audience, causing chiltren to scream and women to faint At St. Andrew's seven constables At St. Andrew's seven constables barred the passage of the doorway. These were set upon by the crowd and one policeman was drawn forcibly outside the painings and his head battered; while one furious Orange savage pounced upon the prostrate form of the constable and liter-ally chawed off his ear. Such are the champions of law and order we are con-fronted with in this enlightened province of Oatarlo. Such are the self styled Loyalists, on whom Britain has to depend for the asfety of the crown. No such arrant cowards exist as those Orango roughs, who take advantage of the absence of their defenders to attack women and children in their homes, or who unex-pectedly assault men, women and children pectedly assault mon, women and children quietly engaged in listening to songs and speeches that remind them of home and of fatherland. And such addresses, says the Globe, loyal and patriotic to which

of meaningles very sign and dowpright lies or repetitions of things proved to be false, as though his hearers could not stomach the truth; The D. complains of Roman Catholics "meddling in secular matters, and en-desvoring to get power over our representatives in the Legislature. What else is Dr. Richman doing t What else are Dr. Wild, Rev. Hugh John-son, Dean Innes, and all the other minis-ters of the gospel doing for the last two months but interfering in matters that don't concern them in the least, and en-desvoring to get up an agitation that would have power over the Legislature. Grand Opera House on the 9:h.

# AN AITEMPT AT RECON-STRUCTION.

The Protestant Episcopalians of the United States have been discussing the plan of establishing ecclesiastical Provinces such as, they say, "existed in the Church of the Roman Empire." It was not

#### MARC

# well as the prop Province of New The Low Ch their Church characteristic dent bishoprics, more in accord principles of Pre-each individual controversies in recognition of a diocese violates dently more con diversity of doc presents that of supreme in itsel in accord with every brother ' penalty of bein a publican." There speaks is e destion not sup ization, not an i ous and indep no patching, sur New York Co

ersential chara alianism into of Christ, any n by "taking the It is interest take notice of Bishop Sullivar

of Protestantist forth in the ve Protestant Ber he makes his h testant prejud messures egai Dominion, and He says: " divided egsins jastify our di defence the an regiments com the results pro onel No. bri and sophistics are a burning gospel we pr terminate the These word the internal as England as Protestantism tory of the t ceses, yes, an Churches, the canism in all demnation of testantism, p the parent of We may c that Bishop "historic epi funny, if he

pate which frocked, esta Queen Bess-EDI

THIS weel interesting a clever Knoxo question. however, in to the Jesuit path sgainst This is not th been their cu

THE Tory

the endless re of which C London Time for the mode Parliament, proposal to Ireland, Th to call on t present cou remedial mo coming chan Government

Mr. Cha mingham P that the Go Irish land o session of 18 ment in 18 that before whole rqua winds. Pig faith of the ity to deal

Soon after the accession of James II. Titus Oates was convicted of perjury, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 2 000 marks, and to be pilloried, whipped, im-prisoned for life, and pilloried five times a year in different parts of the kingdom. Goldwin Smith and the Toronto Mail

bound by the consent of their superior, it might very well occur in the fature that they might say that restitution is still due to them and might urge their claim for more at a future time. It is acknowledged have entered upon the same villainons course as Titus Oates. Relying upon the utter ignorance of the great majority of Protestants in regard to the history of the Jesuit order-well knowing also to what that \$400,000 is but a small fraction of the Jesuit property which the Crown conextremes of hate and fury fanaticism may be lashed by audacious lies, forged oaths, and infamous fabricationsfiscated. In accepting the Jesuit cession of more than four-fifths of their actual right, the Quebec Government Was, therefore, merely taking a prudential course in asking the agreement of the recognized superior over both Carthey keep bounding on their dupes until wielence and open riot become inevitable, and utterly impossible to check. The mabid utterances of Dr. Wild brought out the hoodlams of Toronto with bluegeons dinal Taschereau and the Jesuits to the arrangement made. Moreover, the and paving stones to attempt the mur-der of Mr. Wm. O'Brien on a former occa good faith and conciliatory spirit of the Quebec Government was made manifest by the statement of Premier Mercier, that And now the same rev. firebrand tells his hearers they may shoot down a Jesuit with impunity. The riot of Mon day night was the natural sequence to the reference to the Pope would not be ine reference to the Pope would not be nrged if a single Protestant member of Parliament were opposed to it. The Protestant members of the Legislature, unlike the Toronto parsons, had the good sense to see that the arrangement was to Wild's wild incitement to open murder. Bat his blood-thirsty harangues, which in England or Ireland would have long since earned for him a plank bed and a ielon's the benefit of the State, and no objection was offered. Thus the bill passed with earned for him a plank bed and a felon's garb in Dartmoor prison or Tullamore jail, are not quite so hellsh in their atro-city as the constantly ing, the vituperative blackening of character, and the horrible appeals to popular indignation and riot which daily abound to nauseourness in the columne of the N-II. unanimity. But there is another misrepresentation of the state of the case in the resolution

which daily abound to nauseousness in the columns of the Mall. The Mail wants to break up the Con-

Ing that the Qaebec Act endows the Jesuits with "\$400,000 of public monies." They yery coolly ignore the fact that they are monies which had originally been taken out of the Jesuits' pockets. Part of federation by setting Province against Province, and by bringing about a panic such as followed on the forgeries of Titus taken out of the Jesuits pockets. Part of the Jesuits estates were, it is true, a gift from the French Crown for the educa-tion of youth, but a large part was also derived from the generolity of private benefactors. The Jesuits and the Church are, therefore, only getting back a small portion of what was their own in fee simple. In addition to all this, the fact that Oates, Goldwin Smith is the Pigott of the occasion, paid well for his firebrand contributions, and, who knows, perhaps ready to sell as Pigott was his country for fifthy incre. Fortunately we are living in the nineteenth century, when people are not quite so easily guiled as they were two number of year ago. Besides, the French-Canadians, as Mr. Amyot, M. P.

ot recognize the right of the State to forbid spiritual jurisdiction to the Vicar of Christ. But the Quebec Act has nothing to do with this spiritual jurisdic tion of the Pope. It deals with Cardinal Taschereau and the Jeenits as citizens of of the Province, who were by no means, and on no plea entitled to that sum as an offset to what was due to the Catholic

Church in justice and equity. However, the Globe acknowledged that the Quebec L glalature acted within its Canada, and to them the money is appor-tioned for Canadian educational purposes. rights in dealing with the question, and so far its course was, in the first instance, fair, as it declared that according to the The Pope's consent to the arrangement is required only for the purpose of binding the Cardinal and the Jesuits to the agree-Liberal policy which advocates that every Province in the Dominion is in the right in managing its own local affairs, that no ment, insemuch as, unless they were so bound by the consent of their superior. it in managing its own local shairs, that no Libers I Government ought to disallow the Quebec Act. It was a question of Home Rule with the Province of Quebec, and the Federal Government ought not to interfere with its exercise.

It created, therefore, great surpris that later on the Globe, professedly basin its change of views on the opinion of the Canada Law Journal, came out strongly in favor of disallowance of the Act. So in favor of disallowance of the Act. So far did it go in this direction as to excommunicate from the Rsform party, as far as it possessed authority so to do, any Reformer who would presume to question the Globs's infallibility. So decided a change of views is scarcely a proof of infallibility, and it gives us plessure to see that the Reforments are not all libely to except Reform party are not all likely to accept the Globe's dictation ; and now the Globe

of the third party. It is a statement which the fanatics are constantly reiterat. ereignly implied; but as a matter of ract, all the parties to whom restitution is to be made, viz., Cordinal Tasherean and the Jesuits, recognize the Pope as their Superior. It was therefore a matter of prudence in the settlement of a long farcical, as only a small fraction sgitted question to obtain the consent of ever obtain admittance there. Lucra exitated question to obtain the consent of the principal to whatever arrangement was made, as in no other way could the subordinates be bound to accept the sattlement as final. It was a matter of common prudence, and not an acknowl. edgment of temporal sovereignty on the part of the Pope. Protestants may think the Catholics wence in section the Pope.

at last taken into the public hospital of Toronto man who knew of the case told the News reporter that this was "the most heartless case he had known of neglected Army missionaries." But it appears that cases of this kind, where money does not flow into the Army's coffers, are of frequent occurrence. The News obtained further informa-

tion on the subject from many Salva-tionists, one of whom was Mr. A. Sumner, a gentleman who knows all the inner workings of the Association. Mr. Sumner says that bundreds of Salvationists Summer asystant informations of savarantees and confirm his statements. He asys "that the acquisition of property and influence has allowed abuses to creep in, and the move-ment is degenerating from its wonted place

for the accomplishment of good in the world. Practically it has fallen to a scheme for acquiring property and glorify-ing the Booth family, and for providing lucrative positions for members thereof, or their influential friends."

or their influential friends." Mr. Sumner, who gives this testimony, was formerly editor of the War Cry, the official organ of the Army. He is thor-oughly acquainted with the facts of which he speaks, and his testimony is said to be unimpeachable. He adds: "But what of the lowly toilers who have tred the streagt and without actual

Reform party are not an new the Globe the Globe's dictation; and now the Globe itself is obliged to acknowledge that it represents itself only and not the party in its views on this subject. The plea on which the Law Journal de-cldes that the Act is unconstitutional is that it recognizes in the Popea sovereignty over Canadian Crown property. Mr. Mercler, in introducing the Act, fully explained that there is no such sov-ereignty implied; but as a matter of fact, ereignty implied; but as a mat

to do service in the cause of Protestant intolerance? Has not the Mail, which copied the oath, and for doing which it stands now prosecuted and held to account before the law of the land, admitted that it could not be proved to exist? And has not the Mail stready cried *Peccavi* and tried to wriggie out of the meas it has got into by staing that it should not be pushed for printing what all the other vile sheets have been cir-culating? The Dr. must have seen the Society of Jesus, at Montreal, who has declared in the public journals of troronto, on his solemn word as a priest of God and a man of honor, that to such oath exists or hus ever existed. And, in face of all this, Dr. Ryckman still persists in reading the boats to his cogregation and stating, as he did in his lecture on lust Friday, that "it in no good, but in the propagation of falsebood and the substantiated without doubt."

could be substantiated without doubt." Lectures of this description can result in no good, but in the propagation of falsebood and the substantiating by re-newal of evident and damning forgeries, It is about time Protestant minister should have recourse to other arms of attack and defence than Titus Oates plottings and London Times Pigottism, which although not out of date as they should be, are censured and condemne by all lovers of truth and fair may.

ORANGE ROWDYISM ONCE AGAIN.

Whither are we drifting ? may just now be a pertinent question. Are so called ministers of the gospel of peace to be allowed to preach civil war in our midet ? And when, in obedience to the assassination utterances of rev. firebrands, armed mobs rush through our streets, smashing in windows, wrecking houses, and demolishing our churches, no protection is found in the right arm of authority that is bound to afford protection for life and property, what must be our line of conduct as Catholics and as citizens ? No doubt, for the time being, we must abide our time in patience, and see if there is no other resource left than to organize ourselves into armed defensive societies. We fondly edgment of temporal soversignty on the try. Of late years all, or nearly all, the hope that no such issue will be forced part of the Pope. Protestants may think local officers in good positions, which are upon us, and that the respectable majority the Catholics wrong in accepting the Pope's only to be had in the cities, have been of our Protestant fellow citizens will

Church of to-day. Provincial organization is even more

completaly developed to day than it was fourteen hundred years sgo, in-semuch as the Catholic Church is now semuch as the Catholic Church is now literally spread through the whole world, having its flourishing Sees in countries and continents unknown under the Roman Empire. The world, in fact, is divided into nearly 1100 dioceses with 187 Metropolitans and nothing see with 187 Metropolitans, and nothing can give a better notion of the difference be-tween the Universal Church and a merely local organization than the reflection that the Catholic Church has nearly as many Metropolitans, as there are "Bishops," so-called, in the Anglican, Canadian, and United States Episcopalian Churches to-

gether, rolled into one. The Bishops and other representatives of the dioceses in the State of New York have held a meeting and have adopted a plan for the organization of a Province of New York. Probably Bishop Potter will be dignified with the title of Archbishop, or Patriarch—adopted, of course, from the "Church of the Roman Empire." But there are difficulties in the way.

But there are difficulties in the way. But there are difficulties in the way. The Low-Churchmen are not pleased with the idea of constituting a State cari-cature Pope, and Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, though hitherto re-garded as of very High Church proclivi-ties, protests solemuly against the whole proceeding as inconsistent with "the primitive simplicity of the historic epis-copate;" and in taking this course he goes so far as to condemu the arrangoments so far as to condemn the arrangements now existing in the Church of England, se

able to expe the party w

#### THE tithe The exorbi lishment or

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THE arc tant Epiec pleted his ummit of the great who remain cal of the refers as carried ab trine ;" & priateness which c Broad, at insisted c will be s sidering t blem of C by Protes the resto that like Episcopal the cross not long introduct of justice to see the bursts of

and Cant of the C being add

## CH 30, 1889.

ences, and take ample t the perpetration of disgraced the city of nday evening. w morning when the mmented on the out-that occurred on the day previous were we lat really happened in the quiet celebration of The Globe says there excuse for the conduct The Globe says there excuse for the conduct ughs. They marched is playing the most nee; no doubt in the the anger of the Irleh ing a disturbance. In ed by the good sense, w ablding spirit of the one, whose conduct dur-unches and Lombard Duchess and Lombard or and window with reight and description. Patrick's church, hurl-gh its beautiful stained wrecking the pews orations. They assem-the burch with their t hideous with their t the living Pope Leo renbishop Lynch. The constables and the glare a, which boded identifi-d the beautiful sac:ed wreckage. Then, find. from the few old men thome, they proceeded a. where the young men St. Patrick's celebra. emoniac yells ontside, brick bats in among causing children women to faint w's seven constables of the doorway. These y the crowd and one wn forcibly outside the sad battered; while one age pounced upon the the constable and liter-his ear. Such are the and order we are con-is chlightened province the are the self styled in Britain has to depend the crown. No such xist as those Orange dvantage of the absence to attack women and homes, or who unex. en, women and children ind them of home and

ad such addresses, says and patriotic to which not object. not hesitate to say that outrages may be found acctement lately fanned "intemperate utterances and designing dema-to the front in the dis-securate Act. No o Mail, just now edited th, the arch hater of lic and Irish, the Rev. a few other religious red to by the Globe. eclally told his audience ectally told his audience t priest may be shot down punity, and most prob-carers were engaged in of last Monday night. horities of London will such disgraceful occur-nitted here as a result of g doctor will formulate ob he is to deliver in our as on the 9th

se on the 9:h. PT AT RECON-UCTION.

Episcopalians of the we been discussing the g ecclesiastical Provinces "existed in the Church Empire." It was not k to the Roman Empire successful operation, as Catholic Church of to-

MARCH 30, 1889.

# well as the proposed organization of the Province of New York. The Low Churchmen prefer to see their Church preserve the present characteristic division into indepen-dent bishoprics, which is thought to be more in accordance with the primary principles of Protestantism, which makes each individual the supreme arbiter of all controversies in faith, for though even the recognition of a supreme authority in one diocese violates this principle, it is evi-dently more consonant with the acturable divently of doctine which Protestantism presents that every diocese should be diversity of doctrine which Protestantism presents that every diocess should be supreme in itself, though not altogether in accord with Christ's command that every brother "hear the Church" under penalty of being held as "a heathen and a publican." The Church of which Christ here area to be a super the church of which Christ re speaks is evidently one living organhere speaks is evidently one living organ-ization, not an agglomeration of incongru ous and independent individuals. But no patching, such as that proposed by the New York Convention, can change the ersential character of Protestant Episco-palianism into the one primitive Church of Christ, any more than a sparrow could by "taking thought" change itself into an acclusion.

esgle. It is interesting in this connection to take notice of the opinion entertained by Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma, of the divisions of Protestantism, and this opinion he sits forth in the very sermon or address to the Protestant Benevolent Society, in which he makes his late violent appeal to Pro-

he makes his late violent appeal to Pro-testant prejudice to unite in aggressive mersures sgalast the Catholics of the Dominion, and especially of Quebec. He says: "Protestantism is a house divided egainst itself. . . . And yet some justify our divisions and plead in their defence the analogy of the variously clad regiment a compacing one wat army. Do defence the analogy of the variously only only regiments composing one vast army. Do the results prove the comparison a just one! No, trethren, the simile is hollow and sophistical. Our internal divisions are a burning shame and reproach to the gospel we profess, and the sconer they terminate the better." "These words are just as applicable to These words are just as applicable to

These words are just as applicable to the internal divisions of the Church of England as to the different sects of Protestantism, and just as condemna-tory of the theory of independent dio-cesses, yes, and of independent National Churches, the favorite theory of Angli-cenism in all its forms. They are a con-demnation of the first principle of Pro-temation principle of Pro-

demnation of the first principle of Fro-testantism, private judgment, which is the parent of all these dissensions. We may conclude with the remark that Bishop Huntington's ideas of an "historic episcopate" are exceedingly "bistoric episcopate" are exceedingly funny, if he means thereby the episco pate which could be frocked or un pate which could be frocked or un-frocked, established or disestablished by Queen Bess-at will.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

THIS week we publish another very interesting article from the pen of the clever knoxonian in regard to the Jeauit question. Our friend the Indian, however, in his oration, does an injustice to the Jeauits. They are not on the war path against any class of the community. This is not their mission and it never has here their custor. been their custom.

of desth.

THE Tory press are beginning to thre of the endless round of brutalities by means the endiese round of brutaities by means of which Coercion is sustained. The London Times actually praised Mr. Parnell for the moderation of his last speech in Parliament, and spoke favorably of the proposal to extend local Government to Ireland. The Irish Times went so far as to cell on the Government to drop its

And the proposal to extend local Government to drop its present course and to give the country remedial measures. Does this betoken a converting the first present course and to give the country remedial measures. Does this betoken a converting the the and members of the Forestr's band, exected on the part of the Government ?
Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the Birming and members of the Forestr's band, exected on the part of the Government will deal with the Government will deal with firsh local government in 1890. It is more then likely on the plane difference in the gene of 1890 and will be scattered to the four whole tquad will be scattered to the four the addence the rest of the evening Mr. C Macdougall was called to the firsh local government in the firsh local government is the fore the first of these dates the whole tquad will be scattered to the four winds. Figottry has already shaken the faith of the Tores themelikes in a man of splendid physique, fine open countenance, with gray hair and the they received that hospitality for the two the like the way is huite hueky, however, in the adding the the sets of the world. They not only delt the sets the world the matter and resonant volce. ence at once by his earnestness of manner, commanding gesture and resonant Volce. It way a little husky, however, in the biginning owing to a slight cold, but the hoarseness soon wore away, and every one in the hall could hear the slightest whisper towards the middle and the end of his discourse. Dr. Burns told the tales of the Irish eviction in thrilling tones—ex-plained the "plan of campaign" and other methods employed by the Irish people to obtain—not a remission of all rent, which no Irishman ever solicited—but an abate ment of the grinding rack rents that when able to expect that total disorganization of the party will set in. THE tithe war is still raging in Wale The exorbitant demands of the estab lishment on a people who do not believe in the established Church excite them to resolute resistance, and now bloodshed is to be feared in Cardiganshire. A few is to be feared in Usrdgansure. A few days ago a number of policemen who were protecting a party of emergency-men engaged in serving tithe distraints in Penhryn, Cardiganshire, Wales, were attacked by a mob and a fierce contest no Irishman ever solicited—but an abate ment of the grinding rack rents that when paid laft the poor cotter not the means of procuring decent apparel for himself or children—and certainly not enough to allow him one meat dinner in a whole year. The admissions of Goldwin Smith, Mr. Froud, late Mr. Forster and Sir Redver Butler were read, showing that these Englishmen, who are prejudiced, all cencede the necessity of making laws for the poor man, as well as for the rich, and that there is no salvation or possibility of amelloration for the Irish people except in allowing them to govern themselves. attacked by a mob and a fierce contest took place, during which many men on both sides were injured. It is believed it will be necessary to call upon the mil-itary to assist the emergencymen in serving the distraints The only remedy which can be applied to this state of affairs is disestablishment, and if the Welsh had only Home Rule, disestab-lishment would soon follow. eoon follow lishment would amelioration for the Irish people except in allowing them to govern themselves. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and frequently in-terrupted by hearty bursts of applause. Mr. J. H. Coyne moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Austin, and put to the house by the chair-man, when all rose to their feet and cheered lustily. It was midnight are the very in-teresting St. Patrick's celebration came to a successful and happy finale. THE architect of St. Mark's new Protes tant Episcopal church of Brooklyn, comtant Episcopal church of Brocklyp, com-pleted his work lately by placing on the summit of the tower a buge "rooster" to the great amazament of the pariationers who remarked that it was too emblemati-cal of those heretics to whom St. Paul refers as being "tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doc-trine;" and notwithstanding the appro-nutateness of the avenhal to a society trine;" and notwithstanding the appro-priateness of the symbol to a society which comprises High and Low, Broad, and No Church parties, they insisted on its removal. A large cross will be substituted for the bird. Con-sidering the hatred with which the em-blem of Christian faith is usually regarded by Protestants, the change is a good sign of the restoration of Christian sentiment, that like the Apostle of the Gentlies, the Episcopaliana are beginning to "glory in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." It is not long since the Protestants of the Pro-vince of Qaebec objected strongly to the vince of Qaebec objected strongly to the introduction of a crucifix into the courts of justice of that Province. It is pleasant to see that in spite of the frequent out bursts of bigotry both in the United States and Canada the principles and practices of the Catholic Caurch are gradually being adopted even by Protestants.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. THOMAS. St. Patrick's day was as bright and warm. though not as oppressive, as a midsummer day, and the new spring suits and the spring of green come out together. Every sprig of green come out together. Every Irishman, and son or daughter of an Irishman or Irishwoman, wore a sprig of green, a green ribbon or handkerchief. A number sported real shamrocks, amongst the number City Clerk Eills. The day was observed yesterday as a religious holiday. In the evening the panegyric of Ireland's patron saint was preached by Rev. Father Flannery, who, in the course of his eloquent remarks, declared that there is more union and friendilness of feeling

Rev. Father Flannery, who, in the course of his eloquent remarks, declared that there is more union and friendlines of feeling just now existing between England and Ireland than has been possible for the last 700 years. The Irlah regiments in the service of England contributed, by their valor, to most of the great victories won by British arms. But what a power England would be when contented and loyal hearts were found behind the swords and bayonets that would achieve her future triumphs in the field. All Europe was swarming with armed men-they are counted by the million-England too may want all her Irish subjects. How can she spare one brave man when danger threatens? The dawn of a happier era has already smilled for the Emerald Isle Not half England but all England and all Sottand are now demanding that Irel nd shall be free-free to love and when needed do batt's for England. St. Patrick's concert was very success ful in all its parts last evening. Those who ware absent, either through the small-pox scare, missed a very rich treat indeed. The school children, in their re-citations, chiltheate exercises, sorgs and ducer, were enturisitially received and vociferously applanded. A dialogue, "Practice what you Preach," was very sunsing. It was very well rendered by Mits May Corbett, Miss G. Reiser, Miss K

The old home with fits many quiet surroundlegs, the little chapel where you worshipped in youth, and the green sod on which you the green to the past, are waited to scenes for distant from those that surround you and carried back to that dear old hand that rises like a dreamy vision from the bosom of the Atlantic, that green isle of the ses which even now you call your home. The old home with fits many quiet surroundlegs, the little chapel where you worshipped in youth, and the green sod on which you trod, all are vividly recalled to day at appear to the reirospective gaze in life like resity. Everywhere on the face of the globe where an Irishman is to be found—and whereyre he may have cast his lot, whether in the wide of Australis, on the back of the Ganges, in the forests of backs of the Ganges, in the forests of Africa, on the prairies of America, along the shores of the Atlantic-to day he turns with heartfelt emotion to pay a tribute of patriotic regard to the dear old Emerald Isle. I will not dwell on the antiquity of Ireland's history. My subject for this occasion refers briefly to the mission of St Patrick and his choosing the Irish people for conversion to Christianity to which musing. It was very well rendered by Mis May Corbett, Mise G. Reiser, Miss K. Townsend and Miss Rosie Butler. The fisgs of all nations was a beautiful exercise to be accessible densed in

my text refers. S: Patrick, at the early age of sixteen, log of all nations was a beautiful crercise in which several young girls, dreased in the national costume of different nations, and carrying a particular fag, went very gracefully through different military evolutions, singing all the while a cong peculiar to each country. The girls in this piesating exercise were Misses Rosie Butler, eaptain; Kate Townsend, Eva Sells, Dollie Finney, Teress Salter, Neille McCaffrey, Lizzle Foley, Maud Jaffers, Maud Waish and Emma Reynolds. The dumb bell kindergarten drill was very nleely performed by a crowd of little girls, from six to nine years of age. These were Matel Crowley, May Screenan, St. Patrick, at the early age of sixteen, was captured and carried as a slave to Ireland. The place of his birth is gener-ally believed to be France although Scotch men claim him also. For six years did the captive tend his master Mitcho's flocks on the mountain of Slemish in Autrim eating the bitter bread of the bord-man. He planned and effected his escape, and got back to the scenes of his boyhood His relatives joyfully received him, and begged that after enduring so many tribu lations he would not depart from them any more. But this was not to be. The holy youth must, like bis Great Master, be about his father's business. In the colltude of the moustatu he had day dreams which came back to him in visions of the night. The voice of the Irish rying : "We pray thee, O holy youth, to come and girls, from six to nine years of age. These were Matel Crowley, May Screenan, Louise Arlein, Kate Weddie, Maud Waleb, D. Finney, A. Ryan, K. Masterson, A. Kartan, T. Saltor, Ketta Reath, N. Mc-Caffrey, M. Clerke, R. Doyle, N. Mc-Caffrey, M. Mater, N. Mc-Caffrey, M. Clerke, R. Doyle, N. Mc-Mater, M. Mater, N. Mc-Mater, M. Mater, M. Mater, Ma of the night. The volce of the Irish crying : "We pray thes, O holy youth, to come and henceforth walk amorg us." He quail fied zealously for the Christian ministry, was consecrated the first blehop of Ireland by Pope Celestine in the year 440 He set sail and landed on the cost of Down, where he said his first Mass in a barn. where he said his first Mass in a barn. From thence he proceeded to Tara, the seat of the Ard Ri or king of Ireland. There, by his tact, elequence and courage, he converted the king's household and a large number of reteiners. He knew the people, their language, customs and insti-tutions. The Pagan Irish were not bar-barlane; they were a cultured and intelli gent race; honest, just and hospitable; skilled in architecture, music, etc. Everywhere crowds flockel to hear him Churches were founded, pri s s ordsined, of death. Some Irish selections were given by the fife and dram boys, who marched from their hall to the opera house enlivening our clitzens with the tunes of the "Wear-ing of the Green" and "Patrick's day in the Morning." Soven of their number went on the platform and executed come stirring airs on the harmonics, violin and other instruments. Miss Aggie Briceland and Miss Florence Early played respec-tively on the plano "Irish Diamonds" and "Whispers from Eria." Miss Flizzibbons with accompaniment by Mrs. J. Butler and members of the Forester's band, exe-outed on the villin "Immer Wieder and Stepanie."

their appreciation of them, joined in the procession. The sidewalks were thronged with admirers. Never were so many sprigs of sharrocks exhibited on our streets before. The ladies were well represented, their smiling faces and taste fully-arranged boquets of sharrocks and bows of green ribon denoting the putcher on a strick, and especially the young men to prove and they felt in being Irish. The church was never so densely crowded before, every available space was occapied, hundred, hundred being unable to gain admission. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Craven, after which Rev. P. Lennon, of Brantford, ascended the pulpit. Taking for his text : "You have not chosen Me: but I have was celebrated by Rev. Father Craven, ascended the pulpit, Taking for his text:
 "You have not chosen Me: but I have to should bring forth fault as word of the soluties marched back to the thall where a unanimous vote of thanks the soluties marched back to the thall where a unanimous vote of thanks the was presed to the Rev. Father Craven for the soluties in reserving space for the soluties of the soluties are been to be and whatsoever yoa shall ask of the father in My name, He may give it you."

hall where a unanimous vote of thanks was pessed to the Rev. Father Craven for his kindness in reserving space in the church for them, and the congregation for their courtesy in allowing them the use of the pews, and to the Reverend Father Lennon for his eloquent and patibilit sermon. Short addresses were delivered by the Grand Preddeut, Mr. P. Crotty; the presidents Bracch I., Mr J. Hennigan; Branch 16, Mr. Jamieson; the juvenile branch 16, Mr. Jamieson; the juvenile branch M. Malone and D. McBride. The sersolation wound up the celebration Harte, M. Malone and D. McBride. The resociation wound up the celebration with a concert and lecture in the Grand Opera House. The lecture was de-livered by Mr. Peter Ryau of Toronto on "The Growth of Democracy." His Wor-hip Mayor Doran occupied the chair. The function leading artist took next: worship Mayor Doran occapies the chair. The following leading artists took part : Mr. Fred Warrington. Toronto ; Mr. J J. Jerome. Miss Reba Bontin, Miss Kate Olark, Mr. D. J. O'Brien, organist of St. Mary's Cathedral, musical director. Nellyan's orchestra, including his juvenile

IN NIAGARA FALLS. ONTARIO. St Parick's day, 1889, will henceforth form a red letter day in the history of Catholicity in this parish. Without any put door demonstration or parade, such as frequently occurred on parade, such as to use the secret music was again supplied by the convent choir. Rev. Father Whittey delivered a fervid and impressive sermion At half-past seven in the to the people of this parts the ceremonies of this year possessed an interest far beyond these of past years, leaving im pressions which will remain indelibly impressed upon the minds of the parish oners

Some ten or twelve years since, the Some ten or twelve years since, the good Carmelite Fathers were brought to this parish and given charge of its spiritual welfare by His Grace the late lamented Archbishop Lynch of Toronto. Then, as at the present time, there were two churches in the parish, that of St. Patrick in the town of Nisgara Falls, with a fluurishing separate school attached; and toat of "Our Lady of Peace," about two miles southward, situated pear the magnimiles southward, situated near the magni-ficent Loretto convent on the crest of the high cliff over the mighty cataract of Niegara Fails. Here also had been built a few years previously a substantial stone presbytery for the parochial vesidence. This had to be materially enlarged by the Carmelites to provide the necessary accom modations for their staff of priests, brothers monstions for their stall of priests, brothers and students. Amongst the first of the latter were three boys selected from the Catholic youths of the parish in whom the good Fathers discerned early indications of a vocation to the priesthood Two other youths, sons of Mr. A. C. Bes Two other youths, sons of Mr. A. C. Best of Hamilton, were taken into the monas tery about the same time, and after a course of study and training extending over a period of ten years, the five were ordained prisets on last Wednesday, the 13th inst., at New Baltimore, Penn, where a branch house of the Carmelite order is established, and at which the young prisets had pursued their studies for the past two years.

The Rev. Father Best celebrated his first Mass in the epscious chapel of Loretto Convent at S:30 a. m., asisted by Father Lanzau as deacon and Father Murphy as Laugan as deacon and Father Murphy as sub deacon, while the music was furnished by the convent choir in their usual style of superior excellence. Father Best's brother, who was ordained at the same time as bimself, said his first Mass at Pitte-burg. Peun, also on St. Patrick's day. Mr Best, father of the celebrant, accom-menicd by a younger son mod his daughter. ation Mr Best, father of the celebrant, accom-panied by a younger son and his daughter, as de had come from their home at Hamilton. It was to Mr. Best truly the most happy day of his life to be present on such an occasion and receive 'the Bread of Life" part : from the newly anointed hands of his son. J. J. In the church close to the convent the Vate Res. Father Learner subherated his first In the church close to the convent the Rev. Father Lsuzu celebrated his first High Mass at 10:30 a.m., for the congre-gation of that section of the partsh, in-cluding very many of his own relatives He was assisted by Father B at as descon

At haif past seven in the evening the four new-ordsined priests assisted at a grand solemn verputs in St. Patrick's Church The church was densely packed, Church. The church was densely packed, there being in addition to the members of the congregation a large representation from the various Protestant churches of the town. Father Lauzau chanted the the town. Father Liozau control the vespers, and was well supported by Fathers Brennan, Keogh and Best. After an excellent sermon on the "Priesthood" by Father Feehan, which made a lasting impression on his heavers, Benediction was given by Father Lanzau. At the close the entire congregation approached close the entire congregation approached the eanctuary railing where each in turn the encodary raining white each in this received the blessing of the newly ordaned priests; and thus fished ceromonies of a day long to be remembered in the Niagara Falls parish.

#### IN GODERICH.

IN GODERICH. The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was very cothusistically celebrated in Goderich this year. A grand concert was held in the Opera Hall, the galaxy of vocal and musical talent surpussing any-thing previously heard by a Goderich audience. The hall was densely crowded and raptares of appliance greated the vocalists. The quartetle from Stratford, Musses Carlio and Gallagher, Mr. Tanner and Ald Douglas, were well received. and Ald Douglass, were welt received. Mr. R. H. Collins, barrister, of Exeter, Mr. R. H. Collies, barrister, of Exeter, possesses an excellent barltone voice, and was especially approxiated in "an Irish mau's Toast." The com'c and carlcature songs of Messrs. Tanner and Shane, of Blyth, were of a high aud novel order, and met with several encores. Miss Adelade Chilton, accomputed by Miss Coche on the piance and Professor

who, with her characteristic ability and kindness, was thoroughly appreciated. She has endeared herself to the congregation of St. Peter's by her ever-willing and in de'atigable assistance when occasions re quired it. The programme, being a lengthy one, it was a lite hour before the concert was concluded. The concert was repeated the following evening to a crowded house in Clinton. It was the same both places and as follows : PART I. Quartette -- "Suntise" Misses Carlia and Gallacher, and Mr. Trainor and Ald. Douguass. Solo-- "The Gallant Dafence".....Hutchison Mr. R. H. Collins Comic song -- "My Dad's Dinner-pall"...... Mr. W. Shave. Solo-- "Aye Maria"......Luici Luggi 

the grandest heard in St. Patrick's for vears, and Generall's Mass was readered in a s'yle that professionals only could accomplish. Faither Feeban preached a short but very impressive sermon on St. Patrick, and the enduring character of the faith people, pronouncing a very warm enlogium on the latter, who, rather then abaddon the priceless gem of faith taught them by the apostle of Eth, endured unwonted trials and persecutings, and who, when the most potert factors in spreading the Cachelie faith throughout every region of the glabs. The Bev. Father Best celebrated his first Mass in the spacious charpel of Lorett convent at 8:30 a m., assisted by Father described his glorious work, and prophe-sied the return of Ireland in the near

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future to her ancient prestige and glory. The audience showed itself appreciative The andience showed itself appreciative and the various selections were received with much applause. At the close His Honor, Judge Lacourse, and Mr. Moyer, editor of the News, each made a short speech eulogizing the students for the ability they had shown and congratulating them on the speece of the entertainment them on the success of the entertainment.

#### IN OFFAWA.

The day was fittingly observed in Ottawa city. The Grand Opera House was filled with a most distinguished audi-wai filted with a most of using the and a speed of the concert was a great success.
 Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition, made stirring and appropriate addresses.
 Mr. Costigan spike as follows : MR. ChatRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLE.

MEN-It was at a most dark and critical period of Irith History, a few days after that sad and fatal Saturday, the 6th of May, 1882, that Alexander M. Sullivan, a asy, 1002, that Alexander M. Sullivan, a great and good man and a devoted patriot, wrote those words, which seven short years have proven to be eminently prophetic: "Bs the gloom of the present time," said he, "short or long, it will not avail to hide great facts or subvert noble principles that

he, "short or long, it will not avail to hide great facts or subvert noble principles that are, as I maintain, inevitably hastening a brighter and batter future for Ireland and England." (Appiause.) Those words were not merely words of hope and cour-age at a time of bitter trial; they were also words fall of noble wisdom and fraught with statesmunship. "Everything comes to him who waits." It has been so, it will be so, with Ireland. The cloud that has so long hung over the sweetest isle of the ocean has shown at last its eliver lining, and soon the at last its sliver lining, and soon the benignant sun of Home Rale will forever dissigate all the poisonous mists of predissipate and traditional hatred that have so long made Irishmen and Englishmen bitterly antagonistic. (Applause) Nor is it unfitting that we should count our galas on Patrick's day. St. Patrick's day is for Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, not only a great religious festival, but also a great National anniversary. St. Patrick's day is more to the Irishman than any other great day is to any other nation. It is the only day when there are, and where there should be, no divis-sions between sons of the Emerald Isle, whether divisions of creed or of politike. Our non Catholic friends claim St. Patrick, though it is a claim we can't allow judice and traditional hatred that have so

allow-

Lie: 13:h inst, at New Baltimore, Penn, where etc. a branch house of the Carmelite order is him established, and at which they onung priest had preused their studies for the past two years. We Destine the studies for the past two years. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies for the past two pers. We Destine the studies of the congregation by the the lier. Father Feehan, the zealous and en-ter priestie would celebrate their first Mass in and friends belonged, and in which they the diverse of the Holy Sacraments of the Church According early Mases were celebrated by Tase Rev. Cyrill C. Keog, O. C. We dan the studies of the congregation by the the state The solo by Mits Katie Carlino, for Strat-ford, was very pretuily sang. The solo "U'Ardita," by Miss Tesse Kidd, of Strat-ford, was very pretuily sang. The solo "U'Ardita," by Miss Tesse Kidd, of Strat-ford, was and antistered Holy Communion to the members of his family, and to a large number of the congregation, young and old, many of whom he deen bis sardy solo. The secon and Fried spenn acted the solo of St. Petrick san a comments and the congregation of the sudience the solo of St. Petrick, because of treaming, solo of St. Patrick, because of Huron, might be classed as an emile collections of Miss Dowle, kaw congregation, solo of the sudience the solo of St. Petrick and the great liberator, the solo of St. Petrick solo of the sudience the solo of St. Petrick corganise of the decorn and failer word states and complete and the provided at the partice was a Protestan in the sole state state for the congreated with the number of the congreated with the reveal aphase. We are sth

eally from the Catholic borrow the idea, but es who claim originality ey are unwilling to ac anything good can come They wish to carry out to carry out burch, as the legitimate the "Church of the the "Church of the The Church of the however, was in com-subject to the Holy See ledging that Sze as the the chief See of the essential point the Pro-Church is at variance of the Roman Empire, tter is with the Catholic

oped to day than it andred years ego, in-Catholic Church is now through the whole te flourishing Sees in tinents unknown under npire, The world, in to nearly 1100 dioceses blitans, and nothing can on of the difference be-sal Church and a merely than the reflection that to has nearly as many there are "Bishops," eo-ng'ican, Canadian, and decopalian Churches toone.

nization is even more

d other representatives the State of New York ng and have adopted a mization of a Province of bably Bishop Potter will the title of Archbishop, the title of Archbishop, pted, of course, from the oman Empire." difficulties in the way.

difficulties in the way. nen are not pleased with lesituting a State carl-lesituting a State carl-lesituting a State carl-the state carl-the state carl-net state carl-net state carl-muly against the whole inconsistent with "the state carl-state active of the bistoric epis-sking this course he goes demn the arrangements be Church of England, as

Unimpeachable witnesses testify to the reality of Erin's golden age ere yet the invading foot of the Dane or Norman polluted her soil.

Writes the venerable Bede : "Thither came pilgrims in search of learning from the forests of Germany, from the cuites of the North as well as from England and Scotland." Oamden: "At that age our Anglo Saxons repaired on all sides to Anglo Sarons repaired on all sides to Ireland as a general mart of learning " Lacroix : "The lish scholars were samong the most distinguished men in Europe." The rev. father dwelt on subsequent events in Irish history especially during the con flicting and tortaous periods of the Reformation, the sanguinary and futile attempts of Oromwell to crush out of crush one. He Astormation, the sanguinary and futile attempts of Oromwell to crush out of existence the Irish race. He went about with the bible in one hand and the sword in the other, torturing and murdering men, helpless women and children—his vile followers taking innocent babes on their speathesds and casting them into the fire, "all for the glory of God." He said no other people in the world suffered such cruel persecutions. Their priests, hunted like the wild wolves, having to hide in caves and mountain fastnesses during the day, offering up the holy sacrifice of the Mass at midnight under the canopy of heaven above. The people of any other country, subject to the same trials, would not only have ceused to be Catholic but to be Christians. England and Scotland fell away, and France, the eldest daughter of crush out race. He be Christians. England and Sociand feil away, and France, the eldest daughter of the Church, was tottering in the balance. Ireland remained firm and true to the Catholic teaching of St. Patrick, obedient to and loving their priests, their true friends who never deserted them. All the disbolical attempts to eradicate the faith headed down to them and to externinate IN HAMILTON. The anniversary of Ireland's patron and the juvenile branches I and 16 the Courch, was tottering in the balance. Ireland remained firm and true to the Ireland remained firm and to the the sacrament of confirmation and Ireland remained firm and to the the sacrament of the Holy Sacri-Ireland remained firm and to exterminate Ireland remained firm a

deacon. Miss Brown, the organist, pre-sided with her usual ability, and the vocal sided with her usual ability, and the vocal performance was greatly enhanced by the assistance of Miss Brennan of Bulfalo, Mrs. Cottinger of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and Mrs. McDonough of the congrega-tion. Father Keogh displayed remark-able nerve throughout the trying ordeal of celebrating and singing his first Mass. At its conclusion Father Feehan expressed in more fueling language the joy of the of celebrating and singing his first Mass. At its cooclusion Father Feehan expressed in very feeling language the joy of the parishioners, more especially of the parents and friends of the youthful celebrant, on the happy realization of the hope of years to be permitted at last, after so protracted a period devoted to study and preparation, to officiste in the sanctuary as the chosen minister of his Divine Master. He asked the congre gation to remember the celebrant in their prayers, as they would not be forgotten in his, especially when offer-ing up the Sacrifice of the Altar. At half past ten a second solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rov. Father Brennan, Father Feehan asslating as deacon, and Father Keogh as sub deacon. Father Brennan was but a couple of years old when his parents and family removed from Cayuga to Niagrar Falls. Although not baptized, like Father Keogh, in the church where he now enjoyed the priv-ilege of celebrating his first Mass, yet it was here he made his first confession, re-ceived the ascrament of confirmation and made his first communion. Last year ceived the sacrament of confirmation and made his first communion. Last year his family moved to Buffalo, but were all present to realize the fruition of the hope they had for years fondly cherlebed, to witness his celebration of the Holy Sacri-fice of the Altar. Miss Brennan, who had for years been organist in the church, had sgain the rare privilege of presiding once more, while

Solo ...... Miss Kate Carlin. Piano Selections. Mrs. Judge Doyle. Song—"The Irish Januting Car" Mr. F. W. Tanner.

PABT II. PABT II. Quartette—"The World is what We make It,"......White Misses Carlin and Gailagher, and Mr. Trainor and Ald. Douglass Waltz Song—"L'Ardita," Waltz Song—"L'Ardita," Waltz Song II. Song I

Solo-"Income Mr. R. G. Reynolds. Piano Selections-Mr. K. Judge Doyle. Solo-"The Old Mud Cabin on the Hill,".... Mr. F. W. Tauner. Quartette-"supse;".... Misses Carlin and Gallagher, and Mr. Trainot and Aid. Douglass.

Both the concerts were a grand financial success, which is usually the result of any-thing undertaken by our purch priest, Father West.

toned and travalled, and travelled in sore discoursgement, under calumnies, in the midst of obloquy, scourged, and reviled and spat upon, the very martyr of nations; on the other hand is the smiling path of pcace and hope and progress, which she will henceforth tread, in great honor, with high sime, in unfailing, hope and trave high aims, in unfailing hope and trust, "the sister and not the slave of Eugland, "the sister and not the slave of Eugland, the peer of any nation in the world" (Loud applause.) We do well to love Ireland warmly and in our hearts, and we do well to honor the men who love Ireland and who struggle for her national greatness and self government. For naturations is really but another For patriotism is really but another form of wisdom; nay, it is itself wisdom and religion. And because Ireland has been such a land of suffering and woe, therefore, we rejoice the more at her coming triumph, and we rejoice not without reason. (Applause.) For suffering has made her more beautiful and proclous to made her more beautiful and procedus to us, suffering has made her stronger and more heroic. It is with nations as with men. Thomas Carlyle has wisely noted the salutary effect of trial, "Great men," says he, "In looking back over their lives, have testified that poverty and much suffaring were for a season absolutely edvantageous. Bat the gold that is refined in the hottest furnace comes out out the purcet:" or. as Jaan refined in the hottest furnace comes out out the purest;" or, as Jean Paul has expressed it, "the canary bird slogs sweeter the logger it has been trained in a darkened cage." (Loud applause.) God knows that Ireland has been refined and tried in the most raging formase of all the furnace whose flames furnace of all, the furnace whose flame furnace of all, the furnace whose fundes were kept aglow by the deadly blasts of race hatrei and religious persecution. But she has come out beautiful and strong. (Applause). Her sweet melody has been poured out in the darkened cage of capity. ity and injustice, but now that, under Heaven, the Grand Old Man, William Ewart Gledstone-(loud and continued applause) and the Grand Young Man, Charles Stewart Parnell-(vociferous ap-plause)-have let in the light of aspiration and freedom her giorious IN BERLIN. The celebration of 17th of March was a rel letter-day for the students of St. Jer-IN BERLIN. The celebration of 17th of March was a rel letter-day for the students of St. Jer-IN BERLIN. The celebration of 17th of March was a Continued and Theorem and Theorem and the state the students of St. Jer-Continued on Eight FAGE.

# THE JESUITS.

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#### Their Apologists and Their Enemies.

tility'

A Locture Delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Sunday Evening, February 24th, 1889.

BY REV. M. J. WHELAN.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.) "A JEGUIT IN THE BACK-GROUND" As for William Watson and his pamphlet "Important Considerations," also cited in the Ecoyologo dia Britannica as a witness against the Jesuita, the value of his testimony will appear from the follow-ing relation of facts, and his own confes-els on the scaffold : In 1603 some disappointed courtiers and others—had formed a plot to seize James I. To strengthen their party by the scceesion of the Catholics, they made evertures to Watson. The latter scema to have thought that if by a counter-plot, he could then rescue the King, the royal gratitude would thenceforth befriend the otholics. He drew into his schemes another priest of the name of Clarke. Whilst he was contriving his notable scheme, it was discorrered by several parties, and amongs the rest by Father Gerard and some other Jesuits. The last is Blackwell, the Arch-priest, who commanded them, as it was evident to coordingly, Gage, a Catholic gentleman, and Francis Barnaby, a secular priest, informed Bancroft, of London, whilst Father Gerard sent word to James by a Sooth Catholic, one of the King's ser-vanta, who, finding that it had become koown the day before, made no commun-ication. Being well versed in the arts of his father and of Walsingham, Cecil vants, who, finding that it had become known the day before, made no commun-ication. Being well versed in the arts of his father and of Walsingham, Cecul allowed the conspiracy to ripen; but finding it abandoned, seized its pro-moters. One of these declared on his trial that it was exceeded by Longe the moters. One of these declared on his trial that it was suggested by James him-self, as a means of testing the loyalty of the young nobles. The chief agents were imprisoned; but George Brooks and the two priests, Watson and Clarke, suffered the death of traitors. Watson, when arrived at the scaffold, was so much more concerned for his sin than for the cruel death before him, that he expressed his wish that he had a life to forfeit for every one "whom he had by his treachery drawn into his treason." (Ibid). PENAL LAWS NOT THEIR OWN APOLOGY.

PENAL LAWS NOT THEIR OWN APOLOGY. But what of those other peual laws, too numerous to mention, enacted under Elisabeth's successors ? Why not blame the Jesuits for the whole series ? Dr. Luttledale knows full well that the mere fact of a Coercion Bill being placed among the Statutes is not in itself sufficient proof of its necessity. This has been brought home time and again of late, with telling effect, to the minds of the English people, but never, perhaps, more clearly, more pointedly, and more authoritatively than it was in open Court, during the trial of Lord George Gordon, on February 5th, 1781. The then Attor-ney-General, who was Prosscutor in the ease, said in his opening speech :

ney-General, who was Prosecutor in the ease, said in his opening speech : "In the latter end of the year 1778, an Act of Parliament passed to repeal cer-tain provisions affecting the Roman Catholics in this country, contained in an Act of Parliament made in the elevanth and trailith years of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. The particular provisions which it was the object of this provisions which it was the object of this Act to repeal were these : By the Statute of King William, every Popiah priest ex ercising any part of his function in this Kingdom, was liable to perpetual im-prisonment; every person of the Popiah religion, keeping a school or taking upon himself the education, government or boarding of youth, was liable to the same unnishment. And by another part of punishment. And by another part of this Act, Roman Catholics were rendered incapable of inheriting or taking by device or limitation any estates from

their parents or others, unless they should take oaths and subscribe a declaration, which by their religion they could not conscientiously do, and their estates were to go immediately over to their next of kin being Protestants, and them and their families left to starve. There was another provision too which made them incapable of taking any made them incapable of taking any estate by purchase. "This Act, containing such severe penalties, could only be justified by the necessity of the case, for the salvation of the State and our religion. It is the height of severity to punish men for serving God in their own way, or in employing themselves in one of the most important duties to society, the education of youth: that men shall serving themselves in one of the employing themselves in one of the most important duties to society, the education of youth; that men shall for these reasons alone be doomed to a loathsome prison for their lives, and to the perpetual society of the most profligate and wretched of membrand is ormal and horrid. The of the most profligate and wretched of mankind, is cruel and horrid. The other part of this Act was extremely severe in depriving a man of his birth-right and inheritance. "The history of the times, does not fur-minh ANY PROOF of the necessity, nor afford AN APOLOGY for the hardship of these provis ions. An account of the commencement and progress of the act the tot the commencement AN APOLOGY for the hardship of these provis ions. An account of the commencement and progress of the Act is given by a very learned divine, who was at that time a member of the House of Peers, Bishop Burnet. It origin-ated in party faction, in oppo-sition to the Court at that time. The Bill was brought into the House of Com mons that the Court party might reject it, and draw upon themselves the odum of a measure in favor of the Catholics. of a measure in favor of the Catholics, for those that brought in the Bill did not mean it should pass; they were disappointed in their view, for the Court pointed in their view, for the Court party made no opposition to it. They then wished to drop it, but they could not, upon which Bishop Burnet says they added very severe and unreason-able clauses to the Bill and sent it up to the House of Lorde, in hopes that that House would reject it; in this they were disappointed, too, for the House of Lords did not reject the Bill, but suffered it to pass with the severe penalties and party made no opposition to it. They then wished to drop it, but they could not, upon which Bishop Burnet says they added very severe and unreason. able clauses to the Bill and sent it up to the House of Lorde, in hopes that that House would reject it; in this they were dia popinted, too, for the House of Lords did not reject the Bill, but suffered it to pass with the severe penalties and punishments I have stated. It is too much, in my opinion, (adds the Attor.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

who shall produce a bone fide passage that will convict the Januits, or any Januit, or any approved Catholic theologian, of teaching the deciring that maxim is vulgarly understood. This ofter will stand until the 12th day of July next, being the first anniversary of she Jesuits' Estates Bill of Quebec. (See annext), lately published, on this and History"), lately published, on this noy General) for any party or faction to stake upon their game the liberty and fortunes of others." VOLTAIRE VERSUS PASCAL & CO. Having floished with what Dr. Little-ale is pleased to call the "political hos-lity" to the Jesuita, let us take up Appendix ) Time will not permit to night an ex-

dale is pleased to call the "political bes-tility" to the Jesuits, let us take up some of the most prominent charges against them on moral and doctrinal grounds. The assault made on their moral theology in the famous "Provin-cial Letters" of Blaise Pascal, issued from January, 1656, to March, 1657, is the poisoned source from which the anti Jesuit literature of the day is drawn. Of Pascal's productions, Voltaire, assur-edly no friend of the Jesuits, wrote thus : "In good faith, is it by the ingenious satire of the Lettres Provincials that the morality of the Jesuits must be judged, and not rather by the teaching of Pere Bourdaloue, of Pere Cheminais, and other preachers, and by their mission-aries ? Let any one draw a parallel be-tween the Lettres Provinciales and the ser-mons of Pere Bourdalous. In the first may be learnt the science of raillery, the skill of presenting things indifferent in themselves under a criminal aspect, and the art of insulting with eloquence. From Pere Bourdaloue a man will learn to be severe to himself, indugent towards others. I ask, then : On which side is true morality, and which book is most useful ? I venture to say that nothing can be more injuitous, more contradictory, more disgraceful to humanity, than to accuse of lax morality men who in Europe lead the most austere lives, and who seek death in the distant regions of Asia and America." Correspondance, 7th February, 1746. Of the "Monita Secreta," to which reference has already been made, pro-Appendix ) Time will not permit to night an ex-smination of Gury on the question of "mental reservation," suffice it to say, that, here again, cariosture and libel miserably fail to smirch his character as a casuist. Those rigid moralists who affect to be scandalised, at the Jesuit principle of "mental reservation," must be filled with holy indignation at the lady who is not "at home" to the caller she does not desire to receive, or the prisoner in the dock who pleads "not guilty" rather than oriminate himself for mere truth's sake. Why do they not point the finger of their rightcous scorn at such "lax moralists," as Jeremy Taylor, who says: "to tell a lie for charity, to save a man's life, the life of a friend, of a husband, of a prince, of a useful and a public person, hath not only been done at all times, but commended by great and wise and good men;" Milton, who saks: "By which of the commandments is a lie for-bidden ? You will say, by the minth. If them my lie does not inpure my neighbor, certainly it is not forbid-den by this commandment; " Paley, who says, "there are falsehoods which are not lies, that is, which are not crim-inal," and Johnson, who states, "the general rule is that truth should never be violated; there must, however, be some exceptions. If, for instance, a murderer should ask you which way a man is goe." SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY:

man is gone." SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY: We shall now revert to the history of

Correspondance, 7th February, 1746. Of the "Monita Secreta," to which reference has already been made, pro-fessing to be the authoritative "Secret Instructions" drawn up by Aquaviva, 5th General of the Society, and given by the Superiors of the Company to its various officers and members, the most favorable thing that Dr. Littledale can asy is: "The truth seems to be that, although both caricature and libel, it was drafted by a shrewd and keen observer, who seeing what the Jathers did, trav-elled analytically backwards to find how they did it, and on what methodical system, conjecturally re constructing the SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY: We shall now revert to the history of the Jesuita. In the second half of the 18th century, the infidel powers behind the Bourbon Courts-the most corrupt in Christen dom-governing so called Catholic coun-tries, conspired to destroy the Society. In France, in Spain, in Portugal, and finally in Austria, their machinations were followed by barbarous crueity towards its members. Imprisonment, confiscation, death and exile had to be suffered. The reigning Pontiff, Clement XIII., watched with sorrowful alarm the development of this crussde against the Jesuits. He stood alone to defend them ; but no human power could hush his courageous voice, which continued to the end to uphold the cause of right. But Clement was already an old man, and on the 2nd Febuary, 1769, in his seveny eight year, he died. Now was the hour of the enemy. The Jesuits were defenceless-maligned, threatened and insulted-in the midst of their foes. Defenceless, but brave, resolute and defant. Instances of hurgen fraility and system, conjecturally reconstructing the process, and probably coming very near the mark in not a few details. \* \* \* the mark in not a few details. \* \* \* It had a wide success and popularity, passing through several editons, and though declared a forgary, by a Congrega-tion of Cardinals specially appointed to examine it, has not ceased to be re-printed and credited down to the present time." What a striking similarity there is be-tween the work of Pascal & Co. and the Times' "Parnellism and Orime" forger-ies! Like the "Provincial Letters" and the "Married Letters" and the "Secret Instructions," is the so-called "Jesuit's Oath,"-caricature, libel,

were defenceless—maligned, threatened and insulted—in the midst of their foes. Defenceléss, but brave, resolute and defiant. Instances of human fraility and individual weakness they had indeed furnished—as what society has not i here at one period, there at another; but, as a body, the Company of Jesus stood before the world as pure and as fervent at the end of two hundred years as in the first glorious days of its institution. The Conclave for the election of a successor to the deceased Pope opened on the 15th February, and straightway the most infamous intrigues were brought about to bear upon its mem bers. Among the Cardinals, De Bernis was the chief offender in this respect. His correspondence reveals, day by day, the dark schemes by which the desires of the Bourbon sovereigns were only too the "Secret Instructions," is the so-called "Jesuit's Oath,"—caricature, libel, and forgery. BOME "JEBUIT MAXIME." Dr. Littledale claims that Pascal's censures have been in the main justified by the subsequent teaching of the Society, for "the lax casuistry, which he held up to ridicule has been formally reproduced in the most modern text book on the subject, that of Father Gury. In this and in kindred works," he says, "it will be found that the principles of fjustification of means by ends,' and of 'mental reser-vation' are recognized maxims of the Jesuits." The worthy Dr. pretends to speak whereof he knows. But he does not know in every case. For instance, he has written quite lately a letter to the doctrine of Tranubstantiation, and says, of the Bourbon sovereigns were only too faithfully carried out. No species of bribery, threat, or persussion was spared to secure the election of a Pope inimical to the Jesuits. All the Cara has written quite assignment on the second of t

NOSTER." I shall now read from a reliable hand-book ("The Jesuits : "Their Foundation and Bistory"), lately published, on this subject : ubject : "The Brief of Suppression is a valuable

"The Brist of Suppression is a valuable document in the history of the docisty of Jesus, and it is especially remarkable because, as is observed by the Protestant Historian Schoell, 'it condemns neither the doctrine, nor the morals, nor the discipline of the Jesuits. The complaints of the Courts against the Order are the only motives alleged for its suppres-aion." "The Pope begins by alluding to the

sion." "The Pope begins by alluding to the example of his predecessors in the sup-pression of various congregations, omit-ting, however, to state that the forms of justice observed in the case of these con-gregations were wanting in the case of the Jesuita. Thus, in 1310, the Templars were suppressed by Pope Clement V.; but before the sentence was pronounced the Bishops of Christendom were assem-bled, the accusations and the defence were carefully examined, and the Tem-plars were individually summoned be-fore provincial councils to be judged. The Jesuits, four centuries later, were suppressed without being informed of the charges against them, and much less allowed to defend themselves. "It would be too long to give the entire text of the famous Brief. After referring to the religious orders which at different times the Holy See had thought it necessary to abolish, the Pope proceeds to mention, on the one hand, the approbation bestowed upon the Society by many of his predecessors, and, on the other, the dissensions which at various periods had broken out beiween the Jesuits and the secular clergy. He then enumerates the accusations brought forward against the Order, without, how-ever, either confirming or denying them ; and lastly, he lays great stress upon the breard against the order, which are the proof of the second mean of th ever, either confirming or denying them ; and lastly, he lays great stress upon the disturbance caused by the existence of the Society, and upon the supplications addressed to him for its suppression. In this last paragraph lies the key note to the Briet. It was a sacrifice to peace, but, as events subsequently proved, a sacrifice made in vain. The Pope concludes by pronouncing the suppression of the Order throughout Christendom, and re-gulates the details of the execution of the sentence. \* \* \* In Rome, although unfortunately some of the cardinais and prelates only too faith-fully served the interests of the Bourbon Courts against the Society, the testimopy of Cardinal Antonelli, one of the most eminent members of the Sacred College, gives ample evidence that this feeling was not universal, and in a report ad-dressed to Pius VI, only two years after the suppression, he thus expresses him self:---"The impartial world recognizes the injustice of the act, and those who do not recognize it must be either blind or else bear a mortal hatred to the the judgment rendered against them ? Were

the judgment rendered against them? Were they listened to? Were they allowed to bring forward their de fence ? Such a mode of proceeding proves that there existed the fear of finding that there existed the iear of finding them innocent. As for me, I affirm, without fear of error, that the Brief is null, invalid and iniquitous, and conse-quently that the Society of Jesus is not destroyed. My assertion is founded on a number of proofs, of which I shall be satisfied with bringing forward a few." The Cardinal then enumerates the reasons which, in his opinion, invalidated the Brief. 1 — When the Pope promised to suppress the Society he was only a prirate individual, unable to estimate the full consequences of his act. 2 — The Brief was extorted from a man, fettered by his previous engagemen', by those whose only object was to ruin the Church. 4 — In this infamous transaction, false promises, criminal threats and open vio-lence were made use of towards the Head of the Church; 4.—The Brief was des-titute of the canonical forms requisite

torians, and the enemies of the Jesuits deny it. Thus, in the letters of Gavani and Malvessi, both men who had taken an active part in the suppression, the obarge is contradicted ; and Frederick of Prussis, writing to D'Alembert, on November 15th, 1774, says : "nothing can be more false than the runpors of the Pope having died of pouson. \* \* \* He often reproached himself for the weakness with which he had sacrificed an order like the Jesuits to the caprice of his rebellious obildren, \* \* \* During the latter part of his life his temper became gloomy and remorse, and this contributed to aborten his days." Moreover, the Pope's physicians, Seliostit and Adinolf, in an official declaration, asserted that the Pope's death proceeded solely from natural causes; and their testimony was con-firmed on oath by Father Marsoni, General of the Franciscans, and the in-timate friend of Olement XIV, whom he attended during his last illness. (Ibid.) RESTORATION. After darkness-dawn. After death

Attended during his last illness. (Ibid.) RESTORATION. After darkness-dawn. After death —resurrection. On the 7th August, 1814, at the bidding of Pius VII., the Society of Jesus arcse triumphant from the tomb. The terms of the Bull of Restoration are a complete vindication of the suppressed Order. "The Catho-lic world," it declares, "unanimously de-mands the restoration of the Society of Jesus. We daily receive the most earnest petitions to this effect from our venerable betteren the Arabbishops and Bishops, and from other earnest persons. \* \* We should deem ourselves guilty of great negligence before God, if, in presence of the perils that threaten Christendom, we neglected the assist-ance given to us by God's special pro vidence; and if, placed at the helm of the bark of Peter, tossed by continual tempeats, we refused to employ vigorous and experienced seamen to master the waves that threaten every instant to cause destruction and death." The Society of Jesuit throughout the Chris-tian World, and to recommend its mem-bers to the protection of temporal princes, as well to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church. (Ibid). THE SONS OF BF. IGNATUS IN CAN-ADA. THE SONS OF SF. IGNATIUS IN CAN-

ADA. ADA. The early Franciscan or Recollect missioners in Canada, finding that the field was too vast for their powers, ap-plied for the assistance of the French plied for the assistance of the French Jesuits, who, strong in resources as in energy, would not be compelled to rest on the reluctant support of the civil authorities. Three of their Society, Charles Lallemant, Ede-mond Masse, and Jean de Brebœuf, accordingly embarked, and early in the summer of 1625 Canada beheld for the first time those whose names stard so prominent on her annals, the faithful followers of Loyola. In his "Popular History of Canada"

In his "Popular History of Canada," the Rev. H. Withrow, a clergyman of the Methodiat church, relates how the Society which had belted the world with Society which had belted the world with its missions, gained some of its grandest triumphs and exhibited its most heroic spirit in the wilderness of Canada-"Nowhere," he declares, "did the Jesuit missionaries exhibit grander moral hero ism or sublimer self-sacrifice; nowhere did they encounter greater aufferings. g missionaries exhibit grander moral hero ism or sublimer self sacrifice; nowhere did they encounter greater sufferings, with more pious fortitude, or meet with a more tragical fate than in the wilder-ness missions of New France. They were the pioneers of civilization, the path finders of empire on this continent. With breviary and crucifix, at the com-mand of the Superior of the Order at Quebec, they wandered all over the vast country stretching from the rocky shores of Nova Scotia to the distant prairies of the Far West; from the regions around Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Mis-sissippi River. Paddling all day in their bark cances; alceping at night on the naked rock; toiling over rugged port-ages, or through pathless forests; pinched by hunger, gnawed to the bone by cold, often dependent for subsistence on acorns, the bark of trees, or the bitter mome; lodging in Indian wigwams, whose acrid smoke blinded their eyes, and whose obscene riot was unutterably whose obscene riot was unutterably whose obscene riot was unutterably loathsome to every sense; braving peril and persecution, and death itself; they persevered in their path of self-racrifice, for the glory of God, the salvation of souls, the advancement of their Order, and the extension of New France. 'Not a cape was turned, not a river was entered,' says Bancroft, 'but a Jesuit led the way.'" Parkman, in one of his works, ("The Pioneer of France in the New World") graphically describles life at Quebec after the arrival of the Jesuits, "A stranger," he says, "shifting Quebec, would have been astonished at its air of conventual decorum. Black Jesuits and scarfed officers mingled at Ohamplain's table. There was little conversation, but in its place histories and the Lives of the Baints were read aloud, as in a mon-attic refectory. Prayers, masses and confessions followed each other with an edifying regularity, and the bell of the adjacent chapel, built by Ohamplain, rang morning, noon and might. Godless soldiers caught the infection, and whipped themselves in penauce for the isins. Debauched artisans outbid with other in the fury of their contrition. Quebec was become a Mission. Indians gathered thither as of old, not from the baneful lure of brandy, for the traffic in it was no longer tolerated, (A point for Parkman, in one of his works, ("The beneful fure of brandy, for the traine in it was no longer tolerated, (A point for the Dominion Alliance) but from the less pernicious attractions of gifts, kind words, and politic blandishments."

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this aspect of the case, and see if there be any grounds on which to justify the act of the Imperial Government. In 1760, France lost her Dominion in the New World to the English, who cap-tured Quebec. By the articles of capi-tulation, it was expressly stipulated that the inhabitants "should be left in pos-session of their houses, lands, effects and privileges." Canada being a colony by ocession, its new masters had a right to impose such laws on it as they chose, subject to any treaty that might be had between the contending parties. In February, 1763, the Treaty of Paris was signed, and by it the people of Canada were confirmed in their enjoyment of those rights and privileges granted by the Articles of Capitulation. This establishes the important fact that the terms of the Treaty of Paris and of the Capitulation did not give to the English Government any right of proprietorship over the property of the Jesuits. The title of conquest then, as now, conferred the right of government, or superior dominion, but not of the Treaty

propreservation over the property of the Jesuits. The tille of conquest then, as now, conferred the right of government, or superior dominion, but not of pro-prietorship. The opinions and theories here ad-vanced are substantiated by those who had personal and practical knowledge of the question. The Legislative Council of 100 years sgo, whose members were appointed by the Grown, declared that the Grown could not confiscate these estates without abolishing the Order. It is true, that in 1773 the Pope suppressed the Order of the Jecuits, but the suppression did not confer any rights on the British Government, because the Order had not been officially suppressed in Canada. The illegality of taking possession is therefore clearly established. As was said by an eminent Quebec Juriat, "The set of confiscation was an act of spolia-tion."

tion." That the right of possession is not based on the right of conquest, is demonstrable in another way. If it had been proposed to confiscate the property of each iuhabitant, by virtue of such right, there would have been a mighty ory of grief and protest from one end of the Province to the other. The cry would have been heard in Europe; and though miserable her condition at the time, France would not have permitted this wholesale robbery. Nay, more : the people themselves would have denounced the attempt; they would have held pub-lic meetings to condemn it; and if their peaceful protests proved unavailing they lic meetings to condemn it; and if their peaceful protests proved unavailing they would have armed themselves to resist it. The thing would have been impos-sible. Why then should that which was impossible in the case of a whole popula-tion have been attempted in the case of a few Religious who had not the same means of opposition and resistance? No satisfactory answer can be given. In-deed, only one answer is possible; and it is of such a factious character that not even a Toronto School Inspector would be stupid enough to make use of it. Therefore, when the Imperial Governbe stupid enough to make Therefore, when the Imperi Therefore, when the Imperial Govern-ment declared in 1800, that they took these estates by right of conquest, they invoked a right which did not exist. They violated the terms of Capitulation and of the Treaty of Paris, and infringed

and of the Trenty of Paris, and infringed the rights of man Justice, long delayed, is about to be done by the Jesuits' Estates Act. The main provisions of this Act, at least those which have chiefly evoked public discus-sion, are : 1st-That the Quebec Govern-ment will pay \$400,000 in compensation for the confiscated estates, which sum is to be distributed within the Province as the Pone may suggest : 9d That the the Pope may suggest ; 2nd—That the agreement will be binding only when ratified by the Pope. As regards the amount to be paid, great diversity of opinion exists. Some claim

diversity of opinion exists. Some claim that it is too great ; others that it is too that it is too great; others that it is too small. Neither objection can very well be sustained. One approximate value of the Jeauits' estates place them at \$1 200,000; another at \$2 000,000. In the tace of such estimates, \$400,000 can not be regarded as excessive. It is but one half of the actual value of only one of the properties which the Jeauits of the properties which the Jesuits bought with their own money. Then there are those who say the sum is too there are those who say the sum is too small. While this may be true in point of fact, it loses its force when taken in connection with previous negotiations. In 1884, when Cardinal Taschereau was authorized to treat with the Government of the Province of Quebec, §400 000 was the sum agreed on between His Emin-ence and the Leader of the Government. This being so, a larger sum could not be demanded now. But it is asked why should the distri-bution of this amount be left in hands of the Pope? To this the Quebec Govern-ment replics: "Because we do not wish to distribute it ourselves Besides the Jesuits there are other institutions claim-ing to be entitled to a portion of this sum according to ecclesiastical law. With the merits of such claims we can sum according to ecclesiastical law. With the merits of such claims we cansum according to ecclesiastical law. With the merits of such claims we can-not be expected to deal. Then there are controversies between the Jeauits and Laval University nto which it would not become us to enter. To attempt such a thing would be to irritate the uncasiness we seek to allay. We have chosen what appears to us the wiser and safer course. In leaving the distribu-tion of the money in the hands of the Pope all possibility of conflict between the Civil and Religious authorities will thus be avoided. He will distribute this sum like a kind father, anzious only to secure the peace and happiness of his children by rendering justice to each. He will give it to whom he wishes. But on one condition—that the amount fixed as compensation shall be expanded exclu-sively in the Province." However, what has been so far discussed are but minor objections. The proposal "that the agreement will be binding only when ratified by the Pope," has called forth the most vehement denunciations, and excited many bitter controversies. The discussion has assumed a two fold aspect. excited many bitter controversies. The discussion has assumed a two fold aspect. It is asserted that the Legislature should not consent to have one of its Acts sanc-tioned by a foreign power; that this is a degrading and humiliating position to occupy. The statement is not a fair one. It is misleading. In all important treaties negotiated by an agent or attorney, rati-fication by the principal is necessary. The agreement under discussion is a case in point. Father Turgeon, who conducted negotiations with the Govern-ment, is only the agent or representative of the Holy See. Bearing this in mind,

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all the Quebec of that after the A-lature, the Pope cipals, will be as prevent further matter may thun tatively settled. In the second Protestants cam Pope as arbiter, be injured by a A few years a between Spain the ownership two Governmen preparation for preparation for gested to refer trator. But to w must be a disin whose nicety of justice to both Pope's mediatic effected an am difficulty. Even

lics, the oppone gratulated the P intervention. Protestants her this question ( Germany on the Government n restitution ; an

that the Relig bave a voice in them restitutio That the Act honest man ca mend itself to dian, if for no is the recognit men who conse cause of civiliza with such hero religion and hu DISREPUTABL

The failure the efforts of t obtain the dis Estates Act is the spirit of fai vails among every creed, an frown upon and but effectively, so unscrupulo press, on the p pulpit. Every justice and fair trom a propag resort to such -Ishall instan at band-to se In the Toro iuary, under s these : "JESU CF THE POPE a letter is put among other r cus assertions archy declares States (and the to Canada) the tbrough its ch namely, Broun is a kingdom must bave a ard this autho States as we Pope directer this country tution, sell country, and province to N sovereign), the It is the inter

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paper: "If the P Catholics of th constitution, country to a it as a depen the Little's c to obey\_Bro the Archbishop

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ditions that it presupposes in respect of human acts, he proceeds to treat of the sources of morality, or those principles which assign their specific moral charac-ter to human acts or modify them. These ources are three fold : 1-The object

sources are three fold : 1—The object of the act ; 2—The circumstances of the act ; 3—The end of the act. Having established the existence of each of these principles, Father Gury lays down the following conclusions as resulting from them : "1. The election of evil means is always

<sup>6</sup>1. The election of evil means is always evil, but on the contrary it does not follow that the election of good means is always good. Thus, no one is held to be worthy of praise because he abstains from drink out of avarice; and he is to be held culpable who steals money in order to give alms. <sup>(6)</sup>2. Whosever chooses an honest means in our honest and particums an act of

"2. Whoseever chooses an honest means to an honest end, performs an act of double honesty, if the honesty of the act in both cases falls within his intention. In like manner, he is guilty of double malice who elects an evil means to an evil end, as for instance, if any one stole money in order to get drunk with it. "3. Whoseever any lease an evil means money in order to get drunk with it. "3. Whosever employs an evil means for a good end contracts only the malice arising from the choice of such means, as for instance, if any one told a lie to free his neighbor from danger. So, on the other hand, he who makes use of honest means for a bad end, contracts only the malice arising from such each only the malice arising from such end, contracts only the malice arising from such end. "4 Whoseever makes use of a means indifferent in itself, that is, not having any specific character of good or evil, in order to a good or a had end, contracts only the goodness or malice arising from

stated that "The Sovereign Fourin pos-sessed the right to suppress the Society of Jesus according to the Canon Law, and that it was to be hoped that the future Pope would make every effort to comply with the desire of the Courts," On May with the desire of the Courts." On May 19th be ascended the pontifical throne as Clement XIV. The election over, most of the cardinals seemed to repeat of having suffered themselves to be intimi-dated, for the new Pope, on consulting them, found a majority completely in favour of the Jesuits. But the infidel ministers of those Catholic Courts would brook no delay in the fulfilment of the quas promise they had extracted from him, and began to bluster and threaten in order to gain the end in view. It was only then that Clement aways to a sense only then that Clement awake to a sense of his duty as Head of the Church. With this rude awakening there came a deep feeling of his responsibility, and of the obligations incumbent upon him as Christ's Vicer, and he made strenuous Christ's Vicar, and he made strenuous efforts to extricate himself from the false position on which he had so rashly entered. To the demands of Choiseul, the French representative, Clement ranliad

replied : "As for the Jesuits, I can neither blame nor destroy an Institute which nineteen of my predecessors have praised, especially as the Institute has praised, especially as the Institute has been confirmed by the holy Council of Trent; and, according to your French maxims, a General Council is above the Pope. If it be desired, I will assemble a General Council, where all things for and against the Jesuits may be fairly dis-cussed, and where they themselves shall be heard in their own defence; for I owe to them, as to every religious order, jus-tice and protection. Moreover, the Polish nation, the kings of Sardinia and and Prussia have written to me in their and Prussia have written to me in their tavor. I should, therefore, by destroy-ing them only content some princes by displeasing others." It was too late! He stood alone

It was too late! He stood alone against the crowned heads of Europe, who, pointing to the bond, mercilessly exacted their pound of flesh. Broken in health and in spirits, and utterly weary of resistance, at last he abandoned the Jesuits to their enemies. The Brief of Suppression was dated July 11, 1773. At 8 o'clock, in the evening of that day, it was made known to the 18th General

the sentence the ecclesisatical and civil laws of justice were equally viola-ted. 6.—The sentence rests upon un-proved accusations, and upon calumnies which it is easy to refute. 7.—The Briet contradicts itself, asserting in one part what it denies in the other. 8.—It con-tains confused and ambiguous expres-sions, and in the part relating to the simple and solemn vows the Pope attributes to himself powers that no Pon-tiff ever claimed. 9.—The motives alleged for the suppression of the Society might, under the same pretext, be applied to every religious order, and the Brief is therefore an instrument prepared for the general destruction of

be applied to every religious order, and the Brief is therefore an instrument propared for the general destruction of religious orders. 10 — It annuls, as far as it can, a number of Briefs and Bulls, insued by the Holy See and accepted by the Church, without giving the reasons of this sweeping condemnation. 11.— It was a cause of scandal to the Church, and a subject of joy only to infidels, heretics and bad Catholics. "These reasons," continues Antonelli, "suffi-ciently prove the Brief to be null and invalid, and in consequence the so called suppression of the Society of Jesus is unjust and irregular." The Bourbon Constitutions have for-ever passed away. The monarchs who opposed a Society which was one of the pillars of social order, hastened a revolu-tion which their own corruptions and crimes had long invited. Frederick II. of Russis, possessed a mind of a superior calibre. Writing to his agent in Home, 13th September, 1773, he says, that he had never ound better priests in every respect than the Jesuits, and "I am resolved to retain them in my States." Catherine II. of Russia, did not merely approve of the Society, but gave the strictest orders that they were to re-main in her Dominions. HOW CLE MENT DIED.

main in her Dominions.

words, and politic blandishments." A SIMPLE CASE OF RESTITUTION. There remains to be said but a few words about the Jesuits' Estates Act of Quebec. The Jesuits' estates were acquired by grants from the Kings of France, by gifts from individuals, and by purchases made by the Jesuits them-selves. These estates were confiscated by the Imperial authorities under the reign of George III., in 1800, and were afterwards transferred to the authorities reign of George III, in 1800, and were afterwards transferred to the authorities of the former Province of Canada. A large portion of them was, at the time of, and since Confederation, ceded to the Province of Quebec. In all the official documents bearing on the subject, it is asserted that the Government of King George took possession, not by right of inheritance, nor of confiscation, but by right of conquest. Let us briefly examine but that such Church. No cf it, nor any logically infe far in asserti Catholics in such doctrin We believe appointed ju Catbolics, bu states. The States is no God, and is United State fect right t the Pope ha speculate wh to do, in ca because eve can never oc our country the Little, sufficient to we shall cat lies in the s interfere in only in the spiritual, an tion, but for of individua Well, what adopted by bostility ap end justify the

> 3rd, Father Last Supe of truth, a l agitator, wh form and i for them !of forty yea and passion testants, alanders ar scandalous, most cowar the challen will not dat terms it ma I now r DRED DOLLA who shall pro

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, and see if there ish to justify the vernment. is her Dominion in English, who cap-e articles of capi-ly stipulated that d be left in pos-lands, effects and being a colony by re had a right to it as they chose, that might be had ling parties. In reaty of Paris was people of Capada eir erjoyment of legge granted by ation. e important fact

ation. e important fact o Treaty of Paris on did not give ment any right of e property of the conquest then, as ht of government, but not of pro-

heories here ad-ted by those who ical knowledge of gislative Council hose members were declared that the rate these estates bedge. It is true Order. It is true, order. It is true, suppressed the t this suppression its on the British he Order had not ssed in Canada. ng possession is blished. As was ebec Jurist, "The an act of spolia-

occession is not of conquest, is er way. If it had cate the property virtue of such s been a mighty t from one end of other. The cry in Eurone. and in Europe; and condition at the have permitted Nay, more : the d not have subhave denounced I have denounced d have held pub-n it; and if their i unavailing they nselves to resist ave been imposd that which wa a whole popula-ed in the case of ad not the same resistance? No be given. In-is possible ; and haracter that not Inspector would make use of it. make use of it. mperial Govern-, that they took of conquest, they a did not exist. s of Capitulation rus, and infringed is about to be states Act. The

ct, at least those ed public discus-Quebec Governthe Province as 2nd—That the ding only when

to be paid, great ers that it is too on can very well proximate value place them at \$2 000,000. tes, \$400,000 can seave. It is but alue of only one ch the Jesuits money. Then the sum is too

#### MARCH 30, 1889.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> all the Quebec Government propose is, that after the Act has passed the Legis-lature, the Pope, as one of the two prin-cipals, will be asked to ratify it so as to prevent further discussion, and that the matter may thus be finally and authori-tatively settled. In the second place, we are told that Protestants cannot, will not, accept the pope as arbiter. They will not, cannot, be injured by acceding to this proposal. A few years acy, complications arose between Spain and Germany respecting two Governments had begun to make preparation for war, when it was aug gented to refer the question to an arbit trator. But to whom? The man selected must be a disinterested party, and one whose nicety of judgment would ensure proper mediation was invited, and Leo effected an amicable settlement of the difficulty. Even Bismarck, the man of from and Blood, the persecutor of Catho-lics, the opponent of the Papacy—con-gratulated the Pope on the success of his protestants here be more susceptible on this question than the Protestants of Germany on the other? In this case the presting on the other? In this case the restifution; and it is only reasonable

so unscrupulously resorted to, in the prees, on the platform, and even in the pulpit. Every man who loves truth, justice and fair play, will recoil in disgust from a propagndism that is obliged to recort to such fraudulent means as this. — Labell instance but one out of hundreds at band—to secure a following :— In the Toronto Mail on the 14th Feb ruary, under such startling head lines as these : "JESUIT PRINCIPLES—INTENTION (F THE POPE to POSEES THE COUNTRY." a letter is published, in which we read, smong other mendacious and mischiev-cus assertions, that "The Roman hier to Canada) the following determination, through its chief organ in this country, namely, Brounson's Review:— 'The Church is a kingdom and a power, and as such must have a supreme chief (the Pope), at d this authority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals. If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the country, at the suthority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals. If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the country.

can believe, not only that we wrote this, but that such is the real doctrine of the Church. Now, we never wrote one word of it, nor anything from which it can be logically inferred. We suppose we'go as far in asserting the Papal power as any Catholics in the world, but we hold no such doctrine as is here ascribed to us. We believe the Pope is the divinely appointed judge of the law of God for all Catholics, but not the temporal ruler of states. The constitution of the United State ais not repugnant to the law of states. The constitution of the United States is not repugnant to the law of God, and is one which the people of the United States under that law had a per-fect right to establish, and, therefore, the Pope has and can have no right to command its overthrow. It is idle to speculate what Catholics would be bound to do, in case he should command it, because every Catholic knows that he can never command it. As for amexing our country to the Crown of Napoleon Have You Thought About 11? Why suffer a single moment when you can get immediate relief from all internal or external pain by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure. Nerviline has never been known to fail in a single case; it cannot fail, for it is a combination of the most powerful pain subduing reme-dies known. Try a 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline, You will find Nerviline a sure cure for neuralgia, toothache, head-ache. Buy and try, Large bottles 25 cents, by all druggists. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes : "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled atomogance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." can never command it. As for annexing our country to the Crown of Napoleon the Little, or Napoleon the Big, it is sufficient to add that 'when the sky falls, we shall catch larks.' The Papal power lies in the spiritual order, and if he can interfere in temporal matters at all, it is only in the respect in which they are spiritual, and then not for the destruc-tion, but for the protection of the rights of individuals and nations." Well, what do you think of the means adopted by the Mail & Co., to provoke hostility against the Jesuits? Does the end justify the means? value." A Feeble Failure. Many persons become feeble and fail in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach when prompt use of Bardock Blood Bitters, the grand purify-ing and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

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#### REPORTS OF GOVEENMENT CHEMISTS

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"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome lagredients. It is a create of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either ulan or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. Lova, Fh.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royat Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alam, term alon, or any other by close sur-stance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

stance. HENRY MORTON, FR.D., President of Stevens Institute of recoordery.<sup>3</sup> "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dans, HATES, State Assayer, Mass.<sup>3</sup> The Royal Daking Powder received the bighest award over all conveditors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1816; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and mul-versal endormement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientiste, and Boards of Health all over the world. Health all over the world.

Norn-The above Diagram filustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can encluded, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Boyal Baking Powder knows by precised experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more conomical, and, besides, affords the advact-age of beiter work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fabr model a moreo of these facts. fair minded person of these facts.

\* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-ing that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength or to is a strength of the strength.

PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

a letter is published, in which we read among other menoscious and mischer crue assertions, that "The Roman Mischer archy declares to the people of the United States (and this apple in like matrice and the product of the powder). Through is chief organ in this country namely, Brownson's Review: — The Clurch is a kingdorm and a power, and as is to excrete a the archited in frame to canada, the following determination, the achieves a supreme chief (the Pope) at this authority is to be excreted or this country to overthrow the consti-tution, sell the mational fifth for a reputation of the Pope to possen this country." Thurn to "Brownson's Quarterly Review for a reputation of the Pope to possen this country." A fried in Raising, North Carlies, The Roman State of the support and fid it promy, plain and unequive can did it promy, plain and unequive can did it promy, plain and unequive can did it promy, plain and unequive constry, not under guardianking with constry to severely to everthrow the consti-ti as a hependent province to Napoleon the Little (a Papi-tristication, to cell the cationality of the fulle end in Raising, North Carla State and field it promy, plain and unequive constry. To use the submer to the submer to to obey – Brownson's Quarterly Review of the fulle were, not only to verthrow the constry to severely to testing of the submer to the submer to the state and fort the submer to the submer to the submer to the submer the fulle and the submer to the CATAREH.





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NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS

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APPENDIX. At the evening service, Sunday, March

3rd, Father Whelan said : Last Sunday. I made, in the interests of truth, a liberal offer to the anti-Jesuit Artizans, mechanics and informer and in the pupit-more shame for them 1-are, like the Know Nothings of forty years sgo, feeding the prejudices and passions of a class of ignorant Pro-testants, with lies and calumnies, slanders and libels, most foul, most scandalous, and most cowardly. Yes, most cowardly ; for they dare not accept the challenge uttered last week-they will not dare accept it, no matter in whet terms it may be repeated. \* \* \* I now renew the offer:--FIVE BUN-DRED DOLLARS will be paid by me to any one who shall produce a bona fide passage that will

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Branch No. 4. London, tests on the hod and th Thursday of ty month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, ton B'ret, Bichmond streat. Martin tears President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

#### O. M. B. A.

Branch No. 100 was organized at Baden, Ont., on March 21st, by Deputy A. Kern. It starts with nineteen members. Bearch No. 101 was organized on March 24th, at Three Rivers, P. Q., by Deputy F. R. E. Campeau. List of cflicers of those Branches will appear in next issue. Branch secretaries are requested to be as prompt and particular as possible in notifying the Grand Secretary of initia-tions, suspensions, withdrawals, expulsions,

The Grand Secretary can now supply Branches in his jurisdiction with the Tressurer's Book, and the Financial Sec-retary's Meeting Book. Branches that have not ordered sa'd books should do so

Toronto, Ont., March 22nd, 1889 At a regular meeting of Branch No. 49, M. B. A. the following resolutions were Moved by Bro. Lahane, seconded by

Moved by Bro. Lehane, seconded by Bro. Clancy, and carried: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite windom to afflict our Bro. Philip Barns by the death of his beloved wife on March 12th, 1889, therefore be it Resolved, That the members of this Pasach tender that sincers sympathy to our brother in this his hour of sorrow and affiction: Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Branch, a copy of same be forwarded our afflicted brother and a copy to the official organ of the C. M. B. A. Canada, for insertion. D. H. LEHANE, Rec. Sec. D. H. LEHANE, Rec. Sec.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BT. FATRICE O DAT. CONTINUED PROM FIFTH PAGE. Herty. (Applause.) The present con-tury has witnessed the colebration of many a memoral le St. Patrick's Day : I question if the day we celebrate this year is not the most glorious and memorable of them all. It sees the Irich leader marvelloualy tri-umphant over a most unserupulous and malignant enemy, exonerated and vindi-eated, his grand character greater, if pos-sible, than ever before, allke in the sight of friend and foe, and this—wonderful to tell—through the machinations and treach ery of the very men who sought his moral murder. Nay, more ; the deadly blow aimed by the *Times* at Parnell has re-colled upon fixelf with mortal force. (Applause.) Never again can that power-ful journal, once proudly asserting itself as the greatest newspaper in the world, regain its prestige. That is all over. Traly, "its all up with the *Times*" (Applause and laughter.) What else does this great day see? It beholds the Irish pople more patient, more diguified, more united than they were before, and it be-holds the masses of the people in the Kingdoms of England and Scotland and the Principality of Wales, leav-ened with a great and generous sym-pathy, never felt before, for their op pressed brethren in Ireland. (Applause.) The large heart of the British people is genuicey moved at last with pity for the wrongs so wantonly inflicted on Ireland. When the people wills, under our Consti-tutional system, Governments and would-be oligarchies must obey. This then is, under the guarantee for Home Rule in Ireland. The British people are rapidly becoming, are even now, convinced that the sternal principles of Truth and Justice in the sternal of the forth Truth and Justice in the sternal principles of Truth and Justice in the sternal principles of Truth and Justice in the sternal principles of the truthener the sternal the sternal the sternal the sternal the the sternal CONTINUED PROM FIFTH PAGE. The large heart of the British people is genniney moved at last with pity for the sudder the genre move of Control and would be oligarchies must obey. This then last under the guarantee for Home Rule in lead at with at move and at last of last and services of Jesus Christ. No divided allegiance henceforth. This is word lay, as it were, at his feet, and he were the words attered. They feet hew much more consonant it would be to the might drele of Imperial unity, each of the Roman Empire, within least the data the expension of the golds with he reson domain, and hoth indissolubly linked by the golden ti of the golds of God at d the broher-heed of man (Loud applause). This is the glory of Gidstone-(loud applause). This the sudders faster foreal through and defeats so rapid and must with fasters of astonishment and are face of the wild aced Europe and the parobe world and an unsaken by the fastherhood of God at the broher-heed of man (Loud applause). This is the glory of Gidstone-(loud applause). This the sudders Europe and the parobe and services of the days which greated the missed control and an unsaken by which greater nor this the wild aced Europe and the parope ombination forume anything greater nor this of thought is a the sub of the days when mature anything better than that the world the abby better than that the pro-herwick at her will be the the sub of thought and remarked to the setter the sthe sub of the orbits the sub of the orbits hee

erested to the worship of the true God, whereon the preises of the humble wine to Heaves. But God's wave are not our ways! To vindicate for His own great mame the conquests of His grace affords through human sgency. He frequently chooses His instruments among the weak et, the most despised—'the things this are not, that He may confound the noth-ingness of the things whose proud boast it is that they are ' That is, that they stand something in their own right—that they stand amidst this breathing universe as god having no dependence on their Creator or their Judge. They boast of their griefs of intellect; of the little confused glimpses, which through their enfeebled earthly rea-tor they gain of the unbounded realms of truth, of the footprints which they leave upon the sands of time, of the im-press which they make upon human destiny ; and God, to confound their might and consequence and proud swelling of society, now one, now another, and filling there, before which all statemannih-all military splendor—all the collective ungtes. Before which all statemannih-all military splendor—all the collective ungtes of through an unimagined fature, is taken up and reheard instinues with the they of forward, they touch nations with their Thuriel Spear,' and nations with their Thuriel Spear,' and nations with their the under insigned fature, is taken up and rehearded by each one of a multitudinous progeny like the streen of multitudinous progeny like the streen of time, carried bayond sges and cycles, opreading through an unimagined fature, is taken up and reheared by each one of a multitudinous progeny like the streen of time, carried bayond sges and cycles, or the here of the halt earth and all time is filled with the echoes of their vangel: "Their sound goeth forth into all earth—their voice to the end of their or between in number, until all earth and all time is filled with the origon of their or be reading eries of reproduction as worded here? What brilliancy of mili-tary, or civic glory does not pale its free i

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dying fame? My text leads me to-day to place in

dying fame? My text leads me to-day to place in contrast the heroism of the world and the heroism of Christ, as illustrated in the history of the patron saint of Ireland—a history which I shall consider as not ter-minating with the morial career of St. Patrick, but rather as extending and widening and despening and rolling for-ward with an ever-accelerating velocity, in the history of that nation which he won over from a debasing heatheniam to the great and singular destiny, not only of witnessing with unfinching fidelity, through dark and tempestuous centuries, to the truth, but to be the stundard-bearers of that faith among the nations— God over-ruling the frightful tyranny under which Ireland has so manfully and courageously struggled in order to make the very rage of an anti-Catholic Govern ment, in an astonishing way, the means of propagating the faith which it was des-ined to crush and root out for ever. Nothing more anazes the reader of the history of great military conquests than the rapidity with which they are accom plabled when genue, embodied in some renowned general, lights the path to SUBJUGATION AND TO EMPIRE Alexander had scarce attained the ring

to that glorious servant of God, Ireland's Patrick presented a very uninviting mission field. It was an out-of the-way i laud inhabited by a race of men who had little or nothing in common with the rest of the civilized world, for it never formed part of the Roman Empire. He bimseli knew it only as a slave, having been taken captive by its marauders in his fifteenth year. He knew, no one knew better, how its inhabitants had already rejected the presching of "Pall-dius," who abandoned it as an unfruitfat field.

priests minister in 1,280 shurches and chapels. As in England so in Spotland, thou-sands upon thousands of Irish Catholics look for the bread that not even honest toil could win for them at home. A hun-dred years ago the total number of Catho-lies in Scotland ranged between seventeen and twenty thousand -- to day it is summed up at three bundred and eighty thousand, with two bundred and eighty thousand, with two bundred churches and three hundred priests. In Australia fifty years since there ware corrorly any Catholics, save the poor unfortance outcasts. IN PENAL SERVITUDE.

the cross to Drighton the homes and enclosed of a land but just now the dominion of Satan. So that in scarcely a noticeshie lapse of time it became the line down and the second the second second second second second second second second second dominice of letters and hulman science of the surrounding peoples. THE COMPLETENSES OF THIS CONGUEST is remarkable, as standing opposed to the particular triumphs and subjugations of the world. It is of the very essence of the obselness which Christ demands, that is remarkable, as standing opposed to the perform the rest second se be notation been stationed here as carries to nuesed memored to Dubuque, low. Rev. Pather programme was carried out: memored to the first pather is handay, in the sense of press of the statics, links day, in the sense of press of the statics, links day, in the sense of press of the statics of the statics

the lish, of the rapid spread of religion from the sixth to the ninth century, and the rapid advance of literature and learn-ing in the Irish colleges, to which the princes of Europe came to receive their education. She held intellectual suprem-acy at the time, and runs still remain testifying to the glory of the past; saints and scholars went all over the world. They converted the English and continued what St. Augustine had begun. After describing the number and importance of pligrimages made, and the number of monasteries established in the different countries of Europe, the rev, gentleman monasteries established in the different countries of Europe, the rev. gentleman went on to speak in glowing terms of the manner in which the Irish clung to the faith of St. Patrick. Revolutions were unable to alter it, and it would die out only when the name of St. Patrick is for gotten. Referring to the battles with the Danes the speaker grew enthusiastic at the feats of Irish arms and valor, and quoted Mr. Rimcaly's verses : Mr. Rimcaly's verses :

Referrir g to the anti-Jemit agitation the speaker condemned the fansition of the so-called preachers of the goapel of the stamp of Dr. Wild, who declared it would be no harm to choot down a Jemit on the street. Such language was unbecoming and was a disgrace to this country. The peaker closed what was altogether an elequant discourse by predicting that the day was close at hand for Ireland's deliv-ence, "and may G-d prosper the cause." *INTERTIMENT.* What was one of the most successful school hall took place on Monday even-ing, 18th inst., under the suspices of St. Bail's Literary and Bow ficial Society ; the president, Jas. T. Doyle, presiding, Music was furnished by Prof. Zinger's orchestra. Solos were rendered by M.cars. D. Fleming, Nelson, and Dr. Hart, and Mrs. Doyle, all of which were succed. A recitation, "The Irish Avatar" (Hurley, was well received. A quartette was most acceptably given by the Misses filmartin and Mesers Fleming and Schuler. A farce was then played, which ersted in by Mesers. Doyle, Comerford and Hurley and Misses Maggie Glimartin and Kute Dunne. Over five hundred people were assembled, and expressed institutes. The order will net about and Hurley and Misses Maggie Glimartin and Hurley and Misses Maggie Glimartin and Hurley and Misses Maggie Glimartin store assembled, and expressed institutes. The order will net about about the source of the hundred people were assembled, and expressed was further the order will net about about the source of the hundred people were assembled, and expressed was further the order will net about about the source of the hundred by the source of the hundred people were assembled, and expressed was further theorem. Distance of the source of the hundred people were assembled, and expressed was further theorem. Distance of the source of the hundred people were assembled, and expressed was further theorem. Distance of the source of the hundred by the source of the hundred

Shamrock," was very pleasingly sung. Miss Forhan's vocalization was simply delightful and her voice was under perfect delightful and her voice was under perfect control. For so young a lady she gives unusual promise. The violin and piano trio by Misses Maisonville, Padberg and Collier, all very youthful performers, re-flected great credit on their training. "The drama" "Mrs Willis' Will," was a perfect success; the young ladies who took part therein gave evidence of their cleverness and ablity. All did so well that we would consider it invidious to particularize.

MARCH 30, 1889.

sreeds ; he also spoke of the patrictism of Irishmen all the world over, and con-cluded a very pleasing speech by intro-ducing one of Canads's star orators, who is well known all over America, vis: Rev. Albert McKcon, of Strathroy, Ont. He began as follow, and in less than a minute he had his large sudlence captured : "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. - To day I have come from Canada, a home rule country, a country that hes long been friendly to this great Republic of yours. I trust that the day is not far distant when we will all be sailing under the same fig." (Loud applause by all our Americans.) "I mean the Canadian fig." (Loud applause by all the Ganadians and hord laughter by everybody.) He spoke for an hour on "Home Rule" without note or manuscript, now bringing tears to the eyee of his hearers, now convulsing all with laughter. At the end of the dis-course the sudience insisted on an encore at dis response thereto Father McKeon related a few side splitting anecdotes and then sitting down at the piano he played his own accompaniment to an Irish song in which he introduced a number of local hits which set the andience wild with delight.

delight.

#### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

and Hurley and Misses Maggie Gilmarkin and Kate Danne. Over five hundred people were assembled, and expressed themselves as highly delighted with the intertainment. The society will not about the societ the societ in the Grand Opera House on Monday evening draw one of the largest andiences of the season Standing room only, and not much of that, was the order when the curtain rose. Even the siles were filled dith chairs of a room of the societ of the season standing room only, and not much of that, was the order when the curtain rose. Even the siles were filled the contrained and many had to stand. The programme was furniahed by the pupils of the transing room only, and none to each number. The young ladies all sequitted themselves admirably. The following programme was carried out: "Miss stimmons." Mark Brothers. Miss stimmons. "Miss Brothers. "Miss Brothers. "Miss Brothers. "Miss Brothers. "Miss Brothers." Miss Brothers. "Miss Brothers. "A socie of Standards and Brothers. "Miss Brothe

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were the worlds ubtered by the greatest of Boman pleaders: "Neither has thy own asture anything greater nor thy own asture anything better than that thon shoulds be able, than thou shoulds be and elements, nations before hostile and elements, nations before hostile and elements, nations before hostile and mothers were exported and sold as and mothers were exported and the world to be able, than thou shoulds be are melled into a seeming onenees ion to the feelings of Irish hearts all over the world: (do prosper Ireland's to between them is in reality increased of wrong and humilistion on the one hand, and the insolent exuitation and feredoun appliese.) IN MONTREAL. The religious coremonies of the feest of the second and continued applets of the second to first proper in St. Fatrick's church. The an-meancement that Dr. Kilroy, of Straiford, was to deliver the sermon of the occasion was the means of attracting a large crowd. Long before the hour for Grand Mess to commence the church was crowded to the doers, and many were unable to obtain admission. Rev. Father Kilroy, D. D., ascended the pulpit and delivered an ele-end many were unable to obtain admission. Rev. Father Kilroy, D. D., ascended the pulpit and delivered an ele-"The base things of the world and for the the tart was not a monument of their admission. Rev. Father Kilroy, D. D., ascended the pulpit and delivered an ele-end many were unable to obtain admission. Rev. Father Kilroy, D. D., ascended the pulpit and delivered an ele-end the things that are for the world and for was the means of the world and the break at are condication for an ele-ad and the insolent tart the sation of the concurred, at any given period of the break the sworld show to 16. "The base things of the world and for world the show the following text: "The base things of the world and for world the things that the fore

quest serm on from the following text: "The base things of the world and the things that are contemptible hath God ehosen, and the things that are not, that He might bring to nought things that are." (I. Corinthians, 1, 28.) "What the Apostle here says, my friends, in relation to the worldly estate and promise of those whom our Saviour first sent forth to sound His name and estation throughout the name and "The sent them are contemptible hath God them and the things that are contemptible hath God them and the things that are." (If "What the Aposle here says, my friends, in relation to the worldy estate and promise of those whom our Saviour first sent for th to sound His name and seconful Roman Empire applies very pecially and strikingly to the great Saint whose labors and whose triumps we com-the presages of an eminence, an influence, a glory, which should be yet freeh and young when the whole proud fabric of Paganism had crumbled into dut and ex-inted only as a dim memory of the uncer tain past, acd which, with every modern artifice to speed thought and spread civilli-sation core the sabital world, no altar" The argiton of the habital world, no altar "The Ration of the world we spread the spread the sabital world, no altar" stoom of the habital world, no altar "The sent of the babital world, no altar" "The sent of the babital world, no altar" "The sent for the sent fo

and schoolmaster! Of the dark d ys when Cromwell, finding that he could not root out the ancient faith, resolved to exter-minate the natives; of the days when thousands and thousands of Irish maids and mothers were exported and sold as slaves to the planters of Virginia and the West Indies; of the bitter days when the cry, "To hell or to Connaught," ringing from one extremity of the island to the other, became more terrible in its import than the Roman cry "to the lions" was to the early Christians. Still the leavings of the sword, famine and petilence, perse-vered in the faith which seemed INHERENT TO THE SOLD,

other sects there. In 1722—Munster, Protestants to Oatholice stood 1 to 8; now 1 to 16. 1732—Leinster, Protestants to Catholics stood 1 to 3 and 3.5; now 1 to 16° 1732—Connaught, Protestants to Catho-lies stood 1 to 10° now 1 to 18°

They have razed our proudest castles Spolled the temples of the Lord Burnt to dust the sacred relids Pat the peaceful to the sword; Descerated all things holy As they soon may do again If their power to-day we crush not If to-day we be not men.

On this day the God-man suffered, Look upon the sacred sign; May we couquer 'neath its snadow As of oi a did Constantine; May the heathen tribes of Adin Fade before it like a dream. And the triumph of this glorious day On our future annais gleam.

O God of heaven bless our banner, Nerve our shews for the strife Fight us now yor all that's holy For our slars, had and life. For red vengeance on the spoilers Whom the biszing temples trace For the honor of our maideas And the glory of our race.

The rev. gentleman continuing referred to the persecution of the Irish for their religious faith, and passed on to the pre-sent sgitation for Home Rule. Here he rose to his greatest height, and denounced in seathing increases the increase. rose to his greatest height, and denounced in scathing language the iniquitous system of castle rule and landlordism, to which the Irish are subjected. Irishmen were accused of shooting landlords, but if isolated cases should occur it was owing to their cruelty, their tyranny and their seduction; for which, if perpetrated in any other country, they would be dealt with in a much more summary manner.

well that we would consider it invidious to particularize. Taken altogether, the concert was a great success, and the ladies of the Acad-emy deserve great praise for the thor-oughness with which all the details were carried out. It is seldom, indeed, that a purely amateur concert gives such general satisfaction.

#### IN CHELSEA, MICHIGAN. From the Chelses Herald.

# From the Chelsen Herald. Last Monday will long be remembered by the people of Chelses and surrounding country. The day was as warm and sunny as it would be in the middle of May, and the birds were singing sweetly. It was the festival day of St. Patrick. The cons of Erin are found in every land beneath the sun, and wherever they are they love to celebrate the glorious fest-ival of St. Patrick, looming up as it does like a green casis in the desert of Lent. All day long sprigs of green and happy, smiling faces of all nationalities might be seen on every side. The great event of the day, however, was the banquet and entertainment organized and brought to a successful issue by our zealous and popu-lar Father Considine, and the energetic members of his church. members of his church.

At 6 p. m. the doors of the At 0 p. m. the doors of the spacette dining rooms in the basement of the town hall where thrown open to the assembled patriots and Home Rulers. The banquet did full justice to the ladies and the Home

did full justice to the ladies and the Home Rulers did full justice to the banquet. Shortly after 8 o'clock all returned to the auditorium of the hall, which was gaily decorated with American and Irish flegs flowers, buoting, etc. Father Con-sidine opened the proceedings by deliver-ing a brief but eloquent address of wel-come. He spoke of the sivic harmony existing in Chelses among all classes and

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