ST. PATRICK'S DAY

IN ST. THOMAS.

entertainment as well as on Father Flan-nery's himself, as an established institu-tion. He favored gatherings of this kind where the memories and glories of the sed were perpetuated and kept alive. Many opposed the introduction of these remind ers of customs and days long since departed

but to him they were ever attractive.

The presence of the 7th Fasiliers band The presence of the 7th Fasiliers band of London helped to swell a very large portion of the auditors. Their selections comprised medloys of Irleb, Scotch and English airs and other taking compositions. Their admirers were many last evening, and every one of their pieces, whether melancholy or bright, stirring or softening, were given in the old timed volume, harmony and rhythm, features which have in other days made this organization a favored and most creditable institution.

Of the other musical parts, Miss McNuity sang "Oh Dermot Asthore" in her usual sweet tone, and gave as an encore,

the latter young gentleman also sang
"The Patrolman" and other songs.
Mr. McLeod, of the Fusiliers, expatiated, Mr. McLeod, of the Fusiliers, expatiated, in good healthy Scotch brogue, on the benefits and blessings and jolification to be had from "a smiling little crulakeen lawn," and with a bandman's modesty, declined to smile with an encore en another crulakeen, and was followed by Mr. Lew Bennet in some Irish songs, in character, and who was roundly applauded by the audience, Mr. Frank Farley took the part of one of the missing gentlemen, and acquitted himself very satisfactorily in "Fee Fo Fum."

Mr. Pakenbam, in a short and charming Mr. Pakenbam, in a short and charmir g discourse, spoke of the poetry, the music, the character, and manners of Irishmen. He scattered through a well-prepared disquisition on Ireland of to day, some wittily told and fitting atories, and contrasted the countryman of the Emerald Isle with other nationalities, and concluded that of any other the only one that's next best to an Irishman is an Irishman. Father Fiannery was in his mood and although the sear and yellow leaf appeared

Father Fiannery was in his mood and although the sear and yellow leaf appeared to crowd itself all over his jolly and good-humored face, he was not less a bit old than the white haired boys who lent their voices and talent to the evening's entertainment. The night passed off very pleasantly, and if the spirit of St. Patrick, as one of the apeakers said, looking dewn from Heaven on the crowd, wasn't satisfied with the calebration, he ought to be heartly ashamed of himself.

St. Patrick's day was ushered in with bright and bracing weather, the sun shining down gloriously on the frezen snow. Growds were seen wending their way from early morning in the direction of St. Peter's cathedral, sprige of green adorned the lappel of every outsider you encountered, while ribbons of the same bright color were added to the usual Sunday attire the ladies wore.

attire the ladies wore.

High Mass, coram Pontifics, commenced at 10:30 Rev. Father Turnan was cele at 10:30 Rev Father Tierran was cole brant, Rov. Father Brennan acting as deacon and Rev. Father Gehan as sub-deacon. Blehop O'Connor presided, and took part occasionally in the holy exer-cites. After the Gospel Rev. Father Dempsey acconded the pulpit and delivered a very eloquent, instructive and soul stirring sermon from the text:

"And the Lord said to Abram, go forth out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and out of thy father's house, and come into the land which I shall shew thee. And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and magnify thy name, and thou shalt be blessed."

The rev. preacher traced the early life of St. Patrick—his captivity in Ireland before its conversion—his deliverance by the band of Divine Providence from the land of exile and bondage. St. Patrick IN ST. THOMAS.

S. Pattick's Day in St. Thomas was calebrated in the customary beauing manner. High Mass bream at 10.30 a m, Rev. Father Financer acting as esselvant, and the second of divine service the school children many appropriate hymns, and as the people were leaving the church "All free there" All free street the people were leaving the church "All free there" and a second with the people were leaving the church "All free there" and a second schildren many appropriate hymns, and as the people were leaving the church "All free the Old In the people were leaving the church "All free the Old In the people were leaving the church "All free the Old In the people were leaving the church "All free the Old In the people were leaving the church "All free street "And keep in remembrance the deeds of your fathers, what they did in their generation, and you thail sught people the scale of the second free the second free the second of the second free the sec

practice of every ennobling virtue, among our forefathers burled in the darkness and our forefathers buried in the darkness and vices of Paganism. From every portion of the globe where the scattered children of Ireland are found, hymns of praise and gladness ascend to heaven to day, and hearts expand at the recollection of home and fatherland. The people of London would not be worthy of the Christian name, did they not unite with their follow countrymen in other places in giving experience. countrymen in other places in giving ex-pression to their feelings of loyatty to the land that gave them birth and to the ballowed associations with which St. Their admirers were many last evening, and every one of their pieces, whether melancholy or bright, stirring or softening, were given in the old timed volume, harmony and rhythm, features which have in other days made this organization a favored and most creditable institution.

Of the other musical parts, Miss McNulty sang "Oh Dermot Asthore" in her usual sweet tone, and gave as an encore, "Three Leaves of Stamrock." Miss Clarke gave "The Harp" in a distinct, soft and well modulated voice, and, in this her first appearance, her reception was a very pleasing one. Miss Trigger and Master Geo. Morrow rendered.

was a very pleating one. Miss Trigger and Master Geo. Murray rendered some medley of Irish airs and soul stir. well executed duets on the brnj; and control of the flatter young gentleman also sang the latter young gentleman also sang the latter young and other songs.

The proceedings commenced with a Windsor's Orchestra. Crowe medley of Irish airs and soul stir. Fairy voices— Windsor's Orchestra. Crowe find the proceedings commenced with a windsor's Orchestra. Crowe find the proceedings commenced with a control of the proceedings commenced with a windsor's Orchestra. Crowe find the proceedings commenced with a windsor's Orchestra. Crowe find the proceedings commenced with a windsor's Orchestra. Crowe find the proceedings commenced with a control of the proceedings commenced with a windsor's Orchestra. came on the platform and sung in unison with the band that incom-parable melody of Tom Moore's, "The Last Rose of Sammer." Dr. Sippl, "The Last Rose of Sammer." Dr. Sippi, always a favorite, sang in exquisite voice and with much feeling the "Meeting of the Waters." He was loudly applauded and heartily encored. The Falcon Guitar Club executed some beautiful selections on their reed and stringed instruments, which the whole audience enjived very much. All the members of St. Peter's choir, about twenty in number, then sang in parts Moore's popular ditty, "Belleve me if all Those Endearing Young Charms." The Seventh Band then played a mixture of English, Irish, and Scotch airs. In the rendition of the Scotch airs the music of the Heland pipes was faithfully imitated by two clarionets, was faithfully imitated by two clarionets, which all, especially the boys in the gallery seemed to appreciate and erjsy to their heart's content. Mr. Bert Lee's stirring the service of t heart's content. Mr. Bert Lee's stirring Irish song was rapturously and deservedly appleaded. "The Kerry Dance" by Molloy, and Moore's "Minstrel boy," were sung very well by male quartettes—while Miss Eva Malone gave selections on the harp, with which she accompanied herself very gracefully and artistically in her singing of the "Wearing of the green" and other Irish melodies. The solos by Miss Hiscott and Mr. Davis were highly and deservedly appreciated.

IN INGERSOLL. The feast of Ireland's patron saint was The feast of Ireland's patron saint was duly observed in ingersoli by the celebration of High Mass, at which a large and devout congregation assisted. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. George R. Northgraves, editor of the CATROLIC RECORD, who delivered the panegyric on St. Patrick. Rev. J. P. Molphy, P. P. of Ingersoll, assisted in the sanctuary.

After the Gospel, Rev. Father Northgraves took for his text the passage from Scolesiastions zilv. 7:

grave took for his text the passage from faccients tion x liv, 7:

"All these have gained glory in their generation, and were praised in their days."

These words, he said, were spoken of the prophets and teachers of virtue under the Old Law, but they are especially applicable to the Apestles under the Christian dispensation, and to no one are they more appropriately applied than to St.

In the evening a concert was held in the Town Hall, the programme for which was prepared by Miss Mary Murphy, the organist of the church, and to its successful performance both local and outside talent

performance both local and outside talent contributed their share.

Rev. Father Brady was the first to appear on the platform, to thank the large assemblage for responding to the invitation to be precent at the celebration in honor of Ireland's patron saint, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the improvement of the church choir.

He shared the Windson hand, which

ì	Kerry Dance
Š	
١	Recitation—" Lasca,"Depray
١	Miss M. Haggarty.
j	Comic song Mr. W. Farrell.
	Quartette-"Sunrise."
	The Tempest— Mr. E. Tanney.
	Orchestral selections between parts.
	PART II.
	May Pole DanceSelected
	Ry twenty girls.
	Exile's LamentMitchell
	Minute Gun at Sea
1	Character song
į	Mr. W. PATTOIL
•	Recitation-" Aux Italiens," Bulwer Lytton
•	Miss M. Haggarty.
	Irish Emigrant Lady Dufferin

In response to encores, Mr. H. Nicholis, rendered with the pathos and effective ness which always characterise his sing ness which always characterize his aing ing, "the Harp of Tara." Miss Haggarty also recited "Betsy and the Bear" and "The Bugle Call." Miss Haggarty is a youthful reciter who bids fair to rival the most successful elocutionists who have acquired fame by their successful renditions of the sentiments of the most celebrated authors. She is talented and eminently graceful in her action and delivery.

delivery.

The difficult and beautiful Maypole Dance by the children was exquisitely performed, and it reflected great credit both on the little ones who took part in t and on Miss Murphy who took so much pains to train them thoroughly to go through their performance successfulls.

We are pleased to learn that the

we are present to teach the sum tor its benevolent object.

Among those present we noticed many from the parishes of St. Thomas and Ingersoll, and besides the Rev. M. J. Ingersoll, and besides the Rev. M. J. Brady, the clergy were represented by Rev. J Traher, P. P, of Simcoe, and Rev. George R. Northgraves, editor of the Catholic REOORD

In opening the lecture the reverend and devoted to their church, and yet with the exception of Britain, perhaps there was not a more prosperous country for its size atywhere. Lord Salisbury had there-fore come to the conclusion that it was the government of England that was responsible for their condition.

responsible for their condition.

There was a time not long ago when the term Irish was a name for ignorance, and Catholic a convertible term for superstition and idolatry. Now, however, when Irishmen rise to the highest post tions in the legislature and in the professions of law and science in Canada, it became apparent that an opportunity was all that was required to develop the talent of the race. Over one thousand four hundred years ago Patrick, afterwards St. Patrick, atood upon the hill of Tara supported by the noblest spirits of the Irish race. He held aloft the cross of Carist, and spoke to them the gospel, and there, in the light of day, and before the leaders of the people, he offered them as a sacrifice of the people, he offered them as a sacrifice to the living God. Through all the cen turies that had passed away since then they had remained true to the faith. Many of these centuries had been years of pesilence, famine and war. They had been ground by the iron heel of the oppressor, from the targament King John to George the Fourth. Their children remembered Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, and Charles the Second. The land of Ireland was wrenched from the rightful owners and distribute the rightful owners and distributed among the needy followers of the British army. But God forbid that they should teach their children to be vindictive. Now the great heart of the English people was awakened to the dreadful laws perpetrated against Ireland. During the reign of Cromwell a law existed by which a Listbelic could be shot down

band, which children who reven the time ion of their their parents permission to a also to the also to the evening's programme of corrections.

Many of those present would romember the evening's reduced to starvation and on the verge of revolution. The land of Ireland was offered in the English markets to fill the cuffers of absence landlords. In these cuffers of absence landlords are cuffered by the effective singing of a bouse, where all was hastening to decay land to the week beginning at five every morning St. Clumban's church was crowded to overif overify may not be altered to saints" was impression to the "Island of Saints" was impressioned to the "Island of Saints" was impressioned to the situation of the saint and Devlin from Montreal who came on the invitation of R₃v. T. Corbett, the devoted pastor of Cornwall.

Our Thursday mitsionate of the Apostle of the animal festival of the Apostle of the "Island of Saints" was impressionate to eloquent sermons and practical instructions given by the Jesut Fathers Continued to overify wing to assist at the every morning St. Clumban's church was corwelled to overify wing to assist at the eloquent sermons and practical instructions of the "Island of Saints" was impressionate of the "Island of Saints" was impressionate to the "Island of Saints" was impressionate to the situation of the "Island of Saints" was impressionate to the serious transmitted to the corrections of the "Island of Saint Ten thousand of their countrymen were left on an island in the St. Liwrence to die. The banks of that river were honey combed by the namelees Irishmen and women who had died there true to their fatuerland and faith He did not care for any man, whether Catholic or Protes-tant, who forecok his faith. Whether in trouble or joy he admired constancy to

His object in introducing these matters for the Irish people. While loyal to their fatherland let then be truly loyal to the land of their adoption, this great Can-

listen to the Acushia Machree, and carry down with them the fond remembarance of the land they have long left behind.

The gertleman is a powerful speaker and he has a sonorous and exceedingly pleasant voice, a commanding presence and a ready flow of language. It should be remarked that the singing of the choir was very fine and much appreciated. Muses (Himartin and Murty sang with great sweetness, and the tenor solo by Mr. Whiting was also well rendered. Mr. Zuger presided at the organ with his usual skill, hie dismissal of the audience to the tune of St. Patrick's day being appropriate to the occasion.

IN PORT LAMBTON: In the morning High Mass was cele-brated and a sermon presched by the paster, Father Aylward. In the even-ing at the residence of Mr. M. Gallegly,

was pronouced by many the best concert ever held in Sarvia.

At 8 o'clock the hall was crowded. dean said it was only bis great and lifelong regard for Father Leanon, coupled with the pleasure of speaking to the Oath olics of B autford, that had induced him to leave St. Catherines and come here. He read an extract from a speech delivered by Lord Salisbury before the accession to recover of the Conservative government. power of the Conservative government, in which the prime minister, speculating upon the fact of the backwardness, discontant misery of the land they lived in, for that was among the most fruitful places on earth, it was not because of the Celtic race, because the French people were Celtic and their prosperity was not because of the Roman Catholic religion, because the Belgians were most Catholic and devoted to their church, and yet with the exception of Britain, perhaps there each time appearing more attractive. After "God Save the Queen" the crowd dispersed, every one delighted with the evening's entertainment.

On the evening of the 17th a grand concert and lecture were given at St. Paul's Hall, Toronto. Long before the time for commencing, the spacious hall was filled with lovers of music of all denominations. The chair was occupied by the Rev. John J. Lynch, P. P., who by the Rev. John J. Lynch, P. P., who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. The programme consisted of quartettes, duets, and solos taken from Moore and other popular composers, and which were rendered in a most perfect style by the Misses Norma Reynolds and Bessie Bonsall, and Messra. McCloskey and Parisot. Miss Katie Langford, elocutionist, was highly ap-plauded; and Mr R A Brennan drew forth peals of laughter, by his humorous songs. Miss Kate Rigney, who presided at the piano, exhibited great talent as an accompanist, for we rarely see one so

accompanist, for we rarely see one so young perform this office.

The lecturer for the evening, Rev. M. Callaghan, S. J., of Montreal, was received with marked enthusiasm. His well chosen subject, "Irish Mezic," and his beautiful mode of expression completely won the people, and drew forth numerous bursts of applause. Being also a skilful violinist, he displayed his talent by entwining within the wreath of his lecture roses of within the wreath of his lecture roses of bardic melodies. He will be warmly welcomed in Toronto if he should ever

bymn to St. Patrick, set to the music of adults before a house, where all was hastening to decay and decomposition. The very bravest of Ireland's manhood were shipped away in coffin ships, huddled together like animals. Ten thousand of their countrymen were left on an island in the St. Luwrence to the training of the against the property of the state was added assemblage of all denominations. An address drawn up by present in full strength, sang "Battman's a committee of prominent citizens, was in D," with great spirit, and by appropriate selections added assemblage of all denominations. An address drawn up by present in full strength, sang "Battman's a committee of prominent citizens, was an added assemblage of all denominations. An address drawn up by present in full strength, sang "Battman's a committee of prominent citizens, was a committe After the singing of the gospel the cele-brant, Rev. Father Traner, addressed the congregation. Being foreign by birth and association he felt ill qualified, he said, to be the speaker of the occasion. But his lack of qualification was more fancied than real, as was quickly testified by his hearers' rapt attention and by their eyes—now flashwas simply to show that, while forty four years ago others came among friends and with money, they came with nothing but their manhood and chastity. True herolism, Carlyle says, consists in bearing the misfortunes of life uncomplainingly. Here in this fair Canada they stood all men on an equality—Methodiste, Ebiscopsilians and Catholics were all children to the tame God. When an attempt was incorred." The state of the tame God. When an attempt was incorred." lam, Carlyle says, consists in bearing the misfortunes of life uncomplainingly. Here in this fair Canada they stood all men on an equality—Methodists, E./scopplians and Catholics were all children of the same God. When an attempt was made recently to import bigotry and in tolerance into Canadian public affairs, the with tears as he called time backward in looks that we love"— now suffused with tears as he called time backward in looks that the children again and great Canadian people rose and said, we its flight, made them children again and live in peace with these people and will awoke reminiscences too hallowed, he not have this sectarism spirit raised. In said, to be intruded upon by him. With conclusion, the reverend gentlemen said his listener's feelings now thorougaly he looked forward for a glorious future for the Irlsh people. While loyal to description of our forefathers' long and for the Irlah people. While loyal to their fatherland let then be truly loyal to the land of their adoption, this great Canads, and their memories could live away back in the old land, the gem of the ocean. In fance, they could wist her sweet glens, and carry listen to the Acushia Machree, and carry listen to the Acushia Machree and carry listen to the Acushia Machree and carry listen to the degen of the carry listen to the degen that the carry listen to the carry listen to the degen that the carry listen to the carry l

The Offictory selection was an "Ote to St. Patrick," written by a member of the choir, a few lines of which are subjoined

"Here midst Canadian snows and ice Our faith and our love may grow cold Oh! shepherd true of the Irish flock Ever keep us within the fold."

Yes, may the glorious Irish faith bo dear to the Heart of our God Ever shine as bright midst Canadian pine As it does in the "dear old sod" That faith so prized by our fathers of old That for it life freely was giveo, Oh may their spirit of faith and of prayer Be ours till we meet them in heaven." These sentiments harmonized well

with the preacher's concluding words, and their inspiring rendition in song proved most effective.

The effectiveness of the service was clearly evinced two days later, on the

occasion of the feast of Saint Joseph, b the large numbers present at the celebration -many coming from a distance-

all of whom were communicants.

Enjoying the protection of these great saints, and enriched by their blessings, our young parish cannot ail to prosper.

IN OSHAWA. Rev. Father Hand, the energetic though retiring priest of St. Gregory's Church in Oshawa, has undertaken to build a new church for the congregation over which he so faitofully presides. With an eve to business, he utilized St. Patrick's Day for augmenting the building fund he meaning the state. ing fund by means of a concert, which proved to be an unqual fied success, for the Music Hall was filled to the doors. Miss Thompson and Miss Sheahan, of Toronto, assisted the local talent very refliciently in rendering a programme which was eminently satisfactory to the audience. Between the first and second parts Mr. F. A. Anglin, of Toronto, delivered an address full of information and very appropriate to the occasion, and at its close he was accorded a unanimous vote of thanks. The event had been looked forward to with pleas. ure and proved to be as good as expected. The pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, with Miss O'Regan and Mr. Verrall, did themselves and their subjects infinite institute. jects infinite justice. - Toront ; Globe.

St. Patrick's day proved an agreeable St. Patrick's day proved an agreeable one to the congregation of St. John's church, Arthur. High Mass was cele-trated by Father MacPaillips, of O-angeville, assisted by our pastor, Father Dougherty, and bis curate, Father Donnelly. R.w. Father Whitney, pastor of Caledon, was also present in the sanctuary. The sermon was preached by Father Donnelly, who dwelt on the supernatural virtues of faith, hope and charity, as planted in the Irish church and character by St. Patrick. The untiring energy of our organist, Miss Appleton, and the willing assistance of her many energy of our organist, Miss Appleton, and the willing assistance of her many friends, Protestant and Catholic, had prepared a choice musical treat, so that the choir was assisted by a talented and well-trained orchestra. Before Mass "St. Patrick's Day" was given by the full orchestra, and "The Harp" as a cornet solo. Lambillotte's Paschal Mass In D was sung, and the full orchestra accompanied the choir in "Hibernia's Champion Saint" and again in "St. Patrick's Day." Both pieces were rendered with perfect time pieces were rendered with perfect time and with fine effect. The condition of the roads, which

were almost impassable, prevented many of our people from attending, but the large church was well filled, and much pleasure was expressed by

JESUIT MISSION AT CORNWALL.

Passion Sunday brought to a close a week that will be long remembered at Cornwall for the stir and activity of its religious life. Four times a day through-

terms.

Besides the good accomplished by the

mission in bringing several converts into the Church and many lukewarm Catho-lics back to the practice of their religion, lics back to the practice of their religion, effective measures were taken for the preservation of religious fervor by the establishment of the League of the Sacred Heart. The people accepted the practices of the league with great enthusiasm. The school children organized first under the devoted ladies of the congregation, the boys adding to the three degrees the pledge against intext cants and tobacco till the age of twenty-one. the age of twenty-one.
On Sunday, the closing day, after the

parochial Mass, two hundred and fifty man remained in the church to inaugur-ate the men's branch of the League of the T. Connelly, S. J., Central Director of the Lague, all to a man lifted up their right hand in token of their please to receive the sacraments in a body five times a year on days appointed by the rev. Local Director, and to discountenance intemperance by not touching intoxicants in hotels, bar rooms and public places. Never, perhaps, did Cornwall behold such a brilliant gathering as that which

crowded the church on Sunday afternoon luaugurate the ladies' branch of the Holy League. Twenty of the most prominent ladies of the parish volunteered their services to recruit reserv circles and provide them with promoters, also to supervise the work of the Holy League in the parish under Father Corbett, the Local Director. They expect ere long to have every communicant enrolled. On Sunday evening the mission was

On Sinday evening the mission was brought to a close by a doctrinal sermon ou devotion to the Mother of God, by Father Connelly, followed by the conferring of the Papal blessing.

Priest and people have expressed themselves highly gratified at the result.

BENZIGER'S
CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC
FOR 1890.
Can now be had by sending Twenty-five
cents to THOS COFFEY, Catholic
Record Office, London.
Also to be had from our travelling agents.

of a source that he had been active inflored to a source that a proper is sour monomora esta, there ex creek of mother them. The esta of the Manganian happen occupant and forecast, the stope long and the period of the vocal of the control of the control

The faces of the delig's officers grew sections when the what that They till not watcome a colon in make a latitude, and commissions, massely lowering by ten

the six acedous loss recovering to them; "I have this first of fishes.

Way 8' week the Wyrille, electing to make of a sail, with the young sulfacery officer and builds Specifies on the sail.

"I have to here for the charke; you "I have feared that he would see her, can't dip your head to this witer, for a or that she might see Man."

**Rear no more," said Wyrills, ten-

fore to a but ecowing, containly?" esis the military others, "Yes; and the gaths true," continues

My one can very a good word about this

HA so feet, not so feet," said Mr. Wy with, and they at Sandhaw's careersans " (), take very coses, within two bundred auties of us, is being solved one of the most teterestay political problems in while a national story unequalish for

digitly and pathon?" Shortden and the young soldier looked

up, established.

Heat to 1871 asked Shortday. The Republic of Liberts," said Mr.

Sheriden looked at the soldier, who, at the same moment, looked at this. They both smiled broadly, confessing their

" Since I was a long-and the loved me

Mr. Wyrille was should to speak; but it contact to if he changed his mind.

"Was in the, and where?" he said after a parse, and in the north nature value. what that Troy the "Sin is a priminar," answered Start-ion is easie a latitude, The too. To inform that the is confined in the too.

" In the boughted " extent Wyrille, steettoppens at adject.

I wish we wase the degrees to the tops, seeding therefore a face, he contributed wasewest? and translates to the Wyrite, interest.

That anisoppy one " "Yes" said Stanting, saily, Stinking for some slight favor; and for the rest that so he described Allos Waltheley. She key Mr. Happett's face was knot w

Control anything good about the tours of I know that he and the were on this city.

It was I who brought him here: and I had hetorekend secured her confinement dar-

ing the voyage in the boostfal."

Sharidan was corprised at this, knyling thought—one yearning then present in so lately socken to Shake Coolin on the every mind—water, cool water to slake subject. But he set it down to the out-to-parching thiers.

Two place of water a day were served. "I conser throughtfulness of Mr. Wyville.

"I conserve threat my gradients to you," out to each consist. — a quart of half out to each consist. — a quart of half out to each through the state of the life that wrong and grief had created. I know the whole this allowence as soon as their hot hands

Two place of water a day were served.

"I will extend kinn," said Mr. Wyville, out to each the life that we a fixer a panes; " write your directions, purple on a wakened in her the life that wrong and grief had created. I know the whole this allowence as soon as their hot hands.

Two place of water a day were served.

"I will extend kinn," said Mr. Wyville, out to said the a panes; " write your directions, purple of the panes." I will extend kinn," said Mr. Wyville, out to each consist. — a quart of half of the panes. " write your directions, purple of the consistency and a said of the consistency and story, and I have longed to speak my salved the remai

"Yrom the governor of Militank."

the same moment, looked at blow. They both solided broadly, confessing their lignorance.

"I was too busy with sandalwood." advice as to Ms conduct toward Draper during the voyage, and was glad the find that the delity allowance of water be reduced to one plat.

"And I with tection," said the soldier. It coincided with his own view; to that it coincided with his own view; to that the Republic, sta?"

"A new country, honestly sequired," Hosquemont had landed her passengers and said Ms. Wyvilla; "the only country on had caused to be a government skip.

"A to the said of the previous below."

The topiest and minister.

He this not suppose on deck for days ofter the lite; end when he tild some out, he open the lane is manage faction. See would have beound the passage to better Carilla's quarters for house; and when the hitie par we in her way is its female convicts, its implicity Societies reader would east from some inexpected angle, and watch for an opportunity to offer

SOME SETTION Tale configured for weeks, partle less Sider Cestile solded the execution. See extently bowed her head one day in thenite the day Mr. Hoppeth's face was light with

"Ook help you, my friend! yours is good nomor and gratification. When the might see becaused in the coupled see her, or their the might see him."

"Your no more," said Wyyllis, best bold was placed to see. They were so control of the second of the s hatches. The deck above them was blezing but. The plack dropped from the scorne, and burned their finds as it fell, thought - one yearning idea present in saked the doctor.

Mr. Wyville deemed that Sheridan hald the ship, and the consuming heat referred to his visit to Harriet Draper in suppose the lives of the peat up our view Walton is Dale. But how could Sheridan They suffered in strange patience. The have observed it? He had certainly hold was silent all day. They made no never communicated with Harriet Draper.

"How did you learn of my visit to smore tham, and spoke to these, they hav?" asked Mr. Wyville.

Only once there was a sound of discontent: when the order was given that

as invent eye or each a some Est at "We have the fever or board," he said touses men, teleped by branching, will do in a low value. "A man has been at in, and courses; and at bottom Happen toucked by the worst symptoms." An hour later, two more convicts com-plained of elektron. They were taken from the bold, and placed in the cell for

> Next der it was known throughout the stilp that the fewer, which the culture and converse called "the black vorant," was on touch, and before nightfull thirty principes

The nick were taken away from the hold at fact; but like separation had soon to be standarded. There was no room for them spect. The hospital was full. Those who work the ferer tot to lie side by side with

their terror enriches fellows. Like as angel of comfort, Sinter Certila tended on the enflorers Following ber step, and quietly obeying her word, went Mr. Haggest In the female compert Mr. Haggest In the female compart ment, where twelve prisoners lay with the fever, Alter Walmeley moved cesselessly in the work of mercy.

skip said to Mr Wyrille,-

The doctor, storily after, come from the captalo's room, and reported that Draper had, indeed, beau seized with eymon me of less virulence than the others * Was will attend on Captain Draper? "He will be uncon scious in snother boar, and will need

care."
"I will esteend him," said Mr. Wyville,

What It Costs

What it Ceets

Must be carefully considered by the great
majority of people, in buying even necessite a of life. Hood's haresparilla commends itself with special force to the
great middle classes, because it combines
positive economy with great medicinal
power. It is the only medicine of which
can truly be said "10) Does One Dollar,"
and a bottle taken according to directions
will average to last a month.

housed Be Lonesed

A cough should be love-ned at once and all irritation allayed. To do this nothing excels Hagyari's Pectoral Basam. Obtained coughs yield at once to isserpector ast, sorthing and heating properties, which loosen phiegm and allay irritation.

AND OFFICE REAL PORCE.

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Sold FULCE.

Sold From the moment leaf VIII Section in the section of the property is the special of the control of the property in the section of the property in the property in the property in the section of the property in the prope

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while, no doubt, every one is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, " beautiful spring" is, after all one of the most deadly seasons of the year. Sudden cold, with piercing, chilling winds ; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most trying one, even to the hardiest constitu tion, while to those with weak o ions the sesson is one of positive danger Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this esson of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not promptly and thoroughly treated, developes into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and lostbeome effects. Ostarrh, neglected, almost as certainly developes into consumption appuall destroying thousands of lives. At this trying sesson no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Ralm. cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, On the third day, the chief officer of the two preventing the development of the said to Mr Wyrille, siready secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with persistent use will ours the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the brestb, stops the eous droppings into the throat and lungs, dispels those dull bes isches that : ffl ct the sufferer from catarrh. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure all-it is an bonest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the heard or catarrh when the directions are faithfully followed, and thousands throughout the country have reason to bless its discovery. Nasal

Balm may be had from all dea be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents, small, or \$1, large size bottle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

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sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents
to try it and be convinced.

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est. or denic streng YOUT

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100 Doses One Dollar

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another had would, there from. The teach us, could not f Principal E Within the Raman Ca added the very natur of express Divinity to originality beresies the same Church b position Oxford graduate

MARCH

HOW NOT

We are just troversy on t

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HEATHEN.

THE ENGLISH WAY OF IT.

London, Feb 4 We are just now having a pretty controversy on the relative value of Anglican and Dissenting Aliseions. The controversy, needless to say it, is waged between the parties most interested. The Anglicans affect to look down upon the Dissenters as rather arranging The Anglicans affect to look down upon the Dissenters as rather spreading "heresy" than orthodoxy; while the Dissenters retort that at least they do not pretend to be Catholics—in the sense of having some special divine authority. M.-sunwhile, as the number of the sects goes on increasing, the city of confusion is the more confused. Twenty five years ago the Registrar. General could assure us that there were rather less than a hundred Protestant sects in this country. Now he has to regret—though he does not express this regret, nor, efficially, could he be expected to do so — that there are rather

Within the intellectual domain of Oxford, Dr. Reynolds told his audience that the "fundamental lesson taught by the Ryman Catholic and the Presbyteriao, the Anglisan and the Methodist, was the same;" and he believed that "Unristendom was far less essentially divided than was Hinduism or Islamism." He added that "the religious idea by its very nature would seek different modes of expression and application." Even in mathematics, continued the learned Divinity teacher, men "differed as to the order and method of teaching the value Divinity teacher, men "differed as to the order and method of teaching the value of symbols, the tests of priority, and the originality of discovery." He even objected strongly to the idea of only Ore Oburch; since "one uniform and co-ordinated system would quench fire;" whereas the charming diversity of all heresies must assist f-ith. This is the last "development" of highly educated Anglicanism. A few week ago the Archobishop of Canterbury told his clergy that the right thing for the clergy to do was to pass the earth to tell those who know bishop of Canterbury told his clergy that
the right thing for the clergy to do was to
be both High Church and Low Conreb at
the same time, or High Church and Low
Courch by turns, as the percotial disposition might suggest. And now an
Oxford Don tells the Anglican undergraduates that this same liberal spirit
out at to characterize Christian missions;
so that the heathen may understand

thought which may already have been consistent with natural religion. It is admitted that for the first twenty years nothing was done; no converts, no baptisms could be reported. But at the beginning—that is, in the year 1799—the is were inadequate for any enterprise. "Of the first twenty seven missi ent out by the Society," says the official published report, "twenty were Garmans; but let it never be forgotten, most of them took English wives with them." This admixture of German and English Protestantism—a sort of "crossing" of Protestantism—a sort of "crossing" of the doubtful orthodoxy of the two coun-tries—must have produced a very robust and vigorous heresy. Since those days "the Society has sent out nearly 1 100 missionaries, not reckoning their wives,"
who seem to be regarded by the Society
as stoerdotal. It was only about ten
years ago that the income of the Society
increased to such gigantic proportions. increased to such gigantic proportions; its ordinary income being 208,000 Eng lish pounds, and its total cash receipts 180 pounds, and us total cash receipts 200,000. But this is only the English-subscribed income. "It does not include," says the official report, "other large sums raised by the missionaries among their friends at home, or from English officers and civilians in the mis sion field, nor yet the contributions of the native Christians; still less the Gov ernment grants to schools in India, and other miscellaneous receipts on the spot. The total of these exceeds \$300,000 a year." So that we may put down the entire annual receipts of the mission at somewhere about \$1,550,000

With such sums — if there be any relation of pecuniary aid to missionary success — we might expect that the Society would convert the world. The Roman Propaganda would regard such sums as sufficient to found a thousand Paraguays. As a matter of fact, all dis-interested witnesses assert that there interested witnesses assert that there are no results that are worth naming. Thus Mr. Hausman says that, in regard to Ohina, "the number of Protestant conversions is perfectly in ignificant." "Perhaps there are not more than twenty or thirty Chinese (Protestant) converts," says Mr. Montgomery Martin.

HOW NOT TO CONVERT THE "It is superfluous," says Mr. O mund Tiffs: y, '10 say aught of Protestant mesonary labors, simply because 'hese nave little or no importance." "There is comething inexplicable in the sterlity of Protestant missions," says the Rav. Howard Materim. "Protestants," says Mr. Leisch Ritchie, "bave as yet con-Mr. Leitch Ritchie, "bave as yet con-tined their efforts to the distribution of books along the seasonst." "For many a long, toilsome year," says the secretary of the Lindon Missionary Society, "has the Christian missionary been laboring for these people unblessed with the knowledge of any successful issue of his labors." And so on, from all the hosts of Protestant witnesses. Meanwhile, the \$500 000 proceed to flow annually into the treasury of one society alone; while as to the other societies, their combined yearly revenues would pay while as to the other societies, their combined yearly revenues would pay the taxes for a respectable little kingdom. And how are these subscriptions got together? The answer is very simple, if somewhat painful. No one in the world would attribute disingenuous ness to either the societies or their thousands of subscribers; yet it is difficult to the property of the societies. ness to either he societies or their more than two hundred and fifty sects. At this rate of progress, in the course of another half century, what may be called the family or genus of dissenting plants would have developed about a thousand different species. The heathen would, therefore, have plenty to choose from. The old taunt of the heathen world to Dissenting missionaries, "Go home, and settle among yourselves what Christianity is, and then come and teach us," would have still stronger ground for its resentment.

Naturally, one would expect that the more highly educated classes of Angicans would at least see the absurdity. Note the wickednes of it, at least they could not fail to see the absurdity. Note the realization of "the absurd" has been made apparent. A few days ago a meeting of the "Oxford University branch of the London Missionary Society" was addressed by the Ray.

Principal Reynolds, one of the more distinguished D ns of the University. Within the intellectual domain of Oxford, Dr. Reynolds told his audience that the "fundamental lesson taught by the Raman Catholic and the Presbyteriao," which so disunites, as Christianity.

hathen. "Fir Heaven's sake" the heathen. "Fir Heaven's sake" the heathen world migut cry out, "do stay at home in your enlightened Christian England, till you have decided what are truths, what are lies; before you compass the earth to tell those who know nothing that truth itself is another word for contention."

pright thing Ourseland Low Carnet as a mention, or High Church and Low Survey and the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at a same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at a same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at a same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at a same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at a same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the same time, or High Church and Low Carnet at the Same time of the Same time

battle with disease must be constantly and unceasingly waged else the grim reaper will come out victorious, and loved ones will be gathered to their long home. On all sides may be seen pale and listless girls who should be enjoying the health and glow of rosy youth. Everywhere we are met with women young in years, yet prematurely old, who suffer in silence almost untold agonies, the result of those ailments agonies, the result of those ailments peculiar to the female system. To all such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restore wasted vitality, build up the nervous system, enrich the blood, and transform pale and sallow blood, and transform pale and sallow complexions into glowing, rosy cheeks that alone follow perfect health. In a word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women and girls are peculiarly liable. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptual of their wonderful merit. For suffering men Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally efficacious. For over-work, mental atrain, loss of sleep, nervous deauffering men Dr. Williams that has are equally efficacious. For over-work, mental strain, loss of sleep, nervous debility, and all those diseases that lead to broken down manhood, they are a certain specific, stimulating the brain, reinforcing the exhausted system and restoring shattered vitality. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are nature's restorative and desired by weak and desired the week of the process of th should be used by every weak and de-bilitated person. For sale by all dealers or rent post paid on receipt of price (50 cants a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

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The Walte. White Rose. WILLI M P G4 CARTER.

O Georgia girl, with the storm black eye, Dun't you mind long age when the troops marched by.

Fow me quality lit town of Mary land, the sone at the stonewall's band?

The sone besultful eve of a time June day.

I this lattered cap and Jeckst of gray. You sailed, but you pressed the sun-orown hand.

Of the sorry little lad in Stonewall's band.

O Georgia 2irl, with the hanging hair
Of reaset and gold in the sundown air,
Don't you mind that rose from the border-land
That you gave to the lad in Stonewall's
band? band?
'Twas a white rose, white as rose could be,
And you stood 'neath the leaves of a map'e
tree.
A queen all crowned. 'Twas a beautiful
thing,
And the lad on the chestnut horse was king.

O Georgia girl, with the tripping feet,
Don't you mind that house on the great big
street?
And the ball that night, and the bannerdeexed hill?
For a bold oid rebel was Dr. McGill?
O1, the wallz, and the seat of the winding

And the storm-black eyes, and the red-gold hair. And smile, ah? smile, like the noontime O Georgia girl, was it all for fun?

O Georgia girl, 'twas a sweet farewell
To exchange for the burst of shot and shell
At Settysburg. But the gold red hair
and the eyes and the smile with the rose
went there.
Up by the gues of the dauntless foes
When the eyes, and the smile, and the white,
white rose.

white rose,
Mafe under the stars of that fiaming cross,
But the builets made merry with the chestaut horse.

O Georgia girl, 'tis a long time ago
Still the seasons come, and the roses blow.
There's the waite, white rose, and the rose
that is grand.
But none like the rose from the borderland.
'tis a long time ago. An! sad are the years;
And broken the lute that was swert in
tears;
Shattered the'spear, and crumbled with rust;
Tired are the feet with the battle dust.
But the white, white rose the dews still unfurl For the sorry little lad, from the Georgia girl.

-Century Magazine.

JAPANESE CHRISTIANITY.

N. Y. Catholic Review. There is a great stir, just now, among our Protestant friends of every name in regard to missions to the Japanese. They regard to missions to the Japanese. They have made a very important discovery. That is, first, that the Japanese, if pagane, are yet an intelligent people, and secondly, that it is perfectly about for a dozen or twenty different hostile sects to undertake twenty different hostile sects to undertake to convert such a people to Christianity. The people are favorably disposed towards the Western Christian civilization, and if the Christian religion had been presented to them exclusively in its Unity, its har mony and consistency, instead of the dis-jointed, fragmentary and mutually repellant aspect of divided Protestantism, they would undoubtedly have been in clined to receive it with alacrity and we might reasonably have anticipated the conversion of the nation at no distant period. But to the swarm of sects that have settled down in their midst, each have settled down in their mids:, each represented by men and women of more or less intelligence and respectability, and each attiving for procedence—sometimes quarrelling among themselves, the shrewd

article which appeared in the February number of the Unitarian Review, on the Mission Field in Japan, by a man who calls himself a Japanese Christian. His name is Nobute Kishimoto. From the name is Nobute Kishimoto. From the fast that this gentleman came to Harvard University to find out the essence of Christianity, and that his article appears in the Unitarian Review, one might naturally infer that he was a Unitarian. But it sages he is not. He and facilities

But it seems he is not. He finds fault with the Unitarian as well as with the other Protestant sects. He reprosches the so called orthodox denominations with exalting their traditional doctrines to "exalting their traditional doctrines to such a degree as to exclude from their several communions Christian people who nevertheless hold the essence of the faith; consciously or unconsciously they introduce a sectarian spirit and preach sectarianism, where they ought to preach Caritianity.' As for Unitarianism, he says it strikes him as a philosophy rather than a religion, which evidently hits the nail on the head however he may err in other respects. He says "the Unitarianism of Japan shows a strong avancethy with Buddhism, while it shows

sympathy with Buddhism, while it shows a hostile feeling toward its brother sects of Christianity, and these facts have led our people to conclude that Unitarianism, our people to conclude that Unitarianism, at least the Unitarianism of Japan, can at least the Unitarianism of Japan, cannot be a religion and that if it can be a religion it will be a religion of philosophere." The man evidently has penetration. His head is level so far as his estimate of Protestantism, in all its forms, is concerned, however much he may be mistaken in regard to other matters. He is now in pursuit of a tertium quid which he calls the essent of Carlutanity. His misfortune is that he has received his education among Protestants and he is dualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughtout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

The Best Pretection.

As a protection from the results of colds, sprains, brusies, burns, scalds, sore throat, all painful diseases, Hagyard's Yellow Oil holds first place. Its efficacy has been proved thousands of times. It should be found in every household.

misfortune is that he has received his education among Protestants and he is in pursuit of an ignit factor, which his grasp and only lead him deeper and desper into the quagmire of human speculation, skepticism and doubt. If he had been so fortunate as to have been educated in one of the numerous Catholic institutions which abound in this country, he would have found, as multitudes of his

fellow-countrymen have found, that the Old, historic. Catholic Courch is the very institution which he wants—that it possesses all the characteristics for which he is so earnestly seeking. If he would but lay aside his projudices and enter upon a caudid to vertigation of the claims of the Catholic Church he would find there, in her traditional teaching, the essence of Christianity, and above all he would find that principle of Unity which alone can that principle of Unity which alone can bind all Cartetia is in one fold under one head. For "There is one body and one apirit even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lud, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all who is above all, through all and in you all" The Catholic Courch alone will fill the bill for a rational Japanese Christianity.

THE BEST OF ALL SCHOOLS.

There are many modern "Ruchels" weeping for their children, mothers who connive at their children's downfall by indulging their caprices and desires. An imperative obligation rests upon you, mothers, of instructing your children in Christian principles at home.

"The best of all schools is the home, the oldest, the heat most secred and most

oldest, the bast, most sacred and most influential. No school can supplant it.
The forming of the child's character begins The forming of the child's character begins at the mother's knee. The mind of a child is like soft wax, and is then susceptible of impressions the most lasting. Children often understand better than older persons suppose they do. For this re-son mothers are best suited to be their instructors. In the order of nature the mother is the first to give nouri-hment to the child unless supperseded in this duty to the child unless superseded in this duty by modern appliances. The God of nature has in like manner ordained that the mother should give spiritual nourish-

the mother should give spiritual nourishment to the child.

"To the child the mother is more infallible than a Pope. She is its guide, philosopher and friend. She sees all its movements, follows its steps, and can improve every opportunity to impress its mind. I could give a long catalogue of illustrious and noble characters who were especially profited by the instruction, plety and prayers of their mothers. St. Augustine, S., Louis, our own Washing ton, Judge Gaston and a long line of others might be mentioned. We admire the beautiful works of art, which are the mother's part in moulding the immortal character of the child is higher than the character of the child is nigher than the artist's. She can make the home the

artist's. She can make the home the sanctuary of domestic joy, of good breed ing, of sobriety, not of discord, of boister ous words, crimination and recrimination. "Have prayers in the household circle nightly. I do not say morning prayers also, because that is not asways possible. In such a home the angels of God, we are told, and even the Lord Himself, are present. The children of a good mother, who does her duty, inculcating sound principles of religious faith, hope and charity, will rise up day by day and call her blessed."—Cardinal Gibbons.

ONE WAY TO MAKE BAD HUS. BANS GOOD.

into the saloon where her husband and boon companions were ranged along the bir, and said: 'I say fellows, its mighty mean weather. Have a drink, will you? Take one on me. Bartender, give me a good, stiff whiskey. I want the best.'

"Looking at the men, who stood aghast, the woman said: 'What's up, boys? Have a drink, I say,' and she drained the brimming glass, though it nearly choked her. Her husband came up to her and said: 'Why, Mary, why are you here?' I'we as much right as you,' replied the woman.

woman.

As a sequel to the story, the man and wife left the saloon together, and the husband took a solemn wow never to touch fiquor again. The couple are now living very happily, and it was better than a dezen laweutte. Wasn the Alderman finished his tale,

the woman said : "I'll do the same thing if it kills me."

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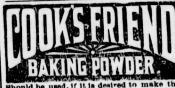
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The Catholic Record. atreet, London, Ontario.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. (Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela. RFV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., March 28th, 1891.

THE RESURRECTION.

The Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, which will be celebrated with joy by the whole Christian Church on Sun day next, is justly regarded as the great central mystery of the Christian religion St. Paul declares it to be the foundation of Christian faith and teaching, for he says : "but if there be no resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen again. And if Christ be not risen again, then is our preaching vain, and your faith also is vain . . . for if the dead rise not again, neither is Christ risen again. And if Christ be not risen again, your faith is vain for you are yet in your sins.

. But now Christ is risen from the dead, the first fruit of them that sleep. For by a man came death, and by a man the resurrection of the dead. And as in Adam all die, so also in Carist all shall be made alive." (1 Cor. xv., 13-22.)

The Resurrection of our Blessed Lord is therefore the token and pledge that we shall rise again through Him if we are His faithful followers and imitators, The Resurrection of Christ is also the principal miracle by means of which the divinity of Jesus is incontestably proved and our Blessed Lord himself appealed to it in order to establish the truth of His doctrine. When the Jews demanded of Him by what right He assumed authority to insist upon the sanctity of the temple, when He drove out the money changers, he said : " Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." (St. John, ii. 19)

They thought he spoke of the building itself, and they said : "Six and forty years was this temple in building; and wilt thou raise it up in three days?" The Evangelist informs us, however, that "He spoke of the temple of his body." His reference was, therefore, first to his ignominious death upon the cross, and secondly, to His glorious and triumph ant Resurrection; that as by dying on the cross, He proved his mortal human. ity, so His Resurrection from death by His own power proved His divinity.

Unbelievers have directed their efforts in every age to assail and disprove, if possible, the truth of Christ's resurrec tion from the dead. But there is no fact in history more certainly proved than this one, which is attested by eye witnesses, who could not have been themselves deceived, nor could they have been de ceivers. During forty days after His resurrection Christ remained on earth conversing frequently with His Apostles, teaching them the truths which they were commanded to teach to all nations During that time they had ample opportunity to know that He had truly risen from the tomb; and it is the testimony of all the Apostles and disciples who had a share in the writing of the New Testament that Christ bad truly risen from

death. They could have no interest in main taining this if it were not true. It is impossible to suppose that so many eye. witnesses should have been ready to testify to such a fact, and even to brave the bitter persecutions which they had to endure for maintaining it. Their readiness to endure persecution, and even death, in consequence of their constancy in attesting this fact, as the basis on which the truth of Christianity rested, is sufficient evidence of their sincerity and truthfulness.

But the Aposties were not the only witnesses to this fact.

When St. Peter preached his first sermon to the people of Jerusalem, after Christ had ascended into heaven, He told them plainly that : " David died and was buried, and his sepulchere is with us to this present day." But David, "Foreseeing this spoke of the resurrection of Christ, for neither was He left in hell, neither

did His flesh see corruption." Acts, ii. It was well known to the three thousand inhabitants of Jerusalem who then embraced the faith, and to the many thousands who afterwards submitted to and his sepulchre was close by so that if tomb to prevent the body of Christ from decision reached shows how sadly the

being carried away, should have been so faithless as to sleep at their post and allow the Apostles to carry away the body and then pretend that Carist had risen from the dead. All this must have been clear to the vast multitudes who at once became Christians, and everyone of these is as truly a witness to the truth of the Resurrection as were the Apostles them selves, who had no interest in preaching the Resurrection if it had not been a fact.

Unbelievers pretend that the accounts which are given by the different Evan gelists of this great truth are incousing tent with each other. They are per-fectly consistent, but as the same circumstances are never related by two different persons in precisely the same way, the different ofcumstances related in the Gospels, merely show that the Apostles wrote their different histories of the event independently of each other. The differences are just such as would arise from the different objects which they had in view in writing the gospels separately, and all the important facts become known by collating to-

gether the four Gospels. The fact of the Resurrection of Christ is our pledge that we also shall rise again to participate in the glory of Jesus Chris in heaven if we faithfully perform our duties as Christians, exercising those virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity which constitute the chief duty of every Chris-

A HERESY TRIAL.

The MucQueary beresy case, after drag ging its slow lengt's along for three months has had a result which would be farcical were it not for the seriousness of the proof it effords that the Protestant Episcopal Church sets as little value as other sects do upon the great truths of Christianity.

The court before which Rev. MacQueary has been tried consists of five clergymen. From the beginning, three of the judges were in favor of condemning him, and two for his acquittal,

It did not take long to prove that Mr. MacQueary denies that Christ was born of Vug'n. He denies the reality of all scriptural parratives, which include miracles, and therefore not only does he deny the Virginal birth of Christ, but he is equally positive that Christ did not rice His crucifixion.

If there were any doubt about Mr. Mac-Queary's having denied these fundamental Christian truths, we could admire those members of the court who maintained his innocence. We would suppose that they did not wish to punish unless the guilt were proven.

But Mr. MacQueary did not deny his teaching. He gioried in it, and declared that the Church had no right to dictate what he should teach. Hence, the minority of the judges by sustaining him have really declared that they do not believe that the Church has any authority to maintain doctrine, or to condemn the -Ildest herestes.

When it is borne in mind that the clergymen who constitute the ecclesiastical court of a diocese are selected from among the most trustworthy, orthodox, and learned representatives of the clergy, from the standpoint of the authorities who place them in to important a position, it is reasonable to suppose that the gentlemen who tried Mr. MacQ seary represent fairly the opinions and sentiments of the and clergy of Ohio; and as two out of five voted that the accused was not guilty of heresy, and that no punishment should be inflicted upon him, it may be inferred that about two-fifths of the clergy, at all events, are really as Latitudinarian as Rev. Mr. MacQueary himself.

The two who sustained him were Rev. Geo. P. Smith, of Toledo, and Rev. W. H. Gallaher, of Painesville. The three who voted him guilty were Rev. G. P. Morgan, A. B. Putnam, and Henry D. Aves, all of Cleveland city. However, owing to a disagreement between these three as to the punishment to be inflicted as yet no punishment has been decided on. But of the mej rity, the two first named were for the expulsion of the offending clergyman. Mr. Aves was in favor of suspension merely. The two members of the court who were for acquittal left Cleveland in indignation as they could not control the final decision, and it remains for the three others who are residents of Cleveland to settle upon the nature of the

penalty. The case would have been decided long sgo, were it not that the clerical judges foresaw the absurd position they would be placed in before the public if it were once known that no agreement was possible among them. They, therefore, delayed their decision in the hope that by some compromise they might at least reach a unanimous verdict. The compromise was found to be impossible, and at last necessity forced the revelation which has now been made public; and, viewed in the light of St. Paul's words, that Christ "gave some apoetles; and some prophets; and some tae Church, that Christ had been buried, evangelists; and some pasters and teachere ; for the perfecting of the sainte, for he had not risen, His body would still the work of the ministry, for the edifying b) in the tomb. It cannot be credited of the body of Christ (the Church) till that the guards who were placed at the we all come in the unity of faith," the

Protestent Episcopal Church of America falls short of the ideal Church of which the Apoetle gives us the picture.

The Episcopal Church of the United States is evidently in as bad a state of disorganization and disintegration as its mother Church of England. Indeed we believe its condition is even worse. We the nation should be invested in it. Even do not think that any diocesan court of the her husband, Ferdinand, was opposed to Auglican Church would have mustered a two fifths minority to sustain the broad Latitudicarianism of Rev. Mr. MacQueary -but it will come to that yet. The difference is that the American Church, more consistent with the primary principle of Protestantism, the supremacy of individual interpretation of Scripture, started on a lower basis than its Anglican Mother Church had reached, and has almost arrived at the foot of the hill, whereas the Anglicane are only as yet on the down

We may derive a useful lesson from the MacQueary trial. It is that neither private judgment nor the authority of a National Church with the sovereign for its head is competent to preserve the "falth once delivered to the sainte," the faith which Christ commanded His Apostles to preach and teach to all nations.

The central authority of the Church of Christ must be independent of national boundaries. It must be supreme over the Church in all nations. Such an authority Christ constituted when he made His Apostles the judges of falth, with St. Peter as their head "to confirm his brethern," and to feed both lambs and sheep. That authority is to be found only in St. Peter's successor; and when the Anglican Church placed the Bluebeard king in St. Peter's place it pronounced; itself outside the pale of the Christianity which our D.vine Maeter instituted. It has taken many years to demonstrate to the people of England and their children in America, who adhere to their Auglican traditions of three centuries, that their position is untenable; but they must soon come to the conviction that they must return to the one fold which they abandoned, if they retain any desire to be deserving of the name of Christian I' they do not this, it will be necessary to send missionaries to them to re conver them from a paganism as gross as that bodily from death on the third day after from which the great St. Augustine converted their Saxon ancestors fifteen hundred years sgo.

It is a very proper sequel to this trial that the Rev. Mr. MacQueary has received sympathetic letters and telegrams from admirers in all parts of the country. This is simply an evidence that his Deistic-or perhaps we should rather say his Buddhistic views - are very prevalent among the Protestant community. The Unitarian Churches of Toronto, Chicago, and Jamestown, N. Y., have already invited bim to preach for them as a testimony of their sympathy with his doc-

We have not learned whether or not Mr. MacQ leary has accepted any of the invitations which have been extended to him; but since the finding of the court has been announced, the Bishop of Ohio has pronounced sertence that he is to be sus pended for six months, and if at the end of that time he be found obstinate in his errors, he is to be "deposed from the priesthood." It is surely another anomaly that a Bishop c'alming to be in communion with the Anglicans should exercise the the priesthood" for teaching doctrines which are contrary to the Church standards, whereas it is well known that Anglicanism itself was read out of the Church Universal for the self same reason. Such an assumption on the part of an Anglican Bishop is an acknowledgment that the Catholic Church had authority to condemn Anglicanism in the first place, which andoubtedly she had. But it follows that the Bishop of Onio claims an ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which he is not in any way entitled.

A MEMORIAL STATUE TO QUEEN ISABELLA.

The erection of a magnificent statue to Queen Isabella of Spain is to be one of the features of the great fair which is to be held in Chicago in 1893, in celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Caristopher Columbus,

This appropriate thought was laid before the Women's National Council at Washington by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and one of the most distinguished women of the United States; and it was received with unmixed and universal en-

thusissm. Mrs. Hooker stated that she had heard one objection only to the proposal, namely, that Isabella was a Catholic, an objection which was so frequently made that she was tired of hearing it. She

replied thus to the difficulty : "If Protestantism is afraid of itself and cannot survive without maligning a woman who had been a noble woman, wife, mother, and ruler, then Protestantiam ought to go under and Catholicism rise up. I believe in the survival of the fittest."

It is to Isabella that the great discovery of Columbus is chiefly due, if we except the discoverer bimself; for it was after

the Governments of England, Portugal, and Genoa had rejected the proposition of Columbus, that Isabella encouraged it to the utmost extent, notwithstanding the opposition of her counsellors, who repre-

sented that the proposal was too unsu stantial and visionary that the funds of it, but by the resconings of Columbas, she was convinced of the feasibility of the project, and proposed to sell her own jewe's la order to farnish the ships neces sary to carry it to a successful issue.

It was Is bella's confidence that carried Columbus through, and Columbus was commissioned to undertake his voyage in the name of the sovereigns of Spain. There is, therefore, no woman to whom memorial of grateful remembrance is better due from America than the Catho lic Queen to whom the success of the expedition is to be attributed, by which new world was opened to the efforts of European civilization, and there is now no doubt that Mrs. Isabella Hooker's proposal will be carried out.

WAR IN CHILI.

To those of our readers who have little or no opportunity of studying both sides of the civil war in Chili and its causes, we tendered in last week's issue of the RECORD a full, and, as far as we could, a detailed explanation. It will be understood, therefore, that when the Revoluionists are spoken of, the honest, faith ful Catholic people of Chili with their representatives in Parliament are inended. By Government troops the despatches mean the ex President Bal maceda, with the army seduced from the service of their native country by the bribes already bestowed, and the hopes of plunder held out to them by the usurper. Balmaceda is playing Cromwell, or Napoleon, the first consul of the French Revolution. Like those two great figures in history, Balmaceda closed up Congress, dismissed the people's representatives and appealed to the army to sustain him against legitimate authority. He proclaims himself as the one man whom all must obey. But during his term of office - during the five years of his Presidency—he showed himself both unfit and incapable of ruling over a Christian commonwealth. The Lodges are with him, how ever. On his side, too, are ranged in fidel sects, who would destroy every emblem of Christianity, and debar the youth of the country from the knowledge of the principles and teachings of pure Christianity. It does not appear, however, that he is going to succeed in his ambitious designs or that his attempt at the subjugation of his own country and people will meet the

coup de main of Cromwell or Napoleon. For the sake of human liberty and for the sake of freedom of conscience it is to be hoped by all God-fearing men that Balmaceds will not bear away the palm of victory, and that the people of Calli will rise as one man to resist the neurper, and save religion and society in that interest. ing, fertile and lovely portion of South America.

same good fortune as crowned the daring

Advices to last Saturday stated that there had been severe fighting between the people or revolutionists and Balmaceda's troops, and that the former were victorious. It was reported also that the Argentine Republic, which is only separated by a chain of the Andes Mountains offered to mediate between the "contending factions." We underline those last two words of the despatch. Sarely a whole nation, a free people fighting for their liberties, nay, for their very existence, cannot be called a contending faction. But the despatches are controlled by the Lodges that would have no objection to a Catholic nation being crushed under the heel of an unbelieving and tyrannical

The following despatch was cabled from London, Saturday, as the latest from Chill .

London, March 12-There are rumor here that information has been received at Hamburg by private cablegrams from Chill that President Balmaceda has been

murdered. Some one of his followers, ex asperated at the eight of so much misery and bloodshed caused by one ambitious man, must have prepared this terrible deed of violence. Much as we abbor assassination, we must acknowledge that the true interests and peace of the country demanded the removal, by means legitimate if possible, of the author of an internecine civil war the most uncalled for and most illegitimate that was ever waged in ancient or modern

In consequence of the principles of a German sect called Stundists, resembling the Anabaptists, the Russian Government proposes to place restrictions on German mmigrants to Southern Russis, and to curtail the liberties of those who are already within the country. The Stunalready within the country. The Stundents are a Pretestant sect originating in Wurtemburg. They repuliate the secraments and demand the equal distribution of land. These principles have been condemned by a recent Synod of the Greek Church, and the Stundists were pronounced by the same body to be guilty of blasphemous teaching.

replied to the toast of "Oar Gueste," and he super-loyal audience present must have been greatly edified at hearing the laudations of British connection, and the blessings to be derived from a united British Empire, coming from the lips of one who only a few days before declared in a public lecture that Canada's salvation lies in a severance of those same ties, and in annexation to the United States.

Mr. Smith, fresh from the delivery of such sentiments, has the presumption to lecture the people of Ireland on their want of loyalty in the following style :

"What is our assurance that when the concessions he (Mr. Parnell) saked had been granted, he would not go farther in the pursuit of the policy he had bimself decisred to be his party's, that no Irishman would be content till the less tie that bound his country to England were severed? Nothing but Mr. Parnell's word. What that is worth is known now." Continuing, the Professor said :

"The hour of Ireland's political separa-tion from Eugland would be the renewal of all her woes. The memories of '98 and of all the disastrons days of like im port should be buried where the grass grows over those unhappy graves, and Irishmen should turn their faces to the dawn which is at hand to end the night of eland's sorrows."

We shall not pretend that the harsh treatment to which the Irish people have been subjected for over seven centuries has made them enthusiastically loyal to British rule. The confiscation of their lands, the unparalleled persecution to which they have been subjected for conscience' sake, the suppression of her manufactures effected by hostile legislation, the land laws, so framed as to deprive the people of the results of their labor so as to impoverish and degrade them while enriching an already wealthy classs of absentee landlords - all these things are not calculated to impress upon the people very strongly any duty of loyalty towards government which has ruled them on the principle of "væ victis" (woe to the conquered); and it is to this principle on which Ireland has been governed that the periodical famines which visit the country are to be attributed.

It is very easy to prate about the duty of loyalty; but there is not a people under the sun which would or could be reasonably expected to be ostentatiouely loyal under such a regime as that to which Ireland has been subjected. Scotland was not loyal to England when the latter attempted to suppress her commerce, or to impose upon her an unacceptable religion, or to grind down a considerable portion of the people by harsh treatment ; and it is only since England bes recognized that the Scotch people should be treated as the equals of Englishmen that the wars which were almost constantly raging between the two countries, even down to the reign of George I., have

Let a new policy, a policy of concilla tion, be adopted towards Ireland, instead of the policy of coercion, which has hitherto been the rule, and we cannot doubt that a new era of loyalty will be inaugurated.

Professor Snith misrepresents the state There are, undoubtedly, some Irishmen who do not see any other remedy than total separation for the evils under which their country is groaning, but the people generally are willing and anxious to form a part of a great empire if they are only allowed to govern the country with an eye to the general welfare. It has been proved by the experience of the past that with patience in the Parliament House at Ireland govern herself, and she will soon redress her own grievances, and she will do religion: nay, even to the rights of landpared upon conventionality or popular agreement. Let this maxim be recognized n regard to the government of Ireland, and we have no doubt the Irish people be. Even those who now declare that there is no remedy for the ills of Ireland short of total separation, will become satisnow separatists, will soon cease to exist.

Let justice be done in the first place to the people of Ireland; and there will be, whenever detected. then, some sense in coercing into obedience those who conspire against a form of gov. ernment which up to the present time bes the face of the earth.

PROFESSOR SMITH ON IRE. at hand to end the night of Ireland's sorrows." We believe that this is the case. in spite of the unfortunate dissensions Professor Goldwin Smith was one of which now exist in the ranks of the Irish the speakers at the banquet of the Irish Nationalist party; but we have good Toronto on St. Patrick's night. He rescon to doubt the resilty of Mr. Smith's love for Iceland, with which he would have us believe he is animated.

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." We pisce no reliance on the pretended sympathy of the Professor for the Itieh people. He has all along, both with pen and in his speeches, been one of the bitterest foes of Ireland, and even in this address which he delivered before the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, he exhibited his snimus in the words which we have quoted above, wherein he endeavors to make it appear that the granting of justice to Ireland should be dependent on the good or bad character of Mr. Parnell. The cause of Ireland does not depend upon the private character of any individual. The Irish people trusted Mr. Parnell, because they had no reason to believe him to be anything less than a disinterested patriot. The stain which has since fallen upon his reputation does not affect in any way the equity of their claims, which were as just before Mr. Parnell appeared on the scene as they are now, and which will be equally just when Mr. Parnell shall be no more. At all events it is not becoming in the Professor to lecture Irishmen on the virtue of loyalty. Canada has self-government, and if she is not well governed it is the fault of Canadians themselves. We shall not take it upon ourselves to decide whether or not Canada would be better governed under Mr. Laurier or Sir John Micdonald; but Professor Smith might learn to be loyal to Canada before lecturing Irishmen on the duty of loyalty. Canada is certainly not suffering, at all

A NEW SCHOOL LAW.

events, under the oppression which grinds

down the people of Ireland.

Our Local Legislature has in view, we inderstand, to remodel the whole school evetem. According to some hist; thrown out and remarks made by some of the knowing ones, addmitted to the secret councils of state, we have been led to surmise that a radical change in the manner of providing school support for the municipalities is about to be inaugurated. According to the contemplated system as told to us, a gen. eral tax for school purposes would be levied on each and every Municipality, independently of the wishes or demands of the trustees of the several school districts in each. Certain funds would be placed in the hands of the township or city councils for school purposes, and then distributed to each school in proportion to the work done, and to the number of school children benefited in each district, whether the school be publie or separate, model, collegiate or normal. Catholics would certainly have no objection to this system, as then a proportionate share of school funds would e obtainable that are now withheld. While in the Province of Quebec onethird of all school taxes derivable from corporate bodies and chartered companies is freely given by law to the Protestant Separate schools, it is about time that some measure of the same justice would be extended to the Catholic of the case when he pretends that it is the Separate schools of the Province of general wish of the Irish people to be Ontario. If some such justice be totally separated from the British Empire. reached by the new system about to be inaugurated by the Mowat Government it will be a desideratum that no lover of Equal Rights, and fair play to all, can disapprove or object to.

WHITECAP OUTRAGES. The State of Indiana has been the first to take effectual measures for the Irish grievances will not be listened to suppression of the Whitecap outrages which have disgraced several of the Westminster, much less redressed. Let States of the Union: Indians, Ohio, New Jersey, etc. In Indiana, especially, there have been within the last few so with due regard to all just claims of years many victims who have been every class of her citizens, whatever their dragged from their beds by bands of organized ruffians who, under pretence lords justice will be done; but it must of punishing idlers, or husbands who not be forgotten that it is an undoubted were supposed to have ill-treated their principle of political ethics that "the wives, have scourged at midnight innosupreme law is the safety of the people." cent persons who incurred their dis-This maxim is founded upon the natural pleasure, the object being to drive them rights of man, and it overrides the duty of from that part of the country. Several oyalty to any special dynasty which is victims died from the effects of the cruel treatment to which they were subjected; but now the people of the State seem to be resolved to put an end to the diabolical practices which have will be found to be as loyal as they need hitherto been perpetrated with impunity.

A law has now been passed by the Legislature by which the victims shall fied with the new order of things, and the in future be able to recover damages politicians, if there are any such who are from the counties in which these outrages may take place, and the perpetrators are besides to be punished severely

In Iowa there has also been recently a most dastardly outrage committed by these disguised desperadoes. A young refused to recognize that Irlshmen have couple living at Mason City got married, the ordinary right to live which is accorded as it appears, against the wish of some of to the people of every civilized race on their relatives who were members of the Whitecap organization. They were, But Mr. Smith tells us that "the dawn is therefore, warned an my mously to leave

the place, a maintain the At midnig men broke i busband on leave the de to return u victim, how dated, and next train, icge agains nelieved to conspiracy.

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no attention, as they were resolved to maintain their rights.

At midnight eleven armed and masked men broke into their house and put the husband on a train which was about to leave the depot, and ordered him never to return under peril of his life. The victim, however, was not to be intimidated, and he returned home by the next train, and entered legal proceedings against some of those whom he believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy. Tae Prosecuting Attorney has received several threatening letters, signed "Whitecaps," warning him not to prosecute, but it is believed that he is a man of too much firmness and nerve to be terrified by these menaces, and that he will be able to discover the culprits and bring upon them the punishment they deserve.

Should these vigorous measures in the two States we have named repress the obnoxious society, law and order will achieve a success for which all who have the good of the country at heart will feel thankful. It is to be hoped that the law will be found to be powerful enough men broke into their house and put the

law will be found to be powerful enough to remedy the wrong under which peaceable people have been so long terrorized.

THE CHURCH IN GERMANY
AND ITALY.

A cable despatch announces the resignation of Dr. von Gossler as Prussian Minister of Public Worthip. He is to be succeeded by Count von Zidlitz. Trutzichler, till now President of the Province of Posen. It is understood that this indicates the success of the policy advocated by Herr Windthorst as leader of the Catholic or Centre Party. It is well known that the new Minister of Public Worship is favorable to a policy of toleration, and the inference is that the persecuting Falk laws will soon be entirely repealed. This interference is further justified by another despatch which states that Chancellor von Caprivi has written to the Holy Father that hitherto it has been impossible, owing to Protestant excitement, to modify the prohibition against certain religious orders to remain in Germany; but the Chancellor says this excitement is abating, and the G. vernment will soon be enabled to modify the existing laws sgainet the O.dere.

It is also stated that the new Italian Government has made overtures to the Holy Father to bring about a more cordial feeling between the Pope and the Government. Concessions will be made to the Church if this can be effected. It is known that Pope Leo XIII is anxious to be at peace with the State; but peace cannot exist unless the temporal independence of the Pope be recognized. It is clear that the question of the Pope! temporal sovereignty is not settled negatively by the present condition of affairs, and even now, Count Jacini, who is an Italian Senator, of moderate views, has outlined a platform which he hopes may be accepted by all parties in Italy as a troubles. This platform includes a proposal that full sovereignty over the Leonine Oity be restored to the Holy Father with this, and the fact that Count Jacini, who was a friend and follower of Cavour, proposes it, is sufficient evidence that the restoration of the Pope's temporal authority is far from being a dead issue as the enemies of the Pope imagine it

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, SURREY PLACE, TORONIO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECOD. Beedal to the CATHOLIC RECOM-For the past thirty three years many happy generations of school girls have made the grand old classic walls of St. Joseph's Academy, Toronto, ring with their merry peals of laughter, but we doubt much if these same old walls ever echoed merrier sounds than those heard on Thursday, March 19th, the festival of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Caurch, and special protector of the community of St. Joseph, by whom the

At 7:30 a m His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto offered the holy specific of the Mass, assisted by Rev. sacritice of the Mass, assisted by Rev.
Father Teefy, Superior of St. Michael's
College, and Rev. Father Guinane, the
convent chaplain. The scene in the
chapel was beautiful, indeed, in the morning light, the Venerable Archbishop clad ing light, the Venerable Archbishop clad in vestments of gold, the surpliced assistants, the brilliantly lighted and flower bedecked altars, the rowsof sombre-garbed nuns and white-veiled girls who received holy communion from the hand of the gentle and saintly prelate.

After Mass His Grace delivered an loquent homily on St. Joseph. He con gratulated the Sisters and pupils on having for their protector a saint who possessed so unbounded an influence possessed so unbounded an influence over the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He made special reference to the three characteristic virtues of St. Joseph: namely, fidelity to the duties of his charge, humility and the spirit of prayer. Having pointed out the means of acquiring these virtues, His Grace concluded by giving his blessing to the community and school.

institution. The chief reature of the entertainment was a cantata, "The Little Gipse." About fifty little ones from the Kindergarten class sang the choruses. Their fresh infantine voices

R; Rev. Father O'Donoghue; Rev. Father Murray, C. S. B, and Rev. Father O'Callaghan, of the Grand Seminary, O'Callaghan, of the Grand Semidary, Montreal, who, at intervals during the entertainment, delighted the audience by his masterly parformances on the

At 5:30 p. m., all repaired to the chapel, where Benediction of the Most Bleased Sacrament was given by Rev. Father Guinance. Then followed tea, after which the pupils returned to the distribution hall and erjoyed themelves in a variety of ways until 9 o'clock, when all retired worn out with the day's musement, but bearing in their hearts many happy memories of St. Joseph's Day, 1891



THE NEW SHERIFF OF OX-FORD.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, has been appointed to the shrievalty of Oxford County, which was rendered vacant by the death of Sheriff Perry. The last two important offices to which appointments were made in that county were filled by residents of the North Riding, and it was considered by the Government that this vacancy should be filled by a resident of the South Riding who should be recommended by the local member. Dr. McKay, M. P. P. Mr. Brady, who is well known as a man of satisfactory settlement of the existing high personal character and is fully competent to do the duties of the office, was so recommended, and he has accord ingly been appointed to it. His appointa strip of territory along the banks of ment is received with great satisfaction sovereignty be guaranteed to the Pope by the great powers. Hundreds of prominent Italian politicians would be has been strongly recommended for this and the fact that Count Jacini, who protestant clargymen of all denomines. Thus the whole work of the English and American Protestants has only produced and consistent Catholic; nevertheless 6,485 members of the different sects. There are 17,363 Waldenses, but these are the position by no fewer than thirteen this and the fact that Count Jacini, who protestant and American Protestants has only produced again to the convent to meet the children there are 17,363 Waldenses, but these are the remnant of an ancient sect, and they Protestant clergymen of all denominations, who took so much interest in the matter as to write strong letters to the Government in his favor. He has always been an ardent Reformer, and he was an earnest worker for the Reform cause, but even those who differed from him in politics acknowledge that he was honest in his political convictions, and his appointment to the shrievalty is received favorably by Conservatives equally with Reformers. We have no doubt that Mr. Brady will be found to be an efficient official, and we heartily congratulate the Government on having secured the services of a gentleman of sterling worth and of undeniable ability in so important a position.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Legislature of Illinois have under consideration the passage of a law making it penal in that State to claim to be Christ or to be God on earth. The proposed law is latended to crush out the imposture of Schweinfurth, who has gained a large number of adherents among the Protes tants of the State. Similar impostures have been equally successful in other States at different times, but they have never been able to secure adherents among Catholics. It is evident that Catholics are not so amenable to these superstitions as Protestants, who almost alone have been seduced by such frauds as these, and by Mormonism, Millerism, Spiritualism, etc. Yet there are people who prate

about "Romisb superstition." In view of the outery which the antiCatholic press are constantly making in Thy passion, the more I blush at the against the religious orders who devote themselves, for God's sake, to the work of Thee because it lives in the senses.—

Prayer of Et. Catherine of Siena. At 3 p. m, the pupils entertained a carteg for orphane and to other benevolent

the place, a warning to which they paid no attention, as they were resolved to maintain their rights.

The chief feature of the parents objects, it is a matter of interest to the public to note how institutions are some-public to note how institutions.

The chief feature of the institutions are some-public to note how institutions are some-public to note how institutions. The chief feature of the institutions are some-public to note how instit orders have nothing to do. It is not pretended that the religious orders are engaged in enriching themselves by starving the children who are under their care; but Dickens has shown in Oliver Twist how poor-houses are sometimes managed. The State of Pennsylvania has just had an experience of the same kind. It turns out that the State has been actually robbed of more than \$1 000 000 by the managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Fand, the orphans having been pinched in order that this result should be attained. The illegal profits derived out of one school alone respectively, \$65,000; \$65,000; \$60,000; \$25,000; \$85,000; \$80,000. The recipient of the last named sum is said to be the Rev. A. F. Webber, of Unionville.

It is thought that a considerable part of

Yesterday the community celebrated these ill-gotten gains may be recovered, as at all events \$760 000 of the amount is in a shape in which it can be seized upon by the Government. The Legis. lature passed a resolution on the 19th inst. to authorize an investigation into the matter, and it is declared that it can be positively proved that the managers of the schools have drawn from the State Treasury large sums which were never expended for the maintenance and education of the orphans. Tae principle objection which is usually made egainst religious management of such institutions is that the religious orders instruct the children committed to their care in the Caristian doctrine. It would have been better for the soldiers' children that they should have been so instructed, than that they should be half starved while receiving a

> MR. CURRAN, M. P., is, if we are to believe the general report, about to enter the Cabinet. Should this be the case Sir John Macdonald will again have shown his esgacity in putting the right man in the right place.

the pockets of a swindling syndicate.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the RECORD would be obliged for any information or material, such as letters, newspaper clippings, pastorals, etc., relating to Bishops Power and Charbonell. The Golden Jubilee of the Archdiocese of Toronto will occur in 1892, and biographeis of its first two bishops are in hand Any material may be sent to the RECORD Office.

IT appears that notwithstanding the encoursement given to Protestantism in Italy by the House of Savoy, it has made but small progress. The following are the statistics of the different Protestant churches throughout the kingdom. The churches included under the name Evangelical have 14 ministers, 31 churches, 1,347 school children. Young Men's Ohristian Association, 1550 school children, and in all of these there are 2,305 communicants, the whole number of adherents being 3 330. The Wesleyan Methodists have 1 360; American Methodiets, 920; and the Union Baptists, 875 do not represent any fruit of the establishment of the recent Protestant missionary

It is to be regretted that the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, which always has been played by the people of that town in the spirit of plety, is to be reproduced in Paris a money speculation by some theatre managers. A large theatre is to be constructed which will be sufficiently large for the fifteen hundred characters who take part.

THE clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States are far from being as enthusiastic as the laity in regard to the admission of women as delegates to sit in the general Conference of that body. The lay vote cast was 216,-960 for and 132,949 against their admis. sion, giving a majority of 84,011 in favor of women delegates. The conferences of the clergy of thirteen States show 228 for and 329 against their admission. The lay vote has no legal force. It merely indicates the wish of the laity, but the clerical vote will decide the question, unless the clergy yield to the wish of the lay members. Three-fourths of the conferences, which are composed exclusively of clergymen, will be necessary to make the change; so that there seems to be no likelihood at present that women will be made eligible as delegates. By State conferences, five were for admission, and six against. Two conferences, Texas and Mississippi, gave ties.

Dear RECORD-Yesterday, Feast of Joseph, there was great happiness and joy in our convent. During the school vaca-tion of last summer it was found advis able to separate the colony of Sisters of St. Joseph cent out some years ago to the new diocess of Peterborough, and to establish them as an independent comoctablish them as an independent com-munity according to the constitutions of the order. The mother house in Toronto, so bravely founded many years hence by ladies equally remarkable by their admin-strative abilities and unassuming religious virtues, her done great work for religion in this Province, and her spiritual daughters in other dioceses will long remember her and call her blessed. Since its foundation profits derived out of one school alone amounted to \$270,000. Eight persons are alleged to have fleeced the State and the orphans out of \$965,000, as follows: Ex Senator George W. Wright, \$300,000; John Gordon, \$285,000; and others recently and there were the Novitlate in our good old town of Lindsenstrates. \$65,000; \$60,000; say; and each time they came when help was most wanted, both for the work of teaching and for the nursing of the sick

for the first time since their establish-ment the feast of their holy patron, St. Joseph, and the saint had a great boon in store for them as a reward of their many sacrifices. Four of the postulants many sacranes. Four of the poststates were found worthy to advance one step higher and receive the holy habit of the order. The Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, whose active zeal knows no bounds, could not forego the legitimate satisfaction of being present and officiating on this auspicious occasion. At 9 o'clock s. m., His Lordship celebrated Mass in the commodiou convent chapel, handsomely decorated for the event. A quantity of choice natural flowers, conspicuous among them the snow-white lilies of St. Joseph, clothed the altar in chaste and fragrant clothed the altar in charte and travent beauty. Very Rev. P D Laurent, V G, and Very Rev. Jos. Browne, V. G. were assistant priests of the Mass, and R. v. J. Nolan, C. C, was master of ceremonies. Some beautiful and appropriate singing was rendered that the convent choir, during the the convent choir during the miserable secular education, so to fill Holy Sacrifice. No one had been inthe pockets of a swindling syndicate. [vited but the immediate relations of the Sisters, and these favored few occupied one side of the chapel, whilst the Sisters and their boarding pupils were on the other side. Immediately before the altar on separate prie dieux before the altar on separate prie dicux knelt the four bappy postulants, clad, as usual, in the chaste bridal dress, with fragrant bouquets of lilies in their hands, but still better adorned with the graces of their own maidenly modesty.

After Mass His Lordship addressed the young postulants in feeling terms about the duties and virtues of the new about the duties and virtues of the new area saying to

state of life which they were anxious to enter, and the honor and happiness of a religious vocation. His Lordship's words made a deep impression on all present The Bishop then being seated put to the postulants the questions prescribed by the ritual of the order; and each of them in succession modestly and firmly answered that they had long entertained the earnest desire of receiv ing the holy habit of the Order of St.

Joseph. Acceding to their wishes, the
Bishop blessed the new habits intended
for them; and, led by the Rev. Mother, they went in procession out of the chapel to put off their wordly attire and be clad in the black serge of St Joseph. When they returned to the chapel with faces full of happiness, His Lyrdship formally full of happiness, His Lurdship formally received them into the order, and assigned to each the name by which she is henceforth to be known as a member of the community. Miss Carey received the name of Sister Mary St. Anne, Miss Gormly that of Mary Agnes, Miss O'Brien that of Sister Mary St Michael, and Miss Urlocker that of Sister Mary Plesidies.

Placidia.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

His L.) selves—about one hundred and eighty in number, from the rosy-faced little Miss f five summers to more sober young lady of sixteen—would have brou brightness and sunshine to any pla Excellent singing and recitations were given; and after a while a little lady ad anced to the front with a beautifully vanced to the front with a Deautifully engrossed parchment in her hands, and accompanied by a little mite with a magnificent bouquet of roses and lilies nearly as big as herself. With modest assurance, the sweet sound of her voice rising clear and distinct, she read the

rising clear and distinct, she read the following

ADDRESS.

RIGHT REV. FATHER — With feelings of inexpressible pleasure do we assemble to our happy school to the greet. Your Lordship and give expression to the feelings of affection and reverence which glow within our outless of your practoral charge, we can fully appreciate your devotedness in sacrificing so many of your precious moments to visit us; and we gladly selze this opportunity to express our gratifude for the honor of your heroid self-sacrifice and indefaligable zeal for the good of your people. To convey to you our feelings, we choose nature's flort begood for the good of your people. To convey to you our feelings, we choose nature's flort would fain uter, but the soul alone can feel; and with inem we ofter our found wishes, coiled from the parters of loving hearts. In your pastoral visits you are ever surrounded by friends who feel bonored to express their haspless in approaching Your barts.

rounded by friends who feel bonored to express their happiness in approaching Your Lordship; but be assured, Right Rev. Father, that bone extend to you a more carnest and cordial welcome than your devoted CHILDEN OF LINDAY.

His Lordship, at the close, thanked the children for their kind address and good wishes, and gave words of fatherly encouragement in the good work of their moral and intellectual education under the guidance of their excellent teachers. the guidance of their excellent teachers. He complimented them on their bappy He complimented them on their pappy faces, modest and neat sppearance and their respectful and lady like behavior during the enjoyable entertainment which they had provided for him. Finally His Lordship dismissed them with his blessing, and thus ended a day long to be remembered with joy by the Convent of St. Joseph in Lindsay.

Yours, etc.,

Lindsay March 19, 1891.

Lindssy, March 19 1891.

New York Freeman's Journal.

The following despatch from New Haven, Connecticut, tellits own story: "The Rev. Father Lacusse, of Mon-treal, had opened a mission in St. Liuis' Church, and he had presched an elequent sermon, telling the people to recall the wandering and careless members of the church to their religious duties. you know any one,' said the speaker, 'that is a Catholic and should come to this mission, remind him of it, and tell bim to look to his soul's welfare while yet there is time.'

Tois aroused the missionary spirit in his cong egation, and Louis L one of the recalcitrant Cataones who was approached to go to church. He has not been to church in a long time, and being "a good fellow," his more devout co-religionists endeavored to induce bim to renew his vows of allegiance to the Catholic faith. Le May responded to these endeavors with sulkiness. His duty was urged upon him, when he become enraged and said: "' l'o bell with the mission," and then

he began a profane tirade, cursing the mission, the Courch, the priests the Pope and everything connected with the Church. Suddenly he grew rigid, his arms twitched convulsively, and he gasped for breath. He endesvored to speak, but he could not utter a word. He was stricken dumb. Since then he has grown a little better, but he can yet articulate only a little. he had a stroke of paralysis brought on by his excitement, but the French Cath olics look upon it as a visitation from God for blasphemy. The story is known to every Catholic in the city, and the mission has been crowded every day

we observe the latest sneer about the doctors attributing the scizure to spo-plexy, and in a part of the telegram not quoted the appellation, "superstitious,' applied to the Catholics. Now, the wisest physicians acknowledge that they are mostly working in the dark, and that the general names they give to the dis-esses are vague—indeed, that every man afflicted has an ailment peculiar to him seif. Only empirics or quacks pretend to have a cure for this or that disease Therefore, these doctors should have been wise enough to hold their tongues before jumping to the conclusion that a healthy young man had an attack of apoplexy, because it was desirable to discredit a well attested tradition of the Caurch. We read in Scripture of the man who

put his hand to the Ark of the Land and of put his kand to the Ark of the Land and of Ananias and Saphira, the lists, being struck dead. All history is full of instances where blasphemers or other public and scandalous sloners were punished in various ways. Only recently we have heard of cases occurring both in the New World and the old. They were varied in nature and of all kinds of creeds, but they all attents it he fact that God cannot be all attested the fact that God cannot be mocked in valu. We do not say that all blasphemers have been or will be stricken. None but God can determine when a man fills up the cup of his iniquity. He alone is the Arbiter who decides upon the public examples that shall be made. Toerefore, we may say, any man who commits the shocking and heinous sin of blasphemy, which is a direct and deliberate challenge of Oar Lord's power, may be stricken. It would be well for those who have fallen into the habit of this vice to reflect upon the thought. And we would earnestly advise all to turn a deaf ear to the flippant explanations that need to be ex-plained of shallow unbelievers, and keep clean tongues in their heads,

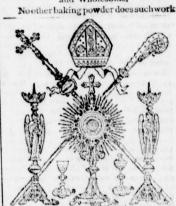
LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Government Inspector Donovan spent all last week inspecting and eximin-ing the Separate schools of this city. His official report has not yet been received, but the general trend of his speech at the closing exercises showed that he was well estistied with the proficiency of the London schools on the whole, on which he took occasion to compliment both the teachers and pupils. The greater part of Friday was occupied in lecturing. He addressed the pupils for an hour in the forenoon on the habits that underlies well formed character. The rest of the day was occupied with an assembly of the teachers of London, St. Thomas and Inger soll, giving practical illustrations and suggestions on the general work of the classroom. The Inspector's visit will be productive of much good amongst both teachers and scholars.

There is a project on foot in Caicago to have the World's Fair opened by the only living descendent of Columbus, the Duke of Seragua of Madrid. The is to secure his presence there with his collection, and to have him start the machinery of the fair.

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An Important Work.

Agents are now canvassing this city and other portions of the Province, selling a work the title of which is The Teachings of the Holy Catholic Church, Embracing her Dogmas, Sacraments and Sacramentals, The author is the Rev. S. B. Smith, D. B. who has also written works on canon law and "Ecclesiastical" law. The work also embraces a review of the teachings and acts of our Blessed Saviour and His successor, St. Peter. The work also contains much other matter which will prove eminently instructive and edifying in every Catholia family.

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The Financial Statement herewith exhibits several features which will be gratifying to our members and encouraging to intending ascurers. Compared with 1889 the following progress is shown:

STREET, STREET, STORAGE FROM THE PERSON OF T	1889.	1890.	Gain.
Total Assets	\$1,488,167	\$1,711.686	\$223,518
Premium Income	383,192	409,920	26,728
Interest "	65,708	79,938	14,230
	104,175	65 522	38,653
Death Losses (actual)	42,361	48,719	6.358
Cash Surplus paid	95,155	134,066	38.911
Ratio of Expense to Income	19 4	178	16
The Interest Income for 1890 exceeded the	Death Loss	es for the year	by \$14,416.

C. E. GERMAN, GENERAL AGENT, LONDON. OFFICE, 137 DUNDAS STREET.

N. B. - Information freely given in reply to personal inquiry or letter. Corres-

Tempetations against faith are either a mystical trial or as intellectual littleness. Unabelief comes from two wants—want of power of mind or want of purity of heart. The most obstinate unbelief is that which eries from the union of the two, and as most unbelief arises from such a union, most unbelief is obstinate. My experience is that all obstinate temptations against faith come either from uncon estentionness in not acting up to what light of faith we have, or from want of devotion to the Sacred Humanity; trying to know God without Jesus, Who is the way.—Father Faber.

THE CISTERCIAN RULE.

At the Mont St. Bernard Monestery the Cisterdan rule, only a shade less severe than that of La Trappe, is rigidly observed. From 6 p. m. until 5:30 a. m. is the great silence, which none may break save under grave necessity. One meal in winter and one and a half, as it is called, in summer,

AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH.

AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH.

Listen to the beautiful story from the revelations of St. Gestrude. She heard the preacher in a sermon urge most strongly the absolute obligation of dying persons to love God supremely and to repent of their sins with true contrition founded on the motive of love. She thought it a hard saying and exaggerately stated, and she murmured within hereif that if so pure a love were needed, few died well, and a cloud came over her mind as she thought of this But God Himself vouchasfed to speak to her, and to dispel her trouble. He said that at that last conflict, if the dying were per sone who had tried to please Him and to lead good lives, He disclosed Himself to them so infinitely beautiful and desirable that love of Him penetrated into the that love of Him penetrated into the innermost recesses of their souls, so that they made acts of true contrition from the very force of their love for Him; "which propension of Mine," He vouchesfed to add, "thus to visit them in the momen add, "thus to visit them in the moment of death, I wish my elect to know, and I derire it to be presched, and proclaimed that among My other mercies this also may have a special place in men's remembrance."—Father F W. Faber.

It seems to me that God is everywhere present in science, hidden but yet close to the observer, "a presence not to be put by," as Wordsworth declares. I do not at all understand how science leads to atheim. That it makes an end of much idle imagining, of childish, barbaric, and superstitions anthropomorphism, I can well conceive; and I rejuice to think of its purifying and enlarging power on the mind by which it is duly cultivated.

** * * * Austere as it may often seem, the conception of God which natural knowledge fosters is likewise singularly tender and beautiful. It is a vision of high and awful majesty, most silent, terrible beyond the reaches of our souls. But what can exceed its grace and loveliness, the dewy freshness that attends the steps of nature, the great laughter of heaven and earth, when "the morning stars sing together for juy?" These are not poetical fancies. Modern science has outstripped all that poets ever felgned, and the beauty of its discoveries fascinates while it subdues. — Rev. Wm. Barry, in Catholic World. WITNESS OF SCIENCE TO RELIGION while it subdues. - Rev. Wm. Barry, in

pain than pleasure, while a reproof or denial may be so sweetened by courtesy

and of the sacred poetry generally of the Roman Breviary and Missal by non Cath-olics of devotional tendencies, would seem to indicate a lively consciousness of a deeply felt want on the part of our espirated brethren, which can only be supplied from the inexhaustible treasury of our holy mother the Church; and may be regarded, therefore, as one of the many

signs pointing to the approach of the time when there shall be one fold and one As a PICK ME-UP after excessive exertion or exposure, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine dred and eighty other Protestant sects of

Temptations against faith are either a mystical trial or an intellectual littleness. Unabelief comes from two wants—want of Dubble of mind or want of purity of heart. The most obstinate unbelief is that which crises from the union of the two, and as most unbelief arises from such a union, most unbelief is obstinate. My experium of that all obstinate temptations is that all obstinate temptations of propriety?—Ave Maria.

WHAT DRINK DID FOR ONE MAN. The young husband or wife who is in the least degree caraless in the use of intoxicating drinks should read the following account which Mr. Gough gave of a case which he met in one of the convict

lowing account which Mr. Gough gave of a case which he met in one of the convict prisons of America.

"I was attracted while speaking to the prisoners in the chapel, by the patient, gentle look of one of the convicts who sat before me, whose whole appearance was that of a mild tempered, quiet man After the service, one of the prison officers, in reply to my questlon, stated that this same man was serving out a life term. I saked what was the possible crime for which he was serving a life term in a State prison. 'Murder.' 'Murder.' 'Yes, he murdered his wife.' Having asked if I might have an interview with him, my request was granted, and I held a conversation with him.

'My friend, I do not wish to ask you any questions that will be sunoying; but I was struck by your appearance, and was so much surprised when I heard of your cime that I thought I would like to ask you a question. May I?'

"Then why did you commit the crime? What led you to it?'

Then came such a pittful story.

He said: I loved my wife, but I drank him a care which ears a young man whose granter, no meet a young men whose granter and the pount, an

"Then why did you commit the crime? What led you to it?"
Then came such a pitiful story.
He said: I loved my wife, but I drank to exees. She was a good woman; she never complained; come home how or when I might, she never ecolded. I think I never heard a sharp word from her. She would sometimes look at me with such a pitying look that went to my heart; sometimes it made me tender, and I would cry, and promise to do better; at other times it would make me angry. I almost wished she would sceld me, rather than look at me with that patient carnestness. I knew I was break ing her heart; but I was a slave to drink. Though I loved her, I was killing her. One day I came home drunk, and as I entered the room I saw her sitting at the table, her face resting on her hand. Oh, my God, I think I see her now. As I came in she lifted up her face; there were tears there; but she smiled and said, "Well, William" I remember just enough to know that I was mad. The devil entered me. I rushed into the kitchen, selzed my gun. and deliberately

"Well, William" I remains or Just enough to know that I was mad. I'he devil entered me. I rushed into the kitchen, seized my gun, and deliterately shot her as she sat by that table. I am in prison for life, and have no desire to be released. If a pardon was offered me, I think I should refuse it. Burled here in this prison, I wait till the end comes I trust God has forgiven me for Christ's sake. I have bitterly repented; I repent every day. Oh, the nights when in the darkness I see her face—see her just as she looked on me that fatal day! I shall rejoice when the time comes. I pray that I may meet her in heaven."

This was said with sobbings and tears that were heart breaking to hear."

THE MASS.

Cardinal Newman, in his work, "Loss and Gun," introduced the Anglican con-THE VALUE OF CIVILITY.

Life is made up of little things, and the neglect of the small courteles of life is the foundation of misery in married existence, is the cause of waning friendships, and the destruction of the happies homes, and the destruction of the happies homes much as from lack of that delicate and much as from lack of that delicate and much as from lack of that delicate and which makes a person shrink from these supplies of instinctive appreciation of the feelings of cothers which makes a person shrink from saying unpleasant things, or finding fault unless absolutely obliged, and in any case to avoid wounding the off-inder's sense of dispity, or stirring up within bin feelings of opposition and animosity. Many person of opposition and animosity. Many person of dispity, or stirring up within bin feelings of corpolition and saminative may be administered not to be unpaintable. Even administered a rot to be unpaintable. Even administered not to be unpaint vert, Willis, to speak as follows: "I declare, to me nothing is so consoling, and integral action. Q lickly they go, lors are awful words of sacrifice. They are a work too great to delay; as when it was the heginning, "What thou does to the are awful words of sacrifice. They are a solution or disappointment. Good mortification or disappointment. Good breeding is always inclined to form a favorable judgment, and to give others the credit of being actuated by worthy motives.

"THE DIES IR.E."

A recent number of the Athenoum contains a list of versions of the 'Dies lite' in the English and American. Mr. O. F. Warren, the compiler, does not believe this is by any means competed. He gives the date of the first publication of each version, or where there is no date, he places it at the end of the decade of years to which it probably belongs. He alse indicates the nature of the starza, metre and rhyme; the names of the sublime production, and ninety-two American. The first English translation, by Joshua Svivester, found in "Divine Weeke of Dapartas," is dated 1621. There were only ten others until the present century. The first American version, by some unknown translator in version "Divine Weeks of Dupartas," is dated 1621. There were only ten others until the present century. The first American version, by some unknown translator in the New York Evangelist, was in 1841. The great majority of these versions are by Protestants of different sects. The numerous translations of the "Dies Ita" and of the accord roostry generally of the and old men, and simple laborers, and students in seminaries, priests preparing for Masses, priests making their thanks giving. There are innocent maidens and there are penitent sinners; but out of these many minds rises one Encharistic hymn, and the great action is the measure and the scope of it. And oh, my deer Bateman, you ask me whether this is not a formal, unreasonable service? It is wonderful, outte wonderful!

wonderful, quite wonderful !" Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are the people who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsapa-

IMMODEST LANGUAGE.

PAULIST FATHER SAYS THERE IS NO VICE MORE COMMON AMONG MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

How pertinent to our own times are the words of St. Paul, addressed nineteen centeries so to the Christiaus of Epheaus:

"But all uncleanness, let it not be so much as named among you, as becometh saints.

For know ye this and understance in the kingdom of Carist and of God."

There is no vice, my brethren, more common among men at the present day in all classes of society, from the professional man to the day laborer, among the rich and the poor, the old and the young, than that of obscene or immodest conversation.

bones.

And yet these whited sepulchres are not

Mr. Alf'ed Roberts, Manager of the Dominion Railway Advertising Agency, 79 King St., W. Toronto, Ont., June 1, 1888, writes as follows: "I desire to testify to the efficacy of St Jacobs Oil as a sure remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, etc., having had coasion to use it in my family for some time neat. In fact my family for some time past. In fact I would not be without a bottle of the Oil in my house for double the amoun

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heart the mouth speaketh." How trustible is! But if one were to use this criterion in judging the thoughts that fill the hearts of many amongst us, how delibered and pitiable must be their concintual.

And how shocking it is, my dear brethrin, to meet a young man whose dress and manner at first gave evidence of respectability and good breeding, but who when an immodest allusion is made or an impure joke uttered, is the first to shout with laughter! Such a one is well described by our Biessed Lind as "A whited sepulchre, fuil of dead men's bones."

—or at length with a little weary sigh, she turned away, putting her face toward the wall, but leaving her hand still feat in his. "Paps," she said again, after a brief silence, and in the tone there was touching resignation, "sing' By-low," which was a nursury luliaby she had never out grows. Although choking with grief, the stricken father compiled, and so, holding his hand, with her face to the wall and in her ears the crooning familiar melody, the little girl quietly met her death.

ILLITERACY IN EUROPE.

The New York Sun eave justly:

"If the R.man Catholic Church ruled in reality the so-called R.man Catholic countries, it might be held responsible for the illiteracy of the people of those countries; but the Roman Catholic Church does not rule any country now, so the claim of

and awful delusion that they commit no great sin when they entertain or give expression to such thoughts? Do they think that they escape mortal sin when their impurity is expressed in the form of a joke or a pun, or when they by a laugh countenance and encourage the impurity of others? Ah! my dear brethren, it is to be feared that too many consciences have been luiled to alsep by this canning device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the light of the incredible form of a joke or a pun, or when they by this canning device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the light of the incredible incredible device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the light of the incredible device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the light of the incredible device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the light of the incredible device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the light of the catholic Church. Any illiteracy existing in France must be charged to the Govern ment. The Catholic Church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed the Church property and broke up the religious orders about 1832—we may say sixty years ago. The State then undertook to introduce general systems of education.

What has become of the Catholic Church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed the church property and broke up the religious orders about 1832—we may say sixty years ago. The State then undertook to introduce general systems of education.

What has become of the Catholic Church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed the church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed the church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed the church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed the church is not responsible for it. Spain setzed to the Govern ment. The Catholic Church is not church is not control to the catholic Church is not church is not control to the catholic Ch this canning device of the devil.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the listening with pleasure to the double meaning word uttered, perhaps, by a companion, or while in the company of others. He was then put on trial not by the devil alone, but by the one also who uttered it. But the blush of modesty which rose instinctively to his cheek from a pure heart was by an effort suppressed through human respect, and the voice of conscience, that told him to administer a rebuke to the minister of estan or abandon his company at once, was husbed into silence, and the demon of impurity from that moment took possession.

The first introduction to sin for many a one has been the listening with pleasure represented as millions of times millions; after it got into S are hands it became invisible. The Church did something for education with its means; the State with the same means has done nothing. To make the Caurch responsible for illiteracy in Spain is unjust and abaurd. Italy is another example. There too Government has professed since 1848 to do miracles and wonders for popular education. It has selzed all the property of churches and regions houses, even the moneys contributed by the whole Catholic world to the great missionary committee, the Propaganda. It has had abaurdant means to carry out a vast and great scheme of popular education for more than form and the property of churches and wonders for popular education. It has selzed all the property of churches and wonders for popular education. It has selzed all the property of churches and wonders for popular education. It has selzed all the property of churches and carry out a vast and great scheme of popular education for more than form and the property of churches and wonders for popular education. It has selzed all the property of churches and wonders for popular education. It has selzed all the property of churches and wonders for popular education.

Do you feel as though your friends had all deserted you, business calamities overwhelmed you, your body refusing to perform its duties, and even the sun had taken refuge behind the cloud? Then use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and hope will return and despondency disappear. Mr. R. H. Baker, Ingoldsby, writes: "I am completely cured of Dyspepsis that caused me great suffering for three years. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the medicine that effected the oure after trying many other medicines." medicines."



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A BEARTRENDING INCIDENT.

There died not long ego the little daughter of a New York lawyer who approached the dark river with a composure that was as pathetic as it was unusual. She was the second in the family connection to euccumb to diphtheria. A few weeks before she sickened she had known of the ilineas and death of a young cousin ard playmate, and though not allowed at the bedside or feneral had been much impressed and had asked questions which showed that the dismal features of the last rites were full of horrors for her.

When she had taken ill it was carefully concealed from her that she had diphtheris, lest she should be frightened. It was a malignant attack, and it ran its course quickly. The crisis approached and a labyse was abandoned. Her father sat by her bedside watching her rate face take on a grayer pallor that had only one meaning. The little girl's eyes were closed, and in her father's had her own nervoless fingers were held. A tear wrung from his sony dropped up n them. The child opened her eyes wide.

"Are you crying, papa?" she said, as well as she could speak; "am I so sick?—papa, am I going to die?"

The question was carnest, and the eyes searched his face for hope, but she saw there was none. For a long minute she watched him closely. Who shell say what that look contained? Fear, entreaty, affection, and finally redunciation,—for at length with a little weary sigh, she turned away, putting her face toward the wail, but leaving her hand still feat in his.

"Papa," she said again, after a brief

And yet these whited sepulchres are not and yet these whited sepulchres are not very rare in the community. You meet them in every walk of life—in the count life in every walk of the man Catholic Church life to the life countries, it might be held responsible for the illiteracy of the people of these count life in the life in every walk of the people of these count life in reality the so-called Roman Catholic Church does not true life the people of these countries, it might be held responsible for the illiteracy of the people of these countries, it might be held responsible for the illiteracy of the people of these countries, the life countries, it might be held responsible for the illiteracy of the people of these local the life countries, the life country local the life country local the life country was caled by the people of these local the life countries, the life coun

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Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector.
London, 6th March, 1891. 648 3w 618 3w



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Weights and Measures.

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2. Every tracer, manufacturer and owner of weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying moneys to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O 6" with the words 'Original for the Trader" printed at the head thereof) preperty filled out and stamped and also at same time to carefully attended and also at same time to carefully a requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of we volue whitever uses stamps covering the full account of fees charged are attached.

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MARC We all should the little was longest, in with lights

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"How lov Lord of hoste my God."— The Etern left cources His Church. facrament of the grandes grace bestow ment of the s effered, fice of the M most magni the Holy I God's blessin the summe peneficial to surface and pustains wit delights with man, so is most advant Serifice of We love of our Lo with we wo

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Secon at Mass Sunday without or less ! anythir the nat require than a we she

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shave possil trequ sloth Fif

Hopefalness.

W: all should mage the best of earth the little while we're on it, longest, life is very short, With lights and shades upon it.

And we should try our very best.
To touch the shadows lightly.
And belp the poor benighted ones,
To look at things more brightly.

For we can find some sunny nooz, Wherein to hide our crosses, And lots of gold that we can gain, To cover up our losses.

Ard if sometime we lose the way, One giance above will right us, And if the path seems very dark, There are angel eyes to light us.

And even if the way is rough, There's no use to deplore it, The only way to reach the end, Is, travel and explore it. And when we find a brother who

Is not so strong and steady,
If we can lend a hand to help,
Just show him we are ready For there is love within our hearts, We can affire to scatter, And if we don't get much return, Well, it won't make much matter.

Bo long as we can travel on,
We must not heed the showers,
We must prepare for rain and sun
And thorns among the flowers.

The way 'tis true, from passing care, May seem to us much longer, But every care we learn to bear, Will leave us so much stronger.

And when at last we reach the end Of life, and all its trouble. The greeting sweet that we will meet, Repays us more than double.

N. Y. Catholic Review. SHORT SERMONS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Preached in St Patrick's Cathedral N. Y THE MASS.

"How lovely are Thy tabernacies, O

Lord of hosts. Thine alters, my Lord and my God."—Psalm. The Eternal Son of the everlsating God His courses of graces innumerable with His church. But the greatest of all is the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. And the grandest, the most sublime, the most grace bestowing phase of the Holy Sacrament of the altar, is that whereby Christ is (ffered, and mystically immolated to His heavenly Father, in the Holy Sacrifice of the Miass. Just as the sun is the most magnificent orb in our system, so is the Holy Eucharist the greatest of all God's bleesings to men. And just as in the summer time, the sun proves most left cources of graces innumerable with His Church. But the greatest of all is the beneficial to the earth by fructifying its sustains with its abundance the life, and delights with its sweetness the heart of man, so is this ever adorable Sacrament most advantageous to us in the Holy Serifice of the Mass.

Secrifice of the Mass.

We love to meditate upon the Passion of our Lord. We often think of the thrilling sympathy and affection where with we would have stood at the foot of the cross on Mount Calvary; and of the reverence wherewith we would have caught the Precious Blood as it trickled from His wounds. We love to think of from His wounds. We love to think of the day when the veil which hides the Eternal from the temporal will be re moved; when our soul winging its flight to its Maker will see God face to face; will be bathed in the abyse of divine glory, and will join the celestial choir, the Angele, Mary, Joseph, the Apostles, and sil the holy Saints of God in singing the praises of our Creator and our Redeemer, forever. frem His wounds. We love to think of

And yet, though we know it not, or rather we realize it not, every time we assist at Mass we are present at the very renewal of the sacrifice of Calvary, and our sitars are as holy as heaven itself, for there is the same Gcd who rules above, and these are the average reactivity. and there are the angels prostrate in

was of infinite value, so is the Victim of our alters infinite in the glory He gives to God, in the joy He gives to heaven, in the comfort He imparts to the suffering souls, and in the grace He obtains for those of us who yet the in extle here below.

If the value of this Hole Searting here

If the value of this Holy Sacrifice be so great, what should be our dispositions

regarding it? First, we should desire to learn all we can about it, that we may more thoroughly appreciate and more fully real'ze its immense dignity and value. This knowledge can be obtained from the reading of edge can be obtained from the rescaing of books like "Oakeley on the Mase;" "O'Brien's History of the Mase;" the chapter on the "Holy Euchsrist" in Chal-loner's "Catholic Christian Instructed,"

and Dalgairn's "Holy Communion."

Secondly, we should desire to be present at Mass as often as possible, not only on Sundays and Holy days, but on week days as well, whenever we can attend without neglect of duty. Indeed, if our without neglect of duty. Indeed, if our eyes were not blinded and our hearts more or less hardened in this respect; if we had anything like an adequate realization of the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of the nature of this great Sacrifice, it would not sacrificate the nature of require a bundred commandment to keep us from going every day to Mass, rather than any precept obliging us to once a

week.

Thirdly, it follows as a corollary that we should invent no more foolish excuses for being absent on days of obligation. People are often too tired to go to Mass on Sunday, at nine, ten, or eleven o'clock, who would gladly rise at five or six if a few paltry dollars were to be gained. We find those who are too lill to be present at Mass, and who, be gained. We find those who are too ill to be present at Mass, and who, nevertheless, are well enough to receive company, to pay visits and to go through an endless round of foolish enjoyment

desire to be present at it, as often es

they can.
Sixthly, we should strive when we hear Mass to be filled with the most profound attention and devotion. To attain this end we can vary our method of hearing Mass, using sometimes the heads, sometimes the Ordinary of the Mass, again the Prayers for Mass we find in our recent and its property of the mass, again the Prayers for Mass we find Mass, sgain the Prayers for Mass we find in our prayer book, at other times meditating upon the details of the life, passion and death of our Divine Lord, or on some of the other great mysteries of religion. It is very useful to chauge prayer bocks from time to time, and not to use the same formula of prayers at Mass from one's early youth down to extreme old age. May the God of Calvary, the God of our Altars teach us how lovely are His tabernacles! May He lovely are His tabernacles! May He instil in our hearts the deepest love for this Holy Sacrifice, so that whenever we assist thereat we may be made participators of every grace wherewith it is

THE SCUTTLED SHIP.

A GOOD MOTHER'S ADVICE AND HOW DAN PROFITED BY IT.

DAN PROFITED BY Ir.

In June, 18—, the brig Polly Deems,
Captain J. Payson, sailed from Boston for
a port in Turkey, laden with cotton
goods. She was a new, tant little vessel,
with pienty of storage room, and had
accommodations for two passengers.

The crew consisted of the captain, mate,
four sailors, a black cook, and a cabin

Captain Payson was a conscientious, Usptain Payson was a conscientious, just man, who treated his crew neither to jokes nor grog, but who fed and ledged them better than would five out of six of the masters sailing from New England

"Old Job," the mate who was from the West, used to say, he was a "hard man, but one you could tie to, in fair weather

His crew were picked mer, and with

the summer time, the sun proves most upon his narrow experience, scarcely beneficial to the earth by fructifying its wider than that of the house dog sleeping at the barn door.
"Keep your eyes open and your hands

"Keep your eyes open and your hands ready to see the work of the moment, and to do it before the moment is over," was his mother's last advice. "For the rest, Danie! ask the Lord's help You'il find Him just as near you in Turkey as in your own home here."

Dan, in the hurry and excitement of getting under way, and of his new duties, a repeated this advice over and over to himself. It seemed to keep his mother near him. Several days after, while he was carrying the dinner dishes into the cabin, he overheard the mate say.

"That boy is clipper enough for a raw hand, captain?"

band, captain?"

"Aye," grunted Captain Payson;

"turns out better than I expected. I
took him for his mother's sake. Widow.
Old friend of mine."

"Rather gentlemanly fellow, this pas-

senger?" ventured the mate finding Cap

mood.

"He is a gentleman, sir! One of the Farnalls of Springfield. Ill health. Doctor prescribed a long sea-voyage. A gentleman, and a scholar, Mr. Briggs!"

Dan, while waiting on the table at dinner, could not help noticing the passenger, "Some of these days," thought the true born Yankee lad, "I, too, shall be a gentleman and a scholar."

Dr. Farnall was a tall, lean man, carefully dressed; with sandy hair and mous.

and there are the angels prostrate in costate and makes the first in the fact is that, as the Victim of Calvary was of infinite value, so is the Victim of one of these days." Those to whom God has confided the one alsaes in finite to rise and to the cost of the man fairly. Once, when Dan where the chart is the cost of the cost o

marks from him.

Fortunately, the lad was not sea-sick.

He learned his new duties quickly; was alert, neat, and always good natured. In the course of one week, Captain Payson had twice grumbled approval.

Dan worked harder than ever, and, between times for recreation, when the

between times, for recreation, when the passenger was on deck he watched him.

Doctor Farnall talked fluently and even brilliantly, as even Dan's unculturen mind could perceive. But his talk was levelled far above the heads of either the

But there were days when the doctor paced the deck wrapped in a profound gloom, his light eyes darting suspicious glances from side to side.

On one of these days, Dan, going down just at twilight to find something he had left in his bank, saw a tall figure, that he could not only reason as with a smaller could not quite recogn ze, with a candle groping about amongst the chests of the

"Who's there?" he shouted. The man came quickly toward him.
The candle threw a yellow glare over set face and staring eyes. It was the passen ger. He caught Dan by the sleeve. Here, boj —what do they call you?

"You're surprised to see me here, Dan?" with a guilty laugh. "Took me ' Dan."

bein' a gentleman, mske such a long-winded exp anation to me, bein' the cabin bov?" Dan said at last shaking his head. That night Captain Payson was alone on the quarter-deck, when Dan presented himself before him and saluted. His voice shook a little, for he was terribly sacred. "Old Job" was a bigger man in his ever than any king or patentate. his eyes than any king or potentate.
"Well! What's the matter with you?"

growled the captain.

"The—the passerger, sir."
"What have you to do with the pas-

"What have you to do with the passenger?"

"I—beg your pardon sir,—but are you sure he ten't a thief, cr— or worse?"
gasped Dan, forgetting in his terror, the respectful speech he had planned, in which he simply meant to state the fact of Doctor Farnall's visit below deck.

The cantain selved a rope's end.

The captain selzed a rope's end.
"Take that for your impudence!" he
shouted, aiming a blow at Dan, who
dodged it, and then blurted out the whole

Searching among the bunks ? Doctor

"Searching among the bunks? Doctor Farnal!!" muttered the captain in aston ishment, dropping his weapon; and then he walked thoughtfully up and down. Suddenly he stopped before Dan.
"It is well that you came to me and nobody else with the story," he said. "It is of no account. Dr Farnali is an eccentric mun. If he wishes to examine the abit in any part, he is not to be we ched tric man. If he wishes to examine the ship in any part, he is not to be wa ched and spied upon. So keep your eyes to yourseif, and your tongue too. If you go blabbing the story about, I'illing you."

Dan crept off to his work feeling as if he had had a sound drubbing. Tears of rage and mortification stood in his eyes.

"Mother's rules do very well on land, but they don't wear on shipboard," he muttered. "But there's something that needs wa'ching in that man, and I'll watch him."

him."
Nothing of moment happened, how ever, for a week. Then Dan observed that the passenger's days of fasting and depression grew more frequent. There were whole nights when he paced the deck

until morning.

The crew joked together about him
O.e declared that he was a murderer; another, that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum; but the common opinion was that he had run away from a termagant

wife.
"D'ye mind," said an old "salt," "how he eyes every shio we hall, as though she might be aboard?"

Dan, alone, never joined in the gossip below decks about the mystery.

One day, a little incident occurred which suadenly strengthened his sus-

picions.

Just before nightfall, when passing the after hatchway in the covering of which was a slide that could be opened and

was a slide that could be opened and closed at will, Dan met Dr Farnall coming up, covered with dirt and dust. There was an unsteady glare in his eyes. He seized Dan by the shoulders. "Do you know where I have been?" he said hoarsely.

"In the lower hold, sir; among the

box"s"
"What do you think is down there,
boy, — for you and all of us? Death!
Death! But tell nobody — nobody."
He dropped his hold and staggered on.
"Mad as a March hare!" muttered

But half an bour later, Dr. Farnall was seated at the suppor table, gay, self-possessed, keeping the captain in a roar with his good stories.

About the middle of the second watch

that night, Dan turned out of his bunk.

that night, Dan turned out of his dula:
The boy was really too anxious to sleep.
"Death in the hold, eh? Death in
the hold?" he repeated to himself.
He did not dare to go to the captain
or crew with his story. Yet he was sure
that some peril was at hand. He sat
shivering for awhile, and then pulled on

any other man fairly. O.c.e, when Dan happened to look at him, he turned quickly away, and he glanced furtively and suspictously at the boy, at times, and in the grant down to the lower deck, and then grouped for the hatchway that "Looks sneaking and trick, and not like a gentleman."

But Dan, of course, kept his opinion to himself. Even Jeb, the cook, snubbed the "raw hand," and tolerated no remarks from him.

Fortunately, the lad was not sea-sick. He learned his new duties quickly; was alert, nest, and always good natured. In the course of one week, Captain Payson had twice grambled approval.

Description of the rath from view by the cabin, The hidden was open. His heart beat quickly away to the hatchway that opened into the lower deck, and then grouped for the hatchway that opened into the lower hold the was so certain that danger was afoot that he was not startled when he saw a faint reddish light, and found the lower hatchway open.

The hold was not so closely stowed but what one could move about in it through the year depend on last Lents!—

Fortunately, the lad was not sea-sick. He learned his new duties quickly; was alert, nest, and always good natured. In the course of one week, Captain Payson had twice grambled approval.

Description where the hatchway was hid from view by the cabin,

The helde was open. His heart beat quick with excitement, but noiseless as a cat, Dan crept down to the lower deck, and then grouped for the hatchway that opened into the lower deck, and then grouped for the hatchway that danger was a cat, Dan crept down to the lower held.

To some among us this will be our last Lent; and how many death-beds all through the year depend on last Lents!—

Faber.

LECKY SAYS OF THE CHURCH.

"No human pen can write its epitaph, for no imagination can adequately realize its glories. In the eyes of these who eating and the provided the man down in the lower hald when he was not so closely stowed the course of the poor, should take no less quickly and found the lower hald when he hatchway that t ectly on the face of the passenger, who was kneeling and working at something

on the floor.
"So that's the way Death looks, hey?" thought Dan. "He couldn't well look worse;" and he eyed the haggard,

What gratteg noise is that?" he what gratter noise is that it he sked himself; and in the same instant he sprang forward with a cry of horror. The passenger he'd an auger in his hands, and a saw lay bestde him. He had bored a hole through the side of

the vessel, below the water line, and the water was already coming through.

The boy clutched Farnall and shook him like a wild beast. "You are sinking the ship Help! Help!"

The madman turned on him quietly and

"Yes, we'll all go down together. Don't make that outcry. Nobody can

He had caught the boy's wrists, and the insane. Nobody could hear him. Dan remem-

bared that, and became suddenly silent. Horror and fear only made thought more

by the slaves slain on their burial. I will be followed by the Yankee captain

will be followed by the Yankee captain and his crew."

A sudden flash lightened Dan's eyes.

"Not by the captain," he said.

His own voice started him, it was so caim, and in a tone so different from any in which he had ever spoken before.

"The captain and Mr. Briggs will escape!"

he cried.

"Why, what do you mean?' cried
Farnall. "E cape! How can they eecape?'

"Because they are not in the hold.

"Because they are not in the fold. They will take to the boats."

"I never thought of the boats!"

Dan felt a chill run over him. He tried to speak, but his voice failed. He had but one chance, and he must try it.

"I will go and bring the captain and the particular down if you like. Than they

Mr. Briggs down if you like. Then they can't get away.
"Ha, ha!" Pretty good joke! Well,

go bring them, and be quick!" loosening his hold, and pushing Dan away. Dan walked slowly to the ladder, then

the water pumped out of the hold. The darger was passed, and all enug and taut. The crew made a hero of Dan. Even Captain Payson spoke out his hearty

"The lad saw what was to be done, and did it. He had courage, and what is better, good sense. Who taught you to use your wite, my boy?"

"My mother, sir," said Dan.

ANCLICAN DISSENSIONS.

Boston Republic. Our Anglican brethren are in a state of

our anglican preturen are in a state of great perplexity and sore distress. This fact is made very clear by the published reports of recent conferences and gatherings of the clergy and laity held in London. "None of our organizations," said one of the speakers with a sad and subdued anglit. "each make a more miles." one of the speakers with a sad and sud-dued spirit, "can make a move without some of our members taking umbrage and resigning." The consequence is that no move is made, unless it is absolutely necessary. The worst feature of the case is to be found in the fact that when the members resign they are apt to come over into the Catholic fold. Some of their ablest scholars, preschers and writers are received into the fold every week. So that mere stagnation and the absence of any "move" is as beneficial to the Angli-can establishment as activity and a posi-

tive attitude. An evangel cal organ suggests as a panacea for the ills affecting the Anglican body a series of private tea parties. This scheme might, in the opinion of the paper referred to, result in paper referred to, result in some more more more more more ment for public action by and by, perhaps." Yes, perhaps. But it might result in still greater estrangement. Tea parties are not especially conducive to social harmony. Then why might to social harmony. Then why might they be expected to produce religious cohesion? One brother might be imposed upon by the grocer and get an inferior quality of tea. In the critical inferior quality of tes. In the critical condition of sentiment prevailing among the high, middle and low church people a poor grade of tea must lead inevitably to hard feelings. The Britisher, whether Anglican or non conformist, is very jealous of his gastronomic conditions. And unpalatable tea would be as liable to drive a sensitive soul over to Rome as would a question of rubrics or ritual.

We fee the tea narty scheme will not

we fear the tea-party scheme will not do. The stamped to Catholicism cannot be checked by the fisvor of Oolong even when attended by the exalting and elevat ing tone of the conversation over the tea ing tone of the conversation over the case-cups. Way not try a little solid religious pubulum in the form of truth, honesty and consistency? Hungry souls cannot be fed with the thin gruel of sham and hollow doctrines. And it is because of

its glories. In the eyes of these who estimate the greatness of a sovereignty, not by the extent of its territory, or by the number of its soldiers, but by the is fluence it has exerted over mank the Papal government has had no rival, and can have no successor.

Inflammation of the Eyes Cured. Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: I was troubled with Inflammation of the Eyes, so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1882 I could not work; I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for Costiveness."

Consider this Fact. The fact that rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood points to the remedy Sardock Blood Bitters, which removes all impurities from the the blood, not only poisonous rheumatic humors but even poisonous rheumatic humors but even obstinate sorofulous and cancerous taints. A lady writes: "I was enabled to re-move the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experi-

during the remainder of the day.

Fourthly, we should be careful not to come late for Mass. More than a few are found whose consciences are very lax upon this subject. God asks but one half hour in the week, though the whole week is His, and yet we dare to shave from that half hour all that we possibly can. Lateness, when it occurs if requently, is simply the result of either sloth or carelessness.

Fitthly, we should take all possible Fitthly, we should take all possible one who is in any way dependent upon us be educated with the deepest Holy Sacrifice, and filled with a sincere in the sacred and most ardent love for this respect and most ardent love for this arise of the vessel. The contract of the result of either and the candle and want up on deek, the candle and want up on deek, love and filled with a sincere where the contract of the vessel and respect to the candle and want up on deek, the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on deek, love and the candle and want up on th



MAKING GLAD THE WASTE (WAIST) PLACES.

"That's what I call making glad the waist places," said Smithson, as he put his arm around a lady's waist. But Lilly won't care much for this show of affection if Smithson does not get rid of that disagreeable catarrh of his. Won't somebody tell him that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure him.

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Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honor-are thousands of dollars and



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Branch Ho. 4, London on the 2nd and 4th Thursday menth, at 5 o'clock, at their a Block, Richmond street. P. President; Wm. Corcoran,

inion C. M. B. A. Directory. Bro T. J. Finn. of Montreel, has in course of preparation a Complete Directory of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in the Dominion of Cat ada. It will contain the names of sinhe members and such other latorsmation in the members and such other latorsmation will be of interest. It will form a very valuable and interesting volume, see, it is hored, will be the means of still turker extending the membership as well as bringing those who are already enrolled in oliceer relations of business and friendly interceurse Ten thousand copies will be page will be 824 inches. Oatholice generally will find this work an excellent senerally will find this work an excellent senerally mill find this work an excellent page, 87 quarter page, 85. Those of our neembers who are engaged in business will find this an excellent severthing medium. Address the publisher, T. J. Finn, Gazette office, Montreal.

U. M. B. A.

New Branch.

Branch 156 was organized in St. Mart's parish, St. Oatherlues, Ont. on March II, by District Deputy J. H. G. Horey, of Merritus. The following is the list of omeers: Spiritual Advisor, Rev. L. A. H. Alisin President, John T. Carry First Vice-President, Joseph D. Volsard Issood Vice-President, Jeseph D. Volsard Issood Vice-President Jeseph Vice-President J New Branch.

The Late Brother J. P. F. Tansey. Montreal Gazette, March 16.

Montreal Gasette, March 16.

A vast concourse of people blocked up the narrow precincts of 81 George atreet yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral and pay their less tribute of respect to a man who, atthough young in years, was universally respected in all classes of sonfety—mr James P. The first to arrive on the street shortly before 2 o'clock was Brauco 26 of the C. M. B. A. of whilet the deceased was a charter takin, and when the casket containing the bedy of the deceased was borne from the house every head in the large assemblage was uncovered. A number of first emblems, effits from the C. M. P. A. and sorrowing friends, were placed in the hearse, and the march was the need to the line marched the march.

gifts from the C. M. P. A. and sorrowing friends, were placed in the bearse, and the march, was taken up to the cemetery at Cote des Neiges.

At the sead of the line marched the members of the C. M. B. A.—over eight bundred in number. First came St. Annie, 41, with Bapreme Deuty P. J. O'Radilly at their head; after them were the following branches of the same society: St. Anthony s. 50, President, Mr. T. Purcell; St. Gabriel's, 74 President, Mr. Howinson; Beared Heart 140, President, Mr. Howinson; Beared Heart 140, President, Mr. Howinson; Beared Heart 140, President, Henry Speeding, Accompanying the above were delegations from Branches 142 and 144 In immediate secort to the remains was Mr. Tanasy's nwn branch, Mt. Patriel's 26, with the President, Mr. P. J. Nugent, at the head. The Grand Obancellor, Mr. T. J. Finn; Grand Deputy Unarcellor, Mr. T. J. Finn; Grand Deputy Unarcellor, Mr. T. J. Finn; Grand Deputy Unarcellor, T. P. Tanasy; District Deputies Howisson and Coffey, walked with the manubers of 28. Following the C. M. B., came its neares with the following friends of C. M. B., came its neares with the following friends of the deceased as pall-bearess: Mesers, P. McGoldrick, Arthur Brants, C. Komison, George Caspenter, William Bouilon and W. J. McCaffrey, Immediately following the remains walked the father and brothers of the deceased, Rev. Father Martin, James and Luke Callaghan, whose sister the deceased as pallipsian, whose sister the deceased married some ten years not representative gather ing that has ever attended a funeral of a private citisen in Montreal, He work of the deceased of the father and Grand Montreal, He was an nearly every branch of Montreal, He was an an early every branch of Montreal, He was an an early every branch of Montreal, He was an an early every branch of

closed with over a hundred vehicles of dif-ferent kinds.

The route was up St. George to Dorchester.
The route was up St. George to Dorchester.
To Beury street, down thence to Oraig, along
Oraig to St. Abtoine to Mountain street and
to Dorchester, where the C. M. B. A. opened
ranks and with uncovered heads allowed
the cortege to peas through on its way to the
last resting-puce at Cote des Neiges. A
solemn Requiem Mass will be sung this
morning at 8 o'clock in St. Patrick's church.

Brother Kelz Hopored.

Torouto, March 18, 1891.
To the Editor of the Catholic Record: Torouto, March 18, 1891.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIE—A most pleasant duty was assigned to me a few evenings since by the members of Bracht 15, C. M. B. A., in presenting in their behalf a Chencellor's Jewel to the late District Deputy, John Kelz, who organized the first brancu of the C. M. B. A. in this city, in the year 1882—was first President, and re elected for a second term also first delegate to the Grand Council Convention, and was appointed by Grand President, and was appointed by Grand President 19. J. O'Connor his Deputy for this district. The members of Brancu 15, appreciating the services rendered by him in advancing the interests of the C. M. B. A., presented a jewel as a mark of the escent they entertain for him as a worthy Brother and as the their of the association in Toronto. He being through liness cuable to attend the meeting of the Branch, a committee watted on him at his bouse and made the presentation there in an appropriate address, to wrich he replied in feeling terms for the great lindness manifested by the branch, stating fully his reasons in undertaking the task of organizing a branch of the C. M. B. A. in Toronto, which were, in brief, the same as actuated the gentlemen who, in 1876, at the village of Nisgara Falls, introduced to the people of this continent that grand organization whose branches spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our beloved C. M. B. A. C. M. B. A.

As a social brotherhood I am tempted to
say may we see and hear many more kindly

say may we see that acts like this acts like this. I am fraternally, F. P. KAVANAGH, Rec. Sec.

Celebration in Ingersell.

The Catholic Benevolent Scieties of Ingersell had a social gathering on the evening of its, Patrick's Day, and the occasion was most er jayable and pleasant. The G. M. B. A. and use E. B. A. Joined together in this celebration, which was also the occasion of bidding farewell to their old lodge hall tas, on account of the favorable progress the scieties are making, it was found necessary to have one more commodious which has been accured in the Gurnet book, and in future the societies will meet there.

The hall was filed to its full capacity, and after all had partaken of the bountifut porcad which was placed before them, the President of the C. M. B. A., A. W. Mardoch, called them to order with a few very appropriate remarks, after which the following goaltemen responded to the toast and were most energetic in making the evening a success.

Mr. J. Frezell responded in a very patriotic manner to the teast of "the Army and Navy."

Mr. M. McDermott, President of the E. B. A., and Mr. John Henderson, ar, responded to the toast "Causae, Our Home."

Messrs. M. McDermott, D. McCaul, P. Sherry and F. J. Keating responded, in apprinte terms, to the toast "The Day We Usited and the sond of the cast on, and were greeted with great applause.

Mesers. J. Lennihan D. O'Grady, J. Comisky and J. c. Keating responded, in apprinte terms, to the toast "The Day We Usiterate."

Mr. A. W. Murcoch then favored the company with the song "There's a Dear Spot in Celebration in Ingersoll.

Special States of the States o

J. Fresell then gave a full report of

the pro rees of the scottee, and spoke most emparatically of the great benefit they were doing for the widows and orphans.

The toast of "The Ladies" was responded to by measrs. J. P. Headerson, N. P. Duan and Wm. Leonard, a ter which those present expressed themselves as having spent a very epi yands evening, and the entertainment closed by the unanithous singing of "God Save the Queen."

Sesolutions of Condolonce.

At a special meeting of Branch 84 Mon-treat held March 13 1891, the following reso-lutions were adopted:
Whereas it has picased Almighty God,
whose wisdom is all supreme, to take from among-t has an estimable friend and Brother, John Kelly, therefore he it.
Resolved, that in the death of Brother John Kelly his poess has lost a good and devoted husband, his children an indulgent and lov-ing father, the community an upright citizen and the Branch an honored and respected

member.

Resolved, That while we humbly acquiesce to God's holy will still we cannot but sympathize with the loved ones whom deceased has let behind, in this their great affiction, and pray that God, who is a protector to all who put their trust in Him, will be their solace in their hour of need.

Resolved, That the charter of this branch be drared in mouraing for the space of thirty cays, and that these resolutions be engrossed on our minutes, a copy sent to his family and also a copy to the official organs for publication.

At the last regular meeting of Branch is the following resolution was carried unantthe following resolution was mously: Moved by Brother F. J. Quinn, seconded by Brother John Harrington that, whereas Go., in His infinite windom, has seen fit to bring to himself the beloved and only son of our esteemed Brother, Jas J. Doyle; Be it

of our esteemed Brother, last J. Dayle, Sc. therefore
Hesolved, That the members of Branch 5,
of Brantlord, tender to Brother and Mrs.
Doyle their heartfelt sympathy in their
severe affliction, and they hope that God will
soften the sorrow and disress of the filled
parents; be it further
Resolved, That the Secretary shall forward the above resolution to the official
organ and a copy to Brother J. F. Loyle, and
that it be spread on the minutes of this
meeting. WENDLIN ECHULER, Rec. Sec.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

DENOUNCING PARNELL, The priests of Drogheda have de-nounced from the altar on last Sunday nounced from the altar on last Sunday the Parnell meeting announced to be held in the town in the afternoon. The result was a practical boycott of the meeting only imported contingents being present. The Mayor and Sheriff refused to attend. Mr. Parnell repeated his usual statements. He did not refer to Mr. Healy's challenge to him to resign. Meesrs. Clancy and Nolan also spoke. Meetings were held in several places in North Sligo. At all of these places Mr. Parnell was denounced from the pulpit in the morning. There was

places in North Sigo. At an of these places Mr. Parnell was denounced from the pulpit in the morning. There was some rioting at Tireragh, which was suppressed by the police. A federation meeting, was held in Queenstown, and was addressed by Messra. Timothy and Maurice Healy, Wm. Lane and other members of Parliament. The speakers met with a very hearty reception. Timothy Healy, in his speech, asked where Parnell's impudent challenge was now. For two days they had been engaged in hallooing, but had failed to make the fox break cover. Mr. Parnell's followers complained that the challenge was impolite. But his opponents did not address Mr. Parnell as a personage who ought to be sued acd personage who ought to be sued add woodd. Mr. Parnell bad broken a solemn pledge in a shameless manner. ACTION OF THE CLERGY

Parnell left Dublin on the 24th for Sligo. His candidate, Dillon, faces increasing odds. The Parnellites' hope that a section of the clergy would refrain from interfering in the campaign has been blasted by the result of the national convention in Sligo. The Bishops of

The Dublin Evening Telegraph holds that Parnell's eminence places him above the necessity of noticing Healy's insolence, and says he intends to ignore the designing offensiveness of his enemies. "Mr. ing offensiveness of his enemies. "Mr. Parnell," the Evening Telegraph (Tory) asserts "has not the least fear of the challenge. He will not shirk the conflict, but will take his own time to appeal to his constituents." The Nationalists expect Parnell will not decide whether to accept the challenge until he has seen the issue of the Sligo struggle. If defeated there they are he will find If defeated there they say he will find some pretext to decline the risk in Cork.

ANGRY WITH GLADSTONE. The Parnellites are intensely savage over Gladstone's declaration that home rule will be impossible with Parnell as "English dictation." On the other hand, the Nationalists rely upon the declaration as enabling the Irish people definitely to recognize that adhesion to Parnell means the collapse of the constitutional movement.

PARNELL'S PROSPECTS VERY POOR.

Sir Thos. Esmonde, the Mesers. Switt and McNeill, who have returned from their tour of Provincial League branches report that out of one hundred and sixty nine delegates only six Parnellites are arranging to take part in the convention of the Leagues of Great Britain, at which T. P. O Connor will preside.

DAVITT INTERVIEWED

Michael Davitt, in an interview contemptuously referred to what he tarmed
Parnell's "bluff" Davitt-said he did not
intend to be a candidate in an election in the division of Cork city, which Parnell now represents. Two reasons caused him to make this decision. "The first," he mow represented two the Court of the following gentlemen responded to the toasts and were most energetic in making the evening a success.

Mr. J. Frezell responded in a very patrition of the most of the following gentlemen responded in a very patrition manner to the toast of "the Queen."

Mr. G. Gorry responded in a very patrition in the toast of "the Queen."

Mr. M. McDermott, President of the E.s. B.A., and Mr. John Henderson. ar, responded to the toast of "the Army and Navy."

Mr. M. McDermott, President of the E.s. B.A., and Mr. John Henderson. ar, responded to the toast "Causas, Our Home Messes".

Mr. S. Francis and the contract of the contr

Healv. He is now assisted to back out. The Freemen's Journal is helping him to wriggle out of the difficulty. Mr. Parnell bimself discouraged the idea of running a labor candidate in Cork because he feared that with a labor candidate his party might lose the seat. I believe Mr. Gladstone was perfectly truthful when he said the Liberal leaders never discouraged labor candidates. Referring to Parnell's delegation to the United States, Davitt said: "The gentlemen camposing Mr. Parnell's deputation to the United States estimate that 30 per cent of the Irish Americans are supporting Mr. Parnell. Tais estimate as greatly exaggerated; the number should be nearer 3 per cent. I will not believe that \$4.500 was subscribed at the meeting in Ucoper Union unless I count the money 84 500 was subscribed at the meeting in Cooper Union unless I count the money myself. It is very easy to write up a meeting for home consumption. I have a recollection during my own experience of a meeting held in Cooper Union Hall which was said to have been attended by 3 000 people, when only 500 were present. By far the greatest number of Irishmen in England are against Mr. Parnell. Out of 300 000 Irish in London Mr. Parnell only received 500 names. Parnell. Out of 300,000 Irish in London Mr. Parnell only received 500 names. The Parnellites will not be able to change the situation of affairs in North Sligo. Mr. Parnell's candidate, Ald. Dillon, will be beaten by 2,000 votes. My advice to the workingmen is to abstain from strikes for three years, and to organize and to increase their funds. Then they will be in a good position Then they will be in a good position to place their demands before their employers. The question of land is at the bottom of all labor difficulties. If the labor problem is not solved by legis lation, then will be the time for the workingmen to provide a remedy by the nationalization of land."

A ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET AND IRISH POLITICS.

Justin McCarthy presided on the 17th at a banquet at the Canon Street Hotel. There was a large attendance, and many ladies were present. Letters of apology were read from Messrs. Sexion, Davitt and T. D. Sullivad, who said they were unable to take part in the banquet owing to previous engagements to speak elsewhere. Cardinal Manning also wrote, regretting his inability to be present on account of the severity of the weather. The Cardinal said: "Two motives prompted me to be with you. The first, my old and tried sympathy for Ireland; the second, my joy at the sudden rise of an organization which, more than any A ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET AND ISISE POLI an organization which, more than any party or league hitherto existing, repre-sents the religious, social and national life of Ireland. The Convention held in the city of Dubliu on the 10th inst. was truly representative of the Irish people, from the successor of St. Patrick down to the humblest person. I have wished thus publicly to express, what I have hitherto had no opportunity of doing, my opinion of the National Federation." The Cardinal then proceeded to endorse the action of the nev party. Mr. McCarthy, proposing the toast, "Ireland a Nation," coopgratulated his hearers upon the fact this was the largest celebration of the kind ever held in London. He espec ially congratulated them upon the pres ence of so many ladies, remembering, as he did, how profoundly the Irish cause was indebted to Irishwomen throughout was indebted to Irlehwomen throughout the would. Touching on the unhappy events which had tracepized since the last anniversary of the birthday of Ireland's glorious saint, when victory for the Irleh cause seemed assured, Mr. McGarthy said:—"I no more doubted that Irpland would settle this matter the right way than I doubted my own existence. The people had many difficulties to contend with," he continued, "but they had also new and great advantages on their side. At no time in the history had they enjoyed more thoroughly the sympathy and confidence bad many difficulties to contend with," he continued, "but they had also new and convention in Sigo. The Bishops of Elphin, Achonry and Killala have announced their adhension to the Federal candidate. All the clergy of the district are becoming active agents in the election.

PARNELL AND HEALY

The Parnellites of Cork naving renewed their pressure on Parnell in regard to the challenge of Healy, Parnell promises to explain his position at the demonstration in Drogheda on Sunday.

The Dublin Evening Telegraph holds that Parnell's eminence places him above the sunday difficulties to contend with," he continued, "but they had also new and present they had also new and great advantages on their side. At no time in the history had they rijoyed more the march, as a united house, to sarrive at the sets conditions to the Fedding in Great Erglish Liberal Democratic toward the attainment of the great object. The efforts of the minority in the House of Commons have resulted in great danger of the delign in Great Britain was that they are in improvement of the treatment of the House of Commons have resulted in an improvement of the treatment of the treatmen and hopeful regarding both the past and future troubles. Every day has showed for their side and for the nation's

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

of the country.

Mr. Gladstone made an address on Tues day evening in the Gaiety Theatre, Hastings, which was packed to the doors. In the course of his remarks the ex Premier expressed entire confidence in the future of Liberalism. He pointed out with re gard to the Irish members that each bad entered Parliament subject to a pledge that on every question affecting Ireland the minority should sacrifice its own the minority should sacrifice its own opinions and co operate with the majority. Every member of the Irish party, from the leader downward, was bound by this pledge. It was the only means by which the Irish party had arrived at great power and influence. It was true, he continued, that in October, 1881, he denounced Parnell in the severest terms. while for several years since he has been in active co-operation with him. He had dencunced him because Parnell, on had dencunced him because Pariel, on more occasions than one, and especially in a speech in America, had used lan-guage dangerous to the Empire respect-ing a total separation of Ireland, and also because Pariell had bitterly opposed the Land Act upon which the Liberals relied as a great instrument for redress ing Irish grievances. But after Mr. Par nell's return to the House of Commons

stone, I hope it will be founded on rigid fidelity to those bases, neither of which can be justifiably separated from the other. We worked on those bases from 1886 to the winter of 1990, with the result that upon the uncertain chances of by-elections we gained sixteen seats and obtained a moral certainty that if Parliament dissolved we should obtain a large and commanding majority for the purpose of converting Ireland into a blessing and a source of strength to England instead of an embarrasement. Then came the painful divorce revelations, and it became the duty of the Liberal barty know well that the carrying of Home Rule depends upon them. Mr. Parnell recently said: "It may be time to think of Tory allier." They played that game once and it did not answer. If it were possible for the Tories to give Ireland a Home Rule measure according to the deficition I have given of Home Rule, I would be delighted to support it just as if it were a Liberal manure. It is not in the Tory intellect. The Liberal party never entered into the question as to whether Mr. Parnell should resign his seat in Parliament. That was a question for the Cork constituency. But the Liberals looked forward to the coming crisis. They were working for a majority in the coming Parliament, which would give Home Bule. If there in the coming Parliament, which would give Home Rule. If there had been no divorce revelations, home rule would have meant making Mr. Parnell the constitutional ruler of Ire home rule would have meant making Mr. Parnell the constitutional ruler of Ireland; but after the revelations the Liberals considered whether they would still place the constitutional leadership in Mr. Parnell's hands, and they decided that they would not do it. That was the conviction of the Liberal party in December, and their conviction is now even more strongly held. That is final. We are ready to race defeat, exclusion from power and political misfortune, but we will not create a constitutional leader ship for Ireland under such guidance. Next came the election of a leader. I should have thought that if one thing more than another did absolutely control the party it was the election of a leader. A political party not authorised to choose its own leader is a contradiction in terms. The minority, however, took a different view, while the majority steadily objected, and finally decided that Mr. Parnell should no longer be the leader of the Irish, and the Irish have now to junge this important question. Regarding the American manifesto, Mr. Parnell appears to have put into it many questionshie claims and to have reck Ragarding the American manifesto, Mr. Parnell appears to have put into it many questionshie claims and to have reckoned upon sources of strength which he does not perhaps possess. I was struck by one omission. Mr. Parnell forgot to inform the Irish Americans that he now has the support of the Tory press and most of the Tories in England. He ought to have specified that when making an inhave specified that when making an inventory of his resources. I hope the decision of the Irish people will be prompt and clear, because I can conceive of nothing more injurious to the Irish cause and Imperial interests than the cause and Imperial interests than the continuance of a condition of affairs which gives the slighest excuse for say ing that it is not yet clear what Ireland's convictions are. It has been said that the action of the Liberal party must undergo some immediate change, owing to the events which have recently, taken place in Ireland. That idea has a very limited acceptance within the ranks of the Liberals. The late election in Hartlangel showed that the Liberals were Hartlepool showed that the Liberals wer

THE PARISH OF WESTPORT.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Beccial to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Beneath a bluffy highland, and half-hidden thereby, at the head of Lake Rideau, in the county of Leeds, Ostario, stands the neat, compact and highly interesting little village of Westport.

Arriving there from Perth, late on the eve of the Epiphany, I found no little excitement prevailing as a consequence of the municipal elections, which had been held on that day. Losing no time, as the hour was late, I enquired of my courteaus host, Mr. Mullhall, for the residence of the pastor of the mission, the Rev. P. Twobey, whom I had heard frequently and very favorably spoken of by the people of the neighboring parlahes. In response to my enquiry I was kindly effered to be conducted to it by a genial-hearted and obliging "son of green Erio," Mr. Michael O'Grady—an offer which I very graciously accepted. I can even yet recall with pleasure the air of pardonable pride which my obliging guide assumed, whee, in answer to my enquires, he briefly but glowingly narrated to me the extraordinary efforts which both pastor and people had made in Westport in the interests of religion and Catholic education, and the great success which had crowned those efforts. The information thus incidentally gleaned partly prepared me for, cause against the desires of any small party of man. They stood for "Ireland a nation." (Cheers.) Sir John Pope Hennessey and others spoke. Congratulatory telegrams were read from all parts those efforts. The information thus inctdentaily gleaned partly prepared me, for, but did not wholly prevent me from being taken by surprise by what I asw and heard on the following and anccessive dave during my brief stay at Westport. Ever morning light appeared on the morrow, I was awakened from a slumber, for which the fatigue of the previous day had so well disposed me, by the loud, but melodious notes of the church bell, pinusly reminding the fatiful that another night had been intered in the tomb of the Past, and another day had been brought forth from

Wending my way to the church, which is a solid and capacious stone building, with imposing tower erected on roomy, and beautifully rising ground, my attention was attracted and my curiosity excited by the appearance of two stately and magnificent brick buildings which are on the arms grounds in not and meguineent brick buildings which atood on the same grounds, in not remote contiguity to the church, and which appeared to me to resemble, without at all failing to rival in external appearance, some of the better class of High Schools to be seen in some of our learnest tools.

With a feeling of concentrated pleas ure, not very distantly related to Cath-olic price, which could not easily be excelled save only by that of those through whose energy and seal these edifices were erected, and who were aiready receiving the rich rewards of their labors in the blessings they were deriving therefrom, I learned that one of those magnificent buildings was a convent erected for the Sisters of a religious order of teachers, and the other was a Separate school for the education of the Catholic children of the

village and of the adjacent rural parts of the parish. Partnermore, I was credibly informed that not only were the pupils taught in those schools by the good Sisters eminthose schools by the good Sisters eminently successful in acquiring a proficiency which entitled them to entrance to High Schools, but also that very many had been fitted for, and had obtained, certificates as duly qualified teachers, solely under the tuttlon of those Sisters, and without attendance at any High School at all. Most assuredly here as well as in many other places that I could name those enemies of Catholic education who unblushingly insinuate, even where they dare not openly preclaim, that our Catholic schools, especially those conducted by teachers of religious orders, are of an inferior grade, would find such ample and tangible contradiction of these erroseous ideas as ought to be more than erroneous ideas as ought to be more than sufficient to eatisfy their envious souls. Even at the risk of incurring the dis-pleasure of the esteemed pastor of the parish, the Rev. Father Twohey—for I am well aware to what an extent truly noble minds shrink from notoriety—I

am well aware to what an extent truly noble minds shrink from notorlety—I feel that in the interests of truth and justice it is highly proper to observe that much of the remarkable success which characterizes the progress of religion and Catholic education in Westport is due to his untiring energy and unfligging zeal. The active interest which he takes in the cause of temperance has tended to make his congregation an exemplary one in both sobriety and industry, and one of the most pleasing occurrences which I have had the happiness of witnessing for some time was the spectacle of a large portion of his congregation, and most noticeably of the young men of the parish, at his earnest solicitation, approaching the railing on the feast of the Epipbany and on the following Sunday to make a renewal of their temperance pledge. The manner in which, and the means whereby he has succeeded in reducing to a great extent the large debt which encumbered. ceeded in reducing to a great extent the lerge debt which encumbered the par-ish when he took charge thereof without in any noticeable degree causing

any inconvenience to his people stamp him at once as a financier of the highest But, perhaps, it is in the cause of Catholic education more than in any other that his zeal appears most conspicuous, so much so, indeed, that one would require but a very brief acquaintance with him to satisfactorily account for the great progress it has made, and is making, under his appears and which I have but account grees it has made, and is making, duder his supervision, and which I have but very faintly exceeded in describing; and also to arrive at the safe conclusion that who-ever else may be found legging there is not the least danger of the pastor or the people or the teachers or the pupils of Westport being seen in any other than in a very advanced position, if not actu-

Respectfally yours, M. C. O. D. A DIVIDED SALOON.

An extraordinary proceeding was recently witnessed at Toad a Luis, on the State line between Missouri and Kansas. A saloon known as the Bill Lawis saloon A saloon known as the Bill Lawis saloon has been doing business without a lice.cs, half of the building being in Kausas and half in Misouri. The State lice itself was not positively located until lately when it was definitely ascertained by a survey. Lewis, the owner of the saloon, when arrested by the officers of one State always claimed that his business was transacted in the other, and it was found impresible to punish him; but under the S ate Prohibition law of Kansas, Street Commissioner Patterson, of Kansas City, led a corps of workmen to the spot, and the part of workmen to the spot, and the part of the building found to be on the Kansas side of the line was sawed off and torn down. The Missouri portion of the building was lett standing, yawning at the Kansas end, to be dealt with according to the laws of Missouri.

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

When Trioiry College made Mr. Balfour a Ductor of Laws, the other
day, the oragor of the occasion said:
"Those who flung insults at him now
listen willingly to his praises. It only
remains, I believe, that they should
salute him as Father of his Country,"
Ireland is not Mr. Balfour's country, and
as for being its father, it remends us of Boston Pilot. as for being its father, it rem nds us of the young man whom Artemus Ward opce punished severely, then repenting, said: "I will nurse you; I will be a father to you" But be said "he would rather not; that I had been worse than two fathers to him already."

New York Catholic Raview

From the exposures that have been made covoerning many of the Irish members since the rupture in their party, and from the public utterances of such men as Harrington, it is safe to conclude that the present dissensions are not an unmixed misfortune. The spirit which disgraced at times the Y-mag Ireland party, evidenced by the freethicking, ances, its bitterness towards the bishops ance, its bitterness towards the bishops and clergy, is still in existence among Irishmen. The esgerness for independ-ence and for revenge on England has not only bred dynamiters but atheists and Reds among them. We suspect that the Irish party and a fair percentage of the latter in its ranks. The present war will rid the astion of them, and when the first Irish Parliament assembles in Dublin it will, more likely than under present conditions, represent the religion and virtue of the race as well as its political espirations. The radical ele-ments which are shaking England and Belgium must find no footbold on Irish soil. Protestant or Catholic the representatives may be, but they must also be decent Caristian men unafraid of the divorce court,

GENTS.—My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days and refused all food. Simply apply-ing MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him. CAPT HERBERT CANN.

Feb., 1887.

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, March 26.—GRAIN (per cental)—Red winter 170] to 1.75; white, 1.7 § to 1.75; spring, 1.71§ to 1.75; corn. 18 fot 120; rrs. 9 to 1.00; barray, mait, 110 to 1 20; barray, feed, 1.00 to 1 05a oate, 1.88 to 1.49; peas, 1.15 to 125; berus, bush, 1.15 to 1.25; bu to 1.00 to 1.05 ants, 1.10 to 1.20; beriey, feed, 1.00 to 1.05 ants, 1.88 to 1.40; pean, 1.15 to 1.25; berns, bush, 1.15 to 1.25; berns, 1.05 to 1.05 to 1.05; berns, 1.05 to 1.05

VOLUME X

ST. PATRICK IN GODER Huron Sig

A special religious ser
St. Peter's church, G
Patrick's Day when an
verrary sermon was p
Father McGee, of St.
lowing is a brief synops
These is one day in as There is one day in ea when sorrowful Irelan mourning and weeps w when her children in et their hymns of praise Heaven for all the ble Heaven for all the ble their Mother Land—on joy to every Irish roo every Irish heart—and say, is the feast of Patrick, the glorious ap try. The thought of t the blessings he brought to-day all other subject We forget, as did our and our miseries, our chains, to devote our and entirely to honor man of God, t gratitude to the Lord f blessings conferred up great saint. Until the Christian era Irelan darkness of paganism wreck of human nature fellow-sufferers with t and we may aptly app tant of Ireland the d gives of the paganism
"They changed the glo
ible God into the like a corruptible man, as four footed beasts, and (Rom. 1., 23). At sixterick was carried a capti we are told, he served his pegan master. In he tells us himself tha dawn to pray in the rain. One hundred often in the night, be to God in prayer. he resolved to dev conversion of the Ireland, bearing innu of which began wit voice of the Irish." these words, he says : heard in my mind th were near the wood o near the Western Se

henceforward walk at

friends, nor the tears could keep him from

death of Palladius, th

Rome to Ireland, Pa

tions to repair to consecrated bishop be tine, and sent with fine light of faith to

Ireland's glory is no kingdoms, or that sh and independent ne accumulated earthly

values. Ireland's glo

Her glory is that sh Christ from St. Patr ness and at once, with a martyr's blood, merited the great thousand four hu which were centur feith with devotion lutely unparalleled Church At Tara, Druids and chiefta eached the religion. Having of mystery of the ado to the ground and illustrate his mean to the gaze of the princes, declares the proceed from one ner identified an infinitely meffable way, the Ghost are, neverthave all the second This incident has rock and made it and country. The considerable part ring to the virtu to his hearers to them those virte life that they mig better and holie ranked with the have won for I and their great glory. CONCER

> There was a Opera House, a Opera House, as nessed the pres programme. T Mayor Butler, a say that he di occasion, even sional "Irish but all becoming the constant of the well-chosen int way of no har nationality. T an instrumenta Cereus," by th and Mable Mo cuted in an extime by the thoroughly app Mr. R. G. Rey bers in good i Ireland" and Tessie Kidd rendering of and received call, to which a "The Last Ro

voice showed o be pleased to Walsh sang as