interesting Deafness. by may be free 3d.— St. John

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to the fact that we are manufacturing Altars, Pulpits, Pre Dieus, Presentation and
other Needlework Chairs, etc., and every
description of Church Furniture, for which
designs are submitted. Architects' drawings executed in the most artistic manner. T. SHEA, Proprietor.

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## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED whole or separate tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the New Upper Canada College," will be received at this Department until Twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the Twenty-third day of January, for the several works, materials, etc., required in the erection and construction of the proposed

New Upper Canada College Building. Tenders must be on the printed forms to be obtained at this Department, and must be signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of the firm), followed by their postoffice address, and with all blanks in the forms properly

the firm), followed by their postome address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled in.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank eneque, payable to the order of the Minister of Education, equal to five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satifactory security will be required on real estate or money, or satisfactory approved securities to the amount of ten per cent. on the bulk sum, to become payable under the contract (the amount of the above-mentioned cheque may be taken as part of said security.)

ed cheque may be taken as part of said security.)
To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, and the due fulfilment and performance of the contract in all particulars.

these conditions, and the contract in all particulars.

The plans and specifications can be seen in the Reception Room of the Parliament Buildings on Front street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p. m. each week day.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ont.),
Toronto, Jan. 4th, 1889.

531-2w

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LONDON, ONTARIO.

## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Jan. 19th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE religious of the Precious Blood of St. Hyacinth, P. Q, are about to start a branch of their order at Three Rivers.

HERE is what the Bombay (India) Examiner thinks of the outcry raised by the Times and other Tory journals about "Irish Crime:" "Ireland, indeed, the seat of crime! In seven days England commits more vicious villainies, more beastly brutalities, more sickening sins than Ireland would know how to commit in seven years."

BROTHER ARNOLD has been paying a visit of a few days to Toronto. He was for many years Superior of the Christian Brothers in the Ontario capital, and was very popular there. He was warmly welcomed to the city by many old friends, Last summer he made a tour through Europe-France England, and Ireland being among the countries visited.

The Mail thinks it very anomalous and unreasonable that the Quebec law on lotteries should override the Domin ion law, though the matter is purely Provincial; but when the Province of Manitoba is interested, as in the build ing of railways, it is very earnest in vin dicating the Provincial right of selfgovernment. But the Quebecers are only Frenchmen, you know.

It is stated that Edward de V. Morel whose engagement to Miss Drexel has been recently announced, will become a Catholic before the marriage. Miss Drexel and the family of which she is a member are well known through the large gifts they have given to charitable works under the auspices of the Church. Miss Drexel is a daughter of the late Francis Drexel. She deserves a happy matrimonial life, and we cordially wish such may be her let.

THE members of the Indianapolis Ministerial Association have decided not to officiate at the sessions of the Legislature unless they are paid \$5 for each prayer. These disciples of Simon the Magician will, of course, next go into their pulpits to denounce Romanists as guilty of "purchasing the gifts of God for money." Satan is ever foremost in denouncing sin !,

MANY Protestant ministers are now busily engaged in preaching from a new gospel. "Robert Elsmere," Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, is now employed as the source from which texts are drawn for sermons in their pulpits; and one of the Boston pulpits took Rider Haggard's novel, "She," for his

THE New York Freeman's Journal states that Canon Sheehan, Administrator of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Cork, Ireland, has been appointed Bishop of Hamilton. If this report be true, of authority of the N. Y. Catholic News, Peterborough. This much only is certain, that His Lordship Bishop Dowling of Peterborough has not received any official notice of a change in his See. It is clear that either the Freeman's Journal or the News has been misinformed.

A WRITER in the Toronto Mail lauds that journal for its efforts to excite the people of Ontario to enter upon a crusade to deprive the Quebeckers of the right of self government. He further states that the "days of the Dominion are numbered" unless the French-Canadians be compelled to give up speaking French, and demands that public meetings be called to force the Imperial and Dominion Governments to deprive Quebec of all rights not secured to the Province by treaty, and of its special language and laws. It is just such have the effect of breaking up the Dominion.

While Italy is ruled by an Infidel clique who employ every means within their power to render the position of the growt towns, Towellings, Pillow Cot.

Table Curtains, Napkins, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Lace Curtains, Covers, etc., just received and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS'.

While Italy is ruled by an Infidel who have at Infidel of the welfare of the old land, if they wish to have their names worthily transmitted to their descendants, they would by this system of voluntary continuous to pupils in the public schools, any attempt on their part to agitate for a priest, and professing to be a pastor in the grab of the opportunities afforded them by the present law of giving religious instruction to pupils in the public schools, any attempt on their part to agitate for a priest, and professing to be a pastor in the Apostolic Vicariate of Pontiac, is would by this system of voluntary contributions assist the great Charles S. Parnell in this his hour of need. Irishment, press on the glorious work! Let each successive day witness an increase large. Over 50,000 persons assisted at large. Over 50,000 persons assisted at large.

the final jubilee thanksgiving in St of energy, an access of zeal. Tire not, Peter's on the 31st ult., and 100,000 per- though the labour be arduous; weary sons were gathered about St. Peter's for not, though the work have pains; desist sons were gathered about St. Peter's for the occasion, all of whom manifested the most lively interest in the celebration. In the celebration, and victory will ultimately crown Hope Orphan Asylum: The wonder is that with so large a population devoted to religion, the Government are allowed to persecute the Holy Father with so little opposition.

THE sympathy which is growing in England and Scotland for the suffering Irish tenants is manifested strikingly by the spontaneous action of the steamship companies, drovers, butchers, boardinghouse keepers and other dealers towards the Irish agents who attempt to sell the cattle of evicted tenants. Not long since an unsuccessful attempt was made in Glasgow to dispose of a large number of these animals, and the agents were finally obliged to take them to Edin. burgh, at great expense, to find a market for them. The agents themselves, for trying to get the police to arrest the evicted tenant who made known where the cattle came from, were very nearly roughly handled by the indignant sons of Scotia. A similar occurrence has just taken place in Liverpool, where the agents of the O'Grady could not find a buyer for a quantity of cattle which had been taken thither for sale. The Central News correspondent states that the English and Scotch markets are now practically closed to the agents of Irish exterminating landlords.

THE Government is distinguishing itself by a number of new acts of brutality. The Freeman's Journal says: "Elward Harrington, M. P., who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for offences under the Crimes Act, is confined in a bare cell in the Tullamore gaol, contrary to practice. Mr. Harrington was seized by a number of wardens, who, despite his protests, and physical resistance, shaved off his moustache." Mr. Harrington, who is his moustache." Mr. Harrington, who is thus treated, besides being a member of Parliament, is one of the most highly respected gentlemen in Ireland. But this is not all. Summonses have been issued against Mr. Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Kerry; Mr. James Lawrence, M. P. for North Kildare, and Mr. Tully, editor of the Rescommon Herall, published at Review. They are secured of inciting that were in possession, however, cou-Boyle. They are accused of inciting tenants to adopt the Plan of Campaign and to adopt boycotting. Mr. Cox, M. P., has been summoned at Ennis on a charge under the Crimes Act. If shameless tyranny will preserve a majority in Parliament to the Government, they will have a long lease of office yet.

REV. FATHER MCGEE and his good

assistant, Father Costelloe, as also the patriotic Irishmen of St. Augustine, Wingham, and Blyth, with that love of country which is proverbial of Irishmen, have contributed. as will be seen by this week's RECORD, their mite towards the Parnell Defence text the Sunday before last. Josh Billings Fund. Irish Catholics scattered all the on "codfish" or "cats" might furnish world over love their faith-a faith which some very fine moral texts. We suppose the next move will be to use this rethe next move will be to use this repertory, as the Gospel seems to be going out of fashion.

to them by the Ontario Teachers' Association bad set their hearts upon Protestantizing the pertory, as the Gospel seems to be going out of fashion.

to them by the Ontario Teachers' Association bad set their hearts upon Protestantizing the persecution. They love the Church in persecution. They love the Church in persecution. They love the Church in persecution. They love the Church which that faith abides—a Church which has been robbed by spoiler's hands of her love the method adopted by the Boston parsons, at note to take their hearts of the work when workers were summoned—she saw London with out a Catholic church of any description—she was the earnest toller to help in the rection of the first modes frame that all let all the state of the work when workers were summoned—she saw London with out a Catholic church of any description.

An attempt was made to blow up the palace of the Archbiehop of Valencia. The Madrid adopted by the Boston parsons, at the control of the first modes frame at the set of the work when workers were summoned—she saw London with out a Catholic church of any description.

The damage was trivial. The Madrid attributed to take the work when workers were ation. The data attributed to take the work when workers were ation. The Ministerial Association bad set their hearts upon Protestantizing the out a Catholic church of any description.

The data attributed to take the work when workers were ation. The Ministerial Association bad set their hearts upon Protestantizing the out a Catholic church of any description.

The data attributed to take the work when workers were attributed to take the work some very fine moral texts. We suppose has been hallowed by blood and tears, and has been robbed by spoiler's hands of her gold and silver ornaments, which ornaments were taken into the treasury of the stranger, where they remain even to this day. But it is no less true that Irishmen love their motherland, and dislike the course it would set at rest the statements laws in which her legislators have bound which have been already made on the her. Love of country is inherent in the natural man, planted therein by no other concerning the Bishoprics of Hamilton and than God Himself. Our Lord loved Jerusalem to such an extent that He shed tears, seeing the evils flowing in upon it. Charles Stewart Parnell, the tried and trusted leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is engaged in a lawsuit against the Times newspaper, and in fact against the Liberal Unionists and Tory landlords of England and Ireland. Let the Irishmen of this Dominion and of the continent of America follow the example of the priests and people of this parish in forwarding their subscriptions to the Parnell Defence Fund. Thus they will serve to raise before the great leader a higher standard of duty and stimulate him in his exertions against English misgovernment and landlord oppression. And in truth a stimlus is sometimes needed amidst the arduous labors of a leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party. interference with the rights of the Pro- His toil is exhausting, his enjoyvinces to govern themselves which would meuts few, but amidet all his vinces to govern themselves which would meuts few, but amidet all his labors he is sustained and encouraged by generosity such as the people of this parish have conferred on him. If Irish

the efforts of the Irish Parliamentary | No of Party. Yes, Ireland shall be, once more, in the words of the poet, "great, glorious and free."

OUT OF sixty-nine candidates from the Christian Brothers' schools sixty three obtained prizes at the general competition in Turnay, Belgium. The State schools sent fifty-nine candidates, of whom twentythree obtained prizes. It is a remarkable fact that while the opponents of Catholic education are constantly reiterating that the Catholic schools are of an inferior grade, wherever they come into competi-tion with the public or Protestant schools their pupils obtain high places, and most frequently leave other schools far behind them, even in the matter of secular edu-cation. In Ireland, in the United States Military and Naval Academies, and in Canada we have your after year, noticed Canada, we have, year after year, noticed like results.

Breslau." The Germania states that he has taken up his residence in Breslau has taken up his residence in Breslau, where he will live privately, and the "people of Keltch are overjoyed as if a load had been taken off their shoulders."

Adding to this, the rev. father said, the money received from lottery tickets, the proceeds of the bezaar, after paying all expenses, will reach the very handsome This man was one of the very few priests who took advantage of the Prussian law which aimed at making Kaiser William thehead of the CatholicChurch in Prussia.

This law was passed in 1875, and there were some priests who signed a declaration that they would acknowledge the State's supremacy over the Caurch. The Kaiser did not gain his object; but he was able by the right of the might to seize a few rich benefices which he conferred upon the undutiful priests who rendered to Casar the things that were God's. These priests were rewarded for their treachery, and even when the Catholic relief bill was passed in 1882, the Government kept up the farce of recognizing these traiters to God as being thehead of the CatholicChurch in Prussia. that were in possession, however, cou-tinued to draw their salaries, though they were ignored by the Catholics of the par-ishes over which they were supposed to preside. One by one these State priests have disappeared, and we hope that Ignatz von Talaczinski is the last of them in reality. Seven years have sufficed to end this scandal, which was so atroctous while it leased though if these men had a parthis scandar, when was so arrottons white it lasted; though if these men had a par-ticle of honor, they would have been ashained to have drawn their salaries for work which they did not perform.

## A WELL DESERVED SNUBBING.

The Toronto Ministerial Association met last week. The principal business transacted seems to have been the recep-

Ontario Teachers' Association :

Your communication to the Ontario Teachers' Association, having reference to religious instruction in public schools, was received and read before the said association at its last meeting. The following resolution in reference thereto

was carried:—
That the secretary of this association be instructed to scknowledge the receipt of the communication of the Toronto Ministerial Association, and direct the attention of that reverend body to the resolutions of last and other years anent the subject of religious instruction and scriptural reading in the schools of the country as indicating fairly the views of this a sociation.

this association.

The resolution carried at the meeting of the I. O. T. A., 1887, read as follows:—

That in the opinion of this association the demand for such a change in the school law as will make it obligatory on teachers to give religious instructions in schools in unreasonable; that it is expedi ent to leave the whole question of Bible reading and religious instruction, as the law was left for many years, to the public opinion of each school districts; and that until the clergy give the present system a

### THE ORPHAN'S BAZAAR.

The following are the winning numbers

1	Prize.	No. Prize.	No.
1	1	42122 21	42081
1	9	65015 22	39291
١	3	57437 23	2286
١	4	10276 24	65776
4	5	17664 25	67954
	6	59365 26	16302
		71501 27	
•	9	15858 28	7887
	0	30908 29	59539
		66511 30	
,	11	21491 31	2509
•	10	68647 32	6026
•	12	64746 83	55041
0		35593 34	
t	15	54981 35	32010
,	16	34713 36	72176
	17	33739 37	10498
	18	29702 38	7007
8		44073 39	
	20	55380 40	6354

The ladies connected with the different tables deserve every praise for the earnest manner in which each and all engaged in the work. The following is the state-ment of earnings at each table, as read at the Masses on Sunday last by Rev. M J. Tiernan:

sum of \$4,300.

The Fruit Stand Table, the proceeds

from which were handed to the ladies having charge of the Refreshment Table, was conducted by Mrs. Wm. O'Dwyer

sum were raised through their exertions.

We may be permitted to take this oppor-tunity of bestowing a special word of praise on one who is deserving in a very praise on one who is deserving in a very high degree the gratitude of the clergy and laity of London, Mrs. Ellen O'Brien. Fifty-seven years ago, when London was a hamlet, this good lady took up her residence here. She came from the Emerald Isle, rich in the possession of the grand old faith of St. Patrick. Catholics were very few and very poor in those old days and the priest was from necessity a rare visitor. There were no telegraphs and no railroads, and locomotion was of the primitive order. Amongst the early settlers, however, the faith was guarded as a pearl of great price, and one of the as a pearl of great price, and one of the most notable figures still remaining, and most notable figures still remaining, and connecting the past with the present by a golden link, is Mrs. Ellen O'Brien. She was ever a watchful guardlan of the mustard seed of Catholicity—she was ever the first in the front rank where self-sacrifice was demanded—she was ever the straffic below and always ready, and tion of a well-merited rebuke administered cheerful helper, and always ready and to them by the Ontario Teachers' Association to take more than her share of

method adopted by the Boston parsons, and with this object made proposals to the Teachers' Association. It was hoped that with the support given by the Mail and efforts to build old St. Peter's in 1852 other No Popery journals, their views would be cordially endorsed, but the teachers, to their credit be it said, would not fall into line.

The following reply to the ministerial overtures was read by the Secretary of the Ministerial Association. It was signed by Mr. R. M. Doan, Secretary of the Ontario Teachers' Association:

With the support given by the Mail and other views would not fall into line.

He did now, having passed her eighty second year, she beholds in its place the most beautiful Cathedral in the Province, and still remains at the head of the list amongst those who undertake the prafseworthy the for fall into line.

The following reply to the ministerial overtures was read by the Secretary of the Ministerial Association. It was signed by Mr. R. M. Doan, Secretary of the Ontario Teachers' Association: poor, and now, in the winter of her days, with the benedictions of Christ's ministers with the benedlettons of Christ's ministers lovingly bestowed upon her and the innumerable prayers of Christ's little orphans and the poor and lowly ascending to heaven in her behalf, we sincerely trust she will be spared yet many years to occupy the foremost place of distinction and honor amongst the Catholic women of London.

## CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Pope has presented to Cardinal Taschereau a magnificent Ostensorium for use in his cathedral at the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lorraine, of Pembroke, has returned from Rome. By His Lordship's request his return was a quiet one, without any demonstration.

Cardinal Manning has prepared an exhaustive paper on the American public school system, based on the statistics of Montgomery. The Cardinal strongly favors parental as opposed to public school control. The paper will soon be published concurrently in England and America.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A petard was exploded on the 8th inst, on the staircase of the royal palace at

Madrid. A battle has been fought at Mandalay, Burmah, between the British and the Karens, a wild tribe of the country. The British lost 5 killed and the Karens 200.

It is said that a successor will not be appointed in Lord Sackville Weet's stead until Gen. Harrison be installed in the

The Italian | Government has taken measures to relieve 4,000 Italians who have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Panama canal.

Russia has placed a flotilla of war vessels on the Vistala river. Notwithstanding all the assurances of peace which the great powers give from time to time the preparations for war are not one whit abated.

Thirty three million one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen persons crossed Brooklyn Suspension Bridge during 1888, of whom 2,785-533 walked across, and the rest went in the cars.

President Carnot has given orders to baye the French navy improved by the construction of two iron clad cruisers which will be respectively of 4 000 and 5000 tons burden. Fifteen torpedo boate will also be constructed for coast defence.

An Irisb-American girl, Miss Annie Gleason, of San Francisco Cal., has gained a great reputation in Europe for her brilliant operatic acting and singing. The name under which she appeared on the European stage was "Madame Alameda." She has returned to America and will make a concert tour through the United States in the spring.

The Senate of the University of Lon-The Senate of the University of London have placed the Celtic on the list of languages on which candidates for the degree of M. A. may be examined. This was done in response to a memorial from the University College of North Wales, at Bangor, and supported by the College of South Wales, Cardiff.

The socialists of Paris met in convention to select a candidate for the department of the Seine. There were 110 delegates present. It was ananimously resolved to support Gen. Boulanger, The General's election is thought to be thus made certain by a very large major-

The German mission station at Dar essalem in East Africa was attacked by natives on the 11th inst. The attack was repulsed. There is no abatement of the anti-German feeling among the natives. Two batteries have been sent from the naval station at Wilhelmshaven to strengthen the German force. They will proceed immediately to Zanzibar.

The New York Herald's reporter had an interview with Baron Hirsch in Paris, and the baron stated that he is in favor of the assimilation of the Jews with Christians, and the disappearance of Judaism as a distinct sect. His large donations to Russ's, which were supposed to be for the educa-tion of Jewish children, are intended for Christian children as well as Jews.

The Boulangist candidates met with unexpected success. In the Department of Somme on the 6th inst, General Montauban (Boulangist) was elected to the Camber of Deputies by a mejority of 7,539, and in the Department of Charente Infer-ieure Dupont (Boulangist) was elected by a mejority of 9,446 over the Republican candidate. In the Department of Charente the Boulangist candidate was also elected

authorities have information that Senor Zorilla was about to raise a revolt, and that for the purpose, he had secured in England two vessels which were to land in Spain, filled with his armed followers; but the Government have taken steps to frustrate the revolutionary attempt.

At Suakim a party of Soudanese who had been sent out to clear the bush had a skirmish with the rebels. While the men were at work, about sixty rebel horse-men and a few camelmen and footmen men and a few camemen and rootmen approached within 400 yards and opened fire. Capt. Kelly, commanding the guard, ordered his men to fire. This they did, and then fell back, allowing the Soudanese to fire. After a short engagement the enemy retired with

A prize was recently founded by M. A prize was recently founded by M. Koczan, a wealthy Hungarian, for dramatic work, whereupon Dr. Karl Szus, a Hungarian bishop, put into the competition a tragedy in verse which he had written years ago, entitled "the Death of Attila." His work gained the first prize, and it will be presented this winter at the National Theatre of Boda-Pesth. It is probably the first time that a threatre company shall have had the opportunity of emblazoning a had the opportunity of emblazoning a Catholic bishop's name on its bills.

The following summary of the political situation in the British Parliament is from the Globe of the 9th inst. It shows the great falling off in Lord Salisbury's following. The strength of Lord Salisbury's Government is dwindling away. He met Government is dwindling away. He met the House with a majority of 116 During the two years that have since elapsed there have been 65 bye elections. The Liberals captured eight of these from the enemy and lost but one. The Liberals have been further recruited by secessions from the Dissentient Liberals, and on the re-assembling of the House next mouth Lord Saliebury's majority will be 96, with the parties standing as follows:— 

Dissentient Liberals70	38
Liberals	00
Nationalists85	20

e assortment of d Sleighs. This ishments of the de but first-class ways moderate. 

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## THE AUSTRALIAN DUKE THE NEW UTOPIA.

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"Yes," said the abbot, "he must suffer; or," he added, in a low tone, which struck to my heart, "some one else must suffer for him; it is the only way:" and his glance rested, as he spoke, on Werner. My eye followed his, but the countenance of the young monk evinced no particular response to his words: whilst on Leven's cheek I detected a faint flush; and as I beheld it, I asked myself what it might indicate. By one of those interior instincts which go beyond the knowledge we acquire by the senses, I seemed to understand that these three men knew more of one another than appeared on the surface, and I wondered that I had never wondered before, who Werner was, and what had been the history of that strong tie which had linked him with my friend, before he entered the cloister. I resolved to penetrate the mystery; and as Leven and I took leave of our hosts, and bent our steps homeward, my thoughts were busy how best to approach the subject. My readers will probably ere this have discovered that I am a poor diplomatist. I have acted on mathematical principle that the shortest line between two given points is a right line; nor has my ingenuity ever hit on any method of attack superior to a straightforward question. So, as we sat together in the summer twilight, the hour when it becomes so easy to ask and answer questions from which we would shrink under the sun of noon-day, I opened the trenches with the sudden question: "Who is Werner, Grant, and how did you first know him?" with the sudden question: "Who is Werner, Grant, and how did you first know him?"
Grant, for so I like to call him, appeared to brace himself to sustain the cross-examination with

"Werner is a German; his mother is Baroness
Werner, a Bavarian; I made his acquaintance
when I went out there for a month or two, the year
after you left England. We got to be great friends;
he is an excellent fellow."

"I wonder what the abbot meant by what he

"About the plaint chant, you mean?"
"No, I don't mean. I mean about Knowles and

"Well, I suppose a fellow must suffer before he takes to things in earnest."

"Yes, but about others suffering for him."

"Well.2"

Well, what did he mean?"

"How can I say? I supposed he considered Anglicanism a kind of demon that could be cast of Anglicanism and fasting."

"Has Werner ever had such a demon?" I asked "Has Werner ever had such a demon?" I asked.
was a bow drawn at a venture, but it hit the
mark. It was impossible for Grant to conceal the
deep emotion which my words called forth, and I
felt there was nothing left for it but to apologize
for unintentionally touching on a tender chord,
which I did as awkwardly as possible. At last he

said:
"I know, Jack, you have often been puzzled at
me, and perhaps, in your heart have thought many
thoughts."

"What thoughts?"
"Well, that I exaggerate, that I am taking a wrong bent about it all, following a whimsical fancy; and perhaps it has come to you to conceive the possibility of their being a something to explain it all. Well, there is, or was—in short, Werner's

history is a chapter in my own."
"My dear Grant, I have no right to ask you, but

can you tell it to me?"

He smiled; and, after a minute or two, settling himself so that as he spoke his eyes could rest on the hills and the evening sky, and not on my coun-

## CHAPTER XIV.

WERNER'S STORY. "I went abroad the year after you left England. You know pretty well what I thought about things at that time. I had thought a good deal about money and society, and one s duty about such things, and how one could obey the Gospel, obey it to the letter I mean; but, Jack, I had thought of these things as a program, and not as a rich men. to the letter I mean; but, Jack, I had thought of these things as a poor man, and not as a rich man. When the wealth came, it was enormous. I felt the weight and the responsibility, and I tried to fix my principles, and be true to them; and the shape they took was something in this way: almsdeeds, encouragement of all undertakings to improve the laboring classes, founding of religious works, creation of expendication. tion of a great circle of usefulness and edification, and myself in the centre of it. Pictures even of that family life we once talked of, sometimes looked in. I had thought for myself all you have thought for I had thought for myser all you have thought for me, that to have weight, influence, character, a man must be at the head of a grand Christian household. Political greatness, too, came in, and a dozen other fancies—you couldn't believe how many. Occasionally, whilst all these things were singing in my ears, a voice would whisper for a moment, that there were continuously way. Father there was another way, a better way. Father Henry's words about riches, and giving one's life for the brethren—I can't describe it exactly, but it seemed like two things struggling in my heart—Usefulness and a great career, without much seemed Usefulness and a great career, without much sacrifice, and the passing call (temptation, as I tried to think it) to forsake and abandon everything.

"I went abroad with the express purpose of seeing for myself what Catholic life in Catholic coun-

Twent abroad with the express purpose of seeing for myself what Catholic life in Catholic countries was, to study the reality of a Catholic nobleman's household, in the country where something of the great baronial influence still lingers—the Catholic States of Germany. Of course I had introductions and all that sort of thing, and it was so I first made acquaintance with Werner's family. His father holds a half a dozen forests and provvinces—it was just what I wanted to see; his mother, the Baroness Werner, was a real old Christian—a sort of St. Elizabeth of Hungary—a famous woman. Just what your mother would be, Jack, if she was a Catholic and a German baroness. Franz Werner was her youngest son. A woman's youngest son is pretty sure to be her idol, and if he is her idol, he is her cross. She loved him as only mothers love their sons, and how could she help it? idol, he is her cross. She loved him as only mothers love their sons, and how could she help it He was so gay, and gallant, aye, you may smile but ten years ago that pale shaven monk was the handsomest fellow in all Bayaria. So clever, too an artist, by intuition, only he never cared to touch a brush save for half an hour's idleness, and with a voice like an angel singing his own songs to his own improvised music, and a poet—(I'm a practical men myself, but I know what a charm it is to

own improvised music, and a poet—(I m a practical men myself, but I know what a charm it is to feel that gift in others)—and a rattling, merry bewitching companion, too; spoilt, of course, and equally, of course, with more than a dash of selfishness; but I could not help it, nor you couldn't, nor any body—it was impossible not to love him.

"He was the idol of his mother, and—her cross. He had the faith, oh! dear, yes. Why, he volunteered into the Zouaves, and fought like a hero at Castelfidardo; was wounded there, and wrote to his mother, in raptures at the privilege of shedding his blood for the good cause; aye, and he meant it, too; but you know faith without works is dead, and in some respects Franz was very much of a Lutheran. I need not tell you what sort of scrapes his were; rather sad ones, some of them; but, then, he was so winning in his repentance, she always forgave him; and you could not but feel that had he been less charming, less engaging than he was, it would have been a happier thing for the poor boy.

"It was about a year after I returned to England that I received a letter from the baroness, written in great grief. Franz was at Florence, had been there for months; he was well received at court, in all the gay circles of the gayest of capitals, and though often recalled by his father, he continued to linger and defer his return, and make excuses: in

short they felt there was something wrong. Then she had privately inquired; and the long and the short of it was, he was taken in a crafty snare. In certain circles abroad, just now, men fish for one another's souls to give them to the enemy. They use all baits, and not a few are caught and delivered over to perdition. The Marchese Zingari was just then a leading man among the Italian Liberals. It was a great object with his party to win over German proselytes, and so swell their German connection. Werner was worth the trouble of entrapping, and they played the game with cunning skill. The Marchesa was a bewitching woman, ten years his senior, and, on that very account, more dangerous. It was also safe, what could the world find to say against it? There was art and music, and flattery and beauty. An atmosphere, too, such as even to us, dull Anglo-Saxons, is a kind of new existence, but which, to a poet like him, is inspiration, intoxication. They took him on his weak side, fired his imagination, and quietly sapped his moral strength. A little more, and only a little more, would be wanted to plunge him into some fatal step which would for ever destroy his self-respect, and sense of honor, and which would deliver him up bound and captive into the hands of those political Beelzebubs."

"Strong language, Grant."
"Not a bit too strong; why, I'm diluting the

deliver him up bound and captive into the hands of those political Beelzebubs."

"Strong language, Grant."

"Not a bit too strong; why, I'm diluting the horrible story down to the strength which Christian ears can bear to listen to; but the thing goes on every day, in hundreds and thousands. The mother wrote all this; she had found it out; she hesitated to tell her husband, lest he should be betrayed into some violent, indiscreet act, which would forever cut off the hope of reclaiming the boy. So she wrote to me, to me 'who loved him so,' those were her words: 'would not I pity him, and, if possible, try to save him?' I read the words, and they burnt deep into my heart. Did I not love him? Yes, indeed; I did not stop to ask why he was (and is) so dear to me; but it was a love 'passing the love of woman.' I did not stop to think what I should do, or could do to save him, but the next day I started for Florence.

"It is a good things to find one's self a duke sometimes, Jack; makes it wonderfully easy to get into places where one has a mind to go. As Duke of Leven, I had no difficulty in entering the charmed circle of Florence society. People were glad to invite, and make much of the rich Inglese, and Werner and I soon metface to face. Oh! how his face was changed! What a stamp of evil was there? Not evil perfected, consummated past the hope of recall; but I thought I saw the claw of the enemy on him—loss of grace, loss of peace, of innocence. Yet I loved him as I ever did; one cannot, somehow, change. Of course he welcomed me; but he was always too busy to find time to give me

cence. Yet I loved him as I ever dud; one cannot, somehow, change. Of course he welcomed me; but he was always too busy to find time to give me a morning to myself. When we met, it was always in the company of others, the most charming people in the world, no doubt; but what did I care for charming people, when what I wanted was his soul?

"At last, one evening—it was in the gallery of the Pitti palace—I seized on him, and held him fast. 'Werner,' I said, 'what are you about? Where are you going? Who are all these people the Pith Paner,' I said, what
fast. 'Werner,' I said, what
Where are you going? Who are all these people
among whom I find you?'
"'People? What people?'
"'Why, these Zingari?'
"'Who are they? Why, my friends. Is not that
enough for you?' he said fiercely.
"'Friends!' I said bitterly. 'I thought I was
"'Friends!' I really don't under

stand you, Leven; don't keep me here; I must be

going.'

"'You shall not go,' I said. 'You are deceived, bewitched, ensnared; that Zingari is a scoundrel; and as to the Marchesa—'

"'Say one word more, and you will repent it,' he answered. 'I can forgive you your folly as regards myself, but I will hear nothing that can touch the bonor of a lady.'

"I cannot repeat it all—my passionate appeals, his fierce rejection. At last he tore himself away from me in anger, and with a sick heart I left the gallery and the palace, and hardly knowing what I did, I found myself in the street, and walked on awhile, not caring whither I went, my brain and heart in a fever. Yes, he was under a charm, a spell; I could not reach him, I could not save him. What misery! I saw an open door before me, and entered it; it was the Church of Sta. Maria Novella; such a change from the busy streets to find one's self in the dark, quiet church, only lighted by the lamps which hung before every altar, and were reflected on the marble floor as though in water. I knelt before the first altar I came to; and resting flected on the marble floor as though in water. I knelt before the first altar I came to; and resting my fevered forehead on the marble balustrade, I shed bitter tears. Why did I love him so, and what was it I loved? His soul! that soul, the innate beauty of which had been revealed to me at our first meeting. Clouded over, and bespotted with many a stain, there it still was, a beautiful, a glorious soul, most dear to God, most dear to my heart, and, as I felt too surely, in the grasp of the enemy. "What could I do? With that one thought in my mind I raised my eyes, and they fell on a figure. If you know Italian churches, you must

remember a certain image, not uncommon in some of them, representing our Lord crowned with thorns, and with His hands bound, as Pilate presented Him to the people. It is generally called Gesu Zazareno. Some of those figures are marvellously devotional, with soft, weary eyes that look kindly and pitifully on the worshipper. Such was the one on which I on the worshipper. Such was the one on which I gazed. I met those Eyes, and they seemed to fix on mine. I repeated my words, speaking now as it in prayer: 'O Lord, what can I do?' Now, Aubrey I don't mean to say that I saw or heard anything— I don't mean to say that I saw or heard anything—don't think it; but in my heart I did hear a word and in that Face I saw the thing it meant: 'Sacrifica'.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## MEXICO'S GREAT SHRINE.

#### MP. T. B. CONNERY DESCRIBES THE STRANGE PAINTING OF GUADALUPE.

PICTURE OF THE VIRGIN WHICH CATHOLICS BE LIEVE TO BE MIRACULOUS AND WHICH PAINTER HAVE PRONOUNCED IMPOSSIBLE OF EXECUTION BY KNOWN HUMAN METHODS — FOUR DISTINCT

KINDS OF ART HARMONIZED.

New York World. One of the greatest festivals of the Catholic hurch in Mexico was celebrated last Wednesday Church in Mexico was celebrated last Wednesday. It was the anniversary of the apparition of the Virgin at Guadalupe on Dec. 12, 1521, to a poor Indian named Juan Diego. She commanded that a church be erected in her honor, and, as a sign, directed the Indian to gather flowers on the barren hill where she appeared. On the tilma, or blanket, in which he carried the flowers was found a picture of the Virgin, and it has since been an object of veneration. More than \$2,000,000 had been collected for the coronation of this miraculous painting; but the ceremony was postlous painting; but the ceremony was postponed, it is said, owing to instructions from

atican,
Below is an account of the strange painting, written by Mr. Thomas B. Connery. In explana-tion of the statement contained in Mr. Connery's communications to the effect that special pern sion was granted by the Archbishop of Mexico to make an examination, a few words are necessary.

Make an examination, a few words are necessary.

At a dinner party given at the French Embassy in the City of Mexico the conversation turned upon the subject of the sacred picture. Mr. Connery, who had seen it often before, expressed a desire to be afforded a special opportunity to inspect and examine it under more favorable conditions than are ordinarily granted. Count de Viel Castel, the French Minister, and his extremely amiable lady volunteered to obtain the

desired permission. Many difficulties had to be overcome, and some irritating delays occurred before this permission was obtained. But finally Archbishop Labastida gave his cflicial authorisation, and the little party that had been formed at the French Minister's residence, including the Counters Viel Castel and her maid, proceeded to Guadalupe. The painting at that time was temporarily resting over the altar of the little Capuchin chapel next door to the Cathedral, in consequence of the repairs and redecoration than progressing at the latter. Mr. Connery, with one companion, had to climb the altar leaving the rest of the party on the church floor. The examination was made with much care, and subsequently repeated by Mr. Connery on two more occasions.

THE MIRACLE OF TEPEVAC.

About a league northward of the city of Mexico the hill of Tepeyac rises from the elevated plain like a huge pyramid. Around this barren rocky hill has grown up in the course of centuries the little public called Guadalupe, which the Spaniards claim means "the River of Light" in the Arabic language, while Mexican writers assert it is derivable from two Axico words, signifying "the Conqueror of Demons." It appears to be admitted that the word Tepeyac is pure Axico, meaning the "Mother of God." Before the conquest Tepeyac was the sight of a temple to the goddess "Tonantzin," the protectreas of agriculture, worthy of special remembrance only as the one deity in the Indian mythology to whom no human sacrifices were offered. To day Tepeyac is the site of a magnificent Catholic temple dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and containing a famous painting, which all good Mexicans, in common with many other good people, believe to be miraculous.

It has endured for over three centuries and s It has endured for over three centuries and a half, always commanding the reverence and admiration of the devout, and now it is proposed, with the sanction of the Holy See, to enrich it with a crown of gold as a token of approval of the general Mexican faith that the painting is a supernatural work sent by the Virgin Mother of God to show her special interest in and protection of the native race of Anahuac. Towards this coronation ceremony an incredibly large sum of money has been contributed by the faithful, and whenever it is permitted to take place by the powers that be nothing will be spared to lend grandeur and picturerqueness to the event.

It is to this painting that I wish to direct the attention of the American people in a special manner through your columns, recounting, as briefly as is consistent with the subject, a recent inspection and examination I was permitted to

inspection and examination I was permitted to make through the courtesy of Archbishop Labas-tida, of the Archdiocese of Mexico.

tida, of the Archdiocese of Mexico.

To enable your readers to understand the subject, let me briefly explain the origin of the picture as described by all the authorities. On the 12th of December, 1521, the Blessed Virgin is said to have appeared to a poor Indian named Juan Diego, while passing the hill of Tepeyac on his way to mass. She told him she had selected the constant of the restrict to be here. him on account of his piety to be her messenge to Zumarraga, the then Archbishop of Mexico She wished him to tell the Archbishop to build She wished him to tell the Archbishop to build on Tepeyac a temple in her honor as a special patroness of the Mexican race. The Archbishop, fearing the Indian was under a delusion, bade him ask the Virgin for some sign by which he would know the message was really from herself. The Indian obeyed, and the Virgin commanded Diego to gather flowers on the barren hills and bring them to her Elevens had accommended. them to her. Flowers had never grown therebefore, but now the Indian found them in abund ance, and, filling his tilma, or blanket, he carried nem to the Virgin.
"Go," said the Virgin, returning the tilma and

"Go," said the Virgin, returning the tilma and the flowers to the Indian, "go to the Archbishop and tell him these are my signal."

When at length Diego opened his tilma in the presence of the Archbishop the flowers tumbled on the floor, diffusing a delicious perfume, while on the tilma itself was stamped, as to-day, the figure of the Virgin. No longer doubting, the Archbishop immediately caused to be erected on the spot designated a little chapel, or eremita, as it is called in Mexico, as the temporary depository of the sacred painting, and there or theresbouts it remained until a grander edifice could be built.

THINGS HABD TO EXPLAIN.

it remained until a grander edifice could be built.

THINGS HARD TO EXPLAIN.

Over the high alter of the magnificently decorated Cathedral of Guadaiupe may be seen this extraordinary picture inclosed in a crystal case framed with solid gold. On account of its conspicuous position it attracts the attention at once on entering the church. Millions of people have viewed it and in late years many Americans have hastily glanced up at the painting while wandering through the church. But very few have given more than a passing look leaving the church with ing through the church. But very few have given more than a passing look, leaving the church with a quiet sneer at the blind credulity of the natives. "Yes, it is a good picture, but there is nothing extraordinary about it," I have heard many foreign visitors exclaim. With all due deference to them I propose to prove that there is much that is very extraordinary indeed about it, and though personally I am not prepared to accept the theory of a supernatural origin, I feel compelled to acknowledge that there are some things about it that that cannot be explained humanly—some things that have puzzled many a great painter and transformed many a sceptic into an ardent be-

transformed many a sceptic into an ardent be-liever. Let me specify a tew of these somethings: First—the painting has been executed on a piece of cloth the most unsuitable for such work— coarse, native fabric called "ayate," manufactured from the maguey plant. According to artists no worse species of cloth could have been selected as a caryas.

as a canvas.

Second—The closest and most expert exam whatever such as artists know to be necessary to

whatever such as artists know to be necessary to dispose a cloth or canvas to receive colors.

Third—This painting combines four different kinds of painting, each kind requiring a distinct preparation or disposition of the canvas, and yet all four harmoniously blended, though inconsistant with each other according to the rules of art.
Fourth—Its preservation, clearness of outline
and freshness of color are simply marvelous, after
three centuries and a half of exposure in an

atmosphere which has been fatal to all other paintings in less than one century. Let it be noted here that I do not touch the theological reasons that have been advanced to prove the divine crigin of the picture. I confin myself to a rational examination such as may appeal to unbeliever and scoffer as well as to the most devout, and I propose to offer facts that may be received and put to the test by the most scientific. Having done this I will leave the inferences to be drawn by the public.

From the body of the church the painting does not strike the beholder as possessing any unusual qualities. It looks pretty in the midst of its costly surroundings, with the magnificent alter as a sort of setting. The passes one approaches qualities. It looks pretty in the midst of its costly surroundings, with the magnificent altar as a sort of setting. The nearer one approaches the better it seems, and when one is close up to it the exquisite delicacy of the work is startling. So that whatever we may think of its origin the quality is such that any artist might be proud of its authorship. And here let me ask is it not strange that no artist has ever yet claimed it?

own observation, for there is no face better known through the great masters than that of the Blessed Virgin. Cuevas remarks that the Guadalupan image is outside of all the traditions, and yet the first glance leaves no doubt that it is intended to depict the Blessed Virgin. "It is the Virgin Mexicanized," says Cuevas, "transformed into Astec sublimating the beauty of the Astec race to the highest degree of which it is capable."

The Virgin is represented as a sirl of about

race to the highest degree of which it is capable."

The Virgin is represented as a girl of about sixteen years—the face of inexpressible sweetness and piety. The back of the head is covered by a cloak, which falls gracefully over the shoulders covering partially the breast at either side Under the cloak is her tunica, extending from the neck to the feet. The head and body are inclined to the right, the face directed toward the ground. The hands are joined as in prayer or supplication. The feet rest on a cherub's head, and the entire body is encircled by a resplender of rays of gold. To describe the colors is impossible. Somehow they are indescribable. The cloak is a sort of green and blue at the same time; the tunica or dress is pinkish and violet with rare flowers of gold here and there. The manta or cloak is decorated with stars. The exquisite finish of the tentica is such that a painter of the past century declared no human artist could have performed it. The touches are finer than hair. Seen close the hands and face are a delicate shade of brown like that of Indians, while in the distance they assume a pearlish tint. The hair, as left un covered by the cloak, is black and arranged somewhat in the simple style of noble Indian ladies, Strange to say the face is at the same time Jewish and Axtec, as has often been remarked, and the whole painting suggests something of the figures of the middle ages and of the last centuries, as well as of the Egyptian and the Aztec. "What human painter," exclaims Cuevas, "could have united in his work all the art schools of the world in all ages, with a supreme originality of conception and execution?

First, ss to the cloth or canvas. It is both coarse and thinly woven, and some idea of its ourious unfitness to receive colors or serve as a sechamical feet and the server. The Virgin is represented as a girl of about

coarse and thinly woven, and some idea of its curious unfitness to receive colors or serve as a background for anything like a painting may be formed when it is stated that one may go behind formed when it is stated that one may go benind it and look through the fibres. As a matter of fact, standing on the reverse side of the picture, the church may been seen in much the same way as looking through the shutters of a window.

This brings me naturally to my
Second assertion, namely, that the cloth or
canvas shows no evidence of having been precanvas shows no evidence of having been pre-pared to receive colors in any way, certainly in no way known to artists. If the surface had been prepared or primed the view through the fibres of cloth would be obstructed, whereas I have shown that the fact is otherwise. A painter can-not work without colors or brush. Neither can he paint without a superficies properly prepared to receive the colors. A different preparation or disposition of the surface of the canvas is neces-sary in each class or kind of painting. Many an expert examination has been made without de-tecting a trace of preparation or priming, a fact which has filled the artistic world with wonder. Standing alone perhaps it would not be sufficient which has filled the artistic world with wonder. Standing alone perhaps it would not be sufficient basis for declaring that the painting is of supernatural origin, but taken with the other extraordinary features, to which I shall next allude, it certainly staggers the mind and disposes one to view with less tendency to ridicule the startling claim that there exists really a work of art which owes its conception and execution to no human mind or hands.

FOUR KINDS OF PAINTING.

Third.—The four species of painting which is asserted are combined and successfully blended is asserted are combined and successfully blended in the painting sre oil, distemper, water color and another form of distemper which the Mexicans call labrada altemple. My limited knowledge of art does not enable me to describe it or give the English equivalent. For the same reason, any opinion I might advance would have no weight. Therefore I must offer the opinions of men of recognized, standing and fame as painters. The cognized standing and fame as painters, fact appears to be that on three different of fact appears to be that on three different occasions, in three different ages, commissions, composed of the ablest artists and men of learning and character, were appointed to make an examination and report under oath. In each case the report was the same, and on no point did they more strongly agree than as to the fact that four distinct kinds of painting were plainly visible on the canvas. The most notable of these commissions took place in the middle of the last century and was presided over by the great painter, Miguel Cabrera, with whom were associated also Miguel Cabrera, with whom were associated also two other distinguished artists, Jose de Ibarra and Antonio Vallejo. Cabrera was a man of the highest character as well as a great painter. The conviction left upon him by this solemn inspec conviction left upon him by this solemn inspection was that the painting was miraculous. He declared no human painter could have executed what he saw, and he confirmed the existence of the four kinds of painting. "The union or conjunction of these four"—I quote his own words in his sworn report—"is something unheard of; something that no artist has ever attempted on single canvas. \* \* \* These kinds are so distinct that each requires a separate and different preparation, and, finding no preparation whatever in this painting, makes their combination still more marvellous on the one canvas. For me this is an argument so strong that it convinces me that

more marvellous on the one canvas. For me this is an argument so strong that it convinces me that this painting is miraculous. \* \* Very well do I understand how impossible it is by any human means to harmonize four distinct kinds of painting demanding preparations so different."

Everything Cabrers noticed about the work was a marvel; it was so also with Ibarra and Vallejo. "Such is the combination of perfections in it," says Cabrera in another place, "that it is im possible to suppose it a human work. Its originality of conception and execution and the extraordinary artistic effects produced, not only beyond the power of artists but in defiance of the very rules of art, place it altogether above human rules of art, place it altogether above hun

origin."

The perfection of the drawing amazed Ibarra, who declares also that no artist ever succeeded in making an exact copy. Even the perfect outline could not be obtained until oiled paper was used. But no one has ever succeeded in the attempt to imitate the conjunction of the four kinds of painting on one canvass, nor to reproduce the colors and shades and extraording effects. One of these effects alone may be present. effects. One of these effects alone may be noted in the gold and exquisite gilding, which are of such unique type that when first seen the gold appears to have been laid on in powder, but closer examination shows that it is incorporated with the woof of the cloth. woof of the cloth.

But I have said that there are four distinct kinds of painting, and, according to the experts who have made a critical examination of the picture, the head and hands are in oil colors, the picture, the head and hands are in oil colors, the tunica, or dress, as well as the cherub and the clouds that serve as a fringe or border, in distemper; the manta, or cloak, which also serves as a veil, in water colors, and the field over which fall the rays appears to be in the other form of distemper called "labrada la temple"

Any artist who doubts the assertion can satisfy himself by a critical expansion.

himself by a critical examination. UNKNOWN COLORING SUBSTANCES.

Another strange that no artist has ever yet claimed it?

An AZTEC TYPE.

A modern writer says: "This picture belongs to no known school, nor does it recall any other image of the Virgin." This I can sfirm from my

they do not belong to any known coloring substances. "This is most evident," says Cuevas, "in the gilding (el dorado). By human means it is not possible to obtain metalic lustre (releyo) without metalic substances prepared in one form or another, and yet in this painting the effect is produced without any metalic substance, so far as can be detected."

can be detected."

Again the same author, Cuevas (to whose little book I have been much indebted in my researches), writes thus: "With a single color it is impossible to obtain different colors, that is to say, different degrees of the same color or colors essentially different, with one single color. In the picture of Our Lady of the Guadalupe, as has been seen for ages, the colors that it displays are indefinable, and this is because they really form a diversity of colors under one base of coloration. It cannot be explained or understood, but it is a fact that the closk is blue and green at the same time; the tunica, pink and violet; the face, brown, pearl and leaden gray, and in each of these colors is observed at the same time many shades or degrees of themselves. This effect cannot be ascribed to the light over the glass which protects the painting, nor to the light over cannot be ascribed to the light over the glass which protects the painting, nor to the light over the picture itself, because it is visible with or without the glass, and remains no matter by what light the picture is viewed. \* \* Were it possible to make a complete analysis of the constituent elements of the roses it might be found perhaps that with them alone the miraculous image has been painted."

By this Charage means that with the natural

By this Cuevas means that with the natural colors of the roses gathered by the Indian, Juan Diego, the Virgin painted her own image on his tilms. I now come to my

Fourth proposition, namely the extraordinary preservation of the painting. For 357 years it has been in existence and under the eyes of the Mexican people. During that period many other interest and other period many other period and the period many other and people destroyed by the Mexican people. During that period many other pictures have come and gone, destroyed by the salt vapors with which the air is impregnated from Lake Tezocco, and by the variable temperature to which the region is exposed. The natural conditions are all adverse, and yet this picture is clear and distinct in colors and wonderfully preserved after more than three centuries and a half of existence, while no other painting has endured in the same place for more than one hundred years. One can well see that it is old, very old, but, what is again remarkable, it is both old and young at the same time. The colors are bright and fresh, though the cloth or canvas looks old and faded. Most paintings of great age decay uniformly throughout, the lustre dims, the colors fade and the cloth wears out in spite of all the precautions know to art. Not so is it with this remarkable picture. Nature has not made it pay remarkable picture. Nature has not made it pay the penalties. Time has dealt lightly with it, only encroaching on the feeble ayate or cloth, feeble enough in its youth, but still firmer to-day, more cohesive, than many a canvas after fifty years of service. Why is this? From what cause has this one painting enjoyed such singular exception. No one has been able to explain it on any known principles of art.

About a century ago a somewhat noted Mexican, Don Jose Bartolache, who pooth poohed the alleged supernatural origin of the picture, was allowed to have it copied by skilful artists and under conditions as nearly approaching as possible the original. That is to say, it was to be made as like the original as the best artists could make it. Bartolache declared he would have it hung up at Guadalupe and thus prove that it would last as long as the original. His copy was made and placed in the chapel of the "Pozito" at Guadalupe. Before eight years it was so completely defaced Guadalupe and thus prove that it would last as long as the original. His copy was made and placed in the chapel of the "Pozito" at Guadalupe. Before eight years it was so completely defaced that it had to be removed from its position, a total failure! This was not due to the tampering of human hands, but solely to the natural effects of the climate, the saline vapors from old Lake Tezocoo having quickly rendered the canvas mouldy, ash-colored and altogether unfit for exhibition.

Another curious proof may be stated. At one Another curious proof may be stated. At one time certain people who had the custody of the painting, conceived the idea of improving (?) it by adding a circle of angels to the replendor of rays in order to represent the homage of the celestial beings to the Queen of Heaven. In an evil hour consent was given, and the circle of cherubs was added to the mysterious rays. But soon the circle of cherubs began to grow dim, and in a short time became such a disfigurement that it had to be blotted out altogether.

The fact of the wretched quality of the cloth itself must not be lost sight of in discussing the question of preservation. Of itself it should have perished long ago, for the material is flimsy and easily destroyed. Why it has not thus perished must be explained by those who sould at the suggestion of supernatural preservation. They offer no explanation.

no explanation.

I might go much deeper into this subject, but it would require more space than I feel warranted in occupying. It seems to me that I have as briefly as possible established the points I advanced at the outset. My aim has been simply to place this remarkable picture in a proper light before the American people. Whatever it may be, whatever its origin, no one after a real examination can pronounce it a fraud—a mere device of a crafty priesthood to practice a huge imposture on the credulity of the world.

My own private views are not easily communi-My own private views are not easily communicable. I am not sure myself what they are, except that I find it difficult to assist to any theory of supernatural work. But the sincere faith of millions of people is not to be lightly ridiculed, and millions of Mexicans of the Indian race as firmly believe in the divine origin of the sacred painting of the Guadalupe as they do in the rising and setting of the sun. And certainly in their case faith is founded upon facts strong enough to embarrass the most learned.

In conclusion, I would like to express a desire through your columns to hear the reasons of in through your columns to near the reasons of in-telligent people in explanation of the singular facts I have tried to place before the public in as simple a manner as possible. I have given the conclusions of experts as well as my own observation, and their evidence at least is not to be slighted. Peritis in arte credendum. If there are any good American artists or other people whose judgement is entitled to respect ready with explanations, no doubt the public will be glad to receive them. Perhaps some American artist has examined the picture and can speak from personal observation. If the painting is really supernatural in the opinion of experts, the world should know it. If, on the other hand, it is only a clever trick, there is still more reason for making the tion, and their evidence at least is not to be trick, there is still more reason for making the fact known to the world.

T. B. CONNERY. New York, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat manykinds of food without years I could not eat manykinds or rood without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspopsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Hollowsy's Corn Care will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not

Written for CATHOLIC RE CATHOLICS OF SCO

JANUARY 19, 1889.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONEL LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, MACDONALD, AND THEIR At this time the congregati gow was making favorable pro met with all encourager Bishop Geddes, who took gre in it and favored it with regul ary priest visits. He even ex Bishop Hay his confidence proper management, a missio might soon be placed there; be one who knew the Erse language. The bishop repli that it gave him great pleas such good accounts of matte gow; but regretted that a p not yet be found to supply th

This year, 1786, there much reason to fear the famine. The early summ genial and there was ground hending that the harvest disastrous as those of 1782 Another such season, Bisno sidered, and the country entirely ruined. Nor would entirely ruined. Nor would in him, wickedness having gon height; and, indeed, he fet was daily increasing. His proved as the summer adv preparations were made for annual meeting at Scalan. there parrowly escaped bein the preceding April. A a chimney had set fire to troof; and if the rising fire hobserved in time, the would have been consumerated where made in pulling. efforts were made in pulling pieces; and so the fire w subdued. The bishops a usual, and despatched to annual report on July 28th formed Cardinal Antonelli ganda that Alexander M priest who was a candid mitre when another Alex was appointed Vicar Apo Highland district, with t Bishop of Polemo, had e Canada with five hund-They also stated that th Polemo was residing in which had been established man on the west coast. The bishops concluded the expressing an earnest des missionary priests in Sc showing that religion was and the field for cierical la from year to year. By Sept Geddes was again at Ed Bishop Hay at Aberdeen, Mi a letter of this month, inform Bishop Hay, of the notice stance that John, Earl of brother, James Stewart M completed the erection of to their friend, the late Grant, in the church of College at Rome. It c marble slab, with a med worthy agent, and an ag scription. The cost was a

Bishop Geddes, scon a from the meeting at Scale the visitation of the Gallo He administered confirma places. There were twe firmed at Kirkconnel, no parish; fifteen at Muns placed by Dalbeattie; am at Terregles, now united
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B. CONNERY.

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Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. B. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

At this time the congregation at Glasgow was making favorable progress; and it met with all encouragement from Bishop Geddes, who took great interest in it and favored it with regular mission. ary priest visits. He even expressed to Bishop Hay his confidence that, with proper management, a missionary priest might soon be placed there; but it must be one who knew the Erse or Gaelic language. The bishop replied at once that it gave him great pleasure to hear such good accounts of matters at Glasgow; but regretted that a priest could not yet be found to supply that interest-

ing mission.

This year, 1786, there was but too much reason to fear the calamity of famine. The early summer was ungenial and there was ground for apprehending that the harvest would be as disastrous as those of 1782 and 1783 Another such season, Bishop Hay considered, and the country would be entirely ruined. Nor would this surprise him, wickedness having gone to such a height; and, indeed, he feared that it was daily increasing. His health improved as the summer advanced, and preparations were made for holding the was daily increasing. His health improved as the summer advanced, and preparations were made for holding the annual meeting at Scalan. The house there narrowly escaped being destroyed the preceding April. A spark from a chimney had set fire to the thatched roof; and if the rising fire had not been observed in time, the whole house would have been consumed. Great efforts were made in pulling the thatch to pieces; and so the fire was speedily subdued. The bishops assembled, as usual, and despatched to Rome their annual report on July 28th. They informed Cardinal Antonelli and Propaganda that Alexander MacDonell, a priest who was a candidate for the mitre when another Alex MacDonald was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Highland district, with the title of Bishop of Polemo, had emigrated to Canada with five hundred of his flock. They also stated that the Bishop of Polemo was residing in a seminary which had been established at Samala.

ling.

Bishop Geddes, soon after his return from the meeting at Scalan, undertook the visitation of the Galloway missions.

He administered confirmation at several

he derived much comfort and relief to the ailment in his side from the use of the Spanish Faja, which Bishop Geddes had provided for him. This improvement in his health was a cause of great joy to him as it facilitated so much the application to study that was necessary in completing a work of such importance. In March it was ready for the ance. In March it was ready for the press, and the printer was set to work. Considering the state of the Rishop's finances, the expense was comparatively considerable. He accordingly sought the aid of subscriptions, and asked Bishop Geddes to order some copies. It was not intended to be an expensive volume. The price was to be half a crown (62 cents) or three shillings (75 cents). On the 21st of June it was reported complete. Its title is it was reported complete. Its title is rather a long one — The Pious Christian Instructed in the Nature and Practice of those Exercises of Piety which are Used in the Catho-lic Church." The bishop himself thus deseribes it: "It is, therefore, an ascetical explication of the Manual, and as all the prayers of the Manual are added, after the explication, it is also a Manual itself." In the introduction, the bishop still further explains his choice at title. "Having in The Sincere Christian instructed in the faith of Christ those who are seriously desirous to know the truth; and having in The Devout Christian instructed those who are truly resolved to obey God in what His holy law requires from them in order to please Him, we now propose in the present work, to instruct the pious Christian in the nature of those holy exercises of piety which he practices, and in the manner of practicing them, so that they may be of real benefit to him and effectually enable him to keep the commandments of God, to sanctify his own soul and secure his eternal salva own soul and secure his eternal salva tion." An objection had been made to

ation in 6th, all I need say is that I made it my endeavour to have as little of the prayers, etc., of my own composing as I could, when I could get what was to my purpose in other English Manuals, especially in those which are generally most esteemed. Among these I always considered The Garden of the Soul as one of the standards, and the many editions it has gone through shows the public approbation. I therefore thought I could not be better screened than in taking it for my guide; and you will find the table of sins in the Pious Christian is just transcribed from The Garden of the Soul. You may hint this to the objector if you please."... It would appear that the objection has been generally sustained, public sentiment sanctioning the princi ple which it involves. The more recent editions of The Garden of the Soul have adopted proposed change, judiciously leaving the examination of conscience under the head referred to, to the suggestions of private inquiry. It is scarcely necessary to say that the instructive works of Bishop Hay were very popular among Catholics generally. In Ireland, especially, they were highly esteemed. Wogan, the Dublin printer who had been charged with the Irish edition of the bishop's earlier works, in writing to inform him of the death of the much regretted Archbishop Carpenter, took occasion to express his thanks for the great success that had attended the reprint of four volumes of the bishop's works, and said, at the same time, that he hoped to enjoy his patronage in the future.

BISHOP GEDDES AND ROBERT BURNS

We seldom read in the history of

BISHOP GEDDES AND ROBERT BURNS

We seldom read in the history of our bishops of their taking any concern in matters beyond the sphere of their ecclesiastical duties and occupations. Hence, it gives all the more pleasure to find the accomplished Bishop Geddes expressing his appreciation of a rising author who came, in due time, to be recognized as the Poet of Scotland, Genius only is the judge of genius: and we set down observed in time, the whole house would have been consumed. Great efforts were made in pulling the thatch to pieces; and so the fire was speedily subdued. The bishops assembled, as usual, and despatched to Rome their annual report on July 28th. They in formed Cardinal Antonelli and Propaganda that Alexander MacDonell, a priest who was a candidate for the mitre when another Alex. MacDonald was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Highland district, with the title of Bishop of Polemo, had emigrated to Canada with five hundred of his flock. They slos ottated that the Bishop of Polemo was residing in a seminary which had been established at Samalaman on the west coast of Scotland. The bishops concluded their report by expressing an earnest desire for more missionery priests in Scotland; thus showing that religion was progressing, and the field for cierical labor widening from year to year. By September Bishop Geddes was again at Edinburgh and Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of this month, informed his friend, Bishop Hay at Aberdeen. Mr. Thomson, in a letter of the certain of a monument to their friend, the late agent, Abate Grant, in the church of the Scotch which are now in the press for the third time. I shall send them to you. His name is Burns. He is only twenty-eight years of age, He is in town just now; and I supped with him at many of uncommon genius; and he has, and an appropriate in the young poet. In the subscription is in the press. The good deal with him, and think him a martie slab, with a list prefixed to the Edinburgh edition of Burus' poems, published in 1787, are to be found the Scotch colleges and monzesteries abroad, beginning with Valladolid, of which Bishop Geddes had been so long principal. No other than the kindly bishop could have caused them to be inserted. The poet was not ungrateful. He addressed a very interesting letter to the bishop, in which is preserved the memory of this obliging act, as well as of the friendship that had arisen between the bishop and the bard. We learn also from the same letter that, at the time it was written, the bishop's

man, for whom there was no longer any earthy comfort. So recently as the days of Bisbop Geddes, the extreme pensity of the law was inflicted on account of less crimes than murder, wilful fire-raising, etc. A young Irish soldier had become intoxicated, and, when in this state, got implicated in a robbery. For this crime, according to the practice of the time, he was under sentence of death. The bishop himself discharged the painful duty of attending him to the scaffold. The ili fated youth, it is related, behaved most becomingly.

The ili fated youth, it is related, behaved most becomingly.

Glassow Mission.

In January of this year Bishop Geddes once more visited Glasgow. He not only found that the Catholics there were gaining ground, his congregation amounting to seventy members, but also—and which was of no small importance—that many leading people in the town showed which was of no small importance—that many leading people in the town showed no displeaeure at the occasional meeting of the Catholics for public worship, although they had, for some time, been aware of such meeting. Several professors of the university availed themselves of the bishop's visit to show him due civility. These were hopeful signs; and the bishop was encouraged by them to make arrangements with Mr. Alex. MacDonald, who was stationed at Drummond, to visit the Highlanders of Glasgow

At the same time came an unpleasant the method of examination of conscience under a certain class of sins. The author, in writing to Bishop Geddes, thus replied:

"As to the objections sgainst the examin-

the bishops for sending such unfit subjects. It is by no means surprising, considering the defective discipline which prevailed in the college, that certain youths had not been successful. The state of the college must have been greatly to blame; and such was the conviction of the bishops. Bishop Hay was at first inclined to adopt measures similar to those which had ended in a rupture between the bishops and the Paris college. But, judging from experience, he thought it was the part of prudence to yield to the opinion of his colleagues. Hence, it was stipulated that, provided the arrears of Cardinal Spinelli's legacy to Scalan were paid, and Mr. Thomson permitted still to reside Mr. Thomson permitted still to reside in the college, the bishops would be satisfied, and wait the dispositions of Providence, confidently hoping that in course of time an end would come to the ill-disciplined condition of the college

lege.

The bishop, with his usual consideration, received at this time into his house at Aberdeen a youth whom Mr. Robert son, recently appointed to the Buchan mission, highly recommended. This student he found to be deserving of all that had been said in his favor; and he proposed sending him to the college at Douai,

Mr. Thomson, meanwhile, in order to

Douai.

Mr. Thomson, meanwhile, in order to beguile the weary hours of his unpleasant position at kome, which was attended with much vexation, employed his abilities in writing memoirs of the Scotch mission. He relied for information chiefly on letters and papers which had belonged to the late agent, and other documents. Many of these had gone astray; and many more had perished.

Bishop Hay's episcopal government, like some civil governments of our time, appears to have had an opposition; and it was not always a very loyal one. In the earlier days of the mission it was mostly the better class of society that supplied with the lairds and nobles. The chief hope for a supply of ecclesiastical students, at the time of which there is offer mission, depended on the lowest class of farmers, mostly those who labored on their farms with their composition, and it had, as concerded this question, the support of his coadjutor, strongly resisted this policy, if policy it may be called. Bishop Geddes and others argued for birth and family connection, as a condition of selection to the ecclesiastical state. Bishop Hay, in the ecclesiastical state the ecclesiastical state. Bishop Hay, in the ecclesiastical state the ecc and others argued for birth and family connection, as a condition of selection to the ecclesiastical state. Bishop Hay, in order to justify his way of proceeding, prepared a carefully written and elaborate document, in which he enumerated and discussed the objections that had been made to students whom he recommended. To the first objection—inferior birth—the bishop thought it sufficient to reply that his predecessors had never considered it an obstacle to the admission of students, and that many of the humblest grigin had turned out an ornament to the mission. Infamy of a student's near relations, although as an objection entitled to more consideration than the preceding, the bishop demonstrated both in theory and from former practice, to merit no more than a qualified regard; and discussed the objections that had been made to students whom he recommended. To the first objection—inferior birth—the bishop thought it sufficient to reply that his predecessors had never considered it an obstacle to the admission of students, and that many of the humblest origin had turned out an ornament to the mission. Infamy of a student's near relations, although as an objection entitled to more consideration than the preceding, the bishop demonstrated, both in theory and from former practice, to merit no more than a qualified regard; and he showed the injustice of universally rejecting a young man, other versally rejecting a young man, otherwise promising, merely because some of his family had misconducted themselves. Bishop Geddes, seed from the meeting at Scalan, understanding the properties of the relation of the Gallowsy missions. He administered confirmation at several places. There were twenty-seven confirmed at Kirkcounel, now New Abosy parish; fifteen at Munshes, now replaced by Dalbeattie; and twenty-three at Terregles, now united with Dumfries. Any Catholics there may have been at Parton besides Mr. Glendonwyn, the proprietor, must have attended, on occasion of the episcopal visitation at the time it was written, the bishop at Carlon, having ample opportunities, meeting Mr. Glendonwyn and proposed the proprietor, must have been at the time it was written, the bishop's copy of the poems was in Burns' posses, meeting Mr. Glendonwyn and propose of having inserted in the seminarry of the seminarry of the seminarry of the transport of the usual period of life at which they are the seminarry of the seminarry of the seminarry of the measurement of the usual period of life at which they are the proprietor, must have attended, on occasion of the episcopal visition at the lime it was written, the bishop at the lime it was written, the bishop's copy of the poems was in Burns' posses. The good dispositions of the episcopal church in the disposition of the objection are proprietor, must have beleasure, this one more we has the pleasure, this one more we has the pleasure, this one more we has the pleasure, this one more we have the proposed the propose of having inserted some additional poems in the poet's own in the poet's own and the propose of the propose of having inserted some additional poems in the poet's own and the propose of the propose his family had misconducted themselves. Neither was the circumstance of the candidate for admission, having formerly been engaged in service, considered by the Bishop as disqualitying him from aspiring to the priesthood. This opinion he supported by several precedents in the history of the mission. A final objection arose from the age of the candidate being considerably in advance of the usual period of life at which boys entered the seminary. The bishop disposed of this difficulty as one having less pretentions to weight than any of

stances objected to should disqualify for her services a person otherwise fitted TO BE CONTINUED.

for it.

admission to the priesthood. These, the bishop truly observes, are all directly or indirectly personal to the candidate; and they are frequently dispensed with. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that it never was according to the mind of the Church that any of the circum-

When the eyes become weak or the lids inflamed and sore, a disordered system or a scrofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Ayer's Sar-saparilla is the best remedy. It invigor-ates and vitalizes the blood and expels all humors.

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"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me," M. & Sgnelch, Radlan, Ont. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

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Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapid ity and never fails to effect a cure.

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A WELL MERITED REWARD.

ALDERMAN JOHN HENEY MADE A KNIGHT OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Ottawa Citizen, 7 Jan.

Notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather of last evening the hall of the Irish Temperance Society, on Sussex street, immediately opposite the Basilica, was well filled by friends and well wishers of the veteran alderman—the Dean of the Corporation of Ottawa—all inspired by the one feeling, of respect and veneration for him, and to do honor to him whom it had pleased the Venerable Patriarch of Jerusalem, with the sanction and approval of His Holiness the Pope, to honor. The occasion was the conferring of the title and Insignia of "Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchere" on "Honest John Heney," in consideration of his many services to religion, but notably on account of his Ottawa Citizen, 7 Jan. religion, but notably on account of his services to "Religion's handmaid," total abstinence; for all felt that although, in the words of one of the speakers:

"In giving titles men do sometimes err, Forgetting worth, no honor can confer; To some a title is but an empty name, That little else the owner has to claim; But when, as now, in him we greet we find An innate fearless honesty of mind; A noble heart with charity aflame, A brighter halo gilds the titled name, And sterling worth and kindly actions tell. Honest Chevaller Heney wears his title well."

rather Mailoy then referred to the solemnity of the occasion, a solemnity which he had only realized since the proceedings opened, "Guardian of the Tomb wherein lay the Saviour of Mankind!"—that was the honor, the wonderful, the enviable honor, he said, which had been conferred upon Mr.

He cautioned his congregation about the ways they are apt to speak of the Catholics. He said: "The Catholics of to day are more sincere in their religion than the Protestants are. I know it, They never stop for inclement weather when never stop for incident weather when church time comes. They are always ready to do as their conviction bids them, while Protestants as a rule, are not. This may be pretty hard for you to swallow, but it costs you nothing to know it, and I realize it to be a fact."—Pittsburg Despatch.

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The Raw, Cutting Winds

Bring to the surface every latent pain. A change of even a few degrees marks the difference between comfort and pain to many persons. Happily disease now holds less sway. Science is continually bringing forward new remedies which successfully combat disease. Polson's Nerviline—nerve pain cure—has proved the most successful pain-relieving remedy known. Its application is wide, for it is equally efficient in all forms of pain, whether internal or external. Ten and twenty five cents a bottle, at druggists. at druggists.



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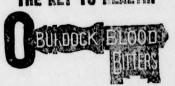
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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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# Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Jan. 19th, 1889.

CHURCH AND STATE

The Toronto Mail of the 8th inst. has rather an amusing reply to a "French-Canadian contemporary," though intended to be quite serious. The Mail says :

"A French-Canadian contemporary challenges the Mail to disprove the fact that the Catholic Church has always, from the beginning until now, asserted her divine right to be supreme over the civil power in all matters which she may define as being within her purview."

To this the Mail replies that the controversy would be fruitless; nevertheless it asserts that "as a matter of fact the Church's assertion of her supremacy is a growth, and a growth which from its inception has been opposed by portions of the Church." It continues by quoting declarations of the English and Irish clergy and laity to the effect that the Church and the Pope have no right "directly or indirectly to affect or interfere with the independence, soverelguity, laws, or constitution of Government of these realms," and that the Pope has "no temporal or civil jurisdiction, directly or indirectly within this realm."

This is quoted to prove that the claim of the Church to be supreme in her own purview was opposed by the Church in England and Ireland.

It is almost unnecessary to state that there is no contradiction between the declarations of the English and Irish Catholics, and the assertion of the Pope's or Church's supremacy in those matters which pertain to her jurisdiction. It is the province of the Church to define faith and morels, that is, to tell us what we are to believe, and what we are bound by the law of God to do. Within this limit the authority of the Church is supreme, and the Pope, as Head of the Church, exercises this supreme authority by divine right. The supreme spiritual and supreme temporal authority are perfectly distinct from each other. The Mail has from time to stated or insinuated in various forms that the Church claims the right of interfering with the State in the administration of its temporal concerns, but no such claim was ever put forward by the Church. Pope Leo the Great, in his letters to Emperors Theodosius, Marcion, and Leo, world is chiefly ruled, the holy authority of the Pontiffs, and the royal power." Pope Nicholas wrote to the Emperor Michael still more clearly : "Inflict no injury on the Church of God, for she inflicts no injury on your Imperial authority. . . . the same mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, made a distinction between the duties of both powers in their own spheres and distinct dignities, so that Christian emperors need the Pontiffs for eternal life, and the Pontiffs, in temporal matters only, make use of the Imperial laws." It was by a natural consequence of this principle that Pope Alexander the Third wrote regarding the rights of legitimate children : "It pertains to the king, and not to the Church, to judge of such rights."

These principles are held universally by Catholic theologians, and those who represent Catholics as holding any other belief on the subject misrepresent us, whether they do so by design or through ignorance. As this unjust representation is not confined to the Mail, but is frequent among Protestant controversialists. It may be useful to add some further explanations on the subject.

Cardinal Bellarmine, who is certainly one of the most ultramontane among the illustrious theologians of the Church, lays down the thesis: "The Pope is not the ruler (dominus) of the whole Christian world." His meaning will be rendered clear by his proofs of this proposition. Among these proofs are the following from fathers of the Church :

"'Hugo of St. Victor says: 'The tem-poral power has for its head the king; the spiritual power has the Supreme Pontiff?' More clearly, John Driedo says: "'When Christ placed St. Peter over the

universal Church as its shepherd, he did not at the same time give him temporal rule over the whole Church, nor did he take from emperors and kings their king-doms, nor did he wish that all royal power, equally with ecclesiastical power, acknowledge that they may be mictaken hould be derived, and should descend in their doctrinal decrees. It follows,

The same great author cites many other testimonies to the same effect. We shall only add the following :

"If it were so (that the Pope poss universal temporal soverightity) by divine right, it should be certain either from the Scriptures or from tradition of the Apostles."

He then shows that no such power is derived from either of these sources. He further confirms his thesis by quoting the hymn of Sedulius, which is recited from the 6th to the 13th of January, by all priests using the Roman breviary :

"Cruel Herod, why dost thou fear the coming of Christ? He takes not away mortal kingdoms who bestoweth heavenly

show that it is no doctrine of the Church, nor will it ever be, that the Pope ha authority to rule or command the State in temporal matters. But we may be asked, why may not the Church possibly define that she has such authority, and thus acquire it? This is substantially the position which the Mail and other Protes tants take in arguing the question against Catholics ; and even Mr. Gladstone, in his celebrated essay on "Vaticanism," fell into this error. We answer, simply, that it is not possible, because the matter which can be defined by the Caurch or the Pope is limited to that which has been revealed by God either explicitly or implicitly. A doctrine is revealed explicitly "when it is contained in its own or in equivalent terms in the deposit of revelation." It is revealed implicitly, "when it is contained in a revealed doctrine, though not expressed in Revelation in its own or equivalent terms." But, as Cardinal Bellarmine makes manifest, the doctrine of the Pope's supremacy over the State in temporal matters is not contained in the deposit of Revelation, whether explicitly or implicitly; wherefore it can

never be defined by the Church.

We acknowledge that the Church is the authority which must define her own powers, and the Protestants say that, as she is infallible, if she would claim the authority we are here discussing, Catholics would be bound to believe in it. But this very infallibility of the Church would debar her from laying claim to an authority which is not given her by Revelation, attested either by Holy Writ or Apostolic tradition. However, apart from this reasoning, it ought to be enough that the Church does not, in fact, claim any such power. The Presbyterians defend the doctrine that all events occur in accordance with the absolute decrees of God. From this it would follow that mankind cannot be restrained by human law. Yet the public do not infer that Presbyterianism must be suppressed by the laws of the country, lest its adherents should, in accordance with their principles, set the laws at defiance. As a matter of fact, they allow their conduct to be regulated by law, and with this the rest of the public is satisfied. Why should not Catholics be treated with equal charity? Even if it were possible that the Church may in the future define that she should may in the future define that she should control the State in civil matters, ought not the Protestant public to be tolerant in regard to us, inasmuch as we are just as willing as themselves to submit to the just laws of the country, without reference to what might possibly be defined by the Ohurch at some distant future constantly declares that the Imperial in regard to us, inasmuch as we are just authority is from God, and Pope Gelasius as willing as themselves to submit to the writes to the Emperor Anastasius: "August | just laws of the country, without referby the Church at some distant future time? The Church has not, during her eighteen centuries of existence, defined that Catholics may set at defiance the laws of the country. Will it not be time enough, therefore, to adopt suppressive measures when the Church will so define? But Protestants may make their minds easy on this score. The Catholic Church will never make the decree of which they seem to be so much in dread, and Catholics will be as good subjects and as loyal to their country in the future as they have been in the past. Why, even the Mormons would be willingly tolerated here, if they consented to hold their polygamous doctrines as a mere theory, without putting them into practice. Why then should Catholics be constantly threatened with suppression, merely because some Protestants imagine that we may be-

> clare, never will be a part of our belief? Catholics, however, do maintain that the State is subject to the laws of God, and as It is the duty of the Church to say what the law of God is, the State is undoubtedly bound to obedience when the Church proclaims this law. The Church of England, which makes the State the supreme judge even in religion, cannot consistently ask the State to submit to her decisions in this case; yet, as a matter of fact, even the Church of England does so. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and all other denominations, however, do insist, equally with Catholics, that the State should obey the divine law such as the Church defines it to be. The chief difference between the Catholic Church and the sectaries is this, that the Oatholic Church, being one in continuity with the Church established by Christ on His apostles, can pronounce authoritatively "It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us;" while the other Churches acknowledge that they may be mistaken

come believers in a doctrine, which at

present we repudiate, and which, we de-

of the State to their merely human opinions, whereas the Catholic Church will

That we have not exaggerated the posttion of the Protestant Churches in this regard will be evident from the following extracts from the Presbyterian Standards of doctrine :

"It belongeth to synods and councils ministerially to determine controversies of faith . . . which decrees and determination, if consonant to the Word of God, are to be received with reverence and submission, etc." (Conf. chap. 31) submission, etc." (Conf. chap. 31)
"It is his, (the civil magistrate's) duty
that unity and peace be preserved in the
Church . . . that all blasphemies and
heresies be suppressed . . and all
the ordinances of Ged duly settled, administered and observed." (Chap. 22) We have adduced sufficient evidence to

The National Covenant of 1640 declares his to be "ever styled God's true religion . . a perfect religion ; and all who do not adhere to it are to be "punishatle as rebellers and gainstanders of the same."

stered and observed." (Chap. 23)

### FALSE PRETENCES.

It is instructive to find that the Proestant religious press, which are always loudest in their protests against the supposed aggressiveness of Rome, are most exultant at the temporary success which has been achieved in Boston by the ultraaggressive Baptist and Methodist parsons of that city. The case of this party of aggression is most clear. The question to be decided at the Boston election was whether the faith of Catholic children attending at the High School is to be virulently attacked with impunity or not. The parsons led the battle for this aggression, and the voters sustained them. Under this policy Swinton's Outlines will be introduced again into the schools, and Catholic children will be told, and will be required to admit what they know to be a lie, that "an indulgence in the Catholic Church means a permission to commit sin, granted for a money consideration." This is the state of affairs in which the loud-tongued advocates of civil liberty and religious toleration unfeignedly rejoice, under pretence that the Catholics are making an attack upon the Public school system.

The Catholics made no such attack. They merely defended themselves against the open effort to force sectarianism down their throats. When we find such journals as the Christian Guardian openly approving of the aggressive stand taken by the Boston bigots, we can readily under stand what kind of treatment Catholics might expect in Canada, and especially in Ontario, if we were in the power of the agitators who are endeavoring to undermine the Catholic School system here. Here is what the Christian Guardian of last week has to say on the subject :

"Further particulars in regard to the victory over Jesuitical interference with the Public Schools of Boston show that success was attained by the co-operation of the Republican party, which selected its candidates from the list submitted by the Citizens' Committee. Men of sterling Protestant convictions were agreed upon, and the canvas was conducted on hard till the close of the poll. Another factor which made for success was the un tiring efforts of the evangelical ministry of Boston. They were the leaders in this movement, and their work told with splendid effect. It is intended to keep alive the public spirit called forth by this context. contest.

The desire to arouse the latent bigotry of extreme Protestants is evident through every line of the above, and to attain this end the writer does not hesitate to tell unvarnished falsehoods. "Jesuitical inter ference!" The editor of the Guardian knows the potency of the cry "Jesuit" to excite the hatred of the class to which he is appealing; but as a matter of fact the Jesuits had nothing to do with the action of the Boston School Committee. A secular priest, not a Jesuit, called the attention of the School Committee to the gross injustice inflicted upon the Catholic children; and he certainly had a perfect right to do so, and to demand reparation.

But at least was there not Catholic "interference" with the schools? Undoubtedly there was, as Catholics have votes in Boston equally with Protestants, and "Interference" of both Cath olics and Protestants was necessarily pro portloned to the number of voters who belong to either denomination in the city. Interference of Catholics and Profestants is an essential part of the public school system; but the undue interference is solely the work of Boston Protestants. especially of the "Evangelical ministry," whom the Guardian acknowledges to have been the leaders of the anti Catholic movement. The schools of Boston have been openly Protestantized; but the Catholics will know how to protect themselves, and we much mistake their spirit if they do not do so effectually.

The parsons of New York, encouraged by the success of their brothers in Boston. intend to imitate the latter in their intol. erant course. We must, however, in justice, state that there are many Protestants,

from the power of Peter? Treatise on therefore, that the Presbyterians and both in New York and Boston, and there are ninety-eight missionaries enno sympathy with that narrow mindedness which would rob Catholics of their dearest only call upon it to submit to the Divine rights. We may mention the Philadelphia American, which, while it is thoroughly Republican in its sentiments, represents the views of the less excitable, but more respectable and thoughtful section of Protestants than those who have placed for a year or two the dictatorship over the Boston schools in the hands of an anti-Catholic clique of parsons. The American states that Swinton's history was "very properly excluded" from the public chools, and warns the people of New York and Boston that it was just such a movement as the bigots in those cities are now inaugurating, that by its reactionary force brought into the bosom of the Catholic Church many of the master minds who have contributed much towards rendering the Church illustrious at the present day : such as Brownson, McMaster, Mgr. Preston and many others.

The Divine Providence which brings good out of evil will, under the apparently adverse circumstances which are operating against the Church, continue to protect His institution, against which, according to the promises of God, "the gates of hell shall not prevail."

The Philadelphia American does not at all think that what has been effected in Beston by exciting the fanaticism of the

women will be permanent. It says : "The Boston experience was somewhat anticipated in Cambridge in 1884." Several women had been elected members of the School Committee, whose husbands were prominently identified with the Mugwump bolt from the Republican party. In the next election they were defeated and men put in their places. And now in Boston the excitement over the very proper exclusion of a school history from the public schools brings the women of Boston hurrying back from the mountains and the sea-shore to register themselves for the exercise of a right which they have had for years, but never thought worth so much trouble. With women as voters the special excitements of excited elections would be greatly intensified, but the watchfulness over public interests at other watchfulness over public interests at other times would not be increased."

### PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Within a brief period of time the atti ude of heathen nations has very much changed towards Christianity and Christian missions. In China and Japan they were previously regarded with intense jealousy, and Catholic missionaries were subjected to cruel persecution wherever they were discovered. The authorities in these countries seem now to regard them with an amount of indifference which manifests itself by the toleration which is extended to them. The Catholic missionaries, who are for the most part Jesuits or members of other religious orders, have taken advantage of these circumstances, and have flourishing churches through both empires. In Japan, as soon as religion became free, thousands of native Christians made themselves known to the missionaries. These were the descendants of the Christians who more than two centuries ago were thought to have been exterminated in the dreadful persecution which then took place, and now there are about 250,000 native Catholics, many of whom are recent converts.

Protestant missionary societies are supporting a considerable number of missions, various sects is an insuperable obstacle to Church. any real success in securing converts. They do not even use the same version of the Bible, nor give the same names to God obstacle to their gaining sincere converts The various Methodist sects have formed a species of union by means of which they hope to attain greater vitality, but as it is "God who gives the increase," and as they lack the blessing which Christ gave to His apostles when He sent them to their missionary work, "So, I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world," it can scarcely be expected that they will make a permanent impression

on the country. Canon Taylor, in a recent number of the Fortnightly Review, reveals the fact that in Palestine, Persia and Arabia the Church Missionary Society has made absolutely no progress. In Palestine there was only one convert in 1886, a Moslem orphan girl, for whom prayers were asked throughout England, but she has since become a Catholic and is now in a nunnery. In the three countries we have here named the Society employs 119 sgents, and has spent in two years

In Egypt there were two "enquirers," negro and an Egyptian, but the en quiries led to no results. In Arabia days from the prosecution of his pro-

the same Presidency the Catholic priests are converting and educating thousands, the cost being only nominal; whereas during the sixty years during which the Protestant missions have been established, less than 2,000 have been converted.

It has been frequently proclaimed by Protestant controversialists that the want of unity among the different sectaries is one of the beauties of Protestantism. It is, in fact, an evidence of the glorious liberty which exists under the gospel! But where missions are established among the heathens, it certainly does not tend to give the latter confidence in the truth of the gospel which is preached to them. The heathens frequently ask the mission aries why it is that the different sects do not teach the same doctrines, if, as they pretend, the religion of Christ is the truth by which alone they can be saved.

Canon Taylor makes it known also that the missionaries of the various societies try to counteract each others efforts, and enter as keenly into competition with each other as if they were agents of different commercial firms. One of the missionarles, Mr. Hall, complained that a missionary of a rival society "had decoyed and baptized one of his enquirers." He also states that inquirers take advantage of the rivalry to "put themselves up at auction." Mr. Bell had been paying £1 a month to an inquirer, who afterwards struck for higher pay, and went as an inquirer to another society. Cases of this kind occur frequently, and some make a practice of going from one society to another, being baptized on each occasion when they thus transfer themselves. These peregrinating converts are reported by each society as so many fresh converts.

Canon Taylor adds that the natives look upon a missionary as "a charitable Englishman who keep an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old incarnations and triads, and drives out his wife and children in a pony carraige."

The Presbyterian and Methodist journals say that the stated fallure of the Protestant missions is true of the Church of England missions, but not of those of their denominations. The facts stated, however, from their very nature, apply to their missions, in a great measure, even if they concern the Church of England in a greater degree.

### THE ANTI-JESUIT CRY.

There is no institution of the Catholic Church which has to bear up against more persistent attacks than the Jesuits. We are told that they are a plotting association, aiming solely at the aggrandizement of their order, and that for the attainment of this object they seek political supremacy in every country in which they are established. They are even accused of having been the cause of the murder of no less than three kings in France and Germany, and the code of morals which they teach is asserted to be so lax as to be subversive of the first principles of Christianity, and to endanger the social fabric. The doctrine that "the end justifies the means" is attributed to them, and is understood to mean that evil may be done but though they claim to have had that good may come from it. By this it encouraging success, it is known is meant that any crime may be com that the want of unity which mitted, provided that its commission will keeps apart the missions of the benefit the Jesuit Order or the Catholic

It is almost needless to say that these accusations are all false. On some former occasions we had reason to enter upon the and the divine attributes. These sects pages of history which show that the are very jestous of each other, and Jesuits had nothing whatsoever to do with this jealousy is of course a great the political troubles of Europe which resulted in the murder of the kings referred to. It is not our purpose to enter upon these matters now, nor to deal fully with the proofs that the Jesuits do not teach that "the end justifies the means." We will quote, however, a passage from the favorite elementary theology used in Jesuit and other Catholic seminaries by students for the priesthood, to show that Jesuits by no means teach the doctrine attributed to them. This passage alone should suffice to settle the matter, for the author of the work is himself a Jesuit. Gury says, "on Co-operation." "It is never lawful to ask wha cannot be granted without sin, as the violation of any obligation : for instance, a lawyer cannot be asked to do what is contrary to his duty."

Again "on Human Acts," the same author says: "It is never lawful to do an evil, however light, to procure any good whatsoever: for according to the wellknown sxiom derived from the Apostle (Romans, iii. 8,) 'Evil must never be done that there may come good."

From these quotations the doctrine of the Jesuits is evident, and the example there was no result further than that a given makes the meaning still more clear. robber who was sick, and was doctored by Yet it frequently happens that they who a missionary, promised to abstain for ten are loudest in accusing the Jesuits of teaching that "the end justifies the means," themselves find circumstances under which The Canon further states that in the they deem it lawful to do what is intrin-Presidency of Bombay thirty-six adults sically evil for a supposed good purpose. and ninety-two children were baptized at We may instance the formal decision holders of the faith, and it would be a a cost of £9,441 7a, 1d. This is but given by the united Episcopacy of the sire blow to the Church if they could be

that for State reasons he might do what was morally wrong, even to signing the death warrants of innocent persons, when the difficulties of his position seemed to oblige him to do so. Such a permission as this was never given either by the supreme authority of the Catholic Church or by any Jesuit theologian. This we may further illustrate by a second example given by Gury. He adde. after teaching the doctrine quoted above : "Thus it is not lawful for you to lie, even to save a man's life."

This is, as it has always been, the Catholic doctrine, and Jesuit doctrine in no way differs from the teaching of the Catholic Church. Owing to the tardy act of justice lately

done to the Jesuits in Quebec by the legislature of that Province, the accusations against the order have been very frequently renewed during the last few months by the Protestant press and in Protestant pulpits. We have been over and over again told that it was on account of their immoral theory above repelled and because of their political machinations that they were expelled from nearly every country in Europe, and were suppressed by Pope Clement the 14th, in 1773. The Mail and other ionrnals, and Protestant clergymen in their lectures, never tire of telling us that there must be in the principles of the order, and in the general conduct of its members, something opposed to the wellbeing of society; otherwise they would not have been so expelled, and that the Pope would not have suppressed them. Appeals are even made to Catholics as believers in the doctrine of the Pope's Infallibility, that the action of the Pope is equivalent to an infallible decree that the existence of the society is essentially an evil.

It would occupy two much space to insert here the Brief of Pope Clement XIV., by which the suppression was declared, or even to give a synopsis of it full enough to show all the circumstances which led the Pope to take this extreme messure. Before stating these circumstance very briefly, therefore, we wil explain how different is this Brief from a document which is to be regarded as an infallible pronouncement. The decree of infallibility defines that

the Pope is "an infallible teacher in all doctrines concerning faith and morals, which he defines as Pastor and Teacher of all Christians." It is perfectly clear that in the act of dissolving a society there is nothing touching any doctrine, whether of faith or morals, and that he acts simply as a superior who has authority over he very right of existence of the society. It is therefore evident that there is no connection between his Brief dissolving the Jesuits, and his prerogative of Infallibility. . He exercised an act of administration, having jurisdiction either to permit or to forbid the association, which only claimed its right to exist by virtue of a permission granted before by another Pope. In fact the matter had no more to do with the Pope's infallibility than would an order given by Pope Leo XIII. to have an asphalt pavement laid on the piazza of St. Peter, instead of the stone pavement with which his predecessors have been satisfied. The question is not one affect. ing the unchangeable deposit of Faith ing of His Church.

In the Brief itself the Pope does not say that the Jesuits have even been guilty of any fault. He states that there have been dissensions between the Jesuits and the secular clergy in divers places, and enumerates the accusations which were brought against the order, but he does not say that these accueations are true. He states, however, that disturbances had been caused by the existence of the society, and that persons high in civil authority urged him to suppress it, and he acknowledges that it is in consequence of these solicitations that he issues the Brief.

All this makes it clear that the Brief was issued for peace sake, and not as a condemnation of the principles or conduct of the Jesuits. It was a sacrifice made to appease the intense hostility with which several governments regarded the order. These governments made a combined attack upon it, which unfortunately resulted in its suppression by the supreme authority of the Catholic Church

But, must not the Pope, at least, have been convinced that the order was intrinsically evil, whereas he took such a step?

We answer, No. England, and several of the German States had already thrown off their allegiance to the Church, and had broken the Unity of Faith which had till then characterized Christendom in the West. In France, Spain, Portugal and Naples the great mass of the people were thoroughly Catholic, but the rulers of these States were inoculated with infidelity. The monarchs were nominally Catholics, but their Prime Ministers were infidels, who formed part of the great conspiracy of the age whose object was to destroy the Catholic religion. The Jesuits were the most able and successful upsmall work when it is considered that Church of England to Charles the First, annihilated once for all, Hence, these

French Government: "As for the Jesuits, I can neith nor destroy an institution whi of my predecessors have praise as it has been confirmed by Council of Trent; and accord French maxims, a General above the Pope." He then assemble a General Council accusations against the Jesuit discussed, and that the Jesuit heard in their own defence.
"Moreover, the Polish nation kings of Sardinia and Prussia l to me in their favor. I shoul

by destroying them, only coprinces by displeasing others. From this answer it is evide that the Pope unwillingly to step, but that the European far from being unanimous in to the society. In addition to named by the Pope, the S Russia was also strongly them; and to such an she obtained that the suppression should be lim not to apply to her domin Theresa of Austria also at fir the Jesuits, and the electors Treves and Cologne, the C tons of Switzerland, and the of Venice and Genoa, fo example. But of these Ca Austria alone was powerful influences were brought to b Empress to induce her to j Jesuit Lesgue. She did so thus the chief support of ti his maintenance of the orde

When the Pope endeavor diplomatic relations with was told by Pombal, the Pr that the suppression of th mecessary before a recon possible, and Manuel de Ri declared that Spain would unless the suppression were

Pope Clement's offer t

matter to a General Counci

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They knew very well th Council would not decree ment of the Church's most s and the Pope finally yie avert the danger which v threatened, that the nations would follow the e others powers and renoun ity altogether. The popul at once become Protestan be easily seen by the state which threw off the au Pope in the sixteenth ce time they too would be l It is clear, therefore, that Pope Clement is by be interpreted as a co that order which has a the front in fighting th the Church, More evid might be given, but we w that the Jesuits accept blow given to them with ity and obedience which been characteristics of th ing that a great blow was them, they made no effe and when the blow fell, to it without a murmur however, in better times, tice to the illustrious so restored it to its former ileges. Its re establishm by Pius VII. in 1814 on 7 which time successive creased its privileges, do happily reigning, who rights it formerly enjoye

It is highly importan should be well acquaint cumstances which bro event which is wrongly enemies of the Church v representing them in a to the great order which bulwark of the Church

> THE ATTITUDE OF PEAN POW

It is a remarkable fact loan, which was thrown market for the purpose means to put that count of readiness for war, has scribed in France to the million dollars. No imagined which would demonstrate the existe sympathy between the all existing Republics, I democratic, while Rus most absolute, and bet could scarcely expect exist. That it does exi countries feel that their same quarter; and no of France, especially, a

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1769, in which he gave several favors and privileges to the order, and praised highly their apostolic zeal. This Brief gave great offence to the powers we have already named, and made them the more urgent in bringing their designs to a successful issue. Clement XIV. said in answer to the representations of Choiseul, the agent of the French Government:

"As for the Jesuits, I can neither condemn nor destroy an institution which nineteen of my predecessors have praised, especially as it has been confirmed by the Holy Council of Trent; and according to your French maxims, a General Council is above the Pope." He then effered to assemble a General Council wherein the accusations against the Jesuits should be discussed, and that the Jesuits should be heard in their own defence. He added: "Moreover, the Polish nation, and the kings of Sardinia and Prussia have written to me in their favor. I should, therefore, by destroying them, only content some princes by displeasing others."

From this answer it is evident, not only that the Pope unwillingly took the harsh step, but that the European powers were far from being unanimous in opposition to the society. In addition to the powers named by the Pope, the Sovereign of Russia was also strongly favorable to them; and to such an extent that she obtained that the decree of suppression should be limited so as Treves and Cologne, the Catholic Can- tained. tons of Switzerland, and the Republics of of Venice and Genoa, followed her example. But of these Catholic states, Austria alone was powerful, and strong influences were brought to bear upon the Empress to induce her to join the Anti-Jesuit Lesgue. She did so at last, and thus the chief support of the Pontiff in his maintenance of the order was taken from him.

When the Pope endeavored to restore diplomatic relations with Portugal, he was told by Pombal, the Prime Minister, that the suppression of the Jesuits was necessary before a reconciliation was possible, and Manuel de Rhoda of Spain declared that Spain would go into schism unless the suppression were decreed.

Pope Clement's offer to submit the matter to a General Council met with no favor from the hostile Prime Ministers. They knew very well that a General Council would not decree the diabandment of the Church's most active soldiers, and the Pope finally yielded only to avert the danger which was so openly threatened, that the discontented nations would follow the example set by others powers and renounce his author. ity altogether. The populace might not be easily seen by the state of the nations ing that a great blow was being aimed at them, they made no effort to avert it, and when the blow fell, they submitted to it without a murmur. Later Popes, however, in better times, have done justice to the illustrious society, and have restored it to its former rights and privileges. Its re establishment was decreed by Pius VII. in 1814 on 7th August, since which time successive Popes have in creased its privileges, down to Leo XIII., happily reigning, who restored all the rights it formerly enjoyed.

It is highly important that Catholics should be well acquainted with the circumstances which brought about an event which is wrongly construed by enemies of the Church who are so fond of representing them in a light detrimental to the great order which has been the bulwark of the Church for three centuries.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF THE EURO. PEAN POWERS.

It is a remarkable fact that the Russian loan, which was thrown upon the money market for the purpose of obtaining the means to put that country into a position of readiness for war, has been eagerly subscribed in France to the amount of twenty million dollars. Nothing could be imagined which would more strikingly demonstrate the existence of a bond of all existing Republics, France is the most

arise, and the sense of a common danger arouses sympathy between those who are threatened.

In a matter which so clearly touches the pocket, as subscribing to a foreign national loan, the sympathy must be great indeed which could lead the people of one country to subscribe spontaneously to supply funds to another. Russia's financial condition is not such as to make an investment in her public funds very attractive. The sympathy which has led the French people to invest so readily in the Russian loan must therefore be more than ordinarily strong.

The triple alliance would be too strong for France single-handed, and with all her boundless resources in Europe and Asia, Russia would be overmatched by three such powers as Germany, Austria and Italy. It is, therefore, to the interest of both France and Russia to cultivate each other's friendship, and the French people at least have proved the sincerity of the alliance as far as they are concerned by their ready co-operation in enabling Russia to put herself on a war footing.

The continent is now divided between two camps. It is impossible to contemplate without horror the consequences which will result if a war should break out between them ; yet in the defiant not to apply to her dominions. Maria attitude in which the great powers stand Theresa of Austria also at first sided with towards each other it is almost impossible the Jesuits, and the electors of Bavaria, to hope that peace will be long main-

### FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The election of General Cluseret for the Var Department in the South of France on 6th inst. is not calculated to give us great confidence in the early regeneration of the country, and its deliverance from the Infidel rule under which it has been so long suffering. The Var Department was. prior to 1860, the frontier bordering on Piedmont. Then Nice was handed over to France as the price for which Piedmont was permitted to annex the smaller Italian States and to take possession of the Legations which then belonged to the Pope's territory.

General Cluseret distinguished bimself as an able officer in the service of France in Algeria, and in the Crimean war. He became, in 1871, the Communistic Minister of War, and with his colleagues in the Government of the Commune, was responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by that Government, including the coldblooded murder of the Archbishop of Paris and the priests and prominent citizens who suffered martyrdom at the same time. That such a man should now be elected to the Chamber of Deputies for at once become Protestant, but it could any department is not a favorable prognostic for the future of the country. The which threw off the authority of the only redeeming feature we can see in Pope in the sixteenth century, that in the event is the fact that when time they too would be Protestantized. he was strongly opposed two weeks It is clear, therefore, that the action of before, he did not receive a majority of Pope Clement is by no means to votes. At the first election the general be interpreted as a condemnation of received 12,700 votes, while several other that order which has always been to the front in fighting the battles of the Church. More evidences of this might be given, but we will merely add that the Jesuits accepted the severe blow given to them with all the humility and obedience which have always been characteristics of the order. Know
The interpreted as a condemnation of that order which has always been to the total first the belief that Ulster has not that horror for Home Rule which is the favorite theme of the Coercionists. Ulster may be congratulated that even now it gives a Home Rule Parliamentary majority of one; but if the proceedings recorded by the Coleraine Chronicle are into and obedience which have always been characteristics of the order. Know
The interpreted as a condemnation of the Evening Mail of Dublish, for asserting that he Evening Mail of Dublish, far and the Evening Mail of Dublish, far and the Evening Mail of Dublish, favorite theme of the Coercionists. Ulster may be congratulated that even now it gives a Home Rule Parliamentary majority of one; but if the proceedings recorded by the Coleraine Chronicle are into the Mount Vesuvius. A new secretation, which was an "Invin. As no one received a msjority of the belief that Ulster has not that horror for Home Rule which is the favorite theme of the Coercionists. Ulster may be congratulated that even now it gives a Home Rule Parliamentary majority of one; but if the proceedings not that horror for Home Rule which is the favorite theme of the Coercionists. Ulster the was an "Invin. As no one received a msjority of the belief that Ulster like favorite theme of the Coercionists. Unster may be congratulated that even now it gives a Home Rule Parliamentary majority of one; but if the proceedings not the Coleman and mitted on cross-examination that the crowd was perfectly peaceable until the police, head-constable Coleman and mitted on cross-examination that the crowd was perfectly peaceable until the police, head-constable Coleman and mitted on cross-examination that the crowd was perfe ment 84,000 votes, so that it appears he would not have been elected if the people had taken any interest in the contest, as only a small proportion of voters went to the poll. If the population had taken any interest in the welfare of their country, they would not have allowed the general to walk the course in this manner. They might have remembered that when France was struggling for existence, General Cluseret was at the head of the insurrection at Lyons, thus, of course, helping to put the country into the hands of the Prusssians.

is desirable as the leader of a movement of reform, but he certainly has no such record against him as General Cluseret. It will be no great loss to the country should General Boulanger sucin overthrowing the present ministry, and with them the communistic element which has rallied round them . but with the present indications that the people are in a condition of apathy, it is General Boulanger will succeed. If, as is rule. expected, he be elected for the Department of the Seine, it will be a very sure proof that Paris wants a new Government, and the general will become more formidable than he has been yet. He has already carried three important Departments, and that he will also gain the election in most absolute, and between the two we could scarcely expect such sympathy to exit. That it does exist shows that both countries feel that their danger lies in the same quarter; and no doubt on the part of France, especially, a desire of righting of France, especially, a desire of righting openly that the only way to eave the country from Boulangism is to effect a country from Boulangism is to effect a country from Boulangism is to effect a countries feel that their danger lies in the softenance, especially, a desire of righting of the public, had represented constantly Paris. The Anarchists are already saying

General Boulanger may not be all that

established.

That the present Ministry are in dread of the influence which General Boulanger has acquired and is acquiring is evident from their fears of the result of the election in Paris. Prime Minister Floquet proposed to enter the lists against Boulanger, hoping to defeat him, but his colleagues were afraid of the consequences of defeat, and opposed Mons. Floquet's candidature. A defeat in Paris would greatly in jure the Ministry; but though victory would increase Gen. Boulanger's prestige greatly, a defeat in that one constituency would not very much lessen the influence he has already attained.

### IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE. After all the trouble taken by the Irish Executive to arrest and prosecute Messrs Sheehy and Finucane, members of Parliament, for their speeches against land-grabbing, the substance has eluded their grasp. The whole case on which the prosecution was founded has ludicrously collapsed. In order to summon Mr. Sheehy, the Government violated all law and the privileges of Parliament to such an extent that they incurred the censure of the Parliamentary committee on privileges, wasted the time of the Imperial Parliament in defending themselves for committing an unjustifiable act, and at last eat their leek in all humility, promising that their conduct would not be repeated. The arbitrary manner in which Ireland is governed was brought prominently before the eyes of the British Parliament, and the Gov ernment narrowly escaped defeat, only by accepting humiliation. The mountain was truly in labor—and the result is exactly that which was recorded by Æsop of old—a mouse has been brought forth The land-grabber, Quilty, against whose conduct Messrs. Sneehy and Finucane made their speeches, has given up the farm at Castleconnell, which was the occasion of the whole trouble. It is almost needless to add that the Nationalists are much elated at the result, as they regard it as an omen of the glorious vic tory which is soon to reward their efforts for Home Rule. If the Government persevere in their persecution of Me Sheehy and Finucane, when the purpose of it has passed out of existence, every one will see that it will be through sheer vindictiveness.

## OMINOUS.

Coleraine, in Londonderry County, Ireland, is an undoubted centre of Tory. ism, and the last place where sympathy might be expected for the Nationalist cause. On the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's celebrated "visit to Ireland," which he took care to limit to the corner of Ulster, which would ensure to him an audience unmistakably Coercionist, Coleraine was a favored spot for the display of his eloquence. Nevertheless, the Coleraine Chronicle gives an account of a recent discussion held by the members of the Young Men's Association, which would justify the belief that Ulster of one is very likely to be transformed into a majority of twenty or thirty at the

next elec next election.

Home Rule principles must have made wonderful progress among the thinking Protestants of Ulster, whereas the following event could occur in Coleraine on the Charles of December.

17th of December.

The Young Men's Association is said to be exclusively Protestant. The meeting of 17th Dec. was called for the express purpose of discussing the question of Home Rule, and of holding a Parliament. ary election, in order to elicit the opinions f members on this much-debated subject. of members on this much-debated subject.
Two candidates were nominated, Mr. D.
C. Gillespie, a well-known and able advocate for self-government in Ireland, and
Mr. Barrie, who upheld the "Unionist"
cause. Good election speeches were made
by the opposing candidates, and the debate was conducted with great spirit, and
at the same time with perfect decorum bate was conducted with great spirit, and at the same time with perfect decorum at the same time with perfect decorum and courtesy. Ballot papers were given to the members of the Society and a polling booth was erected, and the voting began. It resulted in a tie! Thereupon the presid-ing officer, Mr. M'Laughlin, representing the High-Sheriff, gave the casting vote for Gillesple and Home Rule. After such an incident as this, the boast of Lord Hartington can scarcely be re-

people are in a condition of apathy, it is difficult to say what kind of a Government will succeed the Floquet Cabinet; yet there are not wanting some signs that there are not wanting some signs that

Soven writs for damages have been served upon Col. Turner, varying from £100 to £500, for unlawfully breaking and entering tenants' houses, and destroying walls, windows, roof, etc., on the vandalenr estate.

It is stated by the Press Association the graphiness of the Times ported that the causes of distress there sympathy between the two countries. Of the supporters of the Government fear are rack-renting, the reduction of the crofts in size, and the taking of the hill pastures from the crofters. The landlord

arisen in consequence of their harsh dealings, and in many instances have restored there lands. The Duke of Satherland alone has handed over to the Commission-ers 9,000 acres to be allotted to the crofters.

While this is being done in Scotland, Ireland is still subjected to the much more severe extertion which is carried on all over the country, and the tenants, instead of obtaining redress, are being turned to

the road-ide by thousands to die.

The Government steadily refuses to blot out the unjust Irish arrears, and the Land Commissioners of Ireland have just appounced in the Dublin Gazette that the basis of reductions on judicial rents in Ireland shall be from six to seven per cent. In many cases the rents have been raised by the Commissioners four or five per cent, and in one case only, that of the Belimullet Union, the rent has been reduced by seventeen per cent. The object of the Government is evidently to

that the people have more right to live on the soil, than have the sheep and other cattle to which the pastures were allotted. But the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland have declared themselves, almost to a man, in favor of continuing the oppression. which is by far more grievous than that under which the crofters were ground down. The difference in the religion of the two peoples is, of course, the secret of the difference in the attitude of the Presbyterian clergy in the two countries.

### THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Evictions were continued on the 5th inst. on the Olphert estates at Falcarragh, County Donegal. At one house only was resistance made, but after a fight which lasted fifteen minutes, the defenders yielded. The last house vicited by the evictors was found to be so strongly for-tified that the magistrate decided not to attempt its capture to-day. The attack was, therefore, postponed until Monday. The Government have given orders tha

troops are to be employed if eviction be resisted at Gweedore.

On the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of Wexford to Mr. Dillon, the Town Hall was magnificently decorated and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed in paying honor to Mr. Balfour's oriminal. Mr. Dillon directed attention to the deline of Irish trade and the general decay in town and country consequent on the neglect of Irish interests by an alien government. In another speech, in reply to the address of the county convention, he showed the advantage of combined action by pointing to the advantages gained by

the farmers in the barony of Shelbourne.
Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M P., met with a
grand ovation on his release from prison on Christmas eve. It is a curious com-mentary on the paternal character of Eng-lish rule in Ireland, that they who are regarded by the Government as criminals

regarded by the Government as criminals of the blackest dye, are they whom the whole people of Ireland honor as heroes. Patrick Molloy, whose evidence was so disappointing to the Times before the Special Commission, has instituted actions for libel against the proprietors of the Irish Times and the Evening Mail of Dubling for asserting that he mean in the first second of the Irish Times and the Evening Mail of Dubling for asserting that he mean in the Irish

chester martyrs. Sergeant Connol y also stated that from his twenty years' experi-ence it was his opinion that there would been no disturbance if the police had not interfered with the procession. The hearing of the case was then adjourned, but it may be presumed that the acquied will be found guilty of riot, as the hearing of the case is before Mr. Balfour's "Re-

movable" magistrates. Nine young men were found guilty of cheering while returning home from a national meeting at Navan. They were entenced to fourteen days' impriso in Kilmainbam jail in default of finding bail. They were cheered by the people while a strong escort of police conducted

them to prison. Mr. Michael Healey, town clerk, and Mr. Jas. O'Leary, secretary of the local branch of the Lesgue, were sentenced to seven days' and one month's imprisonment respectively at Rathmore. The charge was "organizing an illegal meeting," but the only thing proved against them was that they were collecting evidence to re-but evidence given for the Times before the Special Commission. There is this consolation to the two gentlemen, the the incident will necessarily be brought before the Special Commission, and the public will see the means employed by the Government to bolster up the case of the Times, and to prevent the defence which Mr. Parnell is by law entitled to make.

Seven writs for damages have been

question of the genuiness of the Times fac simile letters will be taken up by the Parnell Commission immediately on its

Forty tenants on the Clanricarde estate

men made a supreme effort to attain their destruction.

That the Pope did not believe the accusations against the Jenuits is certain from many evidences, among others from a Brief which he issued on 17th July, prepare for any emergency which may be selected and a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain from a Brief which he accusations against the Jenuits is certain the false. Already the relief so much needed by the crofters has been extended to them. Of £2 422 17s. 5d arrears claimed by Lady Matheson, £2 043, 12s. 5d. have been completely wiped out as excessive, leaving only £379, 5s. to be paid, and in one township the rents have been extended to them. Of £2 422 17s. 5d arrears claimed by Lady Matheson, £2 043, 12s. 5s. have been completely wiped out as excessive, leaving only £379, 5s. to be paid, and in one township the rents have been completely wiped out as excessive, leaving only £379, 5s. to be paid, and in one township the rents have been completely wiped out as excessive, leaving only £379, 5s. to be paid, and in one township the rents have been extended to by the crofters has been extended to by the crofters leaving only £379 52, to be paid, and in one township the routs have been reduced from £444 15s 93 to £154, 18a, being a reduction of £27-10 per cent. The average reduction throughout is £1½ per cent. A similar reduction has taken place in all other cases in the Western Highlands where the Commissioners have made an investigation. Grazing lands have also been restored to the crofters. The total amount of arrears which have been wiped out reaches £5 381 out of £6 710, being more than 80 per cent of the whole.

The landlords are bowing before the storm of public indignation which has arisen in consequence of their harsh deal.

There was a grand Nationalist demonstrates the matter passed at the close of the assembly when the close of the

to deny, if they can, the truth of this ex-planation of the pronunceamentos.

There was a grand Nationalist demoustration at Mallow at the end of December Messrs. Wm. O'Brien, Flynn, Thos Con-don and Alderman Hooper, members of Parliament, addressed the assembled mul-

The neighberhood of Falcarragh in One parameter the appearance of a country engaged in war. The roads are barricaded, bridges destroyed and house fortified to enable the tenants to resist eviction, and armed soldiers and policemen are prepar ing for the attack.

Mr. Walter, the chief proprietor of the

Times, swore to the amount of his pro-prietorship in the Times. He said it is one-sixteenth and one-half. His evidence was thus reported in the journals throughout the country, the Times in cluded. But he has been compelled to acknowledge that his proprietorship amounts to one half and one sixteenth, that is to say to a controlling interest nine-sixteenths. The general interpreta excerminate the Irish tenantry.

The Presbyterian clergy of Scotland side with their poor tenantry, and insist only owned three thirty-second parts. only owned three thirty-second parts. The Times, it is stated, did not as yet give the explaination of the real amount of ownership. It is evident that it was the desire of that journal to make it appear that Mr. Walter's interest was only like that of many other shareholders. Mr. Sheehan, M. P. for East Kerry,

has been found guilty of conspirac under the Coercion Act. As th physicians certify that imprisonment would endanger his life, he has been liberated on condition that he appear when called again before the court

Mr. Tnos. J. Condon, M. P. for Tip

perary, has been summoned for trial under the Coercion Act.

Mr. Balfour has given orders to have the Coercion Act carried out with the greatest rigor, and the orders are being strictly obeyed. It is stated by cable that he believes the report that the Dublin Invincibles are determined to kill him, and that he has taken extraordinary precautions against the pos-

sibility of assassination.

An effort is to be made to release Mr.
E. Harrington from Tullamore jail by

means of a writ of habeas corpus.

Six tenants were evicted on the 8th inst. on the estate of Col. Chas. Tottenham, at Dunganstown, Co. Wicklow, 100 military and 100 police were present to assist the evictors, but there was no Dr. Tanner and Mr. Jac. O'Connor, M.

P.'s, were summoned to appear before the Tipperary court, but both threw the

summonses into the street. They refuse to attend the court. Mr. Parnell has delegated Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P., to collect in Munster all the evidence available which bears upon the investigation of the special commis-

A letter was read on Sunday, 6th inst., in the churchs of the diocese of Down and Connor, sympathizing with the Irish in their present suffering, and praising their

fortitude.

Twenty tenants on the Vandaleur estates at Kilrush have been arrested for barricading their houses sgainst officials.

Much excitement has been caused by the

been rent open.

Around the sea walls of Odessa a field

of ice seven feet thick has been formed extending ten miles into the sea.

The Time's list of proprietors furnished

to Mr. Parnell's counsel by order of the Scotch Court contains ninety nine names.

It is stated that the press prosecutions are to be renewed in Ireland.

The National League has been collecting clothing for the distressed tenants who were evicted at Falcarragh, and who are to be tried on Tuesday for resistance offered to the evictors.

It is stated that when the commission

will begin its sittings, the Times will attempt to continue its old tactics of bringing forward tedious testimony regarding outrages in Ireland. There is some hope, however, that the judges will not permit this course to be taken, but will insist on counsel confiaing themselves to evidence directly connecting Irish members with crime. This is the course which ought to

have been adopted from the beginning.
Mr. Daly, proprietor of the Connaught
Telegraph, has been served with three
summonses for infractions of the Coercion Act, by publishing articles which the act made unlawful. One hundred and twenty ejectment

decrees have been served on tenants on the Kenmare estate, Lord Lurgan's tenants, Co. Armsgh, re-

sisted eviction on the 12th inst., poiling water, stones, and pitchforks. Two priests induced the tenants to surrender. and all who resisted were arrested.

A cyclone passed over Reading, Pa., on the 9th inst. It was the most dreadful calamity that ever befell the city. The irst signs of danger were noticed in the appearance of a funnel shaped maelstrom which gathered up everything within reach, casting in all direction whatever

### From the Irish Monthly for January. Afterwards.

"Let us hope that, wherever we go after he last event, we lose sight of the world and hose we knew therein. Otherwise there has been nore hearts broken in Heaven have than in earth beneath."—Rider Hug-

Oh, friend beloved, who, passed beyond the ways,
Hast thou forgotten, 'midst those shades

immortal.
The links that bound us in thine earthly days? cays?

To me it is too sad to think that never.

Thy soul replies to my soul's cry for thee,
Thou who, through time and space and distance, ever.

Couldst feel my wish and mutely answer.

And if our spirits by unbounded longing Triumphant o'er the flesh in life could meet—
The captive free, the bird let loose, 'tis wronging
To say death severs this communion sweet

know that then thine eyes were dim as mine are.
My heart's dark wilderness thou couldst But oh! I know if mine were clear as thineare, ve could not wane for human fault in

Perhaps thou grievest there for my transgression; My sin may give the song a minor tone, But love immortal in untired procession still from tay soul comes forth to seek my own.

If there is joy in Heaven o'er one repenting, sometimes I know that thou art glad for And when the still voice speaks, some ill preventing,
I fain would think the message brought by
thee.

Once didst thou tell me that each light word spoken Would follow man, and every action, born Fruit of a word or deed, a chain unbroken Would gather round him on the judgment

And I have watched lest thought of thine, though given
In righteous anger, or indignant pain,
Should mar the light which shines for thee
In Heaven,
By waking up to life in me again. Then carest thou less for me? In dwelling

By Love's eternal source can Love grow less?
No! and thou seest all my weak endeavor,
While strength, like dew, fails from thy
tenderness.

Therefore, though far beyond Time's flutter-Remembering yet the hope, the fear, the doubt.
Our many wanderings in ways uncertain,
Thou canst not keep thy hand from reaching out.

Thou hast not lost by death, but art grown

stronger,
All God's good gifts more perfect grow in And even the Atonement saveth us no longer
If God the Father frown on memory. O, friend who loved so well while yet earth's

fetter
Held thee a prisoner in a house of clay,
Thou seest—knowest—lovest me far better,
Since God's white angel rolled the ston
away,
Frances M. Smith.
Lucan, Ontario.

### DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

His Lordship the Bishop of Klagston has been pleased to make the following changes in the missions of his diocese this week: Rev. Terence Fitzpatrick is transferred from Chesterville to St. Raphaels, vacant by the transfer of Rev. Charles J. Duffus to Merrickville; Rev. Michael O'Rourke is transferred from Younge to Chesterville, as pastor; Rev. J. J. Kelly is transferred from East Cornwall to Younge, as pastor; Rev. John H.
McDonsch is transferred from the pastorship of Napanee and Deseronto and Richmond to Picton and Wellington, vacant by the transfer of Rev. John Brennan to Brew-er's Mills; Rev. Thomas McCarthy, pasor S mills; Nev. Inomas according, pas-tor of Read, takes charge henceforward of R'chmond congregation, heretofore at-tached to Napanee; Rev. John Thomas Hogan, pastor of Gananoque, Howe I-land and Lansdowne, is transferred to Nap-ance and Deseronto; Rev. John J. O'Gor-man, assistant, refer in Rallavilla, te ance and Deseronto; Rev. John J. O'Gor-man, assistant priest in Belleville, is appointed pastor at Gananoque, Howe Island, and Lansdowne; Rev. Paul A. de Saunhac is translated from Brewer's and Rev. John McCarthy, assistant of the Rev. John McCarthy, assistant of the Rev. P. A. Twohey, in Westport, is to be assistant of the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, pastor of Perth, with special charge of Sharbot Lake and Palmerston.

## MARRIAGE AT WINDSOR.

Mr. Wm. Conway, of the post office here, and Miss Emma J. Stratton, daughter of Robert Stratton, of Hamilton, were united in marriage, Monday, the 7th inst. in St. Alphoneus' Caurch, Rev. Dean Wagner officiating. The occasion was not notable for any display of show, they being mar-ried privately, but it had a feature which added more real splendor to it than if the church were crowded with friends and the aisles were strewn with flowers of the richest kind. The bride, who is an accomplished lady, was on Nov. 24th previous received into the Church at the hands of Rev. Father Heenan, of St. Mary's parish, Hamilton. Miss Emma had been under instructions in the Catholic doctrine for nearly a year and had for a long time previous shown a strong disposition to become a Catholic. Her father, who is a highly respected old gentleman, and a member of the Methodist church, naturally was opposed to the views of his daughter, but she, being of an investigating turn of mind, was not content with the inheritance of the Methodist views nor was she satisfied with Methodism as a means of eternal salvation, but set to work to use the good education which her kind father besto wed upon her, to ferret out the sure road to Heaven.

The result is indeed a pleasing one for us to record. The resolute mind with which she has entered into the Catholic Church, and the unspotted soul which she possessed on receiving the holy sacrament of matrimony, has made the marriage a more happy one than if it were accom-panied with the grandest wedding ever held in Windsor. The groom is an exemplary Catholic, and a gentleman of exemplary Catholic, and a genueuran or industrious and sober habits, and, as he "bears not the yoke with an unbeliever" in the Church to which he belongs, we can predict for him a happy future. The can predict for him a happy future. young couple, after the marriage, went east for a trip. They have our best wishes for a prosperous and happy life.

Sir Hugo's Choice. BY JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

it is better to die, givoe death comes surely. In the juli nuontide of an honored name, Than to lie at the end of years obscurely. A handfal of dust in a shroud of shame.

Bir Hugo lived in the ages golden, Warder of Aisue and P.cardy; He lived and died, and his deeds are told in The book immortal of Chivairie;

How he won the love of a prince's daughter— A poor knight he with a stainless sword— Wherest Count Rosf, who had vainly sough

Bwore death should sit at the bridal board. A breggart's threat, for a brave man's

And Hugo laughed at his rival's ite, But courtiers twain, on the bridal mori To his castle gate came with tidings The first a-faint and with armor riven:
"In peril sore have I left thy bride—
False R : If waylaid us. For love and heaven
Bir hugo quioz to the rescue ride!"

Stout Hugo muttered a word unholy; He sprang to horse and he flashed his brand,
But a hand was laid on his bridle slowly,
And a herald spoke: "By the king's com

"This to Picardy's trusty warder: France calls first for his loyal sword, The Flemish spears are scross the border, And all is lost if they win the ford."

Bir Hugo paused, and his face was ashen, His white lips trembled in silent prayer God's pity soiten the spirit's passion When the crucifixion of love is there!

What need to tell of the message spoken?
Of the hand that shook as ne poised his And the look that told of his brave heart broken. As he bade them follow, "For God and France!"

On Cambray's field next morn they found 'Mid a mighty swath of foeman dead; Her snow-white scarf he had bound around With his loyal blood was baptized red.

It is all writ down in the book of glory, On crimson pages of blood and strife, With scanty tought for the simple story Of duty dearer than love or life.

Only a note obscure, appended
By warrior scribe or monk perchance,
Saith: "The good knight's ladys was sore
offended
That he would not die for her but France."

Did the ladys live to lament her lover?
Or did roystering Rolf prove a better mate
I have searched the records over and over,
But nought discover to tell her fate.

And I read the moral—a brave endeayor T, do its duty, whate'er its worth, Is better than life with love foreyer— And love is the sweetest thing on earth.

# INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Oliver Ditson, the deceased music publisher, bequeathed \$5 000 each to six hospitals and homes; \$2 000 each to nine other charitable institutions both Catholic and Protestant.

Mme. Gaston de Fontilliat, nee Mimi Smith, sister of Mrs W. K. Vanderbilt has joined the Catholic Church. Her husband is a French nobleman. She made her first Communion in New York City at the Christmas midnight Mass.

The finer the nature the more flaws The naer the nature the more nave, will it snow through the clearness of it. The best things are seldom seen in their best form. The wild grass grows well and strongly one year with another; but the wheat is, by reason of its greater nobleness, liable to be a bitter blight.—

Sydney Smith cut the following from a newspaper and preserved it:—When you rise in the morning form a resolu-tion to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an en it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving—
trifles in themselves light as air, will do
it, at least for the twenty-four hours.
And if you are young, depend upon it, it
will tell when you are old; and if you
are old, rest assured it will send you
gently and kannily down the stream of gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. But the most simple and arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that makes three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year. And supposing you e forty years only after you that course of medicine, you have made 14 600 beings happy—at all events for a

A man's grand life, says some one, is dream of his youth realized in and by his later years; what, then, shall we say of a woman's? Think not on this; but let your soul answer. The answer should be there in the hearts of all; but whether it comes from memory, from things now half forgotten, or from within, or frem some birth-dream had in childhood, who shall say? Yet it is there like a child's dream of a star; happy h whose manhood sees the star, its dream not yet departed. And all of us have fancied women so, at some time in our lives . have we never known one such For but one such is enough, mother, bride, or daughter. Some slight girl, whose maidenbood was a sweet bloom, like Mary's lily in the Temple; and then we may have lost sight or knowledge of time. And then, perhaps, have met some other woman, some old woman, with white hairs; not the same have pieced together their two lives and them like one brook, that we have known in places only, which brings soft fields and flowers. And be sure that fields and flowers. And be sure that there was in between some womanhood, some mother's life, not known save to her sons and God, not preached in meet ings and conventions; deep hidden in some human fireside, like the brook that makes so green a summer wood. Such lives are white and shining, like a dream of God's made real on the earth. -F. J. Stimson, in "First Harvests."

## A NOVEL LETTER

A peculiarly novel letter has just been sent by an inhabitant of Bath, Eng, to a friend at Trowbridge. It was written in shorthand on the back of a postage stamp, the address being in ordinary handwriting. The missive was droppe into the letter box at the general post office, and was duly delivered at its des-

## A TRUE LADY.

"I connot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child," said a noble gentle-man to his daughter, "the great advan-tages that will result from a temperate

conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all cocasions. Never forget you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your dear, good mother say a harsh or hasty word; but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given more trouble to subdue this impetuosity of temper than anything I have undertook."

IDEALISM.

Ideality is a good house-mate. That lasts longer, as well as reaches higher, which idealizes its object; yet there is one dangerous direction which ideality may take. It is to deceive us into the belief that we are wedding perfection, then the revelation of human infirmities, which is an inevitable consequence of all marriage, comes upon us with a shock which is sometimes perilous to contentment. The best antidote for this rude shock would be a little wholeaome self examination. The vainest of us can scarcely cherish a secret belief in our own perfection. We realize in ourselves, when we look within, the very faults of which we are the most intolerant in others. As it is only one imperfect human creature who woes and weds another, why should we hesitate to extend to others the grace we are so certain to require?

A GLORIOUS EPITAPH. On a gravestone in New London, Conn., appears the following inscription. The records of ancient Greece or Rome o not exhibit a nobler instance of

patriotic heroism:
"On October 6th, 1781, 4,000 British "On October 6th, 1781, 4,000 British troops fell on the town with fire and sword. A line of powder was laid by them from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted—thus to blow the fort into the air. William Hotman, who lay wounded not far distant, behold it and said to one of his companions: 'Let us endeavor to crawl to this line; we will wet the powder with our blood. Thus, with the little life that remains to us, we shall save the with our blood. Thus, with the little life that remains to us, we shall save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded.' He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. He died on the powder he had dampened with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserved." their lives preserved."

After this simple narrative are these

words in large characters :

HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOTMAN.

THE CHURCH WILL NEVER CHANGE. The great Dominican, Lacordaire, speaking of the varied assaults on the

immutibility of the Caurch, said:
"The doctrine has appeared at the door of the Vatican, under the frail and wasted form of some old man of three score years and ten. It has said:

"What do you desire of me?" "Change.

"I never change." "But everything is changed in this world. Astronomy has changed, chemistry has changed, physiology has changed, the empire has changed. Why are you always the same?" "Because I come from God, and God is

always the same.' "But now that we are the masters; we have a million of men under arms; we shall draw the sword; the sword which breaks down empires is well able to cut off the head of an old man and tear up

the leaves of a book." "Do so ; blood is the aroma in which I

recover my youthful vigor."
"Well, then, here is half my sceptre, make a sacrifice to peace and let us share it together."

"Keep thy purple, O Casar! To mor-row they will bury thee in it and we will chant over thee the Alleluia and the "De Profundis" which never change.

MARRIAGE FROM THE JEWISH POINT OF VIEW,

Marriage is much discussed nowadays.

The following from the Hebrev Standard places the Jews in an envisable position among the people of the earth:

Ask the Jewish housewife, the Jewish

mother, whether marriage is a failure! She will not understand you. She will stand bewildered in the face of such a question, and if you explain to her what you mean she will tell you that a Jewish mother sees in marriage the acme of happiness, because of womanly duty; that all these new fangled notions are simply the outcome of the brain of some man woman who missed the true mark of life and whose life is a failure. She wil point to her children, as Cornelia of old did. She will extol her husband as the ideal of her life. She may not have read as much as the girl of the period, may not be as accomplished, nor figure as a speaker in assemblages for the advancement of woman suffrage, but she will exemplify to you how a true woman lives, how a true mother, a devoted wife, arranges her life, and you will find that true happiness is found in such a family and that marriage is the most sacred bond in existence, which to question is to lay a sacrilegious hand upon which society rests.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S EARLY GENER The first recorded instance of that generosity of heart of which the generosity of heart of which the Emperor of Austria has given such striking proof lately, by ordering that the money which his subjects were prepared to spend on his jubilee should be given to charities instead, occurred when Francis Joseph was only four years old. He was playing with his toys one day—his birthday—in the Castle of Schoenbrunn when he noticed that a sentry was standing on the noticed that a sentry was standing on the lawn before his window. He immediately asked his grandfather to give him a gold piece, and, this being done, he went up to to the sentry and offered the coin to him. The soldier presented arms, but would not touch the coin, much to the dis-pleasure of the child. The child's father, an amused spectator of the scene, thereupon came up and said to the little Francis: "He cannot take the money because that is not allowed : but we will put it in his pouch, and that will not be against the rules." Thereupon he lifted up the child, who dropped the coin in the soldier's pouch and then trotted back to his toys egain. The sequel of the story

may as well be told. The Emperor was so much pleased with the firmness of the sentry in refusing to take the proffered coin that he made inquiries about him, and, finding him to be one of the best conducted men in the regiment, gave him out of his own purse enough money to enable bim to purchase his discharge.—

A PRECAUTION AGAINST DESECRA

PRECAUTION ACAINST DESCRIA

within it was the coffin of cypress in which her body originally laid. Her body was in the same posture in which she died in the presence of Pope Urban in the third century, as is seen to-day in drawings and paintings of her, and was perfectly sound. All this is so marvellous that it sounds like a fairy table or a legand of the middle ages. marvellous that it sounds like a fairy tale, or a legend of the middle ages. And many would take it as such had not the great historian, Cardinal Baronius, and the first explorer of the catacombs, Bosio, left accounts of the fact, of which they both were eye-witnesses.

Her original burial place in the catacombs was neglected from the time of Paschal I., and it soon came to be for gotten and unknown until Commendatore de Rosei, in the course of the excava

de Rossi, in the course of the excava tions which he superintended some tions which he superintended some years ago, under the patronage of P.us IX., identified the very crypt where her body reposed from the third to the ninth century. From the examination of the inscriptions and paintings found there his genius and pradicious beauti there his genius and prodigious knowledge of Christian antiquities verified, without room for reasonable doubt, the burial chamber of the family to which our saint belonged. Her feast was celebrated at that place this year.

We don't know who wrote the following lines, nor how often they have been published and republished, but they contain so many good points that they are fit to be started anew on the sea of litera-

fit to be started anew on the section of ture once or twice a year:

Commend us to the girl of whom it is sneeringly said, "she works for a living;"

ane always sure to find the elein her we are always sure to find the ments of a pure woman—a real lady.
True, we are not prepared to see a mincing
step, haughty lip, a fashionable dress, or
hear a string of splendid nonsense about
the ball and young men, the latest novels and the next party—no, but we are pre-pared to hear the sound words of good sense, language becoming women, a neat dress, mild bow, and to witness move-ments that would not disgrace an angel. You who are looking for wives and

You who are looking for wives and comparions turn from the fashionable, lazy and haughty girls, and select one from those who work for a living and never—our word for it—will you repent your choice. You want a substantial friend, and not a doil; a belpmate, and not a heip eat; a counselior and not a simpleton. You may not be able to carry a plane, into the house, but can have a a piano into the house, but can buy spinning wheel or a set of knitting needles. If you can not purchase every new novel, you may be able to take some valuable paper. If you cannot buy a ticket for the ball, you can visit some afflicted neighbor.

Be careful, then, when you look for a companion, and when you choose. We know many a foolish man, who, instead of choosing an industrious and prudent woman for his wife, took from the fash ionable stock, and is now lamenting his folly in dust and askes. He ran into the fore with his eyes wide open, and who

risiting took their work with them. This mothers.

How singular would a gay woman look in a fashionable circle darning her father' stockings, or carding wool to spin! Would not her companions laugh at her? And yet such a woman would be a prize to somebody. Blessed are the men who choose for their wives despised girls "who work for their living."

THE PINT OF ALE. A Manchester England, calico printer was on his wedding day asked by his wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day as her share of extra comforts. made the bargain, but not cheerfully, for though a drinker himself (fancying, no doubt, that he could not well do without) he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife, They both worked hard.
John loved his wife, but he could not break away from his old associates at the ale house, and when not at the factory or at his meals, he was with his boor companions. His wife made the small allowance meet her housekeeping expenses—keeping her cottage neat and tidy and he could not complain that she insisted upon her daily pint of ale, while he very likely drank two or three quarts. They had been married a year, and the morning of their wedding anniversary John looked with real pride upon the neat and comely person of his wife, and with a touch of remorse in his look and

tone, he said:
"Mary, we've had no holiday since we were wed, and only that I haven't a penny in the world we'd take a jaunt to see the mother.' "Would thee like to go, John?" she

asked. There was a tear in her smile, for it touched her heart to hear him speak tenderly as in the old times.

"If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat." "Thou stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortin' left thee?"
"Nay, but I've got the pint of ale, said

she. "Got what wife?" "The pint of ale," she repeated.

Thereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags drew

forth a stocking from which she poured upon the table the sum of 365 three-pences (\$22 81), exclaiming: "See, John, thee can have the holi-

"What is this?" he asked in amaze ment.
"It is my daily pint of ale, John."

"It is my daily pint of ale, John."
He was conscience stricken as well as amazed and charmed.
"Mary hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll have no more from this day."
And he was as good as his word. They had their holiday with the old mother, and Mary's little capital, saved from the "pint of ale," was the seed from which as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory country-seat and carriage—with health, happiness, peace and honor.— Selected.

VERY REV. ISAAC T. HECKER.

THE LIFE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CON [Margaret F. Sullivan in the Chicago Tribune, Dec., 24 ] Crowded into small space in the pressure

of Saturday night dispatches, the Tribune contained yesterday morning the announcement of the death of a man who has for nearly half a century occupied a foremost place in one of the great Church organizations and whose name is intimately associated with the most ideal experiment attempted in American sociology. The Rev. Issac T. Hecker is well remembered by Chicagoans. He was of typical American phisque, more than six feet tall, finely proportioned, straight and spare, but mus cular. His features were long and regular and slightly austere. He wore a full beard, which, like his abundant hair when he was in the West, was of light brown tinge. He had the frank blue eyes which look at one earnestly as if to send a cordial message to the earth; and his hand grasp, firm, strong, and kind, carried with it an assurance of sincerity and steadfastness. Many years of ill bealth, confining him to his room in the Paulist Monastery on Ninth avenue attempted in American sociology. The of ill bealth, confining him to his room in the Paulist Monastery on Ninth avenue and Fifty ninth street, New York, have obscured him from the general public vision. The men who began life on Brook Farm with Emerson, Hawthorne, Mar garet Fuller, the Peabodys, Ripley, and the rest ended it the founder of the first American monastic order.

Emercon, summing up Brook Farm Community life, says that 'they made what all people try to make, an agreeable place to live in. All comers, even the most fastidious, found it the pleasantest of residences. It is certain that freedom from household routine, variety of character and talent, variety of work, variety of means of thought and instruction, art music, poetry, reading, masquerade, did not permit sluggishness or despondency; broke up routine.

THERE IS AN AGREEMENT IN THE TESTI-

that it was to most of the associates education, to many the most important period of their life, the birth of valued friend of their life, the birth of valued friend ships, their first acquaintance with the riches of conversation, their training in behaviour. The art of letter-writing, it is said, was immensely cultivated. Letters were always flying, not only from house to house but from room to room. It was a perpetual picule, a French revolution in small, an Age of Reason in a patty pan."
Higginson, in his life of Margaret Fuller, who, although identified by her visits to it with Brook Farm, was not a member of its community, says that "nowhere was there such good company; young men went from the Farm to neighboring towns to teach German classes; there were mas querades and gypsy parties, such as would thrive on no other soil; the social colture was the richest. Those who lived there usually account it to this day as the happiest period of their lives."

Julian Hawthorn, on the contrary

although it must be remembered he is not quite as competent a witness, on this at least is a cynic, says that the chief advantage it brought to his father was to teach him how to plant corn and squashes and to provide him with an invaluable back ground for the "Blitbedale Romance."

Isaac Hecker was twenty four when, in 1843, fine looking, of distinguished appear-and polished manners, with remarkable gifts, intellectual and social, abundantly supplied with money and well educated especially in classics and metaphysics, he went to Brook Farm. He did not lotter upon the margin to ecrutinize and be amused. He was neither a cynic nor a trifler. He was already oppressed with the weight of the great human problem. His brothers, well known and highly esteemed business men of New York, proud of his talents, afforded him every opportunity for their cultivation, and, white he was nominally one of the firm, he spent much of his time in seeking a solution of that problem. He had already passed through Socialism. He belonged to a workingman's party which called itself the genuine democracy. It even anticipated Henry George's land theory, Hecker was old enough to think that he understood everything. He recalls in one of his essays that he said in those days the only difference between an infidel and a believer was a few ounces of brainsmeaning in favor of the infidel.

It was Boston that prepared him for Brook Farm. He visited there with Dr. Brownson, who had been the guest of his own household in New York, and Dr. Brownson was always a philosopher. In 1840 Boston, as he found it, was divided into two camps, the Orthodox and the Unitarian, the latter stretching off into transcendentalism. The radicals were let by Theodore Parker, Brook Farm and Fruitlands—Bronson Olcott's "Consociate Family" in Worcester county (Brook Farm West Roxbury)-were the social and political outcome of the religious ferment maintained by the antagonisms of the Hub.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT OF THE TIME, he says, was a gradual loosening of Chris tian principles in men's minds and a fall ing away into general skepticism. Hecke was taken to the community house at Brook Farm by George Ripley and introduced to Parker. Hecker already knew Bronson Olcott-"a genuine Yaukee schoolmaster," he calls him, "originally a peddler." Brownson, originally a Yankee schoolmaster, and that indeed to the end, had widely departed from Parker, and still more from Olcott, and, although he advised Hecker to go to Brook Farm, he cautioned

Hecker did not stay at Brook Farm, but went to Olcott, after trying Ripley, Haw thorn and the rest. The great Oxford movement, in the full tide of activity, was visibly affecting all men in New England of philosophic tendencies. Parker, Olcott, Freeman Clarke, Emerson, Thoreau, with whom also Hecker spent some time, Brownson, and many more divided, as the Newman brothers, Keble, Faber, Manning and others divided and parted. Some went further into \*kepticism; a few turned clear around and entered the Roman Catholic Church.

Hecker says that he had given the best years of his life to the study of the systems of Kant, Fichte and Hegel, before he discovered the realities of mental life, and that it was this which led Brownson and himself into the orthodox communion. Once within it Hecker's zeal became completely bound up in applying its ideas to his own life and to the betterment of his fellow men as he conceived it. He went to Belgium and entered the novitate of

his own life and to the betterment of his fellow men as he conceived it. He went to Belgium and entered the novitiate of the Redemptorlate, where he remained for two years. Although he was never less than a serious man, there are current anecdotes of his humor in times of recreation within the monastery. The Superior was utterly ignorant of the English language and anxious to learn it. There were several American young men in the novitiate, and the ceremonlous observance guage and anxious to learn it. There were several American young men in the novitiate, and the ceremonious observance of the Superior's birthday was made the occasion by them to teach the reverend father a lesson in English as she is spoke. The three stood up in the most solemn manner and repeated as rapidly as possible "Peter Piper," to the dismay and amazement of the entire company, repeating the alliterated nonsense over and over until their own facial muscles could no longer bear the strain. On recovering command of themselves they volunteered to give a specimen of American music. The grave and reverend seignore in attendance clapped hands and awaited what they supposed would be a relieving antidote to the terrible perplexity of "Peter Piper." The three Yankee novices sang at the top of their voices "There Were Three Crows," giving several da capos; when the frenzted and overcome superior was led away saying wearily that he always understood English was a hard language, but that he never appreciated it difficulties before. language, but that he never appreciated its difficulties before.

The American convert novice was ordained a priest by Cardinal Wiseman in

England in 1849; two years later he re-turned to this country, and for six years labored as a Redemptorist. In 1857 he was released from that community and founded THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PAUL

the first American monastic order

first house was opened in 1860, and Father Hecker remained its head until his death. It is admitted to be distincthis desth. It is admitted to be distinctively American in political sympathies; and most of its members are converts. They enjoy the highest reputation in the Catnolic Church, and their influence has been great in restoring not only a dignified and noble style of church music of the highest scientific and artistic standard, but the they form of ancient religious but also that form of ancient religious music, congregational singing. They have built at Fifty ninth street and have built at Fifty nith street and Ninth avenue one of the most beautiful churches in the world. Father Hecker founded a monthly magezine, the Catho-lic World, whose refined literary quality and unfailing generosity in dealing with non-Catholic sentiment have given it a permanent place in American literature, aven senge these who do not accept, its even among those who do not accept its Father Hecker was the companion of

more than ten years, his intellectual powers remaining unimpaired, but he found it necessary not to overtax them. He was an ardent and proud American. He was in Parls during the Second Empire; and Louis Veuillot, the well known French Couservative, boasted to him that Louis Napolean had gotten the people's approval by a plebiscite, and was "fortunately" going to give a dynasty to France. He said: "In America we believe in a government of checks and balances, What check have the people on Louis Napoleon ? Napoleon kept Louis Veuillot under the Mapoleon Kept Louis Veuillot under the espionage of detectives.

He had large and clear ideas about the separation of Church and State, "Franklin," he said "was a free-thinker; Washington, some kind of an Episcopalian; efferson, a Unitarian, and broad at that;

his health, and he had been an invalid for

and Hamilton, we know not what he was, if of any religious belief; the Adamses were Congregationalists; and Charles Carroll was a Catholic. Yet there is no doubt but that a legitimate Government, now hardly second in power to any in the world, competent for the settlement of the greatest questions between Church and State to the advantage of equity and religion, was founded by these men and their like." He quoted with a smile the remark of an old man, that he did not care for the union of Church and State if he could only have the union of Church and people—which, in a time when pews are growing emptier, carries a freshened significance.
Father Hecker will, doubtless, serve

some future American novelist as a romantic and impressives type of the nineteenth century, as rare as it will be interesting to the generation that may read of him. Mrs. Humphrey Ward can read of him. Mrs. Humphrey Ward car at least find in him an antithesis to her hero, "Robert Elsmere."

For Children Starying to Death

On account of their inability to digest ordinary food. Scott's Emulsion can be digested and give strength and flesh when all other food fails. See what Dr. A H. Peck, Penn. Med. College, Petitcodiac, says: "I have used and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and find it an excellent preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of patient." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co.

N. Y., writes: 'I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclec tric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have heen obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

## It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone. to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

### A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st. Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies dvertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes,

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.





A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cents ELY BROTHERS, 56 warren street, New York.



## MYRTLE CUT and PLUG

Bishop Resecrans at the Vatican Council. SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See å

IN BRONZE

on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE. THE DOMINION

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To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:

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The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United

imported or mannfactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:
ist, It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manu facturers, and hence—
and. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

perience and ischilles in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods, all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

send your orders to THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York.

OLIVER WENDELL HOL We count the broken lyres that where the sweet walling sings Put o'er their sister's breast The wild flowers who will stoo A few can touch the magic strin And noisy Fame is proud to v

JANUARY 19, 1889

The Voiceless.

Nay, grieve not for the dead alo Whose song has told their whose song has told their story—
Weep for the voiceless, who has The cross without the crown of twhere Leucadian breezes so O'er sappho's memory hannt But where the glistening night On nameless sorrow's church

Oh, hearts that break and give Rave whitening lip and fadin Till death pours out his cordial Slow-dropped from miser presses; If singing breath or echoing ch To every hidden pang were gi What endless melodies were p As sad as earth, as sweet as h

### FOR QUIET MOM

Dr. Adam says that one the world is not reformed every man is bent on refor and never thinks of his ow need of mending. Our faith should be so f

misfortune could make us se

No virtue is more nece particularly at the beginning tempts to lead a good li bumble simplicity, and an earnestness. Every one tries to cultiva

why not cultivate traits? fortitude, or cheerfulness, o is as easy as to master mus proficient in German. The divinest tribute in man is love; and the might

the most human, principle of man is faith. Love is her that which appropriates he Be not diverted from young idle reflections the sill make upon you, for the are not in your power, and should not be any part of your power.

Ah! Vanitas Vanitatum is happy in this world? wh his desire? or, having it, i Come children, let us shu and the pupets, for our pl out.—Thackeray.

Censure and criticism ner

body. If false, they cannuless you are wanting in ch if true, they show a man his and forewarn him against trouble. Spartans, stoles, saints an short and positive speech. In off their centres. As soon and paint and find truth n

them, softening of the brat begun, - Emerson, It was Henry Ward Beech Everybody sits in judgment but clean it, dress it, and there are ten thousand per it not so sinful after all. iniquity that is sinful, burn

is not near so wicked as me Endeavor to be always faults and imperfections thou hast faults and imperi own that require a recipro bearance. If thou art not thyself that which thou wi

canet thou expect to more conformity to thy will —Th It is infinitely better to and to act right upon that w than it is to think right an that thinking requires of former case, the man's hou upon the rock, at less beneath it; in the latter, it nothing but sand. The for Saul of Tarsus; the la Iscarlot.—Geo. Macdonald.

There is something sol in the thought that there done or a word uttered by but carries with it a train of end of which we n Not one but, to a certain color to our life, and insen the lives of those about deed or word will live, e not see it fructify, may not see it fructily, bad; and no person is so to be sure that his exam good on the one hand,

other.—Samuel Smiles. The following beautifu to have been daily recite
Thomas a Kempis: "Ol
me a clear understandi
error, a clean heart again
a right faith against all ir negligence, great patien disturbance, holy medi every filthy imagination, c against the devil's assault tion against the tiresome ness of the heart, and remembrance of against the wounding of t Assist me, oh my God, a in all Thy holy works.

Ayer's Hair Vigor imported the hair and promotes prevents the accumulation of the nair and promotes the accumulation of the color to gray hair. Have Ayer's Almanac for the color to gray hair.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANC wanting. Northrop & Ly Discovery and Dyspeptic weighed in that just ball ence of an impartial and i Both remedially and pe success. Its sales cont testimony in its favor is The question of its effica Liver Complaint, Kidne for Blood Impurity, is dec A Postmaster's

"I have great pleasure the usefulness of Hagyar writes D. Kavenagh, pofraville, Ont., "having us of the throat, burns, on othing equal to it." A Hint to House Mrs. Robert William Parry Sound, Ont., says, house without Hagyard hand. I have used it

croup, sore throat, and a highly recommend it to e

## The Voiceless.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

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We count the broken lyres that rest
where the sweet wailing singers slumber—
But o'er their saiser's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy Fame is proud to win them,
Alas for those who never sing!
But die with all their music in them.

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
Whose song has told their hearts' sad

whose song has told their hearts' sa story— Weep for the voiceless, who have known The cross without the crown of glory. Not where Leucadian breezes sweep O'er sappho's memory haunted billow, But where the glistening night dews weep On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow

Oh, hearts that break and give no sign Save whitening lip and fading tresses, Till death pours out his cordial wine Slow-dropped from misery's crushin presses:

presses;
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given.
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven.

### FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Dr. Adam says that one reason why the world is not reformed is because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of his own ways as in need of mending.

Our faith should be so firm that no misfortune could make us say or do anything contrary to it.

No virtue is more necessary to us, particularly at the beginning of our at tempts to lead a good life, than an humble simplicity, and an unassuming earnestness Every one tries to cultivates talents,

why not cultivate traits? To acquire fortitude, or cheerfulness, or gentleness, is as easy as to master music or becom The divinest tribute in the heart of

man is love; and the mightiest, because the most human, principle in the heart of man is faith. Love is heaven; faith is that which appropriates heaven.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern. Ah! Vanitas Vanitatum! which of us

is happy in this world? which of us has his desire? or, having it, is satisfied?— Come children, let us shut up the box and the pupets, for our play is played out .- Thackeray. Censure and criticism never hurt any-

body. If false, they cannot harm you, unless you are wanting in character; and, if true, they show a man his weak points, and forewarn him against failure and Spartans, stoics, saints and gods use

short and positive speech. They are never off their centres. As soon as they swell and paint and find truth not enough for them, softening of the brain has already begun.-Emerson. It was Henry Ward Beecher who said

Everybody sits in judgment on a dirty sin; but clean it, dress it, and polish it, and there are ten thousand people who think it not so sinful after all. It is regged iniquity that is sinful, burnished iniquity is not near so wicked as men think.

Endeavor to be always patient of the faults and imperfections of others, for thou hast faults and imperfections of thy own that require a reciprocation of for-bearance. If thou art not able to make thyself that which thou wishes to be, how canet thou expect to mould another in conformity to thy will — Thomas a Kempis.

It is infinitely better to think wrong and to act right upon that wrong thinking, than it is to think right and not to do as that thinking requires of us. In the former case, the man's house, if not built upon the rock, at least has the rock beneath it; in the latter, it is founded on nothing but sand. The former may be a Saul of Tersus; the latter, a Judas Iscarlot.—Geo. Macdonald.

There is something solemn and awful to the Anderson in the thought that there is not an act done or a word uttered by a human being but carries with it a train of consequences, Kather O'D we end of which we may never trace Not one but, to a certain extent, gives a color to our life, and insensibly influences the lives of those about us. The good deed or word will live, even though we may not see it fructify, but so will the bad; and no person is so insignificant as to be supported by the example will not do to be sure that his example will not do od on the one band, or evil on the other.—Samuel Smiles.

The following beautiful prayer is said to have been daily recited by the great Thomas a Kempis: "Oh my God! give me a clear understanding sgainst all error, a clean heart against all impurity, a right faith sgainst all indifference and retirement and part and particular and p a right latth against all indifference and negligence, great patience against all disturbance, holy meditation against every filthy imagination, continual prayer against the devil's assaults, good occupa-tion against the tiresomeness and drowiness of the heart, and lastly a devout remembrance of Thy Holy Passion sgainst the wounding of the soul by vices, Assist me, oh my God, and confirm me in all Thy holy works. Amen."

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It prevents the accumulation of dandruff, cleanses the scalp, and restores a natural color to gray hair. Have you received Ayer's Almanac for the new year?

### DIOCESE OF LONDON.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WYOMING PARISH.

Petrolea Topic, Jan. 4.

Petrolea Topic, Jan. 4.

The inspired penman tells us that when the foundations of the second Temple were laid in Jerusalem the imposing spec tacle had a two-fold effect upon the vast multitude that assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. On the one hand there was joy and gladness, on the other tears and weeping, and so loud were the expressions of both that "the people could not discern the noise from the shout of joy or from the noise of the weeping of the people." Those who rejoiced and were glad were the young people, those born in captivity, to whom the sight was a grand one, and called up no memories but those of delight. Those who wept and cried aloud were the old men, the patriarchs of the nation, who had passed the allotted three score and ten and had seen the first temple in all its glory. At the sight they were now beholding the memories of the past welled up, and the days when in childhood they were led by a pious mother "up to the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord," flashed upon their recollection. The fountains of the deep were broken up and tears trickled down those furrowed cheeks at thoughts, which even seventy long years of Babyloniau bondage had not obliterated. "If I forgot thee, oh, Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cuoning."

With such a mingling of feeling would

With such a mingling of feeling would many of the members of the Catholic congregation at Wyoming have witnessed the crowning efforts of several weeks of anxious endeavor, when His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of the London diocese, est apart for sacred purposes the handsome new brick church, which the unwearied efforts of their beloved pastor, Rev. Father Gnam, backed up by a generous congre gation, have succeeded in erecting.

gation, have succeeded in erecting.

While the breast was swelling with joyous emotion at the sight of the new edifice a glance at the remaining portion of the old building destined soon to disappear, would call up precious memories of by gone days and recollections of happy moments spent under the old roof, and around the altar, of grateful baptisms, timid confirmations, happy marriages and sad bereavements when the remains of beloved friends were carried along the aisle loved friends were carried along the aisle to receive the last rites of the church. While the inspiration, arising from a While the inspiration, arising from a larger and more comfortable place of worship, is stimulating to a better attendance and to new and increased effort in the future, we may be aided in cultivating a spirit of gratitude by a brief review of the introduction and growth of the Catholic Church in this locality.

When the first clergy of any denomination began missionary work in the county of Lambton the country was thinly dotted with settlements that have since disappeared, and are now only remembered by

peared, and are now only remembered peared, and are now only remembered by the old settlers living. The township of Plympton contains several of these settle ments, and one, called the Anderson settlement, lying to the east of Wyoming, comprised two or three Catholic families that became the nucleus of a small gather-ing that is labeled averaged of the families ing that included several other familles scattered around for miles. In the Adelaide Immigration of 1832 3 a large number of adherents of the Catholic Church settled in the neighborhood of Warwick and Adelaide. These were occasionally visited by priests from some of the older eastern settlements, and mass, held in the largest of the rude log cabins, would rally the friends from long distances. On rally the friends from long distances. On these occasions, the Catholic settlers in Plympton would make their way through the bush to the Kingston settlement in Warwick, but up to the year 1838 there appears to have been no opportunity for the members of that church in Plympton to enjoy the ordinances of their religion near home. But in the summer of that year Father O'D wyer paid his first visit to the Anderson settlement, held the first Catholic meeting and performed the first Catholic meeting and performed the first mass in the township of Plympton there

Father O'Dwyer was from London, and his visit to Plympton was an extension of his field of labor, as he had already organized stations in Adelaide and Warwick. His visits were always made on horseback as there were no roads, and even the bridle path was made by a few settlers turning out with their axes. Father O'Dwyer would stay two or three days among the people when he did come. His congregation, which always met in the house of James Murphy, would be composed, amongst others, of Simon Casey, John Casey, Thos. Carey, Patrick Carey, Timothy Hanna, Geo. O'Brien, Patrick Murphy, John Cronyn, Mrs. Whitely. All this little band are dead except James Murphy and John Cronyn, both living in Murphy and John Cronyn, both living in Sarnia. Father O'Dwyer visited Plymp ton at various times for a period of four years, and was followed in the work by Rev. Father Mills, also from London. Rev. Father Mills, also from London. An evidence of an improvement in the roads is the fact that this priest sometimes came in a buggy. He stayed about four years. The third priest that took charge of the work in Plympton was Rev. Father Duranquet, a French missionary who had been laboring among the Indians of Walpole Island and Sarnia Reserve. This work is still continued while ministering to the spiritual wants of his ministering to the spiritual wants of his white members in Plympton. A second station was formed by Father Duranquet white members in Plympton. A second Ayer's Almanac for the new year?

Weighted in the Balance, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales continually increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint, Kidney Aliments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided.

A Postmaster's Opinion.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

A Hint to Housekeepers.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

white members in Plympton. A second station was formed by Father Durandent to the vestry, and is thirty-cight feet in length exclusive of the vestry, and is thirty-cight feet in length exclusive of the vestry, and is thirty-cight feet in length exclusive of the vestry, and is thirty-cight feet in length exclusive of the vestry, and is thirty-cight feet in length exclusive of the observed that the little comession, it may be here observed that the little comession, it may be here observed that the little comession. It may be here observed that the little comession, it may be here observed that the little comestions that assembled in the homes was nettirely composed of Catholic, many Protestants on the price at the morthern end and an organ galiery rises above the ground floor at the showing by their presence that, though they differed on some points in religion they were still neighbors above the ground floor at the showing the homes was neither protestant in the little come the price and showing by their presence that, though they differed on some points in religion they were still nei

continued so until an increase of means and membership called for an increase of accommodation, when the present handsome edifice was reared and the old church, with some necessary alterations, was turned into a dwelling, and now forms the residence of the Rev. Father Bayard

forms the residence of the Rev. Father Bavard.

Father Duranquet was succeeded by another French priest from Saudwich, Rev. Father Jeffrey, but his visits to Plympton appear to have been very few. He was followed by a young French priest, Father Montcoq, who had by this time a very large field to attend to, not only visiting stations in Plympton, but also in Moore. Enniskillen and Sombra. He Moore, Esniskillen and Sombra. He occupied the field from 1854 till the new year of 1856. On that date he was makyear of 1850. On that date he was maxing a sick call at Algonac, on the American side, and while recrossing the St. Clair he is supposed to have stepped into an air hole and the ice gave way and he was drowned. Some time after the body was recovered and was buried in the little graves and at Raba's Point.

was recovered and was buried in the fittle graveyard at Baby's Point.
The parish was then taken in charge by Rev. Father Kirwan, who is regarded as the first resident priest in Sarnia. He left the parish in September, 1864, and died in Wisconstr.

died in Wisconsin,
Rev. E. B. Kilroy, now Dr. Kilroy, of Rev. E. B. Kilroy, now Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, next took charge of the work and continued it down to the year 1869. The field being a very extensive one, Father Kilroy was assisted in the work by a young curate of the name of Quin. During Father Kilroy's stay the number of members in connection with the church was found so large in the neighborhood of Wayning that it was felt the time had of Wyoming that it was felt the time had come when a church could be built in Wyoming. Steps were taken for this nurpose, and through the exertions of Father Kilroy and the young assistant the frame church which has just disappeared, was erected, and the interesting ceremony of a church dedication was witnessed by many for the first time, when His Lord-ship Bishop Pinsonneauit visited Wyoming and dedicated the church which has done service for nearly a quarter of a

century.

While taking a lingering look at the old structure, of which Mr. Auderson, of the Anderson House, Petrolea, was the build-er, we may add that its register shows about 200 haptisms were performed, 200 persons were confirmed, between 35 and 40 marriages celebrated, and nearly 150 burials took place.

burials took place.

In 1857, Rev. H. Japes, who was or dathed by Bishop Pinsonneault, Dec. 21st, 1868, took charge of Wyoming and was the first resident priest of the parish. He stayed about six years and was succeeded by Rev. F. X. Darragh, ordained by Bishop Walsh, Feb. 24th, 1871. He continued in charge of the parish for two years, and died after leaving Wyoming. This priest was succeeded by Rev. Father Murphy, a young man who continued only about one year, and died shortly afterwards.

afterwards.
Rev. J. Scanlan, now of Windsor, who entered the priesthood under Bishop Pin-sonneault in 1863, took charge of the parish as Administrator, and was relieved in June, 1875. by Rev. John Ausbro, or-dained in 1871. He continued in charge till January, 1880. Father Ansbro after-wards left for Minnesots, where he died. Rev. M. McCulley followed from 1880

till October, 1885, when he left the dis-trict and went to Washington Territory. Rev. G. R. Northgraves, now of Ingersoll, assisted for a short time, and Rev. Thos Quigly, now of Stratford, carried on the work for about six months. In 1886 Rev. Paillip J. Gnam, the present resident priest, was placed in charge of the Wyoming parish. Father Gnam was ordained by Biscop Walsh, Oct. 3rd, 1884, and although but a young man, has already acquired a high reputation as a hard worker, faithful in the discharge of his parish duties, and has a strong hold on the affections of his people. Last year at a confirmation held by Bishop Walsh in the old frame church in Wyoming, His Lordship urged apon the members of the congregation the necessity of doing somework for about six months. In 1886 Rev. congregation the necessity of doing some-thing to make it possible to hold mass with more comfort and edification than could be done in the present condition of the church.
The timely

The timely remarks of the Bishop were not lost, and when the matter was well weighed by both priest and people it was deemed wiser to make an effort and erect a new building than expend money in attempting repairs on the old one. With this object in view steps were at once taken. The winter following the heavy material was laid on the ground, and with the opening spring the sound of the trowel, hammer and saw announced the fact that progress was being made. As fact that progress was being made. As the work advanced Father Gnam felt assured that by the 21st of October every-thing would be in a state of readiness for extending an invitation to his Bishop to again visit this part of his diocese and set apart the new building to the sacred pur-pose for which it was erected. Accord-ingly on that day the highly interesting ingly on that day the highly interesting ceremony was again witnessed by a large concourse of people who listened with evident interest to the remarks of the venerable Bahop on the occasion. In the service of dedication His Lordship was assisted by the resident priest, also by Revs. Joseph Bayard, Sarnia; P. Corcoran, Parkhill; and P. Brennan, St. Marys. The building stands close to the residence of the priest, and both occupy a commanding situation in the northern part of the village. The church is built of white brick on a solid stone foundation, is sixty-eight feet in length exclusive of is sixty-eight feet in length exclusive of the vestry, and is thirty four feet wide. A commodious altar niche occupies the

## Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

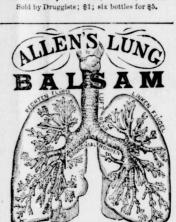
Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy

### Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever

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ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

### CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

ommended by Physicians, Ministers, and URSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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BW Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oral bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label Beware of imitations, refuse all substi-tutes, and you will not be disappointed.

## Campbell's Cathartic Compound Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver,

Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.

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## CATARRH.

CATARRH.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH. CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrare of the upper air passages and custactian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beate, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even dairy, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it to chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease.

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Election of Officers. Branch No. 88, Brampton

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Trensurer—C McGulre

Financial Secretary—James Shortell

Recording Secretary—Thes. Ingoldsby

Assistant Secretary—A McEntyre

Marshal—John Burk

Gund—James A Grady

Trustees—Father Jeffoott, W J Hearn,

McCabe, John Grady, L A McEntyre

McCabe, John Grady, L A McEntyre

Branch No 2, St. Thomas.

Rogers, John Corbett

Branch No. 12 Berlin.

Spiritual Adviser-Rev. L. Funcken

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First Vice-President—George Miller

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Financial Secretary—Richard O'Donohue

Assistant Secretary—Richard O'Donohue

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Treasurer—Jos Winterhalt

Marshal-Aug Heyman

Guard—Carl A Wittig

Trustees—Thomas Tracy, Henry Lang and

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Trustees—Thomas

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Guard—Charles McLaughlin, Michael
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Branch No. 22, Wallaceburg.

G'Autuell, A Bellveau

Rranch No. 86, Deseronto.

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First Vice. President—Michael Marigan
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Recording Secretary—Henry Jeffers
Assistant Secretary—Farrick & Flood
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Marshal—William, Wilson

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Marshal—William Wilson
Gaurd—Patrick F Butler
thancellor—Evan Edward
Trustees, for one year, Alex Therien, John
Meagher and James Nafin; for two years, M
Marrigan and W Wilson
The Branch has now twenty three memever on the roll.

bers on the roll.

Branch No. 80, Tilbury Centre, Ont.
President O P Furay
First Vice-President—W Welsh
Fecond Vice President—H Benoitt
Financial Secretary—F Campbell
Treasurer—C Trudeil
Recording Secretary—J O'Neill
Assistant Recording Secretary—F Trudeil
Marshal—A Cassidy
Guard—H Buntoue
Trustees—S Mother, F Oulette, C Trudeil,
W Campbell, L R Pary
Branch No. 81, Smith Falls.

Please Don't Forget It

We would call the attention of our C. M. B. A. Branches and members to the fact that we make a very preity silk C. M. B. A. Badge, nicely trimined with gold frings, according to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00, and can be used by branches when attending funerals of deceased members, or at a demonstration of any kind and it imparts to a body of men a neat appearance.

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### C. M. B. A.

Letter from the Grand President. Stratford, Oct., Jan. 10th, 1889. To the I flicers and Members of the C. M. B

A. in Canada: BROTHERS.—As per proclamation of the Supreme President, all amendments to the constitution adopted at the late Supreme Council Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, last September, will come into force this data.

Cleveland, Only, last expressions into force this date.

The most important of the new laws are those relating to the beneficiary fund are those relating to the beneficiary fund nd the appointment of Branch Medical

Examiners.

Under the old law brenches had thirty days from date of Grand Secretary's notice of an assessment to remit said assessment. If they sailed to do this, the assessment. If they failed to do this, the Grand President was notified, giving them twenty days from the President's notice or fifty days in all within which to remit or fifty days in all within which to remit an assessment before they could be suspended for non-payment of beneficiary. Under the new law branches will have only twenty days from date of Grand Secretary's notice of a single assessment within which to forward such assessment. If not forwarded within this time, the Grand President is notified, giving them ten days from data within this time, the Grand President is notified, giving them ten days from date of his notice, or making in all thirty days, before a branch can be suspended for non-payment of beneficiary.

If the Grand Se cretary's notice call

for two assessments the branch will have thirty days to remit. If not paid in that time they will be dealt with as in case of non payment for a single assessment.

Our Council has now to remit the

Supreme Council single assessments within thirty days, and double assessments within forty days of the date of notice from the

forty days of the date of notice from the Supreme Secretary of said assessments.

Death claims are now to be paid within sixty days (instead of ninety as formerly) after proof of death has been received. This can easily be done if branches will carry out the provisions of the constitution in this matter. I regret to say that a few of our branches have been very tardy in the past in forwarding assessments. I take this opportunity to request them to brighten up. quest them to brighten up.

To enable our Council to fulfil the fore

going obligations with the Supreme Council, we earnestly request the officers of Branches to see that beneficiary money forwarded to the Grand Secretary within the specified time.

The new law designates the President,

together with the Board of Trustees, to select the local Medical Examiners. They will please attend to this as early as pos-sible and see that the provisions of the constitution in relation to this important cflice are strictly adhered to.

It behoves officers of branches to

make themselves thoroughly familiar as early as possible with the provisions of the new constitution, as they will be held countable for the enforcement of said Yours fraternally, D. J. O'CONNOR.

Grand President.

Assessment No. 16 was issued from the Recorder's office on 3rd inst. and from the Grand Recorder's office on the 8th inst. It calls for the payment of 12 beneficiaries: 8 in New York, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Ohio, and 2 in Canada.

A Branch will be organized at Ennis-more, Peterborough County, in the course of a few days by Deputy O'Meara.

Deputy Kinsella, of Trenton, is work ing hard and expects to be able to organize a couple of Branches in his district shortly.

Branch 26, Montreal, is surpassing all other branches in increase of membership It will be our banner branch shortly Bro. Finn is a worker in the C. M. B. A

Branch 89, Perth, although one of the youngest, promises ere long to catch up to those of larger places. The true spirit has taken possession of the Perth members. d prosper and add to your num-thers. Ours is a great and a bers, brothers. Ours is a great and a good society, and will prove a blessing wherever established.

We are pleased to note that our esteemed brother, Grand Treasurer Mc-Kee, has been honored by his fellow-townsmen of Windsor by being elected to the position of Water Commissioner. Bro. McKee is fit to fill any office with honor and distinction.

## Death of Bro. Dagan, of Stratford

Branch. We reget very much to announce the death of Bro. George Dagan, a resident of St. Mary's, and a member of Stratford Branch, which took place on January 10th. He was in the 26th year of his age. Bro. Dagan was a strong, healthy young man, but having contracted a young man, but having contracted a severe cold a few months since, despite the efforts of the medical profession and a mother's kind attendance, death claimed him on the date named. The burial took place from his home in St. Mary's on the 12th, attended by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. He was in every regard a worthy son and an admirable C M. B. A. member. We deeply sympathize with his relatives in their sad loss, and we trust all his brother members of the society will offer up a fervent that point.

asserted the ineligibility of Branch presidents elected for the first time this year for the position of grand council representative at the next convention, I presume I may consider that he agrees with me on that point.

Yours fraternally, of the society will offer up a fervent that point.

At the regular meeting, on Jan. 2n of Branch No. 2, C. M. B. A. it was moved and seconded that the following resolution be inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD:

tion be inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Moved by Bro. J. H. Price and
seconded by Bro. John Doyle that a
hearty vote of thanks be tendered Rev.
Father Flannery for the able manner in
which be conducted the honorable position of President for the year 1888.
Carried unanimously by a standing vote.
Moved by Bro. W. R. Reynolds, sec
onded by Bro. J. H. Price, that the chairman appoint a committee of three to

man appoint a committee of three to select a subject for debate to be announced at the next regular meeting. The debate to take place the meeting following.

James Egan, Rec. Sec.

Branch No. 95 was organized in the Town Hall, Lachine, P. Q, by District Deputy T. P. Tansey, assisted by President Howison, Recording Secretary Stronge, Financial Secretary J. Lemieux and Bro. Alderick Gauthier, of Branch No. 87. Montreal, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9 h It consists of the best French-Capacian families in this locality, and her Canadian families in this locality, and has the active support of the clergy, and bids fair to have in a short time a large roll of membership. The following are the first

President, Leon Forest
First Vice-President, N Cousineau
Second Vice-President, Adelard Allard
Recording Secretary, J A Martin
Assistant Secretary, Pierre Gauthier
Financial Secretary, A Gauthier
Tressurer, P A Valois, M ''
Marshal, Arthur Thesseraul
Guard, Edward Claude
Trustees, one year, F St Danis, N Cousineau, A Martin; two years, Louis Seckim,
Geo Seckim

#### Letter from Bro. O'Meara.

Branch No 2, St. Thomas,

President—W P Reynolds

First Vice President—Thos H Cray

Second Vice-President—Daniel Barrett

Recording Secretary—James Egan

Assistant Secretary—James Egan

Assistant Secretary—James Egan

Assistant Secretary—Win Jeffers

Marsbal—James Smith

Guard—John Power

Conacellor—tev Father Flannery

Trustees—John Doyle, T H Cray, D Barrett

Branch No. 27, Petrolia.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev Philip J Gnam

Past Chencellor—William Anderson

Presideet—William Gleeson

First Vice-President—Corneliss Sullivan

Recording Secretary—John J Harvey

Financial Secretary—Arthur Kavanagh

Trestees—John B Kelly, Cornelius Sullivan

Guard—Timothy Galvin

Trustees—John B Kelly, Cornelius Sullivan

Branch No. 24, Phoroid

Spiritual Adviser—Rev TJ Sullivan Peterborough, Jan. 4th, 1889.

"Dear Sir and Pro—When Bro. Deare stated in an editorial article in the C. M. B. A. Monthly that an amendment of our laws had been made at the last Supreme Trustees—John B Kelly, Cornelius Sulliva
Branch No. 24, 2 horoid
Spiritnal Adviser—Rev T J Sullivan
Fresideni—John Williams
First Vice-tresideni—John Battle
Second Vice-President—Wm Foley
Recording Secretary—Archie McKeague
Assistant Secretary—A Rockett
Financial Secretary—E P Foley
Tressurer—Wm Geanir
Marshal—John McNulty
Guard—Thomas Ternie
Trustees—A Rockett, Jas. Grawford, Jas.
Rogers, John Corbett.
Branch No. 12 Barlin laws had been made at the last Supreme Convention which permitted any member of a Branch to be elected President thereof, whether he had been previously in office or not, I at once wrote him expressing my conviction that no such change had been made and giving my reasons for such belief. At the same time I also wrote to Supreme Recorder Hickey about it and that gentleman agreed with me that no such amendment had been passed. Bro. Deare was, as I understand. me that no such amendment had been passed. Bro. Deare was, as I understand, absent from home and did not receive my letter until his return—about six weeks after I had written him—when he replied in language similar to that used by him in your issue of the 5th inst. As I was satisfied that our worthy brother had made a mistake and that the official report would when printed establish the port would when printed establish the correctness of my contention, I was satis fied to await its publication, and I would not have alluded to the matter would not have alluded to the matter again if a number of persons had not written to me enquiring as to the correct-ness or incorrectness of the letter and edi-torial article in the November Monthly. To finally answer such enquiries I sent you the communication which appeared in

you the communication which appeared in your issue of the 27th ult., and which appears to have annoyed Bro. Deare in some way, although certainly not so in-tended.

I now have the printed minutes of the convention before me, and by a reference to them, page 75, article 37, you will see that I am right and Bro. Deare wrong. But Bro, Deare says he knows more about that the official But Bro, Deare says he knows more about it than any one clee, and that the official minutes are wrong. Well, I think the official minutes are good enough for the generality of the C. M. B. A. members; at all events they are good enough for me, and I am content to abide by what is therein contained.

Bro. Deare says he was present at all

Bro. Deare says he was present at all the sessions of the Cleveland Council and took accurate reports of all the proceed

Andrew McCarron

Branch No. 29 Ottawa.

President—Charles Desjardins
First Vice-President—J L Ottyler
Second Vice-President—J L Ottyler
Second Vice-President—Victor Laporte
Treasurer—L A E St. Pierre
Financial Secretary—Joseph Cote
Recording Secretary—D L Dessulliners
Assistant Recording Secret-y—J A Genaud
Ord. Commissary—W J Lyuch
Guard—P R Vailquette
Syndes, for one year, L H Nolin, J S
Richard, J O Charlebols; for two years, Elz.
J d'Autuell. A Beliveau

Branch No. 86, Deseronto. Well, I also was present at every session of the convention and the records thereof will show that I cast my vote on every question that arose there and I expect my memory is every bit as good as my worthy friend's as to what took place therein.

The assignment of such a reason by Bro. Deare as a sufficient warrant of the correctness of his statements would perhaps be entitled to greater weight if it did not happen that the decision of the countries of t cil on several other questions that arose therein is also incorrectly reported in his paper. I can point out his errors in de tail to him if he so desires it, but I think tall to him it he so desires it, but I think if he will look into the matter again he will admit that he either was absent from the session of Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 12th, or, if present, that he took down his report of that sessions proceedings in a part large water and the sessions and the sessions are presented.

very inaccurate manner.

There is, however, one point in Bro.

Deare's letter which is of far more importance to the members of the C. M. B. A.
generally than the matter in dispute, and in respect of which I think he lays down a in respect of which I think he ray down a very incorrect principle, and one which, if I understand his meaning aright, would involve perhaps dangerous consequences.

He says, "The constitution will soon be printed and that will decide the matter." Does Bro. Deare mean to eay that if the official minutes show that our represents tives in council assembled rejected certain proposed amendments that they can afterwards be inserted in the constitution in defiance of such rejection and thereby

become binding on the members?
This is the only reasonable inference I draw from such assertion, because be admits in his letter that the official report is

on my side, but goe on to assert his superiority over such official report.

If such insertions can be made, then we had better dispense with conventions altogether and leave it to the committee on laws to make such alterations in our constitution as they may think proper, or

else let our printer do as he likes about it.

I hold that the insertion of an amendment in the constitution which had not been previously passed by the council, would be simply a nullity, and that where constitution and official minutes disagree the latter are to be accepted as the final and binding record of the preceedings of

the convention. As Bro. Deare makes no allusion to the other part of my letter, viz: that which asserted the ineligibility of Brach presi-Yours fraternally, JOHN O'MEARA.

## ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Trustees—Father Jeinotz, McCabe, John Grady, L A McEntyre
Branch No. 5, Brantford.
Spiritual Adviser—Rev P Lennon
Chancellor—W Schuler
P, esiden—Jas McGregor
First Vice-President—Owen Hargadon
Recond Vice-President—Owen Hargadon
Treasurer—John Harringtou
Marshal—John Daly
Guard—Wm Fieming
Trustees, M Shanahan and M Quinlivan,
two years; P Haffer, John McGarrell and W
J Brown, one year
Branch No. 47, Arthur, Ont.
President—J DC Callshan O'Meara, daughter of Mr. Martin O Meara, of the Post Office department, was honvered by being made the recipient of a very complimentary address by the pupila, accompanied with a number of valuable presents. Rev. Father Kealy and five teachers were present on the occasion. The very pleasant affair took place in the school house of S. S. No. 1, township of Hay, after the pupils were examined in the different branches by the teachers. The following is the address which was read by Miss Sarah Johnston: Brauch No. 47, Arthur, Ont.

President—J D Cailahan
First Vice President—Heigh Campbell
Record Vice "resident—C O'Neill
Recording Secretary—Fev. R T Burke
Financial Secretary—Fw Kirby
Treasurer—J O'Donnell
Marshai—P Pringlemier
Guard—M Carroll
Trustees—Duncan McIntosh, C O'Neill, J
O'Neill To Miss Mary O'Meara, Teacher of School

No. 1, Hay: DEAR TEACHER -- You have been with DEAR TEACHER — You have been with us for two years, during which time we have learned to love and respect you. But now comes a sad day for us when we must say "good-bye" and separate. It may be only for a time, it may be forever. We wish to tell you, dear teacher, that we are really server you are leaving us we are really sorry you are leaving us.
You came to us a stranger. You were
used to the advantages and enjoyments

used to the advantages and enjoyments of a large city, here you had to put up with the inconveniences of a remote country place. You bore it well and understood your task of teaching, a duty which you performed with pleasure.

How well you have succeeded is known by all. Yes, you have taught us not only the branches of education but also the importance of learning. You have even given extra time to our savancement; you spared no time to our advancement; you spared no pains, you left nothing undone, and all for us. Besides teaching us the things we have to learn in books, you taught us many other things by your good example. The girls of this school look upen your approxy towards everyone as the conduct manner towards everyone as the conduct of a lady and our desire is to imitate your

good manners when we become ladies.

Kind teacher, it has not always been sunshine and roses for you. You have had your trials among us. But we did not think then that we were causing you not think then that we were causing you pain by our unruly conduct. Now we are sorry and ask you to forget and for give our faults. At the same time we ask you not to forget us. Think of us sometimes, as we will think kindly of you. We are not going to content ourselves by we are not going to content ourselves by simply asking you to remember us. We have taken the means to keep our mem-ory before you every day. Dear teacher, please accept these articles as a slight token of our love and respect and let them help you to remember the pupils of your first sou to remember the pupils of your lists eshool. They say that the prayers of little children are heard in heaven. We therefore ask God to bless your whole life, while we wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, a safe journey to your pleasant home, and a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

The Press of Scheol, No. 1, HAY. MoLeister and William Smith
Branch No. 22, Wallaceburg,
Spiritual Adviser-Kev, John Ronan
Cnancellor-Thomas Forbam
President-James McCarron
First Vice-President-Joseph Delorms
Second Vice-President-George R Arnold
Treasurer-Myles McCarron
Financial Secretary-Rev, John Ronan
Recording Secretary-Clarence Groesbeck
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Marshal-Moses C Martell
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Trustees-Rev, John Ronan, Thomas Forham, Myles McCarroa, Ulric Milorde,
Andrew McCarron
Branch No. 29, Ottawa.

THE PUPILS OF SCHOOL NO. 1, HAY. Mr. M. Ross replied, on behalf of Miss O'Mears, in a very neat speech.

#### Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM SMITHVILLE.

We had Mass here at the early hour of 7:30 on Christmas morning so as to enable our parish priest, the Rev. Father McRae, to celebrate a second Mass at Grimsby, eight miles distant. Our choir, which has received an addition of a fine bass voice received an addition of a fine bass voice lately, did admirably well, rendering the Kyrie, Gloria and hymn for Communion in fine style. After Mass the Rev. Father McCrae came to the Communion rail and presented to Miss Katle McAlister, on behalf of the children of the Catechism class, a beautifully bound volume of the Pictorial Lives of the Saints, bearing an appropriate inscription. The worthy recipient expressed her sincere thanks and great appreciation of this spontaneous act great appreciation of this spontaneous act of kindness and gratitude on the part of

by Miss Annie Dougherty of Binbrook, the one for Smithville class by Miss Birdie Barry, at Grimeby Miss Mary Ann Webb headed the list whilst Master James McAlister takes the Brinbrook prize. The parish prize consists of a highly finished and artistic oliograph of the Holy Family of Pacelli. The others are covies of the W Campbell, L. P. Pary

Branch No. 81, Smith Falls.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. M. J. Stanton
Chancellor—M. Ryan
Press, M. Ryan
Recording Sec. etary—Patrick Delainey
Financial Secretary—Patrick Haipin
Tressurer—David F. Wood
Marshal—Wm. J. Sutherland
Guard—Patrick McManus
Trustees—for two years, Thomas Doyle,
Michael Ward, Michael Healy; for one year,
Patrick Donegan, John Mesgher

Branch No. 54, Montreal, Pacelli. The others are copies of the "Angel Guardian" by the same painter, and equally beautiful. These oliographs are the product of the Pontifical Oliograph Company of Bologna, Italy. These prizes, together with the Sunday school paper, the Angelus, has created a healthy rivalry among the children so that we expect a lively competition this year.

## A £5.000 BRIBE REFUSED.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal reveals the way by which the Times succeeds in (not) getting witnesses to incriminate the Irish leaders. The Journal says:

Michael Ward, Michael Healy; for one year, Patrick Donegan, John Meagher
Patrick Donegan, John Meagher
President, Henry Butler
First Vice-President, EC Dowd
Second Vice President, EC Dowd
Second Vice President, EC Dowd
Second Vice President, EC Dowd
Assistant Recording Secret'y, Frank Dowd
Financial Secondary, John J Moran
Assistant Recording Secret'y, Frank Dowd
Financial Secondary
Marshal, T.Grady
Marshal, T.
Grady
Marshal, Thos Dooley
Grady, All Spedding
Assistant Recording Scretary, Murphy
Treasurer, Rev. Marclair
Marshal, Thos Dooley
Grady, Alp Picard

Plasse Ban't Forward

Plasse Ban't Forward

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Tal

Parthy Marshal, Thos Dooley
Marshal, Thos Dooley
Grady, Alp Picard "The Times prolonged the amount of evidence regarding outrages in the hope of securing testimony to justify the state-ments made by Attorney-General Webster in his opening address. Feeling the ground slipping from under its teet, it resolved upon a desperate game to retrieve its fortunes. With this in view, it quantity of pork, fresh and sait; Mr. despatched an emissary to America, who discovered Sheridan at Pueblo, Colorado, Muikern, a turkey. and tried to induce him to go to London and testify before the Commission, promising him that if his evidence proved satisfactory he would be paid £10,000 within an hour after his examination was concluded. Sheridan 'played possum' with the agent for a time, and was finally offered £5 000 down if he would accom-pany the agent to England. Sheridan That Dr. H James Cannabis Indica is prepared in Calcutta, Indica, from the purest and best Native Hemp, and is the only remedy, either in that country or this, that will positively and permanently cure Consumption, Bronchius, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh and Nervous Debility, or oreak up a fresh cold in 24 hours. CRADDOCK & CO., Proprietors, 1032 Race St., Phila. then positively declined to appear before the Commission, and assured the sgent that he was nowise anxious to share the fate of James Carcy.

### PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

It is ever a pleasure to us to note the honors and distinction conferred upon Catholic young ladies of London who go abroad to engage in the work of teaching. They have invariably been most successful wherever their lot has been cast. A notable instance of this kind took place in the French settlement parish on the 18th December last when Miss Mary E O'Meara, daughter of Mr. Martin O Meara, of the Post Office department, was honthe sums set after their respective names:

st. Augustins. Thos Holmes. \$1 (0)
Rev | E McGee. \$5 (0) George McKry. 50
Rev | E McGee. \$5 (0) George McKry. 50
Rev | E McGee. \$5 (0) George McKry. 50
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Rev | E McGee. \$5 (0) George McKry. 50
Rev | E McGee. 50 (0) F McDonald, MP 2 (0)
McMartin Summer | 1 (0) F McDonald, MP 2 (0)
Rev | E McGee. 1 (0) F Morton. 1 (0)
Patick G Bools. 1 (0) J H Morton. 1 (0)
Patick G George McKry. 50
McMartin Cummins. 1 (0) J Fracey. 50
George McCarle. 2 (0)
Michael Leddy 1 (0) Patrick Kelly. 10 (0)
Michael Leddy 1 (0) Patrick Kelly. 10 (0)
Michael Leddy 1 (0) Patrick Kelly. 10 (0)
Mrs Hennessy 1 (0) James Kelly. 50
Patrick Nugent. 1 (0) William Kelly. 50
Patrick Nummins. 1 (0) Jeremiah Lunch. 2 (0)
Thomas White. 1 (0) Gilbert Graves. 1 (0)
Thomas White. 1 (0) Gilbert Graves. 1 (0)
Wm Brophy. 1 (0) Gilbert Graves. 1 (0)
Wm Brophy. 1 (0) John Greenan. 50
Wm Phelan. 1 (0) Michael Dwyer. 1 (0)
Wm Brophy. 1 (0) John Greenan. 50
Wm Phelan. 1 (0) Michael Dwyer. 1 (0)
D J McCasey. 1 (0) Mrs M Doherty. 50
John McGily nd. 50 (John Kelly. 2 (0)
Edw Brennan. 50 (John Kelly. 2 (0)
Edw Brennan. 50 (John Kelly. 2 (0)
F F Falnangan. 50 (John Kelly. 2 (0)
F Falk Patterson. 25 (Wm Phelan. 1 (0)
J Brennan. 1 (0) Michael Rowler. 50
Frank Patterson. 25 (Wm Phelan. 1 (0)
J Frank Patterson. 50 (John Healy. 50
Frank Patterson. 50 (John Scoll). 50
M Storan. 1 (0) Frank McConnell

### CANADIAN.

The Legislature of Ontario will meet for despatch of business on the 24th inst. The free library by law was carried in Hamilton on the 7th inst. by a large majority.

The oldest voter in Canada is sald to be in Ottawa, a Mrs. Jones, who is over 100 years of age. She voted at the municipal elections.

Mr. Justice Cassult has been appointed administrator of the Province of Quebec, owing to the continued illness of Lieutenant Governor Augers.

Xavier Batoche has been in Ottawa en deavoring to secure from the Government a settlement of Metis claims in the North West. It is time that these claims were settled once for all.

The Postmaster General has ordered that money order and saving-bank business shall be transacted on all holidays until 11 a. m. This will be a great convenience to the public. Oa Christmas day maple sugar

made near Acton from sap run the day before, and churches in British Columbia were decorated with natural flowers col-

### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 17.—GRAIN.—Red winter, L6 o 1.72; white, 1.68 to 1.72; spring, 1.68 to 1.72 Corn, 96 to 1.00; rye, 1.00 to 1 05 barley, mat-1.00 to 1.40; barley feed, 85 to 95; oats, 92 to 95 VEGETABLES.—Potatoes per bag, 30 to 40 VECES ABILES.—1 of motors per long, 50 co 30 co 100 more per long, 65 to 75.

PRODUCE — Eggs., 18c to 23c; butter, best roll, 22c to 25c; large rolls, 20c to 23c; crocks 19c to 25c; crocks 19c to 25c; the dairy, 20; si ce packed firkin let to 16c; dr wood, 4.55 to 5.50; green wood, 4.25 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; lard, No 1 let to 13c; No 2, 11 to 12c; straw, per load, 3.00 to 4.00.

MEATS.—Pork, 7.00 to 7.25; pork, by qr., 8 to 9; beef, by qr., 4 00 to 6.00; mutton, by qr., 7 tet 8; by earcass, 6 to 6; lamb, careass, 8 to 9; lamb, careass, 8 to 9; qr., 9 to 10; yeal, by qr., 6 to 7; by careass, 5 te

POULTRY.-(dressed)-Chickens, pr., 40 to POULTRY.—(dressed)—Chickens, pr., 40 to 60c; ducks, pr., 70 to 60c; decks, cach, 50 to 60c. LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 28.00 to 5.00; live hogs, cwt., 5.00 to 5.25; pigs, pr., 4.00 to 6.00; fat beeves, 5.00 to 5.25.

Montreal, January 17.—FLOUR.—Receipts, 400 bbls; sales reported, 800 sacks; market quiet at unchanged rates.

GRAIN.—Wheat, nominal; red winter, white and spring not quoted; corn, 55c, to 57c; peas, 72c. to 78c; oats, 35jc to 36c; barley, 55 to 57c; rye, 59 to 60c; oatmeal, 4.25 to 5.50; cornmeal, 2.75 to 2.80.

MEATS.—Pork, 17½ to 18c; bacon, 12 to 13c; hams, 12 to 13c; dressed hogs, quiet, 7.00 to 7.10.

hams, 12 to 13c; dressed hogs, quiet. 7.00 to 7.19.
PRODUCE.—Lard. 10 to 11c; cheese, 9 to 12c; butter, creamery, 22 to 26c; townships, 19 to 22c; Morrisburg, 18 to 21c; western, 16 to 18c; eggs, limed, 18 to 29c; fresh, 27 to 21c.
Toronto, Jan. 17.—GRAIN.—Wheat, fall, No. 2, 1.65 to 1.68; spring, No. 1, 1.12; No. 2, 1.75 to 1.10; red winter, No. 2, 1.07 to 1.10; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 1.20 to 1.25; barley, No. 1, 66 to 75; No. 2, 62 to 63; No. 3, extra, 58 to 59; No. 3, 54 to 55; peas, No. 2, 56 to 63; oats, No. 2, 55 to 36; flour, extra, 4.60 to 4.70 strong bakers, 4.8; to 5.69.

BUFFALO LIVE STCCK.

of kindness and gratitude on the part of the children for what she considered only a pleasant duty, and at the same time assured the children of her zealous attention for the coming year.

After that the Rev. Father McRae announced the winners of the catechism prizes he had promised at the beginning of the year. These prizes are four in number, viz, one for the best out of the three parts into which the parish is divided, and one for the best in each part. The prize for the whole parlsh was won the Mts. Aprile Dougherty of Binbrook, the Mts. Aprile Dougherty of Binbrook, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred, at 3.25 mixed butchers' tock was in good demand, and the best of the side to sale, at 3.25 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.25 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.25 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 2.2 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 2.2 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 2.2 to 3.2, while common to fair soid at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 2.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten hundred at 3.2 to 3.2, the sales being of steers of about ten h

at 23 to 50, with the control of the

5 b) to 6 50; cows dull, but offerings of fullet cows light, and sil taken; extra, sold at 45; choice, 34 to 37.50; common, 25 to 39; light run of spilngers, active demand and values higher, at 25 to 45; later, for extra choice, 38 to 57.

SHEEP AND LAMES,—75 cars on sale; fair supply of sheep, and prices at opening firm to higher than Saturday's quotations; some extra Michigan sheep sold at 5 25; good to choice generally sold at 4 50 to 5, and fair to good sheep sold at 4 25 to 4 75; common stock sold at 3 50 to 4.15; Camaoa shippers report Western Omtario pretty thoroughly cleaned out of good lambs and the meagre supply now coming in is not of the superior quality noticesble early in the month. Michigan lambs of extra quality brought 7.25 in early trading, but later the range from choice to extra was about 6.75, to 7, and from good to choice, 6 40 to 6 60; fair and good lambs sold indiscriminately at 6 to 6 35, and early some good lambs sold of 50; only four cars of Canada lambs h-re, and these were not up to previous supply in the matter of quality, but on the rush of early t ading sold at 675 to 7.

HOGS-Offerings, 150 cars; mediums at 5 30 to 5 35; Vorkers, however, dopped stightly on adverse advices, selling mostly at 5.50 to 5.55. with a few lancy at 5 50; no heavy officed, and pigs were not sought.

In publishing last week the names of

We are pleased to announce that Miss

Mary Leach, of this city, recently passed second class professional examination at the Ottawa Normal School. We con-gratulate Miss Leach on her success, and pespeak for her a most useful career as a teacher.

Mr. Gladstone denies the accuracy of TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY, the report of his letter to the Marquis de Riso. He says he did not recommend in-Riso. ternational arbitration of the Roman Ques-

DIED. At Collingwood, on Wedresday, Jan. 9th, of diphtheris. Frederick, eldest and beloved son of T. J. and Ahna C. Crawford, aged 4 years 5 months and 27 days.

Deafness Cured,—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

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Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatalitis among the most distressing, nauceous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radjeal cures of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Baim a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

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This is a watch that ordinarily sells for \$15.00, we will sell them at \$6.08 and give every one an age to ensure the form of the control of t which is sent free. Send your order immediately. This ad-may never appear again. THER. W. SEARS WATCH CO., 57 & 59 Adelaide St., East, TORONTO, CANDA. We recommend this watch to every reader of this advertisement. Mention

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As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cunningham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the Record in furnishing the heat value in Dismonds, Reliable Watches, Wine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examination to all parts of Ontarlo, Correspondence solicited. Manufacturing ir all its branches. Remember the address—77 Youge Street Toronto, Ontarlo. Eyes Tested Free



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NOTICE IS HEREBY
the Annual General
members of this Company
their offices, Richmond stre
dou, on Wednesday, 6th Fe
2 o'clock p. m., when a st
affairs of the Company wil
and Directors elected in th
rettring, but who are eligibl
By order, D. C. MACI
Secretar

ONTARIO MU FIRE INSURAN LONDON, ON THE ANNUAL GENER of the members of this be held at the Company's Buildings, Richmond street

Wednesday, 3 at 2 p. m. A full statement the Company will be sub-election of two directors w (but who are eligible for ceeded with.

A. McCORMICK,
President
London, Jan. 12, 1889. P As the holidays are near Cunningham, the leading has special inducements the RECORD in furnishing Diamonds, Reliable Watch

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