Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

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Eatholic Record

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Acting on the advice of his responsible Ministers, His Excellency the writs have been issued for a new Parlia. ment. Nominations will take place on Thursday, February 26th, polling on Thursday, March 5th.

WE thank our contemporary, the Irish Canadian, for giving us information in regard to the anosymous writer in the Mail who signs his letters " Fair Play Radical." For a long time this unlovely oreature has taken delight in stabbing under the fifth rib every Irishman who favored the principle of Home Rule. We suspected the person was some one who had to leave Ireland in a hurry. We were mistaken, it seems, as the little oracle turns out to be an English man. His name is Gardner, a book peddler by trade and a bigot by pro fession. We would be glad now could our contemporary give to the world the teaching, has been expelled from the name of the party who sails under the "Flaneur" fig and who edits the that his teaching is in accordance with Saturday "School for Scandal" depart- his Caurch standards, but he did ment in the Mail.

WE WERE very much suprised to hear, at the concert lately given in this city in ald of the widow of Constable Pope, a seng rendered by Mr. Skinner which was highly offensive to Oatholics. We do not think this young gentleman, whom we know to be of a well disposed and kindly nature, would knowingly and deliberately wound the feelings of any portion of our citizens. While acquiting him of any intentional affcont we can assure him that the large number of Catholics comprising the audience were highly offended while he was singing that encore song, the author of whom must have been a very coarse and vulgar person indeed.

WE NEED not, after all, be much surprised at such occurrences. Bigotry is in the air, and many good Protestant young men are imbued with unkindly feelings towards Catholics and their faith, the result of listening to discourses from men who, while wearing the livery of God, are dolug the work of the enemy of God and man alike. We are now reaping the harvest planted by Rev. Mr. Hunter, Dr. Wild, Dr. Fulton and others, during the past few years. Those who invite to the dty and encourage and applaud these ism or infidelity. Many of those mischief mskers, will yet have abundant Protestants who do not attend church reason to regret their action, for surely it might be placed in the category with is cause of serrow to note so much ill. will prevalent in a community where all, if Christ like sentiment prevailed, should be perce and good will between neighbors Many Protestants also who attend of every religious denomination.

assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., for maintair ing that Caristians have a right to exercise the franchise, and that their doing London, Sat., Feb. 7th, 1891. so should be no hindrance to Church membership, these practices being sinful according to the doctrine of that Church

Two more ministers are on trial now for the same offence. If it were to happen that any such interference with the House of Commons of Canada, and political freedom of the American people came from any Catholic ecclesiastical authority, the whole community would

be agitated to its foundation with denun. rights of freeman. But it is taken as a matter of course when the interference comes from a Presbyterian Church not commit such absurdities, and there is no opportunity for the denuncistions; so it is regularly abused for maintaining the laws of God, as there is nothing else for which to denounce it.

THE Rev. Mr. MacQueary, the Protestant Episcopal minister of Canton, Ohio, who has been tried for heretical succeed in showing that the Episcopal

Church has no tribunal which has authority to settle disputed dogmas of faith, and that there is an abundance of ministers who hold views very much resembling his own, and who are, nevertheless, permitted to perform ministerial functions without being molested. The trial has made it evident that the P. E. Church is in a sad state with an many clergymen of Rationalistic senti ments. From present tendencies we may reasonably prognosticate that its Christianity of teaching will be on a par with that of Tom Paine or Col. Ingersoll.

AT a recent meeting held in New York, the Rev. Mr. Janor, of the Dutch Reformed Church, estimated that in that city the population of 1,600,000 is made up as follows :

These figures are based upon an actual census which he made in one dis trict. They are not to be supposed to be absolutely accurate, yet they show that a large proportion of the population are absolutely in a state of heathen. those who are of no religion, and undoubtedly a few who profess to be Cath olics might be classed in the same way.

It is worthy of note that, while the and if the truth could be known, it is feelings of Catholics are frequently out probable that fully one-third of the raged at public meetings and concerts people of the city are practically of no we take from the Perth Courier of Jan, given by our Protestant neighbors, the religion whatsoever. The bulk of believ susceptibilities of Protestants are invariably ers in Christianity are the Catholics, on Father O'Donohue was celebrated las whom, as the New York Sun states. Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, and was very largely attended by people of al classes and creeds, whose presence testi

PERTH'S LATE PASTOR.

of Perth. This was the first of a series grief day someways of Month's Mind Masses which his brother priests, by whom he was so dearly beloved in life, had, in pious and faithfal reamen-brance of his death, arranged to celebrate in this and in some of the adjacent parishes. The capacious church, which be agitated to its foundation with denua-in this and in solute of the abjects: that the enting, though sudden, was clations from the ministerial associations on account of such tyrannical interfer-ence of the Papal acti-Christ with the Perth and aurrounding patience—many of the life of Father O Donohue, during all the bigst of the Lord: "The suble of the bare of the constant of the bare of the bar comes from a Presbytorian Church Currt, and that Church is regarded as a glorious branch of the Church of Christ. But the Catholic Church authorities do not commit such absurdities, and there sented by its clergy, but several priests were noticeable from several other diocesse. Before the close of the cere-

monies the learned and eloqueat Father E H. Marray, of Coboarg, ta a panegysic which could be fally appreciated only by being heard, paid a tribute to the the memory of Father O'Donohue, which was as richly deserved as it undoubtedly was both eloquent and sincere. The rendering of the choir, ministry. He did not attempt to prove prover us and by the rich and well-trained voices of some of the priests, was solemaly and impressively grand. At Smith's Falls on Wednesday, and at Carleton Place on Toursday R quiem Masses were also celebrated for the repose of his soul. Toe attendance of both clergy and laity at both places was very large and was much augmented by many of various other denominations In the latter place — the field of his earlier labor and perhaps greatest triumphs-he is as fondly remembered, and his death is as deeply lemented as among those of the parish of Perth Oa these two occasions his warm friend and faithful fellow priest, the Rev. Father Stanton, of Smith's Falls, paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the memory of his departed co-laborer; and as in language at once sublime, pathetic, and oratorical he described the noble qualities of him for whom they all mourned. his short but brilliant and eminently successful career-cut of at the moment

when the greatest possibilities appeared capable of accomplishment, and the brightest hopes were formed of it-many a moistened eye and sub-tued sob added their sincere, uomistakeable and corroba rative testimony to the graceful yet powerful language of the eloquent panegyrist. The ceremonies on all three occasions, though sad in the memories which they called forth

and solemn in their performance, yet were so impressively grand as not soon to be forgotten by those who had the happiness of being in attendance. Too much cannot be said of the pious zeal of the Rev. Father Duffus-his worthy successor at Perth - of Father Stanton, of Smith's Falls, and of Fither O'Rourke, his zealous successor at Carle ton Place-as well as of that of the many other priests, who joined with and as-sisted them at those solemn requiem services, so beneficial to the soul of the lamented Father O Donohue, and so edifying and consoling to his sorrowing Many Protestants also who attend church are only outward conformists, and if the truth could be known, it is May his soul rest in peace. M C O D.

The following report of the coremonies

fied to the great respect in which the late pastor of St. John's was held by the

and at the same time became a living model for man, that, following in the footsteps of his Redeemer, man might gain the kingdom purchased by His hand the work of the commandments, which is the end of the commandments, whi these thirty years of His preparation for His public ministry is : "He was sub-You who have witnessed his coming and

way that leads to eternal life, He bade adieu to the mother, the purest, the boliest and most tenderly sflectionate, that was ever given to man That divice Son, whose Heart was the most loving of all the hearts the the most loving of all the hearts the most loving of all the hearts the most loving of all the bearts the most loving of all the hearts of the sons of men and the ex ample for all sons, in obedience to His Father's command, bade added once and for all to the humble home that sheltered what was most precious lieve their wants? amongst creatures in the sight of the Eternal God-the Mother in whom the Church tell us the Blessed Trinity had delighted from all eternity - to devote works done by him in this parisb. Like himself to the relief, the instruction, the uolifting of all that was vile and hateful by reason of sin in the sight of God through the various charges in which he The Sacred Historian tells us that had been placed, ever active, sealous, "Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good." Tais is the summary of our "Jeans of Nazireth went about doing untinng, in doing the Chirch's work for good." This is the summary of our Lord's work among the Jewish people from the moment He left the home of Nezareth until, hanging as the Victim ministrations; and his pastorate there of man's size on the cross, He com-mended His spirit to His Eternal Father and consummated the redemption of the world.

Carist our Lord, true Lord and true man, with a human heart and human reelings and human weaknesses in the filish—sin alone excepted—is the model, the pattern after which the life of every Caristian is to be fashioned. He is the model, my dear brethren, which you are to copy in this world of sorrow and suf-lering; you are to make yourselves coa-formedia with Him and walk through life formable with Him and walk through life tunate. There, within a few miles of even as He walked, if you would abare in His gory hereafter. "I are," He says, "the way, the truth, and the life." It the Christian, no matter how humble his sphere in life or how small the gifts with which he has been endowed, is to show forth in his daily life the life of the Son the surroundings, at the call of his of God, how much more the priest, who superior, he courageously set to work to is associated with Christ in the work of lay the foundations of the parish; nor redemption, chosen by Him to continue di he cease from his toil until a caurch, the work which He began on earth and complete in all its appointments, and s The Month's Mind service for the late

embassador, therefore, with His author ity and His power, to effect among men

what He effected, by applying to them the precious gifts of His redemption.

How much more careful, then, and

tsituful should be the priest in his following the footsteps of his divine Master. The thought naturally comes to

the mind, my brethren, that it is impos-

sible for mere man, who is infirmity and

created like unto God in his soul, "In the

the listerness of our loss was intensified, when he lived in his old home in Iseland, in his behalf. Think of the days, the

parted friend. Every virtue in him, as in all poble souls, rested upon bumility Was he not relly as humble or humble of the con-Christ our Lord came into this world about him even as the little children in generous sonl. Ind at the same time became a living His lifetime loved to gather around the And, my dear brethren, may God grant

which is the end of the commandments,

ject to them." When the sppointed time had come for Jesus to commence His divine mis example of the great apostle St. Paul,

In reviewing the life of your deceased paster, it would not be doing justice to his memory to confine ourselves to the the Divine Master, whose example he had ever before his mind, he passed untiring, in doing the Caurch's work for the besefit of men. Perth was the scene of his first priestly labors. Rail was marked by a number of good works. both for the temporal and spiritual advantage of the congregation committed Carist our Lord, true Lord and true and the advaucement of Caristian edu

PERTH'S LATE PASTOR.
THE MON FH'S MIND OF THE LAMENT ED FATHER O'DONOHUE.
From our own Correspondent.
On Tuesday, the 27th lustaut, at Perth a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the provided for the judgment that the repose of the scul of the late Father of Perth. Tois was the first of a series of Month's Mind Masses which his brother priest, by whom he was so dearly beloved in life, had, in plous and fathfal reman-brance of bis death, arranged to celebrate
the literness of our loss was intensified, such as the intensity of the late father prices to bis death, arranged to celebrate
the literness of our loss was intensified, such as the intensity of the late father of the scul of the late Father of Perth. Tois was the first of a series of Month's Mind Masses which his brother prices, by whom he was so dearly beloved.
the literness of our loss was intensified, was intensified, when he lived in his cld home in Iseland, the source of the scul of the late Father prices. by whom he was so dearly beloved.
the literness of our loss was intensified, when he lived in his cld home in Iseland, the source with a conservated his life for the spiritual weight of the maner of life of the source, to keep, work when bees the could extend Gods.
the literness of our loss was intensified, the blessed hope, we are consoled by the bl we are consoled by the blessed hope, kingdom on earth. that the ending, though sudden, was precious in the sight of the Lord : "The the virtues that adorned the soul and the virtues that adorned the soul and ship of the sons of God.

be addess by not only the Otherster of small be in rest" As we look back on parties michal. Every tirtue in him, as but from the flor and heart of the con-whom came long distances to join in the fle of Father O Donohue, during all in all poble souls, rested upon humility was the flor of father of the broepet of the fle of father of the broepet of the broepet of the broepet of the state by many Protestants of mo as I also am of respectful remembrance. Not only was the diocess of Kingston largely repre

us all to be ever faithful in labor, zoslous for good, strong in faith, ardent in charlty; that when "the allver chord be broken, is the end of the command meals, that when "the silver chord be broken, blood. Incarnate by the power of the most ennobing of virtues, and which is the cold of the golden filts thirdy back, and the Holy Ghost, born in the most humble surroutcings, the first thirty years of His life were passed with Mary and Joseph in the obscurity of Nazareth, and all the Gospel fells us regarding these thirty years of His preparation for him "- Charity was the the solid of the specific transmission of the gale of the specific transmission of the sp in God's eternal klegdom.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

M CARTHY HOPEFUL

Justin McCarthy, speaking at Liverpool John McCarthy, spearlog at Liverpool on the lifsh question, said that if the ninority would not yield, the majority might as well dishand. He was prepared, he said, to accept any settlement making for paces and union. The prospects of an agreement being reached were hopeful. The Imperial Parliament must settle the land question before or concurrent with the Home Rale question, or never settle it at all. The Irish were quite compatent to reorganize the contabulary as a civil force.

THE RESAL WARRANT A CALL THE RESAL WARRANT AND A CALL THE RESAL WARRANT AND A CALL AND A Carthy in the chair, Mesers. Pernell and O'Brien going to America for the purpose of raising funds. The Standard says:----"We believe the Liberal leaders have promised the Healyites a Home Rule scheme that will empower the Irlah Par-Hament to control the police and deal with the land question, if it is still unsettled; but they insist that the right of veto shall be reserved to the Imperial Parlia-ment, as in the Bill of 1886 Both sections of the Irish party will agree to this, and Mr. Parnell will temporarily retire and go to America. It is stated that Sin Wm. Vernon Harcourt did not take part in these negotistions, and that he entirely disapproves of the scheme. It is also stated that the surrender on the land question is the result of a Radical "cave." The Times says: "It is reported that a settlement between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien will be effected in America, and that Mr. Dillon will surrender him. self to the police on the understanding that he shall be nominated to the Irisia leadership at the next session, Mr. McCarthy remaining for the present the leader of the reunited party.

WEDDING BELLS.

DOWDALL-BOYLE A happy event in St. Basil's church at 9 o'clock this morning sitr cled a large and

respected at gatherings of Catholics. Both priests and people would not for a modern scepticism makes no impres moment tolerate rude jesting at the ex. sion. pense of ministers or Protestants as such. They would be as ready as Protestants themselves to frown upon such conduct. Catholics are not more sensitive than their neighbors. We feel certain that were a preacher the hero of the song sung by Mr. Skinner, there would not be such merriment, nor would Mr. Skinner have had nerve enough to enter on such an unpop ular undertaking. We may add that, where the Catholic population forms but one sixth of the people of our city, it is not very brave conduct on the part of certain parsons to court applause at their expense.

THE Christian Endeavor Society of Decatur, Ill., has raised \$30 for the purpose of baying a slave girl who is to be freed and educated. It is said that several Arab slave merchants will tender to supply slave girls on these terms, if similar societies will furnish the money, and to procure slave girls they are ready to kill any necessary number of Africans in order to procure the slaves who will be then liberated. It is a new opening for their enterprise which they did not anticipate. Some tolerably humane people, however, think that Cardinal Lavigerie's plan of putting an end to the traffic altogether is to be preferred to this bright ides of the Christian Endeavor Saclety. Some precautions, at least, should be taken that the offer of the money may not act as an incantive to the continuance of the slave traffis.

WE gave particulars a couple of weeks WE gave particulars a couple of weeks ago of the case of five ministers who marks toward the training of German were suspended by the Reformed Presmissionaries and 3,000 marks for the byterian Church Convocation which Catholic Sisters in Africa.

CHARITY SERMON.

ommunity. The parish church was tastefully draped by the ladies of the Altar Society spared neither time nor pains i their efforts to impart to the interior o the sacred edifice that sombre appear ance befitting the occasion. The regular cooir was ably assisted by

a number of the reverend clergy who lent their vocal services in effectively rendering the solemn dirge of the Onurch's Requiem The celebrant of the Mass was the Right Ray Monsigno Farrelly, with whom Father O'Donobue had labored for some years in Belleville, and who now, in the absence of Arch bishop Cleary, is the appointed adminis trator of the Archdioc trator of the Archdiocese, and he was Ottawa University, as deacon, the Rev. Father Spratt, of Kingston, as sub descon, and Father Twoney as master of ceremonies.

About thirty of Father O'Donohua's About thirty of Father O Donomics as a man, died as a man and enjithed on prepresenting the Archdioceses of Ottawa us with His own lips-He who knew and who, in their passage through this vale of the stard discusses of fait the cay of which we are formed-had tears, do not soil their sonis more or less discussion and the sister dioceses of fait the cay of which we are formed-had tears, do not soil their sonis more or less with the dross of earth. For our faults exists faction must be affered, through the mercy of God, in this world, or, in the mercy of God.

The following panegyric, delivared by the Rev Edward H. Murray, of Cobourg, Holler belogs He might have sent to min. ister to fallen man; He chose rather to sanctify humanity by uniting it to His Oat., who was an old college companion and hosom friend of the deceased, was a Godhead and chose - not angels - but men with all their infirmities, their weakmost eloquent and heartfelt tribute to nesses, their tendency to evil, to continue to the end of time the work of man's the life and labors and virtues of his too parted brother in the priesthood; St Pull --(1 Cor, ch 4 v 16.) "Be eternal salvation. Impressed with their Christian teach-Impressed with their Christian teach-

Christ ' ings, the pious parents of Father O'Don A month ago we were assembled in onue early cast into the mind of the boy

this sacred edifice, our hearts filled with grief, our minds appalled by the sudden. the good seed which bore such ample fruit in the days of its fuilness He, faith hours before, in apparent health and strength, had been dispensing to you the consolations of our holy faith. His death was so sudden and void of the ministra-tions so consoling to the living and of such security to the departing soul that auch security to the departing soul that strength, had been dispensing to you the consolations of our holy faith. His death was so sudden and void of the minimum between dispension to the minimum between the strength of the

rests from his labors, you may go forth and bring forth fruit and your fruit may remain-sent as His

the realms beyond time.

One more of God's consecrated minis ters has been laid to rest within the ters has been laid to rest within the holy precincts of this temple. As it was said in prayerful song of one of Father O'Donohue's predecessors, so once again we take up the mournful refrain: "Ashes to ashes, earth to carib, God rest the soul of the priest of Parth ' One more of the holy priests who have served at this altar, broken to you the Word of life, has been laid to rest among roken to you the weakness itself, to imitate the man God—"Who is God that man should dare attempt to imitate tim." "Qois ut Deus." Who is like unto God i Man is unselfishly spent for the weak of his created like unto God in his could the her image and likeness of God created He Master he loved so well. He left home and kindred in his youth to do not

A happy event in St. Basil's church at 9 O'clock this morning attr cied a large and fushionable andience. Miss Boyla, eldest daugaier of Mr. Patrick Byle, the effort of the Irish Canadian, was wedded to Mr. P. C. Dowdail, of Aimonte, Oat, brocher of the late James Dowdall, a well known byrrisier of that town, and of Richard Dowdall, barrister, also of Almonts. The bride was attended by ber alter, Miss Julie Royle, while the groom was supported by Mr. John Dowdall, his brother. Rev. Father Marray presided at theorgen and played the wedding march as the bridal party entired. Rev. Father O'Donoghue performed the cere-mony and Rev. Father Marijon, Rev. Father Morray presided at theorgen and played the wedding march as the bridal party entired. After a reception and wedding breastast at the residence of the bride's father of Isa-bella street, the happy couple left for New York. When they return there will reside at aimonte. A large number of guests (among whom was Rev Father Drines dhe did atmoste. Jarge number of guest among whom was Rev Father Devine, of Osceola, were present and the bridal gifte were many.- Toronto Keus Jan 21.

The CATHOLIC RECORD extends its congratulations to the happy couple, with the pope that no cloud of serrow may darken their pathway through life

BROWN-MeDONELL.

him." That soul created in the image and itk ness of God can participate in the bo mess of God, when lifted up by God's Perseveringly to the end did he do it. The rest of God, when lifted up by God's gace. And, farthermore, our Loid com mards us sil to be parfect, even as our Heavedly Father is perfect, even as our Heavedly Father is perfect, even as our Heavedly Father is perfect, thus placing before man, for his imitation, even the Infinite Holiness of the Godwad, an awfully high calling, a subitme vocation which man would fain evade, were not the words of the Creator explicit, and had He not Himself comeinto this word, ifwed as a man, died as a man and enjithed on the the cisy of which we are formed—had He not enjideed on us the explicit com-ward. Far have diver you an example far the signed to be the signed to be the signed to be the com-with the dross of each. For our faults mark defection must be officied, through this vale of the the signed to us the explicit com-with the dross of each. For our faults mark defection must be officied, through the vale of the words of which we are formed—had the not enjideed on us the explicit com-ward. Far have diver you an example justice or the the signed to be the the signed to be the side to be the signed to be the sign with the dross of earth. For our faults satisfietton must be effered, through the mercy of God, in this world, or, in the eterality into which the soul of our friend has entered. Thanks be to G d ! it is the dear ones who have preceded us to the dear ones who have preceded us to the results beyond time. rg done ample jatice to their in they partock themselves to ano-to view the brids presents, wi many and very handsons. Alloc wity sgain drove off and ist a show, and prolonged cheering to take that for the West to spend their ho . Many were the good wishes

the realms beyond time. Surely, my dear brothren, I need scarcely exhort you not to be unminiful of Hobsken, N J, married a Cabolio he Because the son of ex Mayor Tunken, scatcely exhort you not to be huminariat in your daily papers of the soul of your late pastor. Oh I pray, prey for him l you, at last, who are his friends. A friend, indeed, was Father O Donohus to you : from morning to night his life was

Tae well known Mrs. Lyne Stephans spent in your service. The work of the priest is not one that commends itself to

On last Sunday evening St. Peter's Cathedral was crowded to the doors, in consequence of the announcement that Rev. Father Dowling, S. J., would deliver a lecture. It was given for the purpose of aiding the poor who are in charge of the Children of Mary attached to the

Sacred Heart Convent in this city. The subject of the discourse was " Tae Chris tian Family," and for upwards of an hou the distinguished Jesuit interested and edified the large congregation, depicting at times in most touching as well as thrilling language the sacredness of the Christian family, and showing with what jealous care we should guard this poblest work of the Almighty. His Lordship Bishop O'Connor occupied his accus tomed place on the throne, and Rev. M J. Fiernan sang the Verpers. Mrs. Petley, of

Foronto, and Miss O Keele, of Stratnroy, rendered solos on the occasion, their assistance contributed materially to make the musical portion of the set vice of a choice character. A large sum was realized from the collection

Miss Annie Stafford, the talented and accomplished daughter of Mr. T Stafford, of Reafrew, has entered the novillate of the Loretto Order, Toronto. Miss Siaf-ford is a sister of Sister Mary Irene, of the Loretto Abbey, Toronto; a piece of Rav. Mother Doran, Hotel Dieu, King ston; and of Stater Mary Elizabath, House of Providence, Kingston. The voung lady is also a niece of the late Ray. Father Stafford, the Canadian Father Mathew

and former parish priest of Lindsay. The Catholic African Association has granted 25 000 marks toward building a Missionary stramer to be used on Like Victoria in Central Africa, 52 000 marks

to be distributed among the variou Cath

Carolan and Bridget Cruise.

2

BY SAMUEL LOVER. It's samuel, LOYER. It is related of Carolan, the Irish bard, that when depitved of sight, and after the sapse of tweny veers, he recognized his first love by the touch of her hand. The fidy's name was Bridgst Cruise; it deserves to be recorded, as belonging to the woman who could inspire such a passion, en his return from a pitgrimege which he made to St. Patrick's Purgatory, in Lough hears he form desveral persons on shore waiting the to the scene of his devrition. In assisting the scene of his devrition. In assisting the scene of his devrition. In assisting the scene of his devrition is conveyed him one of these devout travellers to get on board her houch and feeling was so soute that mo cardais Croisi (by the hand of my Goe-pit), this hat he hand of my first love, Bridget units.'']

"True love can ne'er forgot;
Fondiy as when we met, Darrest, I love thee yet, My darling one !"
Thus song a minatrel gay
His sweet impassion'd lay.
Down by the ocean's spray
At set of sun.
But wither'd was the minatrel's sight, Morn to him was dark as night, Yet his heart was full of light, As he thus his lay begun.

"True love can ne'er forget ; Fondig as when we met. Final love can be or note: Fondy as when we mat, Desrest. I love thee yet, My darling one ! Long veurs are past and o'er. Sloce from this faits shore, Cold heerts and cold winds bore My love from me." Sourcely the minstrei spoke, when quick, with fushing stroke, A boat's light oar the silence broke O'er the sea;

O'er the sex, Soon upon her native strand Doth a :ovely lady land, While the minstrel's love-taught hand Did o'er his wild harp run; "Trus love can ne'er forget, Pondy sex when we met, Dearest, I love thee yet, My daring one !" Where the minstrel sat slove. There, that lady fair hath gone. Within his hand she placed her own. The band dropp'd on his knee;

The bard dropp d on his kies, From bis itps soft blessings came, He kie's her hand with truest flame, In trembiling tones he named-her name, Though her he could not see; But, on 1--ine touch the bard could tell Of that dear hand, remember'd well, Ah 1-by many a secret spell Oan true love can he'er forget; Fondiy as when they met, He loved the lasty yet, His darling one.

MOONDYNE.

BOOK THIRD.

ALICE WALMSLEY.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. II.

her?

In five years, this was the first question

A FLOWER IN THE CELL.

her. Ess why — but perhaps every prisoner in the ward had also received a flower. Her heart closed, and her lips be-Five years of silent imprisonment had passed over Alice Walmsley - years of daily and hourly change and excitement for the outer world. Five years in solicame firm at the thought. tary confidement are only one day, one day of dreary monotony repeated one thousand eight hundred and twenty five

Take a starving beggar from the street, and seat him at your table, and tell him that he shall have food and money if he flower in her hand. will turn his plate face downward, and re-"Have all the prisoners received flowers like this?" she inquired, with a steady turd it face upward, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five times-and the hungry wretch will drop from exhaustion voice. "No," said the warder. before half the turnings are done, and will run from your house with curses. The solitary prisoner turns the same number of days with harrowing weariness a thou-sand times multiplied in five years. The Number Four had ever asked. "Why was this given to me?" she esked, her voice losing its firmness, and days and nights of those years had passed like a black and white vibration over her eyes filling with tears. "I don't know," said the warder. Alice Walmsley's life. They had brought little change to the outward eye; and the inward change was only a settlement of the elements of doubt and disbelief and had done so unseen. The warder only knew that orders had been received from despair into a solid deposit in her heart

No friends hal visited her. Wnen her mother died, there was left no living rela away. The door closed again, and Alice raised tive. She had no love nor attraction beyond her cell - beyond her own soul. Every the worth keeping had then been the flower to her lips and kissed it. Some one had pitted her, had thought of torn asunder. Some lesser bonde she since hai unlocked herself. Why should any happy thing be united to one so forlorn and wretched ?

simple as a child's, and as trustful, sa'd the Lord's Prayer, Alice repeating the words He had scarcely turned his eyes on the prisoner; yet the mute intensity of her face had suck into his heart. after her. Never before had the meaning of the

"She has been terribly wronged," he repeated to himself, as he left the prison. "God help her i she is very young to be wonderful prayer of prayers entered Alice's coul. Every centence was full of Allce's soil. Every sentence was full of warmth and comfort and strength. The words that sank deepest were these — she repeated them afterwards with the same mysterious effect — "Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." She did not know why these words were the best, but When Mr. Wyville emerged from the When Mr. Wyville emerged from the prison such, he walked rapidly along the river toward Westminster. He was in deep thought. He proceeded a little dis-tance, then stopped, and looked down on the turbid stream, as if underded. This was unlike the usual caim deliberateness of his conduct. He was evidently per-plexed and troubled. After pausing a while, he looked at his watch, and then retraced his steps, passed Milibank, and walked on in the direction of Chelsea. It was an old habit of his to solve diffi-

they were. "Now, Alice," said Sister Cecilia, rising cheerfully, when the prayer was done, "we are going to bathe our faces, and go on with our sewing, and have a long talk."

Alice obeved, or rather she followed the It was an old habit of his to solve diffiexample. Sister Cecilis's unaffected man-ner had won her so completely that she felt a return of her girlish companionship. cuit questions as he walked; and he selected a quiet suburb, with streets lead selected a quiet suburo, with stretch lead ing into the country roads. In the streets, there was nothing very noticeable about the man, except his athletic strike and deeply brozzed face. All other teachers of religion whom Alice had seen in the prison had come to her with unsympathetic formality and pro-fessional airs of sanctity, which repelled

He might be classed by the passing observer as a naval officer who had served many years in Southern latitudes, or as a her. Half an hour later Alice was quietly sewing, while Sister Cecilia sat on the pallet and talked, and drew Alice into a foreign captain. His drees had something of the sailor about its style and cloth. But it is the inner man who interests us: parter and taken, and user Affee into a coat. She made no reference to the grief of the morning. The cases in the hospital, the penitence of poor sick prisoners, the impedience of others, the gratitude and Bat it is the inner man who interests us: let us follow the burden of his thought. "Remorse does not end in this calmness, unless the prisoner be insane. Her mind is clear; she is not meiancholy; she is self possessed and firm. Her health has not sufferd. Yet, she has abandoned belief in man's truth and God's mercy. She does not claim that she is innocent; she methes no defence and up obsarve: she the selfishness and the many other phases of character that came under her daily observation—these were the topics of the

little Sister's conversation. "Why, I might as well be a prisoner too," she said, smiling, and making Alice smile; "I have been in the hospital seven years. 1 was there two years before you she makes no defence and no charge ; she accepts ber pulishment without a com-plaint. These are not the symptoms of You see, I am as white as a ame, prisoner." "Yes," said Alice, looking sadly at ber

"it is not right. Why do you not grieve as they do ?' "Why ?" answered Sister Cecilia, gayly,

plaint. These are not the symptoms of remores or guilt. She has abandoned prayer; she deliberately shat out the past and the future. Yet she is in all other respects obedient, industrious, and kind. There is only one explanation of these contradictions—she is innocent, and she has suff-red terrible wrong." "Why " answered Dister Geome, gays, "because I am not a criminal, perhaps. I am like you, Allee; I have less reason to grieve than the other poor things." Allce had never seen it in this light be-

has suffered terrible wrong." Mr. Wyville did not return to his house till late in the evening. He had walked for hours; and, as he went, be had un-ravelled, with infinite patience, the psychological net work that had troubled him. He had come to a decider. fore, and she could not help smiling at the philosophy of the little Sister. But she

was sflected by it very deeply. "If you had remained in the hospital, Alice," said the nun, "you would have been as much a Sister of Mercy as I am. tim. He had come to a decision. Then flashed, for the first time, into her mind the question-Who had placed the flower in her cell? Had she been unjust -and had the hand that pulled this flower Do you know, I was very sorry when you left the hospital."

been moved by kindness, and kindness to The thought troubled her, and she becase theid and impressionable sgain. Who had brought her this flower? Who ever had done so was a friend, and pitted

left the hospital." Every word she said, somehow, touched Altee in a tender place. Was the wise little nun choosing her words? At any rate, it was well and kindly done. When she kiseed Altee, and pulled the signal-wire to go out, her smile filled the cell and Altee's heart with brightness. She promised to come and see her every day till the ship sailed; and then they would be together all the day.

A few moments later, she pulled the signal-wire of her cell, which moved a red "Are you going to Australia ?" asked

Alice, in amazement. "Certainly," said Sister Cecilla, with a board outside the door, so that it stood at right angles from the wall. This brought emile of mock surprise. "Why, those poor children couldn't get along without me—fifty of them. Now, I'm very glad I shall have you to help me, Allce. We'll the warder, to know what was wanted. The door was opened, and the warder, a woman with a severe face but a kind eye, stood in the entrance. Alice had the

have plenty to do, never fear." Two days after his visit to the prison Alice Walmsley sat in her cell, sewing tirelessly. The morning had opened like all other mornings of her imprisonment there was nothing new, nothing to sug-gest a new train of thought. Some one who walked along the corri-

dor about ten celock had seemed to hesitate a momen, at her cell, and then had passed on. The governor, she thought, who had glanced through the

This was true: the hand that had tropped the flower into the watch-grate watch grate. In the wall of every cell there was a minute hole, about two inches square on the exterior, cut in the solid stone. The opening, which grew wide towards the opening, which grew wide towards the interior of the cell, was in the shape of a wedge. A warder cutside could see a large part of the cell, while the prisoner could only see the eye of the warder. As the low shelf of her cell. Alice took it up with a movement of the lips that would have been a sad smile but for the empti-ness of her poor heart. "It grew in its ness of her poor heart. "It grew in its the governor that Number Four was not to be disturbed, nor the flower taken her. She was not alone in the world, | could observe the prisoners without being

Two bours passed, and still she fondled the precious gift. She had not ouce thought of how the flower had come into

ber cell. her cell. "You are pleased at last, Number Four," said a female warder, who had been looking into Alice's cell. Number Four raised her eyes from the

flower, and looked silently her answer. For the first time in five years, the warder saw that her eyes were flooded with tears. and, strange to say, the officers took no heed of her idleness. There was a change in her face, a lock of unrest, of strange-ness, of timidity. When first she looked upon the flower,

when her she looked upon the hower, a well had burst up in her heart, and she could not stop its flood. In one hour it had swamped her repression, had driven out the hopeless and defiant second self, and had carried into her cell the wronged, un-happy, but human and loving heart of the

She was hereelf. She feard to think it,—but she knew it must be so. When the warder spoke to her now, she shrank from the tone. Yesterday, it would have passed her like the barsh wind, unbeeded That night, unlike all the nights of her imprisonment, she did not lie down and sleep as soon as the lights were extin-guished. With the little flower in her guiebed. hand, she sat on her low bedside in the still darkness, feeling through all her nature the returning rush of her young life's sympathy with the world. The touch of the rosebud in her hand

the touch of the rescouts in the made to attempt to shat out the crowdlag memories. They flooded her heart, and she drank them in as a parched field drinks be drenching rain. Toward midnight the moon rose above

the city, silver white in a black blue sky, lovelier than ever she had seen it, Alice thought, as she looked through the bars of her window. She stood upon her low bed, opened the window, and looked up. At that moment her heart was touched At that moment her heart was touched with a loving thought of her dead mother. Her arms rested on the window-ledge, and her hands were raised before her, holding between them the little flower, as she might have held a peace offering to a king.

Softly as a manna falls upon the desert, or the dew upon the wild flower, de cended on the afflicted heart the grace o God's love and mercy. The Eye that looked from above on that white face upturned amid the gloom of the prison, backed the eyes brimmed with tears, the lips quivering with protound emotion, and the whole face radiant with faith and

"O, thank God !" she whispered, her weeping eyes resting on the beautiful deep sky; "thank God for this little flower ! 0, mother, hear me in heaven, and pray for me, that God may forgive me for doubling and denying His love !" With streaming eyes she sank upon her knees by the bedside, and poured her full

heart in passionate prayer. And, as she prayed, kneeling on the stones of her cell, with bowed head, the beautiful moon had risen high in the vault of night, and its radiance flooded the cell, as if God's blees ing were made manifest in the lovely light, that was only broken by the dark reflection of the window bars, falling upon the mourner in the form of a cros was long past midnight when she lay down

to rest. Bat next day Alice began her monoton But next day Allee began her monoton-ous toil as on all previous days. She was restless, unhappy; her face was stained with weeping in the long vigil of the night. But her heart had changed with the brief rest she had taken. She began her day without prayer. Her mind had moved too long in one deep groove to allow its direction to be changed without labedous effort

This reflection she could not drive away. She sat down to ber work; but she could At this opening, Alice Walmsley garden, and loved its sweet life," she not see the cloth—her eyes were blarred thought, the governor had stopped as he with tears, her hands trumbled. At last passed, and had looked into her cell. It here to be thought to be the set of th

SAVED AS BY FIRE. BY M. A DENISON

During the time of the great rush of

cold seekers to California, a young man, named Karney left his wife and family to try bis fortune in searching for the prec-ious ore. He was a printer by trade and the business did not agree with him, so it was partly on account of his health that his wife and child were left alone. He hoped soon to send them more money than he could earn at his printer's case. His wife, however, was not so badly off as some of her neighbors whose busbands had gone on the some errand, for, after fitting out her husband for his perilous future, she bad remaining a few hundred dollars that had been a legacy from her father. Little Carrie Karney was ten years old

when John Karney went from home. She was his idol, and loved him as fatters are seldom loved. Up to the last they had tried to keep her in ignorance of his pur-pose to go away, but she found it out, and her grief almost broke his heart. The separation came, nevertheless; and after while Carrie learned to hear her father's name spoke without violent outbursts of sorrow; and by-and by his letters became

favorably, and his really handsome face grew baggard from chills and fever and protracted, anxiety. Still he held up bravely, and once or twice succeeded in sending home a little gold. Meantime, Mrs. Karney's health had

Meantime, Mrs. Aring's health had failed from overwork and often deterred hope. The money she had doled out so carefully was all gone, and she took in fine washing to support herself and her child. Carrie, now a beautiful girl of thirteen, aided her mother in every pos-she are. She cartted and took home ible way. She carried and took home clothes, froned whatever fine pleces she could, and her happy little face and blithe, singing voice often cheered her faint-hearted mother when nothing else

would. "There, we're through for another week !" said Carrie, on a cold Saturday night. "To-morrow is Sunday, and we night. can't work. I have found a dollar to-day, and we have something in the house t est, and wood enough to keep us warm. Oughn't we be thankful, mother, although I can't go to church, or you, either, our clothes are so shabby ?"

clothes are so shabby ?"
"Yes, dear," said her mother, with a sigh. "I suppose you went to the post-office."
"I always go to the post-office, if I am

eure I shall not get anything. Almost before my foot touches the door sill, old Adams sings out, 'Nothing for you to-night, miss.' But this suspense won't last always, I hope. A letter must come

ago? The fact is, if he is disappointed, he can't bear to write and tell us so. In that I should be just like him, I am sure. Who knows but some time, when we are sitting just as we are now, there will com a knock at the door, and I shall open it and presto! there stands papa, with a great brown California beard on his chin, and his eyes full of tears? Oh, dear me ! She sprang to her feet, for there was knock. The mother's pale cheeks flushed. She knew John would not walt to knock, If he had come, but nevertheless, there was

trembling. There, to be sure, stood a man with a Californian beard, but he was

little one ?" be exclaimed. It was a returned neighbor, and gled and thankful they were to see him, for he

brought news. gold, too. He poured

from her friend's house and wonded her way homeward. Her father—her idol— the man she had so worshipped, so honored, a drunkard and a gambler ' The words scemed scared into her brain.

FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

The next day she presented herself The next day she presented action and at the neighbor's house again. The rough miner almost trembled as he met her gaze. Her pale, patient little face caused a quick, sharp pang at his heart, and the tears almost came to his eyes. "Mr. Stokes, I know you wouldn't have said so, if it hadn't been true," began Carrie, plunging at once into the subject, "Nell said you were going back to California. May 1 go with you? Mother says I may. I'll pay my own passage with that — that money," she added, falteringly; "and if you won't take me, I must go alone, for I'm

going." "I couldn't have said no, to save my life," said Jim to bis wife, siterwards, I never saw such pluck—but to take that little white lily into a place like that!"

John Kerney threw down the cards with a dreadful oath. The place was a rude shed, and at two or three stoves men stood with shirt sleeves rolled up cooking. or five tables were ranged the length of the room, if room it could be called. Groups of rough men stoed and est here

John Karney had lost a small pile of gold which he had just staked. It was his all, and he was white with anger. He had just accused his opponent of cheating. Words grew hot ; the excited men sprant to their feet, and cries of "Stop 'em !" " Stop 'em

"A fight !" rang through the place. Suddenly Karney felt a touch on his hand. Then a sobbing voice tremulously presthed : "Ofather !"

And turning he saw the beautiful face, all framed in its gold carls, white and wasted very like an angel's, looking into bis own. Not a word was spoken.

The man stood as if petrified. His eyes became fixed as if a spirit had crossed his vision. There came a nervous tremulous to his lips, and all at once, with a great sob, he shouted : "Why, it is my little Carrie !" and gathered her all up in his

There was no more gaming that day no. for the next, nor for many a long day thereafter. The dreadful voyage and the child's own anguish had so worn upon her slight frame that no human skill could save her. I am sorry to make so sad an ending, but the brave little childwoman hal given her very life for the father she loved. Wasted to a shadow, she lay upon his bosom, atd there, her eyes fastened on his, she passed into the golden gates to be with the angels.

But the father by this time was a changed man. Neither drink nor oath passed bis lips after that day. Every evening he would go and sit by her little grave, and all the rough, wicked mem repected his sorrow. The grave became a ittle shrine. But better days seemed to come to him. He grew rich, and then he left for home to bring his poor, patient wife to the land of gold. They live there yet, near the precious little body, but the may, although changed and in his right mind, wears a shadow on his face that only death will remove.

WHO READS MOST BIBLE

Our seperated brethren are very fond of talking about the Bidle and parading the Bible on all occasions. Like the enemies of Christ they are ever searching the Scriptures, for in them they think they have life everlasting. But there is one place where, in most Protestant denominations, the Bible pays very little part, and that is in the public sorvices. Modern hymns, extemporaneous prayers, a sermon, constitute nearly all, but the Scriptures do not appear. Even the ser-mons give very little Bible. Take the reported sermons which appear in the papers, and how much Scripture can you find in, them ? A grain of Scripture to a bushel of politics or news. The Catholie FEBRUAL

The

[From a group by Kembie, in t Oh, the Raggedy Ap' he's the good He comes to dun An' waters the 1 An' he opens th When ue drives call! An' nen, ef our He miks the co Ain't he a's Rsggedy

W'y, the Ragge He splits the ki An' does most i He clum't d cle An' shook a' ap Ab' nother 'n.' An' 'nother 'n. Ain' the a's Rsggedy

An' the Ragg An' the ragg rhynes An' tels 'em, e Knows 'bout Gi An' the r quit their seive An' wite by the He showed me 'At lives 'way d Turn into me-Aip't he a fu Raggedy

The Raggedy M Was makin'a l says, "When g Air you go to 8 An' be a rict clothes?" Fr what air you An' nen ne lau An' I says, "I'm I'm ist go'l Raggedy

IRELAN LAN

By Right Rev. January nu olic Quarter Only a few Ireland throu Were ar xlousl Home Rule liamentary p powerfully a stone and the The questions and sagacious were : " Will the Irish sgrid till the end o Will the de wretched tena increasing ene ercive measur aseaults of be military? W

of evicted ter are fearfully for money to necessaries o keep their g Such quest autumn of 18

ful spectre c abroad in the lated districts land, adding ation and fev fold evils of The explo Irish Secreta the distress and Munste a few even But to those midab'e arm garrisoned it was clear While he we

the O'Shea t hoped neve nounced, all brought to a This suitment were and most n strategy aga At the fi

distress and at least, of 1 can heart wa lic meetings formed for t well known Americans, for prompt Came among Parliaments purpose of favor of the by Balfou constabular the parlian

sorrow; and by-and by his letters became a great pleasure to her. A year, two years, three years passed. Sometimes there was obserful news, some times none. To tell the truth, Kirney had not prospered in his gold seeking. The climate had not affected his health.

sometimes." "If your father is alive," said Mrs. Kar-

"Of course he is all ve, or we would hear something. Didn't Mr. Davis says that he was known everywhere, when he brought home that bit of gold, six months

wild hope throbbing at her heart. Carrie opened the door with fear and

not John. "So you don't remember Jim Stokes.

For God's pleasure she was undergoin this torture - so they told her. She had been given life, and she had grown to love it-but when the summer of her life had her streaming eyes, and then sank on her knees beetde her bed, and sobbed convulshe was drenched with affliction and wrong, which she had not earned, the cause of which she was se innocent as her babe, murdered before her eyes. Her heart, hope, love, trust, had been flang down and trampled in the dust. " Alice !"

The alms of prayer that were doled out A woman had entered the cell, and was The alms of prayer that were doled out by the nasal Scripture-readers had long since been carried past her door. Trey regarded her as hopelessly lost. She never spoke her dissent; but they could see that she did not hear them, that she did not believe them. So they left her to kneeling beelde her. Ailce raised her head, and let her eyes est on a face as beautiful as an angel's, a face as white as if it were a prisoner's, but alm and sweet and sympathetic in every feature ; and round the lovely face Alice saw a strange, white band, that made it look like a face in a picture.

One day, a man eat in the governor's office with a large book before him, in which he had been carefully reading a page on which the governor, standing be-side him, had placed his index finger. "It is a remarkable case," said the gov

ernor : " she certainly is not insane. "She was not a criminal by associa-tion?" asked the visitor, closing the book. He was a powerfully built, dark faced man, with a foreign air, and a deep voice.

The studied respect of the governor proved him to be a person of importance. It was Mr. Wyville, who had recently arrived in London, and who was visitlog with you. the prisons, with authority from the Min latry iteelf. No "es'd the governor : "she was

village girl, wife of a coa-captain. Here, at page forty-two, we find the police reports — see, only one short entry. The police didn't know her." fort.'

"She has never defended herself, nor reproached others?" asked Mr. Wyville.

"Never," answered the governor. "She has never spoken about herself." It is very strange, and very sad," said Mc. Wyville to the governor. And to himself he murmured, "She must have suffered fearful wrong."

Soon after, in company with the gov

ernor, he passed along the corridor, and er opened the door. Mr. W warder opened the door. Wyville softly. did not look at the prisoner, but walked across the cell, as if observing the window bars, upon which he laid his hand.

"The iron is covered with rust," he d to the governor. "The windows of

said to the governor. "The window this range certainly need repainting." Then, apparently looking around in the same practical way, Mr. Wyville re-

.

she rose, and pressed her open hands to was not unusual.

A few minutes later she paused in her work, almost impatiently, and tried to sively. How long she remained so she did not out away from her an unwelcome thought. After a short pause she renewed her sewknow, but she felt a hand softly on her head, and heard her name called in a low volce,—

She was thinking of her old life, of her old self ; she had tried to escape from it, but could not. For years she had separ-ated the post and the present until she had actually come to think of herself as two beings - one, who had been happy, and who was dead - the other, living, but separated from all the world-alone, with neither memories nor hopes, neither past or fature.

It was a Sister of Mercy she had seen before when she worked in the hospital; Yet to day, without apparent cause, the wo selves had drawn together - the two selves had drawn together - the happy Alice had come beseechingly to she remembered she had seen her once sit the unhappy one. For an hour she remained motionless,

ap all night bathing the brow of a sick girl, dying of fever. This thought came per face bowed in her hands. Than she learly to her mind as she looked at Sister ner isce bowen in her hands. Then she raised her head, but she did not renew her work. She stood up, and walked across the cell, and re-crossed it, in the rapid way of restless p.dsoners; but on Cecllia's face, and saw the unselfishness and devotion of her life in her pure look. "Alice," said Sister Cecilis, "why do you grieve so deeply? tell me why you the second passage, she stood still, with a bewildered air. Her eye had caught a gieam of bright color in the opening of are so unhappy-tell me, dear, and I will try to make you happier, or I will grieve Alice felt her whole self-command de the watch-grate. There was a flower in serting her, and her heart melting at the her cell !

She trembled as she reached her hand kindness of the voice and words. "Turn to me, and trust me, dear," said Sister Cecilia; "tell me why you weep so She trembled as she reached her hand to take it. She did not try to recover her dispassionate caimness. She took it in her hand, and raised it to her lips slowly, and kissed it. It was a sweet Sister Cecilia; "tell me why you weep so bitterly. I know you are innocent of crime, Alice; I never believed you guilty. And now, I have come to bring you com. rosebub, with two young leaves. She had not seen a flower nor heard a bird Sister Cecilia had put one arm around Alice, and, as she spoke, with the other hand she raised the tearful face and kissed sing since she left her own little garden. This tender thing had stolen inside her

guard. Its sweet fragrance, before she knew of its presence, had carried her mind back to the happy days of her girlit. Then the flood-gates of Alice's afflic. tion burst, and she wept as if her heart were breaking. Sister Cecula waited till the storm of hood. She kept the flower to her lips. kissing it. She fed her wistful eyes or

sorrow had exhausted itself, only mur-muring little sootbing words all the time, its beauty. She had been so long without emotion, she had so carefully represed the first promptings of imagination, that her heart had become thirsty unto desth for some lovely or loveable thing. This sweat young flawer took for her all forms and patting the sufferer's hand and cheek "Now, dear," she said at length, " as we

are kneeling, let us pray for a little strength and grace, and then you shall sweet young flower took for her all forms of beauty. As she gazed on it, her soul drank in its delicious breath, like a soft tell me why you grieve." Sister Cecilia, taking Alice's hands be-

and senuous music; its perfect coloring filled her with still another delight; its this range certainly need repainting." Then, apparently looking around in the same practical way, Mr. Wyville re-mained, perhaps, a minute in the cell. a lost soul to the angels, and in a voice as a little, and filled her with still another delight; its promise, the rich green of the two leaves, its exquisite completeness, made a very symphony for the desolate heart.

it from its stem, to throw it next day into the street, perhaps."

She was leaving the cell-the warder had opened the door-when Alice timidly touched her dress, and drew her aside, out of the warder's sight. "I sm not a Catholic," said Alice, in a

tremulous whisper. "No matter, child," said the little num

taking her face between her hands and kissing her eyes; "you are a woman. Good by, till to morrow; and say your Flastug prayers, like my own good girl." Alice stood gozing at the spot where she

had stood, long after the door had closed. Then she turned and looked through the window at the bright sky, with her hands clasped at full length before her. As she looked, a sparrow perched on her window-sill, and she smiled, almost laughed, at the little cautious fellow. She too keeme crumbs from her shelf and threw them to

him ; and as she did so she thought that she might have done it every day for five years had she been as happy as she was then.

TO BE CONTINUED.

If your children suffer with "snuffles se Nasal Balm. It will give instant relief

and saves the little ones much suffering. old by all dealers. Try it.

Bankers' Banquet.

A very pleasant bankers' banquet may produce very unpleasant symptoms of dyspepsia, which disease is often caused by overloading the stomach with rich feed, For years Burdock Blood Bitters has held first place at home and abroad as a permanent and reliable care for dyspepsia or indigestion in any form. The proprie-ters guarantee it to cure dyspepsia or return purchase money.

"IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT."-These "IT IS A GREAT FUELC BEENETT,"—These significant words were used in relation to DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case — having been curred by it of lameness of the knees, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness.

Familiar Family Friends.

The family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, of Rossway, N. S., say: "We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for six years, for coughs, colds, burns, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it."

1

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's friend,

upon the table. There must have been five hundred dollars — a treasure, indeed to them, but-"O," cried the wife, "why didn't John

come? I don't want the money, poor as I am, as much as I want him."

"Well, beighbor," returned the man, "John is bound to be rich before he comes, he says, and I don't know as I much blame him, it he has the resolution. But the fact is, the face of my wife and little one that were sent out to me a few

months ago were too much for me, and though 1 hadn't made my pile, I was bound to come back if I had to return again. But here's his picture. He had it taken the day before I started."

With a cry of delight, mother and daughter caught a glimpse of the brown bearded face, and Mrs. Karney could hardly see it for her tears. For hours she gazed at it after their neighbor had

gone. "Isn't it changed a little?" asked Carrie, quietly, "Changed a little !" Alas! there

were marks upon that face which made the wife's heart ache. She could tell what they meant, those hard, hateful lines. Much was hidden by the full beard, which certainly improved his countenance, but the face was not her

John's. "To tell the truth," said Jim Stokes to his wife in a loud voice, the next day, "I wouldn't like to say to poor Mra. Karney, just what I think of John; but It's my opinion he's going to the bad, for he drinks and gambles. Way, that's the way he earned the gold I brought

"Father !" said a white, scared girl, just coming into the rcom. "Well, what's the matter with the

child ? Come here ; you look as if you'd seen a ghoat." "O it's too bad ! She heard you."

"Who heard me? What are you "Who heard me? What are you driving at, young one?" "O father! Carrie Karney was out in the kitchen. She stopped to borrow a book, and she heard all you said—every word. It is awful ; her face was awful ! There was utter silence. Much as the miner regretted it, the words could not be unsaid, or their true meaning altered. He only hoped the girl would have fore sight enough to keep it from her mother Carrie's face was indeed pitiable

changed and wretched as she stepped

Mass begins with a pealm ; the introlt is generally a passage of Scripture; the Gloris in Excelcis is a Bible passage swelllug into the greatest sublimity of prayer. The Gospel of the day is taken from one of the four Evangelists. The Epistle is a selection from some other part of Scrip-ture The Offertory is from the Bible. The Lavabo is another of the paalms; the words of Consecration are taken from the Gospels; the Oar Father is taken from the Bible, and the service closes with the opening of the Gospel according to St. John. From beginning to end the Mass is a scriptural service. Vespers is a series of psalms. The Breviary, containing the daily office, is mainly composed of pealms and other extracts from Scripture. There is not an office of the Church for the living or the dead which does not contain large extracts from the Bible. From this constant use of Scripture, as may be naturally supposed, Catholic sermons show far more Bible than those of our separated brothren. - Ca holic News "Who said Hood's Sarsaparills ?" Thou-

sands of people, who know it to be the best blood purifier and tonic medicine. A Bag of Flour.

A Isag of Flour. As a general renovating tonic and purify-ing family medicine useful at all times, but especially so in the spring, Burdock Blood Bitters is unequalled. "Ut's like a bag of flour in a poor man's family," says Mr. John Maunder, of York-ville, Ont., "the oftener you take B. B. B the better you are." If your children are traphled with moment

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exter-minator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child. WORMS CAUSE SERIOUS SICKNESS. Dr.

Low's Worm Syrup destroys and expels all kinds of worms quickly and surely. PALE, WEAK WOMEN need a tonic,

strength giving, flesh building me like Milbarn's Beef, Iron and Wine. medicin

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.



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ost deser ist leaders, sppearance among the ences, was Few word men, so tri our people of Home I Mr. Ball defeat the Ican Repu prison and William O of these tv stances w ardent syn nor closed the need o They be The world gave them enthuslass which spre our borde less arden time, prac of Ireland The fa Rale can far beyon

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FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Baggedy Man.

[From a group of Child Poems. illustrates by Kembie, in the December Century]

by Atmoie, in the December Century]
Oh, the Raggedv Man ! He works for Pa; Ar' he's the goodest man ever you saw !
He comes to our house every day.
Ar' waters the horses au' fe ds 'em hay;
Ar' he points the sked—an' we sall ist lauch When ne drives out our hitle oid wobbe !; call !
Ar' nen, ef our bired girl says he can, He miks the cow fer 'L zabuth Ann ain't he a' swill good Raggedy Man ! Reggedy ! Raggedy ! Raggody Man !

Haggedy : Haggedy : Haggedy Man ! W's, the Raggedy Man -he's ist so good He splits the kindlin' an' chops the wood : An' does most things 'at boys can'b do. He clum't d clean up in our big tree An' shook a' apple down for me! An' nother 'n,' too, for the Raggedy Man ! An't he a' apple hind Raggedy Man ! Aln't he a' awful kind Raggedy Man ? Raggedy ! Raggedy ! Raggedy Man !

An' the Raggedy Man he knows most

An' the Raggedy Man he knows most rhypnes An' tells'em, ef I be goo', sometimes— Knows'bout Gunus, an' Griffuns, an 'Elves, An' the rquidzicum Squees 'at swallers their seives! An' wits by the rump in our pasture-lot. He showed me the hois 'at the Wunks is got 'at lives 'way deen in the ground. an' can Turn into me—er 'Lizabuth Ann ! Ain't he a funny od Raggedy Man ! Raggedy! Raggedy ! Kazgedy Man !

The Raggedy Man-one time, when he Was makin's a little bow-'n' arry for me, Eays, "When you're big like your Pa is, Air yong to keep a fine store like his An' be a rich merchant, an' wear fine clothes? Er what air yong o' to be, goodness knows ? An' nen ne laughed at 'Lizabouth Ann. An' I says, "'m go'' to be a Raggedy Man-I'm ist go' to be a nice Raggedy Man!" Raggedy ! Reggedy ! Raggedy Man !" Aggedy ! Reggedy ! Raggedy Man !"

IRELAND'S CAUSE, IRE-LAND'S LEADER,

liamentary party under Parnell, and powerfully sided by the veteran Glad-stone and the Liberals of Great Britain. The questions which the most experienced and sagactous observers asked themselves were: "Will the long tried endurance of the Irish sericultural population hold out till the end of the present Parliament? Will the deeperate resistance of the wretched tenantry not give way to the ever-increasing energy of Secretary Balfour's co ercive measures to the skillfally combined assaults of both the constabulary and the

abroad in the open daylight in the dess lated districts of the south and west of Ireland, adding the horrors of possible stary-ation and fever to the shronic and manifold evils of the Irish farmer's lot.

The exploring tour undertaken by the Irish Secretary through Ireland, through the distressed districts of Connaught and Manster especially, surprised not But to those who knew with what for midable armed forces Mr. Biffour had midable armed forces Mr. Bulfour had garisoned every mile of litch ground it was clear that he had nothing to far. While he was pursuing his exploration, the O'Snea trial, which good people had hopei never to hear of again, was an under one and a mind less segacious to nounced, sil of a sudden, as about to he nopel never to hear of sgain, was an bounced, all of a sudden, as about to be brought to a final isue This suit—and the Suisbury govern. ment were well aware of it—was the to

Mon asked each other, in surprise or alarm, as they did, during the first sham trial before L rd Coleridge about "Par neilim and Crime," and throughout the weary months of the second trial before the Judicial face mentioned in all bis correspondents of Paradi was really the tory - whether Mr. Parnell was really the author of the forged letters, and whether the Parliamentary party were a band of criminals who had been long conspiring in the dark to violate or defy the most sacred laws of a Christian community.

The thunder clap of the Pigott confes-sion and solicide did not suffice to over-throw the Salisbury-Balfour Cabinet. The light poured on the public mind by the protracted sessions of the Judicial Commission, though it convinced the whole cirlized world outside of Great Britain of the iniquity of British govern-mental methods to Ireland — could not open the eyes of the three judges. Their report and the subsequent parliamentary report and the subsequent parliamentary densies thereon were a disgrace to consti-tutional procedure, an insult to the in-telligent of the English speaking world.

* * * * * *

of Ireland, creating fishing centres, docks

vest to us some day, sooner even than we think, how the enemies of Ireland planned and achieved, for the time being, and to

By Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly. D. D., in January number of the American Cath-olie Quarterly Review, 1892. Only a few months ago the friends of Ireland throughout the civil'zad world were ar xlously watching the stroggle for Home Rule serried on by the Irish Par-Hamentary party under Parnell, and of their zealous helpmates in the

and of their zealous helpmates in the daily press was further shown in the way daily press was further shown in the the they had studied the weak points in the Irish Parilamentary party and in the English Liberal party under Gladstone re English Liberal party under Gladstone re

forced by the leader. No matter how much the cleverest among them owed to Mr. Paraell, who has discovered their are fearfully swelled of late, to look to for money to provide them with the bare necessaries of life while they heroically 'keep their gip of the land?'' Such questions we asked ourselves as the antum of 1890 drew nigh, and the dread ful spectre of famine arose and stalked by brindle ment of the foremost men in his party, by bringing forward the now notorious O'Shea. It was no secret that Parnell's

or shear. It was no secret that fathers somewhat autocrails interference had severely tested the temper and obedience of his followers. Nor was the name of his candidate then mentioned without mysterious and augry mutterings, to which every succeeding year added a fuller

It had been well for the Irish leader, and well for Ireland's dearest interests, had he who was most concerned heeded

ment were well aware of it—was the last and most masterly movement in their strategy against the National cause. At the first credible reports of great distress and probable famine in one-half, at least, of Ireland, the generous Ameri-can heart was moved; and forthwith pub licomeetings wercheld, an organization was formed for the relief of the sufferers, and well known citizens, Americans of the wery first moment the O'Shea trouble was those of the Distenting organs, from the very first moment the O Shea trouble was

lief that Mr. Parnell was innocent and that the O'Shea lawsuit was only the last

act in the Tory conspiracy sgainst Ireland, which would result in Mr. Parneli's turawhich would result in the tanderers, his con-ing the tables on his sianderers, his con-duct on the above occasion was a sore duct on the above occasion was a sore the table of tab

It is true that some vague passages in Mr. Parnell's public utterances have been interpreted as a request that his friends and the nation at large shall suspend judg-ment in his care. And we are also aware that a theory of his innocence has been sertously entertained, based on the eccon tricities and peculiar methods of the man, notably his action at the time of the Pigott investigation. S.ill, the fact stares us in the face, that not a single formal, authentic and unquestionable assurance of innocence has by him been given to any one.

But be that as it may, his guilt or his innocence forms no essential fector in the the Church, solution of the Irish problem as it now Waat did confronts us. The public will discuss trying emerg and solve the question of criminality or guil lessness according to its own partialor prejudices or passions. If the verdict of gality is final and

from the deepest hyportices and the veil from the darkest plots, may possibly re-veal to us some day, sooner even than re-

can triumphantly prove himself to be so, he may indeed thus vindicate his personal purity, but the vindication must hence forth be at the expense of his political engacity. For, he, the leader of a nation, by his very willingness to appear guilty, by his very willingness to appear guilty, his precipitated in Idsh aff.drs the same disastrous consequences as if he were tha guilty and dichonored man Captain O Shea has been endeavoring to prove

It was no recret that more than one smong the followers of Parnell occasion ally showed signs of restiveness under the stern control and severe discipline en-tern control and severe discipline en-

when the divorce proceedings were first instituted.

A learned jurist once said that "the next thing to being right was to appear to be right." If this be true-that it is most certainly - surely the worst thing con-ceivable for the cause of Ireland was that her chosen and popularly idolized leader should be really innecent of the one sho most abhorrent to Irishman next to faithlessness to God, while allowing himself deliberately to be proclaimed or to be held

guilty of it. Under whichever of these two aspects we view the case of Mr. Parnell, we are compelied to say that he has betrayed a weakness of which he was not enspected, gravious moral frelly, on the one hand, and a woeful lack of political segacity on the other. Both together, like the break ing down of the main shafe and the in mak of the mad waters on the "Clive of rush of the mad waters on the "City of

of jadgment in such a momentous crists, well known citizens, Americans of the Americans, appealed to their countrymen for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then for prompt succor. . . . J at then favor of the multitudes of tenants evicted by Balfour's mercliess magistracy and contabulary at for helping to carry on the parliamentary campaign in favor of Home R ile. Tae visitors, while among

a simple though solemn denial of guilt would have saved the Lich party from disruption; and turned sway from the National cause the mortel blow simed at it-did Mr. Parneli vouchaste one word of deciat or self-justification. To all who to the test clung to the be lief that Mr. Parneli was only the last the O'Shea Is went was only the last He was, and le, and over must be, anxious to ese the vital interests of an ancient Catholic nation kept free from guilty or ol the Irish people ! Eaglish intrigue and is fluence in Rome,

as well as Tory mancervies in London and Dublin, were used to weaken or divide the Irish epicopacy, standing prac-tically, as it did, a unit for Home Kile, during the twelvementh elapsed since the now memorable Hiwarden conference, and the issuing, on November 29, 1890, of Mr. Parneli's Manifesto. The bishops at the first sounds of discord in the Par-liamentary party, at the first notice of the operation of the O Same discore with the oponing of the O She a divorce suit, were very reasonably alarmed at the probable consequences to the cause so dear to them and to the august head of the Church

Waat did the Irish hishops do in this trying omergence? Remembering the assurance that Mr. Parnell had commis sloned Michael Davitt to give to Arch-bishop Walsh, at the first inception of the If the verdict of guilty is final and general, men of the world will not be at a loss to find circumstances which will ap-peal to the compassionate and merciful side of our nature. If M. Parcell is really investor and the solution of the ordeal with his honor free of their fellow-countrymen aid throughout the world, they waited-patiently, pray-erfully and hopefully-for that one word of reassurance from Mr. Parnell which would have gladdened their hearts and lifted the cloud from their unhappy country. But, slas! they waited in vain, for that word was never spoken ; and so they ac.ed - and acted only as the religious teachers and the moral guides of a Catholic people could act. The task was a sad one, but its performance was imper-

a sea one, but its performance was imper-alize. Golity or innocent, Mr. Parnell inmeelf bad made it eo. To those who understand suything of the relations of the Irish Bisbops and priests to the Irish people and their politi cal movements, and especially during the present order their packat on each Bo t Xpresent crisis, their action meeds no ex-planation or defence. They were the backbone of the whole strong is from the very beginning, and to their influence, both at home and in America, more than to say other agency, is due its magnificent success at every stage. Therefore, it was to them that the people first looked in the hour of doubt and danger, as they ever will look in trial or in triamph, as their afest guiles and truest friends.

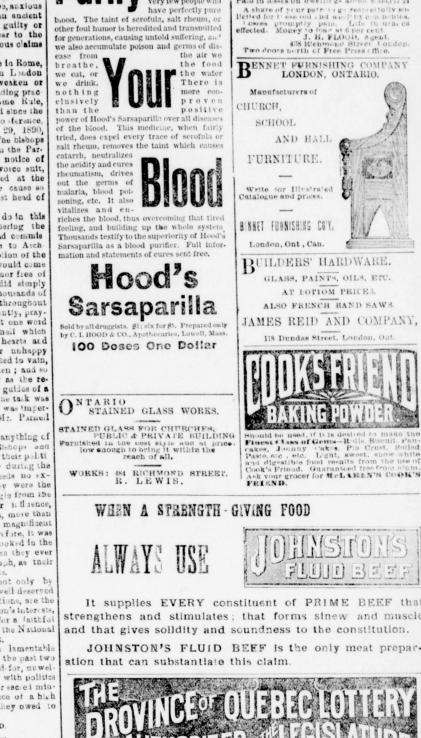
tatest guiles and truest friends. The Bistops of Ireland, not only by their position, but by the well deserved confidence of all past generations, are the natural goardiars of the nation's interests, and as much booked up to for a faithfail discharge of their trust as are the National

representatives in Parliament. Their action, during the lamentable occurrences which tave filled the past two months, was not an uncalled for, unwel come, or obcrasive meddling with politics outside of the sphere of their sac ei min-Istry. It was the performance of a high and holy duly, one which they owed to Ireland and to resigned.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION Pickering News, January 2: The residence of Mr. A. A. Post was the sequence of Mr. A. A. Post was the new people in this section lossy that me in the people in this section lossy that me in the people in this section lossy that me in the people in this section lossy that me in the secure y one of the most performance of the people in this section lossy that me in the secure y one of the most performance of the people in this section lossy that me in the secure y one of the most performance of the people in this section lossy that me in the secure y one of the most performance of the catholic congregation the affair was at once they were any section to present him with some to the of the reserve and appreciation that the affair was at one marked that the insense of the presentation the relevance of the presentation. I is not the section of the section of the section were marked at this hospitable home would be appreciated at the does in the harity or friend-hit how or the institut yenerable and well provide the still yenerable and well provide the compreciation. Shorty appreciated well as the compreciation to carry here the following address, and the wave here holdowing address, and the wave here holdowing address, and the wave here h



The importance of

keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who

For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891 Jan. 14, Feb. 11, March 11, April S, May 13, June 10, July S, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9.

Fighth Monthly Drawing, Feb. 11th, 1891. LIST OF PRIZES 3134 PRIZES WORTH - \$52,740.00 -----



3

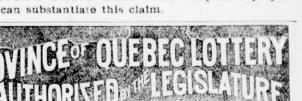
INSURANCE.

PRENIX FIRE INS. COY.

AGRICUL'I DRAB. INS. CO'Y.

It supplies EVERY constituent of PRIME BEEF that strengthens and stimulates; that forms sinew and muscle and that gives solldity and soundness to the constitution.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF is the only meat prepar-



Home R ile. The visitors, while among us, were to explain to the citizens of the great Republic in every State of the Union the objects for which Parnell, Gladstone and their followers contended. It had been remarked that when the

proposed visit to this country of the Irish representatives was made known in Ireland indictments for conspiracy and vio-lation of the Crimes Act were brought against Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, the t deservedly popular of the National ist leaders, the very men whose simple appearance in any American city, or among the least Idah of American audi ences, was sure to create enthusiasm. words would be needed from such men, so tried and so true, to obtain from

our people much more than the advocates of Home Rule would ask for. Mr. Belfour knew this, and he hoped to

up in November, a golden opportunity for Mr. Parnell to satisfy his countrymen defeat the appeal of Ireland to the Amer-

They be filed Balfour and came to us. The world knows what a welcome we gave them. They kindled a flame of enthusiasm in favor of Irish nationality which spread over the continent, crossing satisfied all burgers in Eagland. It is incomposable which spread over the continent, crossing our border to Canada and warming up its less ardent population to give, in due time, practical aid to the righteous cause the honor of the Itsh leader. This was the hopeful condition of things atified all but the most increations and bigoted Tories that a forgery had been in November, 1889, when Mr. Parnell went to Hawarden to consult Mr. Gisd-stone on the prospects of the Itish ques-the honor of the Itish leader.

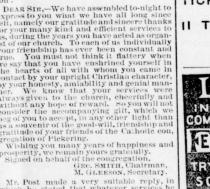
the gractical alt to the righteons cause of Ireland. The fands contributed for the Home Rale campaign promised already to go far beyord handreds of thousands of dol lar.—when the saul Irish conspiracy in Great Britain suddenty "played its trum eard" The O'Shea case way celled. The "respondent" obstitutely refused to appear or to put in an answer. Of course, lache. And so, while the members of the late deviation ware huss conversion of the lache accession of the publich letter, address or mani-late deviation ware huss conversion of the lache accession of the publich letter, address or mani-the bare all respondent. The order of the accession of the publich letter, address or mani-table deviation ware huss conversion the present of the factor of the factor of the factor of the factor the factor of the factor of the factor of the factor the factor of the factor of the factor of the factor the factor of the factor of the factor of the factor the factor the factor of the factor the fact appear or to put in an answer. Of course, the "co respondent" could not appear alone. And so, while the members of the label downtation alone. And so, while the members of the Izish deputation were busy canvaising the Eastern and Middle States, the Atlantic our daily rapers the delectable details of there, by his once friend and follower, the one sided testimony furnished by Captain O Shea. Did to publish latter, address of mani-fieto affirming on his honor as a gentle-the Vation's interference with Irish the Vation's interference with Irish shampoo. It cleanses the scalp and darkens gray hair. SMALL SUGAR COATED Buildock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They are mild and effectual. Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

loud and reiterated warning, did the P.o. Parliamentary party, by laboring to re testant pulpit speak after the divorce units its two sections, and by securing to unite its two sections, and by securing to them the continued support of the Eag court had given its verdict. We are not here contrasting what might lish Liberale.

This is a point on which the Irish hier-archy have been both misunderstood and seem the ultra-Paritanical character of public opinion or British political moral-ity at the present day, or as manifested in misrepresented. Let us here remind Irish American Catholics that the part the late disastrous events, with the moral the late desarrous events, with the motal looseness and apparent uncompulousness of political parties in the past. What is the use of bringing into the argument great names on which some blemish rests, neither be compared to, nor judged by, neither be compared to four own bishons and neither be compared to, nor jadged by, the conduct of our own bishops and clergy here in the United States. or notorious names of men who led their party to victory, or who governed with spiendid ability a country that dil not

Home Rale, and all that goes to consti care or dare to lift the veil from their private life? Were we to make or to tute a real and effective ladeperdence for Ireland, can only be won by constitu-tional methods, with the active and gen-erous co-operation of the British Libquote parables they m'ght apply on both sides of the ocean. There was, when the O'Shea trial came

erals, sided by the ever-growing public optation in Great Britain in favor of long denied justice to Ireland. But the only national movement carried on in Ireland on constitutional lines, which this British defeat the appeal of Ireland to the Amer-fean Republic by sending once more to prison and the plank bed John Dillon and William O'Brien. But the imprisonment of there two patriots under such circum stances would not have quenched the ardent sympathy feit here for Irish wrongs nor closed our hearts and our purses to the need of Ireland. But the amprisonment of the Pigott forgeries. Mr. Parnell to satisfy his countrymen that his honor was untouched, and thereby to maintal his position as the National leader. This he could and should have done by acting earchy in accordance with his own prece-ardent sympathy feit here for Irish wrongs nor closed our hearts and our purses to the need of Ireland. But the only and should have done by acting earchy in accordance with his own prece-the pigott forgeries. Mr. Parnell, from is place in the House of Commons, then the spilled Balfour and came to me



Mr. Post made a very suitable reply, h which he stated that whatever services h was able to render were always performe without seeking any praise or recompense and the fact of such a kind address and such a valuable gift as he was surprised with to night was more than he expected. Thele good-will and genuine friendship that prompted such an action he was thankful or, and he should ever treasure in his mem ory the kindness of his friends of the Catholi-congregation, and he hoped, as all presen did, that the precious and costly gift woul-be preserved tor many generations in the family. Refreshments were served and al enjoyed themselves.

¹ preserves. mily. Refreshments were served aloyed themselves. Mr. A. A. Post, of the firm of Post & Holmes Architects, Toronto and Whitby, is also Re-sording Secretary of Branch 136, Pickering S. M. B. A.

10

Purity your blood, Baild up your nerves, Restore your strength, Renew your appetite,

Cure scrofula, salt rheum,

Dyspepsia, sick headache, Catarrh, rheumat sio or malaria— Take Hoon's Sarsaparilla, 100 Doses One Dollar.

WORTH - \$15,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 25..... 15..... 10..... 5..... 5....4,995 00 4,995 00 TICKET, - - \$1.00 II TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,730.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE MANAGER. ASK FOR CIRCULARS. 18 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. THEY ARE MORE DURABLE ADJES LADIES INCEACE YOUR COMFORT BY WEARIN VEATHERBONE TRY A SAMPLE PAIR SOLD EVERYWHERE MADE ONLY BY. CANADA FEATHERBONE CLONDON: 0. HEALTH FOR ALL OLLOWAYS PLLIS & OINTM THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restors to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT Is an infailible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheurratism. For disorders of the Cheet H has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BUONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Shin Disease it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. DR. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is a delightful Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 523 OXFORD ST.), LONDON-And are sold at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world. Purchasors should look to the Label on the Pols and Boxes. If the address is not Oxiora Street, London, they are spurious.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

Catholic Record. the Church would be destroyed thereby, London, Sat. Feb. 7th, 1891.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

4

Tae following are the Lenten regulations for the Diocese of London : 1st. All clays of Lent, Sundays ex-cepted, are fast days 2od. By a special indult from the Holy

See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sun Sie, A. D. 1884, meat is knowed on Sun-onys at every meah, and at one meah on Mondays, Tuesdays, Taursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday. Srd. The use of flush and fish at the

3rd. The use of firsh and man are same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted from abstinuce, viz : Calidren under seven years; and from fasting : persons seven years; and from either or merely an Italian question.

MONASTIC ORDERS.

Ruffinus wrote :

of religious orders."

John Calvin was equally venomous,

He said that monasteries are all " houses

of ill-fame, the monastic vows are snares

seven years; and from failing: persons under twenty-one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. Lord may be used to preparing failing food during the season of Lont, except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstin-ence thoughout the year by those who can-no, casily program butter. no casily procure butter.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

It did not need any recent manifestathe Italian Govero tions on the ment to make known thes melous position in which the Pope is p ced oy this imprisonment in the Vatican. Having been sovereign in what were the States of the Church down to the year 1870, by a title the justice of which, both by prescription of heretical sgitators. and the fairness of the mode in which they were scanized, permits no comparison with the title of any other civilized dynasty, he was most iniquitously deprived of his temporal rights by an invasion which had adversaries so indefatigable. no justification under any pretence.

But the Italian Government long feared that the recentment of Catholic powers at this unwarranted usurpation would be turned sgainst the newly formed kingdom of Italy ; and to lessen the indignation with which the Catholic world regarded this spollation, felt itself constrained to throw out some crumbs of consolation, and so to defer the execution of any plans which might possibly be entertained to restore by force the independence of the Holy Sze.

It was under these circumstances that Italy passed the so-called law of guarantees. It is a crying iniquity that the Holy Father should have been deprived of any portion of his domain, acquired in order that his independent sovereigsty over the diabolical. Thus we find among the Church of God throughout the world be articles of Wicklif the statement that maintained, but the law of guarantees only adds insult to injury. It was declared by Crispi himself in

1874 in the Italian Parliament, that the Pope cannot go down to the position of a mere citizen, and that his sovereignty must be preserved ; and, indeed, it was the professed purpose of the law of guarantees to perpetuate his independence.

of the devil, and the monks cowled This law made a great show of constituting the Pope as a sovereign, limited sophists who have consecrated themselves to Satan." Luther wrote an ode though the sovereignty was, to the Vati. which he called his nuptial song. It is can. It was to afford to the Pope the replete with obscenity, and in it he also power to issue his decrees without hinderdeclares that by their life of celibacy ance from the State, to enable him to rethose who dwell in monasteries sacrifice reive visits from sovereigns, and to contheir bodies to the idol Moloch." duct the business of the Church without Such, in fact, are the sentiments outside interference. From the first it expressed by most of the originators of was well understood that these paper Protestantism, as Melancthon, Bucer, guarantees were worthless ; but the Oath-Bezs, etc., so that the Magdeburg Cenolic nations either could not or would turiators, who represent the Lutheranism not dispute them at the time they were passed. France was crippled by the war of the sixteenth century, style all monks with Germany. Austria had its serious "hypocritical deceivers, monsters of and with. Spain was rent by civil dissensions, and the newly of the human race, transgressing against the whole second table of the law." created German Empire, which, like Italy, In view of these decided opinions, adopted an anti Catholic policy after the it is not a little surprising to find the war with France, overawed them all, and Protestantism of to day reintroducing contributed greatly to the success of the the monastic system. The Fultons, the Italian policy. France also fell into the hands of an Athelstic government, and of Edith O'Gormans, the Chiniquys, and course it would not interfere in favor of others of their tribe continue to reiterate the Pope, even if it had not been crushed scandalous lies similar to those we have quoted, but none give any heed, except by the war which was just being corthe most ignorant, or those who are ciuded. Bat the worthlessness of the guarantce; themselves depraved, while more honest thinkers, like the Eoglish Protestant is becoming every day more and more Bishop, Dr. Gregg, are willing to acknowlapparent. They were never accepted by the Pope and he is not bound by them. edge that the work of the religious orders has been for good. but the Italian Government was certainly

bat in this they were mistaken. The spiritual authority of the Holy Father is none the less regarded because bis temporal It was the same throughout Europe authority has been taken from him, but

he is restricted by force from exercising it. Those who were not engaged in mission ary labors tilled the earth, and turned Not only Catholic, but even Protestant powers must soon see the necessity of the most unpromising grounds into fruit. ful gardens. Indeed, it may be said taking steps to secure for the spiritual with truth, as William Cobbet, a Protesruler of millions of their subjects that in dependence which is nominally but mock tant, has proved beyond doubt, that were ingly guaranteed to him by Italian laws. it not for the robbery of the religious The Pope's independence is an interhouses by Henry VIII., the three milnational question in which all the powers lions of paupers and criminals whom are interested. It cannot be turned into | General Booth wishes to rescue now from degradation if £1,000,000 be given him for the purpose, would find in those very religious houses just such a refuge as the General proposes to furnish ; and there From the earliest ages the monastic

would not be the danger which is feared orders were held by heretics in the great. if the General be entrusted with so much est detestation. The reason for this is money.

clear. The holy men who, besides obeying the precepts of Christ, desired to learned of scientists, and the most desanctify themselves by following His voted humanitarians, if we may so call, counsels, were naturally men devoted after the fashion of the present day, men entirely to God's service. They were, and women whose lives are given up to therefore, always the most energetic in the noblest works of charity. Angels of propagating the truths of religion, and mercy would be for them a more approrefuting error, as well as exhorting to priate name. In spite of his malignity pensace those who had strayed from the against religious orders, and, indeed, paths of virtue. Other monks spent against Caristianity itself, Eugene Sue is their lives in solitary meditation, and forced to acknowledge this while he the quiet virtues of these zealous men depicts so vividly the cholers hospitals were a reproach against the turbulence of Paris, attended by Sisters of Mercy during the visitation of that plague to As a necessary consequence of all this, the city. But not only were the female the ancient heretics, whose false teachorders devoted to these occupations of ings the monks of the period combatted, self sacrifice. Whether in releasing capentertained an implacable hatred against tives from Moslem slavery, rescuing per ishing travellers on the summits of Of a certain Arian Bishop who lived in mountains clad in perpetual snow, or the fourth century, by name Lucius, attending to the wants of the dying in the pesthouses of every European city, "He turned against the monasteries Friars of Orders Wnite, Gray, or Black,

the arms of his rage, laid waste their desert places, and declared war against those who devoted themselves to retireconsolation and relief, ment. He attacked, and even sent an army of horse and foot against three Not merely individuals, but the Protestant Churches themselves are now thousand or more who were spending their lives in solitude in secret places . These soldiers became versed in a new species of warfare when they thus beginning to recognize that this is the case, and that in abolishing religious orders they deprived their respective encountered enemies who presented their necks to the sword, and whose only churches of one of the most effectus opposition was to say to them: 'Friend, whereto art thou come ?'" aids towards doing the work for which Carist's Church has been constituted. Taey are now endeavoring to repair their The heretics of a later period were im mistake. The Caurch of England has bued with a hatred for the religious had for many years several such orders, orders which cannot be termed less than both male and female. But there is section in Auglicaniam which has only to cry out "So near Popery" to create a "the monks were introduced into the terrible tempest in the teapot, and for Church by the devil, and that Augua. this reason such orders have as yet tine, Benedict, and Bernard are cerfound favor only with those who seritainly in hell unless they had repented ously regard that Caurch as having that they had been monks and Fathers

ivine institution and authority, that is to say, the High Church party. These have the Abbey of Llanathany in Wales, which is under the charge of the well. known "Abbot " Father Ignatiue, otherwise Rev. Mr. Lyne, who is at present making a sensation in New York, having many friends, and about as many opponents. At Llansthany fifty of Mr. Lyne's subjects are "nuns." The monks are about as many. Another community is the "Kiloura Sisters," who number about one hundred, most of whom are in London and other parts of England, with branches at Toronto and

Hamilton in Ontario, and other such orders are found in the United States. The other Protestant denominations have hitherto regarded these communmen who should be detested as enemies ities as very Papistical, but the recent povements in the Presbyterian and Mathodist Churches to establish "dea. conesses " is in reality nothing different from the High Church movement for the establishment of religious orders. The Presbyterians have already a few deaconesses actually at work. The Methodists, having resolved also to establish them, will soon follow suit. These new departures show to what extent Protestantism is liable to mutation according to the whims of the age but it is, at the same time, a testimony to the wisdom of the Catholic Church which encouraged such orders from the beginning of her existence, and which has continued to encourage them to do

"Every obstacle of nature and soil selves, have been the mainspring and time, when ship figing the green fig shall to indemnify him for his losses in the solution of monasteries and churches, be met with ou every sea, and hailed and spoliation of monasteries and churches, and restore him the temporal power and authority that his predecessors enjoyed

bas built great railways and sent ships into every sea and found markets abroad for her surplus produce, she has no one to thank but the patriots who, in 1837. wrested self-government or Home Rule from unwilling and selfish Parliamentarane in Downing street, Eogland. Canada has to thank not only Sir John Macdonald, but the other public mea-the Lafontaines and Baldwins, the Cartiers, Taches, the McGees and McKenzies and other spirited, hightoned and patriotic men who knew how to weld together the different and opposing nationalities of which our Canadian population is com

peated in Ireland. There is no possible excuse for England's refusing to profit by the example of her Canadian colony, which has risen in half a century to the proportions of a great Dominion. Instead of being a dead weight on England's hands, instead of being a menace to her prepond rance with the cry of "England's difficulty is Canada's opportunity," so often heard in Ireland, the British now consider this whole Dominion as the most valued portion of the Empire, her point d'appui on every ocean, and her most direct route to the Pacific as well as to her possessions east of the Rea Sea. Had England pursued the same blind and inhuman policy towards Canada that she has followed in her treatment of Ireland for centuries, long ago Canada would have been lost to the were always at the post of danger, giving Empire. If, instead of allowing Canada responsible government and home legis. lation, she had sent out her Clifford L'oyds, her Buckshot Forsters and her Balfours to treat her contumeliously and goad her to madness, long since Canada would have risen in arms and shook off the hated yoks. England's prudent government and forbearance in the usuagement of her Canadian colon. ists has made them loyal to her and true to themselves. She need not expect ever to win the loyalty and affection of the Irish people by a different policy. She tried the policy of brow beating, of insolence and of landlord tyranny for at least three hundred years, and to-day Ireland is as much impoverished, as unsettled, as disloyal and as wretched as she was in the days of Cromwell and Elizabeth. Who could fancy, or who would dare prophecy, that in fifty years from now Ireland would be looked on by Eogland as her great right arm ; that the would be no longer considered a dead weight or a menace, but a most valued portion, the bulwark and the glory of the Empire? And yet, if England is but willing, there is nothing to prevent so grand and so plarious a consummation. Either Eagland must disappear in the course of time as a great power, and her wealth and her magnitude be all transferred to Ireland. or, by a change of policy, by humane treatment, by grant of legislative independence, and full permission and enconregement to Ireland to develop her

ITALY BANKRUPT. Crispi's infidel government of Italy, which makes a figure head of King Hum. bert and locks up Pope Leo in the Vati an, is on the verge of bankruptcy and utter ruin. The extravagance and luxrious mode of life which the so called patriots have adopted, their scandals, mmoralities and reckless expenditure of the people's hard earned taxes, must oon bring their iniquitous reign to an and. How different things were under the mild and benevolent government of the Popes and the Cardinals, who were considered more in the light of Fathers than of rulers and tax gatherers ! Tae city of Rome, and for that matter all

Italy, is impoverished by the enormous expenditure required to equip and main tain an unnecessary standing army and navy, to which the Papal States were strangers when Victor Emmanuel lived at Milan and Pope Pius IX, held mild and paternal sway at Rome. Then also did tourists and visitors, priests and bishops, and wealthy families from all parts of the globe, swarm into Italy, enriching every town and village through which they passed, while hotels and rail roads were making fortunes, and employ. ment, food and plenty were found for all. It must be obvious to the most casual thinker that with the absence and actual imprisonment of the chief attraction-the Pope, with the splandor and mag. nificance of his official duties and public ceremonials - there must be a marked lessening, if not a total falling off and disappearance, of the continuous stream of wealth that, under the mony of religious profession took place. iormer regime, flowed into Italy and His Lordship officiated, and was assisted reached its every little town and hamlet. Tae disciples of Garibaldi and Mazinni, Windsor; Rev. Father Ryan, P. P, who now rule Italy and insult the head of the Christian Church, must feel that the Catholic sentiment of the country will one day, and very soon, assert itself. They and their rapacious followers must make way for honest men and trust. worthy representatives of the people, who will know how to make Italy respected by respecting the Father of the Faithful and restoring to him the full LOssession of all his rights as King of Rome and Shepherd of the entire Christian flock. Hence they are determined to make hay while the sun shines, to improve their opportunities, and draw into their nets the largest sums possible while it is in their power to levy enor. mous texes, to enrich themselves and friends at the public expense while insulting religion and defying God. But a day of reckoning is coming slowly but surely, and they feel it and are preparing for it-not, indeed, in the way of repentants filled with remorse and grief for their acts, but in the way of burglars and plunderers, who in their forced flight carry off all they can. There is no other way of accounting for the threatened bankruptcy of the Italian Government, as seen in all despatches cabled last week, concerning the alarming deficits in the Italian exchequer. The following particulars, which ap-

peared in all daily papers of the 29th and 30th January, speak volumes in confirmation of our remarks upon the resources, "to send out her ships into npending ruin of the Italian Govern every sea and carve out markets P ho surplas produce " and unequalled inment and the general depression and dustries, she must make of Ireland impoverishment which must sooner or what she has made of Canada - her later overtake its whole population : most faithful ally. What has Canada to "An Italian economist has been ex constitute greatness that Ireland cannot amining the financial condition of his boast of, and in greater measure ? Her country with somewhat alarming results. He estimates the total wealth of Italy at climate is more genial and more \$11,000 000,000, using the same basis for his estimate as that by which M. Foville salubrious, her soil is more fertile. her streams and rivers more numerous arrived at the conclusion that the national and more available for manufactures of wealth of France is \$40,000,000,000. The Government of France spends \$629,000, every description. As O'Connell said, Government of France spends \$629,000, 000 a year, while the Government of Italy spends \$314,000,000; so that on the basis of between one fourth and one third the wealth of France, Italy is taxed one-half as much. The expenditure for she has water power sufficient to turn all the wheels of the mercantile world. Any one of her seventy-five harbors is capable of sheltering the entire British 1388 9 is divided as follows: Standing appropriations, interest on public debt, fleet. Her textile fabrics, her linens, her tweeds, her silks and her poplins etc, \$132,000,000; appropriations for army and navy, \$113,000,000; collection cannot be equaled for fineness and durability. Her mizeral resources are of taxes, \$36 000 000 ; all other expenses \$67,000,000, It costs \$36,000,000 to all other expenses, \$67,000,000, It costs \$36,000,000 to coll lest \$348,000,000. The national debt is enormous, and the interest upon it is of vast extent, and await but a home government and home capital to exploit and develop their untold wealth. Her almost as great as the interest on the national debt of England," fisheries have not been protected for the benefit of the people, nor Siace the above was written Signor can she claim a three mile limit Cdapl's infidel government has been as Canada is ready to do battle defaated by a vote of one hundred and for. Scotch, English and other foreign eighty six to one hundred and twenty. pirates hang round her coasts, enter her five, and himself obliged to step down rivers and openly rob Ireland of her own and out. It is to be hoped that a more God-given treasures. Had Ireland her economical and more Christian-like minown Parliament sitting in the old house on istry will take its place. Crispi was an College Green, the pirates both [on land arrogant, overbearing, ambitious staterand sea, who now rob her, would be very man who dictated terms to King Humbert, soon scattered, and her own people perinsulted and bullied the Pope, while he mitted to sit down in peace, each man in cringed at the feet of Prince Bismarck and his corrach, or under his own thatched allowed socialists and infidel scoffers at cottage, if not under his own vine and God's religion to have loose rein and uclimited license in committing indecen-It is very evident that Ireland has more cles and uttering blasphemies in the sources of wealth and power and prestige public thoroughfares of the Eternal City. to draw from than can ever be dreamt of For the sake of general peace and the in these provinces ; and there is no reason furtherance of morality and Coristian to doubt that in fifty years from now, if civilization it would be still more desir-England be wise, the whole world will be able that the next Italian Cabinet will wondering at the marvelous progress her take warking by the downfall of Crispi to \$4,000 as a contribution to the Peter's eleter kingdom has made in so shert a promote good relations with Pope Leo, p nce fand.

FEBRUARY 7. 1891.

FATHEI

POWERFUL A Ottawa

FEBB

Rev. Father Wathers, New Mass in St 1 morning. The to the doors. been before no the pulpit. H ence, speaks in dignified gests with the intene His discourse besutiful figur acterized by different to the many modern The subject eignty of God tination. Go Redeemer, the withstanding ti us is endowed around us for tination. White be lest, which the mark deny there we capable of red and reeking w we could say being saved. through ignore ter. There is Church forbid upon any exc cording to Rev hell. For a m brains there : flash of the pi life to say, "I ment may rest are evidences nation that Go place for us. forever were from one grea multitude of was hope for race, for had n blessed of My prepared for the world." what was to n it and eaying me for heaven is what we m that God has ways that ar purpose to sa to us, and th eternal glory. a stoner has c tests himself i for whom Goo matter how d hope and we anxious to pathe road to he This ! tions. road to heave tions and eve resolution has human charac

> St. Patrick was crowded tion being l even the air every inch of Rev. Fathe

Satholics C the broad characterized impressed fortune to he menced by one that sto the ordinary with a cert burden. Ap ment, he re happened w mission in young man, as a Catho lumber regi attending c him to atte said, "you w priests prea

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posed, and to build up the progressive and prosperous Dominion, of which both Canadians and British to day feel so Taere is no reason why the history of Uanada's progress may not be re-

for ages, and of which he has been so un justly and outrageously robbed by the Revolution.

The Republique Francaise, a leading French journal, says :

"No Minister's overthrow was ever more logically brought about. Signor Orispi's neurable self-conceit in thinking he ought to remain at the bead of the Organization of the Concentration of the Government rendered his fall inevit

Another Parisian paper, the Journa.

des Debats, says : "The Ministerial policy of Italy of the "The ministerial points with the re-tirement of Signor Crispi, although the next Cabinet will assuredly profit by the lesson to promote good relations with France."

DIOCESE OF LONDON "THE PINES."

VISIT OF RIGHT REV D. O'CONNOR, D. D.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD Taesday, the 27th ult, was a day of Joy and pladness at the Ursuline Academy, Cnatham, Ont. At an early hour His Lordship Right Rev. D O'Con-nor, D. D., Bishop of London, said Mass, after which he administered the sacra-ment of confirmation to a number of the little public of the academy. His Lord. little pupils of the academy. His Lord-ship exhorted the youtblul Christian soldiers to endeavor to be faithful to the graces imparted to their souls by the sacraments of Holy Eucharist and confirmation, which they had just received. He cold them to be earnest and practical in their piety, that by so doing they would reap, in a happy eternity, the fruit of the holy seed planted in their hearts

on this suspicious day. At 9 a. m. solemn Mass, Coram Episcopo, was celebrated by Rev. Father Paul, O. S. F., P. P., during which the cere-Amherstburg; Rev. Father Langlois, P. P., St. Peter's, and Rev. Father Benedict, O. S. F., Chaplain of the Monastery. Tae novices, who on this happy morning had the privilege of pronouncing their solemn vows, were Miss Mary Eizabeth Gaukler (in religion Sister Mary Clare) and Miss Amelia Rondot (in religion Sister Mary Annuncistion) Both these Sister Mary Annuncistion) accomplished young ladies are graduates of the Academy and proficients in the German and French languages. the German and Frence instance The sermon on the occasion was preached by His Lordship, who took for his text: "At that time, took for his text: "If Jesus said to His desciples: 'If any man will come after Me let him deny himself and take up his him deny himself and take up his cross, and follow Me. For what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world not a man in he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" He addressed the newly professed, and congratulated them on having hearkened to the call of the Divine Master. He urged them to be faithful and exact in observing all the rules of the convent which regard their respective occupations, for they are so many steps of the mystic ladder to secend to sublime perfection and sanctity. He told them that the prac-tice of their conventual rules is the ser-vice Jesus Christ demanded of them and the exercise of their love toward Him when He said: "Deny yourself, take up your cross and follow Me." In taking upon themselves these holy obligations they renounced forever the concupiscence of the flesh, which is an inordinate love of carnal sensual pleasures : the concupiscence of the eyes, which is an inordinate love of pride of life, which is an of worldly honors, dignities and prefer-

riches and temporal goods; and the pride of life, which is an inordinate love ments: thus by their religious vows they would counteract and trample upon the bree great idols that worldlings adore His Lordship dwelt particulry on the vow of instruction, peculiar to the Ursuline Order, and exhorted them to isbor zealously for the Caristian education of the pupils entrusted to their care. He bade them remember that if they em remember that if they He bade them remember that if they were faithful to separate the precious from the vile, by word and example, they would inherit an everlasting name and shine like stars for all eternity. How grateful, then, should they be to God for having called them to a religious order, wherein they would be enabled to dedicate their labors, their talents and their sequirements to the salvation of their acquirements to the salvation of His Lordship said he knew from experience that the work of instructing youth was not an easy one. It had its cares and contradictions ; but it had also its joys and consolations. Since they embraced the religious life in a commun-ity devoted to the education of heart and ity devoted to the mind, they should continue to improve themselves in all the brauches necessary for the perfect falfiment of their fourth VOW At the conclusion of the sermon, the novices approached the altar railing and begged to be admitted to holy profes-Taey pronounced their yows in a sion. clear, distinct manner and with great fervar. They then withdrew a tew paces and remained prostrate in prayer during the chanting of the "Te Deum." Tae final solemn blessings having been be-stowed on the newly made "Brides of Christ," the "Esce quam bonum," was entoned by the choir and continued by the religious as they went, processionally, from the chapel. The altar was most tastefully decorated with garlands of smilax and a profusion of exquisite hot-house plants and flowers, consisting of fares, white hyscinths, roses and lilles, emblems of the pure young lives that had just been irrevocably conlives that had just being h. secrated to the Most High. AN OLD PUPIL.

The monasteries produced the most justly proud.

Not long since Dr. Gregg said that bound by every principle of honor and justice to observe them, and much more. these orders were founded by men whose Yet the facilities they afforded to the desire was to promote the greatest good of the Church, and their alm ; were highly Pope, such as they were, are being grad. ually but surely swept away. It is not spiritual and noble.

The work of the monks, at the very long slace the Empress of Austria was time when the coryphosi of Protestantism prevented by diplomatic interchange were abusing them with such violence, was of communications from paying a chiefly to cultivate and promote the arts visit to the Holy Father. Corresand sciences, to teach the young, and to pondence with the Pope has been copy out the Holy Scripture and other Intercepted, and telegraphic communications suppressed. The Government useful books before printing was invented. so that they might be handed down to organs have, certainly, by instructions posterity, whereas there was no other way from the authorities, taken every opportunity to insult the Pope, and have to preserve them.

In England, where anxiety to take declared that he is only a subject of the possession of the so-called immense wealth king, and must obey the laws of Italy. Even recently, certain internal arrangeof the Abbays was one of the motives ments which have teen effected in the which led a greedy nobility to second the wishes of the uxarious king who founded Vatican library and museum have been declared by these journals to be an the Eaglish Church, that wealth was deinfringement on the prerogatives of the voted to purposes must useful to the king and government, to say nothing of general public. Schools were everywhere the new laws iy which the Holy Father's established by monks, the universities as human eye can see and so strengthen. liberty to marage eccledastical matters had monks for their professors, institutions were erected which kept the people of the Empire."

The Catholic powers must before long from poverty and vice, and an example Interfere to put an erd to the state of of industry was given in agricultural purc ptivity in which the Pope is placed by suits which had most beneficial results. th present condition of affairs. The hope A well-known historian, Dr. Lingaid, public spirit of the people of Canada, of t .ose who reduced him to it was that says :

has been grossly abridg d.

good during nineteen centuries.

WHAT CANADA IS IRELAND MUST BE.

The Empire of Wednesday last said "The fact of the matter is, a wonderful change has come over the British press and people. But yesterday their journals were tretfully critical of Canada and prone to side against us in a contro To-day they are candidly out versy. socken in their friendship and admira tion for the way we have built our great railway, sent our ships into every sea arved out new markets for our selves."

The Empire gives to Sir John Macdonald the merit and glory of this wonderful change in the British mind towards Canada, and declares that this extraordinary revolution of sentiment is due to the "genius and courage of his policy in looking into the future as far ing Canada as to make her a valued part

fig tree.

Without having any desire to under value the genius and energetic policy of Canada's Premier, we fancy that the and their determination to do for them-

Wishing to testify his gratitude to the Wishing to testiny his gratitude to the Hoiy Father for the gracious reception recently accoried to his daughter, the Princess Helen of Orienni, at the Vatiesu, the Comite de Paris reachily forwarded

ment of per sins, it is t sacrament of trition or s faction - n making goo done, The confessor. whether the is sorry fo sin no mor sorrow is va ness to aton penitential words of C given." H

he says to 1 Confession ! olic Church of all the O three hund fession was Luther said practised, a from Script mended as At a meetin adopted th tion are to the Church tender and obetinacy, s The practic been adopt confeesion "enquiry r among our the meeting

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FEBBUARY 7, 1891.

FATHER ELLIOTT IN OTTAWA.

POWERFUL AND MOST INSTRUCTIVE DISCOURSES.

Ottawa Free Press, Jan. 26. Rev. Father Ediott, of the Paulist Fathers, New York, preached at High Mass in St Patrick's church yesterday morning. The saced edifice was crowded tog the coors. The Rev. Father, as has been before noted, is a striking figure in the coors. The Rev. Father. as has made publicly. In the Prayer Book of the Episcopalian Church, or the Church of England, there remains to this very the pulpit.

and reaking with iniquity. Nevertheless we could say there is a chauce of their being saved. There are others who is the shall rotating the save size of the through ignorance or weakness of obsra: There is hope for these. The Holy Church forbide the brand of damnation upon any except two or three, who, ac-cording to Revelations, are condemned to hell. For a man who blows out his own brains there may be time between the flash of the pietol and the extinction of life to say, "I am sorry;" and that atone-ment may result in his salvation. There are evidences on every hand of predesti-

nation that God has set apart an eternal place for us. Sarely those who were lost forever were lost by their own sins, not from one great sin, or from many, but a multitude of sins? Neverthelees there was hope for the vast majority of the race, for had not our Lord said, "Come ye blessed of My Father, possess the klogdom stage for the the there priest who invented confession. (Laugh-trace, for had not our Lord said, "Come ye blessed of My Father, possess the klogdom stage for the the there priest who invent the there have been a most stage for had not our Lord said, "Come ye blessed of My Father, possess the klogdom prepared of my out from the beginning of the world." God had made "A B C" fession has more to do with the hard side what was to prevent Him from finishing it and eaying "X Y Z." "He has made me for heaven and I am going to have it," is what we may say. Does not the fact that God has preserved us in the past in ways that are marvelious, indicate His purpose to save us, show that He is good us, and that we may hope to enjoy eternal glory. The man who from being a sinner has come to hate his sins and de-tests himself for committing them, is one for whom God's mercy will be manifested. No man can live without hope. No matter how deep in guilt we must have hope and we must believe that God is anxious to pardon us. It is often said the road to hell is paved with god intenthere. This is a contemptible lie. The read to beaven is psyed with good inten-tions and every good thought and good resolution has its elevating effect upon

human character.

IN THE EVENING. St, Patrick's church in the evening was crowded to the doors, the congrega-tion being larger than in the morning even the aisles were occupied so that

every inch of room was taken up. Rev. Father Elliot's subject was "Why Catholics Contess Taeir Sins," and the broad and liberal spirit which characterized his address considerably impressed these who had the good fortune to hear him. The speaker com menced by saying that the subject was one that stood out very prominently in the ordinary life of Catholics, and which with a certain class of Catholics is a burden. Apropos of this latter state ment, he related an occurrence which happened whilst he was assisting at the mission in the State of Michigan. A young man, who had been brought up as a Catholic, came down from the sitending church, his friends wished him to attend the mission. "No," he stid, "you want me to go and hear they priests preach. That is bot what they with a certain class of Catholics is a burden. Apropos of this latter state priests preach That is bot what they want of me. What they want of me is to go and be confessed, but there is not any 6 horse team in this country can pull us to confession." Whatever in funnee meas at work howarer, the young fluence was at work, however, the young man did go to hear the sermon and went on his knees and made his con fession." "After all," said the preacher, "it is not the big team of authority that brings us to confession. We hate it I know, nevertheless when we look back at the early days of our life we don't find in youth confession was so great a It is more of a burden now I burden fancy than it was in those innocent days. The main thing about the sacra-ment of penance is not the telling of the sins, it is the sorrow for them. The sacrament consists of three things, contrition or sorrow, confession and satis faction - performing some works, or making good, as far as possible, injuries done. Then it is the duty of the Father confessor, as he is called, to discover whether the sinner, having TOLD ALL HIS SINS is sorry for them and is determined to sin no more, and having discovered the sorrow is valid, and that there is a willing. ness to atone to Almighty God by some penitential work, the priest speaks the words of Our Lord, "Thy size are for. He grants absolution and then given." he says to the penitent, "go in poace." Confession is not a monopoly of the Cath-olic Church by any means. When first olic Church by any means. When first of all the Christian religion, was divided, three hundred years ago and more, con-fession was not given up for a long time. Luther said : "Secret confession, as now book, he said practised, although it cannot be proved from Scripture, is yet to be certainly com-mended as useful and even necessary." At a meeting of reformers later they adopted this: "Confession and absolution are to be by no means abolished in the Church, especially on account of the tender and timid consciousness, and the obstinacy, and perverseness of the young." The practices of public confession has The practices of public confession has been adopted by Protestants, and private confession exists too, in what are called "erquiry meetings." Revivals take place things in the natural order without the Scriptures. The Old Testament was for among our Protestant friends, and after the meetings have proceeded a little while there is a room ret apart where those who think of joining the Church, or who pro-

fess to have experienced religious emotions reas to nave appendice a conjugate enditions or the visitations of God, are brought together, and the minister and those who are supposed to be proficient in such things go around and enquire the con-dition of mind, and the past state of life of those persone. The practice is al.

other and

the prior before the form and ing pres-ence, speaks in deep, exnest tores, with dightfed gesture, and impresses listeres with the intensity of his own convictions. His discourse was adorned with some beautiful figures of speach, and was char-acterized by a lofty, hopeful tone, ''' different to the pessimistic ontpourings of many modera preachers. The subject dealt with was the sover eighty of God and the doctrine of predes-tination. God is our Maker and our Redeemer, the preacher said, but not-is and away we cannot the big best withstanding that sovereignty each one of us is endowed with free will. We look around us for marks of the divine predes-tination. Who are to be saved, who are to be lest, who sre they to be branded with the mark of Cain ? He would not capable of redeemption, sodden with vice and around us for marks of the divine predes-ting the mark of Cain ? He would not capable of redeemption, sodden with vice and around us for marks of the divine predes-ting the mark of Cain ? He would not capable of redeemption, sodden with vice and around us for marks of who seemed in-capable of redemption, sodden with vice and around us for marks of the divine predes-ting the mark of Cain ? He would not capable of redemption, sodden with vice and around us for marks and the seemed in-capable of redemption, sodden with vice and around us for marks of the divine predes-ting the mark of Cain ? He would not have see a was abar of the divine predes-to be lest, who are to be saved, who are to be lest, who are to be saved, who are to be lest, who are to be saved who are to be lest, who are to be saved who are the sould not in the save to be the saved who are the sould not in the sould not in the save to be the sould not in the sould have the sould not in the sould not the sould not the sould not in the sould not in the sould have the sould not have the sould not in the save to be saved who are the sould not have the sould not in the sould have the sould not in the sould not in the sould have the sould not hat anything. No wonder the old Reformers, sithough they changed the institution of the sacrament, still wanted something or

other to answer THOSE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE, for upon Scripture they proposed to base their departure from the old religion.

There was not the faintest doubt of the historical continuity of the confession in the Christian Church from the very be ginning to the days of the Reformation. It was sometimes said that confession wa "I would an invention of priest-craft. of a priest's life than anything else to be found. Would monscrobs invent it? Well, they all complain of it. It fetches them down to the level of the lowest pessant in their dominion. The One who invented confession is the One who in vented religion as we have it — our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The Holy Church has not made confession a law; it was made by Christ. The Church requires us to go to confession before Easter, bat for the rest of the time, if we have not committed mortal sin, there is

NO LAW COMPELLING US to go. In his concluding remarks the rev. speaker dealt with some of the objections to confess. It was said confession made sin easy. On the contrary it made it all the more difficult. Penalties did not make the law easier to break. An objec-tion of that sort was the result of want of

knowledge of human nature. People said of the Catholics what they would not say of their neighbor, and when they get to know the Catholic people they would not make use of such insulting suppositions. It was also said the priests acquired power through the confessional and extorted money. This was calumny on the Oatho-lic priests and people. Another objection was that going to confession made religion a slavery; the people had a tendency to be timid, cowardly and unfit to enjoy free government. Were the Catholic Irish, or Catholic Garmans, timid ? Were they lack ing in independence of character, or did they lack courage? He contended that good Oatholles were the best kind of citi zens, they were the most independent in

then Old Testament and of the new misled by evil disposed persons ? These books, he said, were floating around, In an elequent persons in the lecturer to be set, for two or three hundred years in the different churches, when they were collected and bound togother. It must not be supposed from this, however, he said, that before this the Church had not been established. The Apostles had done their work heroically, and the doctrines of Our Lord had been expounded, and

His life and sufferings make known by them, although they were then gone, and many of them had left no writings at all, so that it was not necessary to have a formal compliation of their preach Time had passed away, and things must be attended to, finally the Sorlptures were

colLATED AND FUBLISHED noder Pope Damasus, about three hun-dred and fifty years after the birth of Christ. The argument of the Church wae, and is, that the Scriptures are in no sense a private possession or a family helt locus; they are not private, bat public property. He instanced where, in modern times, the residence of George Washington had been purchased by a curporation, but was sub erquently acquired by the netional Gov-ernment, because too precious to be allowed to remain in private bands. As to the use to be made of the Scriptures, the Council of Trent went carefully over every book, one by one, forbade any ad-ditions or leaving out of parts, and also the publishing of spurious editions, saying, "God is their author;" such being the way in which their inspiration was described. But that does not mean that God wrote any of them. Is it not held that every word or every phrase is in-epired, there are different opinions on these; but whatever concerns faith or

morals is undoubtedly inspired, and Cath olics are bound to so believe The Cath-olic Church takes the Scriptures as a guide, but not as the only guide. The Scrip-tures stand first, but tradition is taken as a support. The late Cardinal Nawman, however, said, a few years before his death, that there was not a single doc trine of the Catholic Church which he could not prove from the Scriptures alone A traveller going into a forest, if he doubt his way, looks up to the sain as a guide; if it be night, he looks up to the moon or the stars, and failing all these, he consults the compass. So it is that ha doubt the infallible Church, with her

aubt the intainble Gauren, what he is the guide in all difficulties, because the authority of God is in the Church. The Mass, or most solenn office of the Church, is nearly altogether composed of parts of the Scrip tures; and so also is it in all the other public offices and functions. The Breviary - or, as the name implies, a brief com pendium; and which every priest is bound, under pain of sin, to read every day in the year-is nearly altogether taken from the Scriptures, so that Oatholics havea

THOROUGHLY SCRIPTURAL RELIGION St. Francis of Sales compares the reading of the Scriptures to pen, ink and paper. The Holy Spirit takes the pen, which is The Holy Spirit takes the pen, ink and paper. The Holy Spirit takes the pen, which is the Church, dips it in the ink, which is the Scriptures, and writes on the paper which is the soul of man. As to the use of the Is the soul of man. As to the use of the set of the soul of man. As to the use of the soul of the source of the Sound of Baltimore, wherein the Bishops exhorted the reading of the Scriptures, and to the prac the of family prayer. But, said he, it may be said this was in the States, where the cunning Bishops adopted this pro gramme. What about Spin and those other "priest-ridden" countries? In answer to this he read an extract from a letter from Pope Pius VI., complimenting the Bishop who had translated the Scrip-

In the

dwelt upon the necessity of reading the Scriptures, but of reading them were the binated, peraps, a regular the proper disposition; pointing out the consolation to be drawn from them in time of tribulation and the scotting effect of them in all circumstances. To the general surprise it was found that the el quent Father had spoken for an hour and a quarter.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

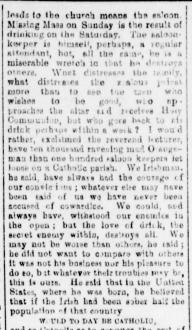
Ottawa Citizen, Jan. 28. Again, last night, St. Patrick's Church was crowded; and sgain the eloquent Paulist, Rev. Father Editott, C. S. P., held his and lence for an hour and a quarter, listening to, perhaps, the most powerful attack on "Intemperance" and its causes and accessories, that has ever been dellyered in Ottawa. The reverend lecturer commenced by eaving that it might appear strange to them that the topic of "Intem perance" should have been selected amongst the other subjects on which he was to speak in this city, seeing that the others were D ctrinal; but at the request of the rev. pastor he had acceeded, although he confessed it was with repug-nance. This repugnance, however, was more or less sentimental, and was over-come by his vocation, for he was convinced

of the vices to which it led and of the necessity of a complete understanding of its evil effects and of their remedy. its evil Morever, for years he had himself the of living under the banner Father Mathew - in fact, during all the years of his priesthood. In that fact he rejoiced, but, at the same time, was corry that he had to speak on the evil that night. The evil is

BROAD AND DEEP,

spyroaching him. Again and again : If as intemperance. Who then, listening to him, had not, within his own family, or within easy distance of him, a victim of intemperance? Who has not had his very heart crushed by this evil? In what com-manifer of the set small the set of intemperator heart crushed by this cvil? In what com-manity, or in what small municipality, was it that this evil cannot be discovered, and remedies sought. If politics were find to moral improvement, in poli-tic source is built of the source is a substantial of the source is life, who transacts business, who connected with literature, who connected with the professions, but meets some time or other with those once bright men, but who now go by the name of drunkards? Our poll ticians, of the better class even, have to come in contact with the drunkards, and the mean politicians - de didn't know if the arrows of the Lord are in me. Hay. the mean pointerins who that who will the arrows of the brid are in me. Have there were any such present — had to pander to them and to their masters, the saloon keepers — Bat who of them have not felt degraded when obliged to forego referred to their causes. Sometimes, he the benefits of constance in the interest said, physicians tell us a very large proof the powerful liquor dealer ? In politics the vice is prominent, but it is still more so when regarded in a religious light. Religion is the guardian of morality, and hence it well behooves those who ropresent religion to speak the word of religion sgainst the vices. The evils of intemper-ance are, he said, various, and he would dwell a moment on them. Intemperance dwell a moment on them. Intemperance was, to say the least, injurious to the drankard bimself. Its so called pleasures were not joys, but rainous to pleasure it. self, and it takes away all self respect. them. The air may be

LURID WITH CURSES, he said, and I can stand it, but who is the drandard that is not dead to all self-respect, who has not lowered himself lower than the brute-beast? Intemper ance differs from the other vices in that the miserable subterfage of hypocrisy does not avail. The drunkard loses his health, and the foolish dream that he must drink becomes a mania. His health destroyed, the physician traces it to its cause. What might dress bim, or at least cause. What might dress him, or at least make him presentable, is flung across the liquor-selier's sitar. In such striking language as is hore merely outlined did the reverend lecturer portray the habitual laguage as is here merely outlined did the reverend lecturer portray the habitual drunkard. Many of these reformed (and, Paul Society, in New York, has essured before a constraint of the second seco thanks to God, there are many) will, he said, tell you that the babit was contracted



and so Cataolic as to conquer the rest of the world. Religion is then it jured ; to us may be applied the words : "By their us may be applied the words : " By their fruits you shall know them " The Saviour of the world in His ageny, while prone on the ground, uttered w.rd: by which all might profi. He asked for some other form of stonement. He asked His Father that this bitter cup might pass away from Him. This cup! as if He saw the drunksrd with his cup and his bottle

approaching him. Again and again : If his family circle is pare? See him there now a "slimy pool," as one of the Fathers of the Charch says. Who does the murder — the nam half drank; and so of slmost every other vice and crime. I might, said the lecturer, speak of the man in delirium themens, who sees evil things all around him. He is the man who can say : said, physicians tell us a very large pro-portion of drunkards are such because they have inherited it from intemperate parents, their brain exhibiting a different appearance from that of others. Then there is the flight from care, and men stricken with adversity, who take the cup. Others drink because of their prosperity, while others desire to "celebrate an occasion." Others from a companionable occasion. disposition frequent saloous. These are the interior causes, or at least some of

FALSE HOSPITALITY

s another or exterior cause. Some will not allow one to make a simple call with-out drinking. Tais is not good nature ; your visitor does not want your drink, or if he does, it is a good reason for not giving it to him. The convival ride brings to the saloon; once taught by hespitality, the practice is continued on to the maloon. Treating in the saloon may be described as another cause. Is it not a fact that saloon drinking is the cause of most crimes ? If you doubt this ask the police. When a crime is committed, where do the police generally go first for infor mation-is it not to the seloons? The pub him that ninety per cent. of the poverty is traceable to the saloon. The poor houses. y said, tell you that the babit was contracted imperceptibly till a habitual, eithful of druktenness was the result. There are the scheme testimony. Corcluding, he adj ired his hearers, in the name of God, to never enter a saloos. He, the lecturer, was not the language of those who, a outside of the charmed circle of the expectively ender of duly the banner of the prohibitionlets a such as of the contracted of the could stop the public saloon he would follow the banner of the prohibitionlet



5

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A BRA

tainly not; they were "chained that rogues might not steal them.

early and middle ages every word of the Scriptures had to be carefully transcribed, for printing was not known, but, notwith standing, every church had a copy "chained up," for the reason already given. Last evening, again, St. Patrick's Church was crowded to the doors with Those survives to be the eloquent Father of the Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, the Rev. Walter Elliott, of New York. His Grace the Arabishop and a number of clergymen and Chris We had all read, he said, of Martin Luther "finding" the Bible one day. Well, they the Paulist Fathers, have in their library a New York, an edition of the Bible of 1848, the year in which Luther was born tian Brothers occupied seats in the sanctuary. Previous to commencing his and it is the ninth edition in German This alleged finding of the Bible reminded him of an occurrence in New York. A lecture the reverend gentleman said that on Tuesday evening, in St. Patrick's, his subject would be "Intemperance," Methodist minister was one day waitin for a horse car, and while doing so laid down his satchel on the kerb-stone. When and on Wednesday evening, in the Music Hall of the Rideau Streat Con vent — by request of the Sisters — he would state "Why I ms Catholic." He then proceeded to speak on the he car appeared he signaled the driver to stop, and attempted to pick up his satchel. stop, and attempted to pick up his satedet, when, to his dismsy, he found it was gone. Presently he saw a disreputable looking person making off with it, and he hallest him, eaying : "Hello ! you're stealing my satebel?" : No," said the tramp, "I found it;" and so Luther found that which he had lost. The Church and the Bible, said the lasters are not a super and his beath subject of the evening. "What do Cath-olics thick of the Biole," and said he had read in the Lives of the Fathers of the Desert of Saint Seratia, who, after

having lived for many years in the wilderness, was inspired to go into the world and convert sinners. The way in the lecturer, are one, at man and his breath | at God's altar ! are one. Is the Bible public or private property? The Catholic Church affirms which he performed that Apostolic work was by selling himself as a slave, and when he had converted his fellow slaves that it is public property ; but the Bible does not say that unless every man reada it, and reads it according to himself, he is harr of the head and otherwise ill treats lost. Either the Sirlptures, and especi-her. And the children! Ah! The ally the New Testament, do or do not re-guite an interpreter. The necessity of an authoritative interpreter is shown by the various beliefs of the day. A very re-mentable head an otherwise ill treats of them; the boys becomes gamblers, drunkards, tramps. The drunkard brings up his children in disgrace, and it, and reads it according to himself, he is as well as their master would sell him. self again and again. One day he me a poor man in the streets of Alexandris whom he gave his outer clothes, and to another poor man his underclothing, so that he was himself almost naked.

stranger meeting him asked him who had robbed him, when, holding up a are not bastized by immersion; and yet the ceremonial of baptizm is difficult of proof from the Scriptures. So it is with the doctrine of predestination, hold by another body of people. The necessity of THIS HAS ROBBED ME, and the book was a copy of the New Testament. There are few to day, said the lecturer, who would not be robbed of

There is no human evil, the lecturer said, that drunkeness does not effect. Considering it from a religious stand. diffierences lead to doubt, and doubt leads to infidelity. Even the Mormons pretend to justify their miserable, loath. Some practices from the Bible The the secturer, was would not be robbed of another body of people. The necessity of Authoritative internet and the said, by the fact that by the Oatholic Church as the word of differences lead to doubt, and doubt God, the best book amongst men, the supreme book. But God teaches many pretend to justify their miserable, loath some practices from the Bible. The religion of Christ means union with Christ, and to this end the Scriptures clear mind and not far away is a good, Scriptures. The Old Testament was for mankind. But how are you to learn the teachings of Christ? How the teaching of any great master who is dead? The Church transcribed the Scriptures ages before the invention of printing. He pure heart. Drunkenness injures resson the instinct of religion, and hence, h

sanctuary, spoke of drunkeness from a natural standpoint. Look at that young man, he said. He was once a pretty eo far. But in any case, he beseeched all good Catholics to keep away from the saloon. Another remedy is the radical, man, he said. He was once a prever boy. He belonged to a loving father and mother, but look at him now! No demon in hell will equal that same boy when be goes searching for that father aposite of temperates. Join, said he, when be goes searching for that father on whose very knee he learned first to the abstinence societies established unde drink and who joked about it and said the auspices of the Church Finally, said there was no harm in it. He made a he, there is One who points with both drunkard of me then, he cries out, and I His hands to all the ends of the earth. could now tear his very heart out; I could drink his blood. The wife, once a He who took ain upon Him as if he could drink his blood. The wife, once a guilty. His executioners pieced His brata beautiful young girl in a happy home, with the thorns; the weight of our size discrete and father's was upon His aboulders. He ruffered in warning, because he had ascertained that the young man drank, — and married him. Now she cries out: Would that I had never married was upon His shoulders. He thittee had was upon His shoulders. He thittee had that way, but it was happiness for us. It was not the mails in His hands and foot that tortured Him. His cry was I thirst! my lips are parched and my tongue Would that I had never married my lips are parched and my tongue him; would that I had regarded mother's advice and father's warning, and, above the world, and slit the springs in the osels II, would that I had followed the coun. f the desert are Mine ; I thirat, oh give sel of my Father conjessor ! But I was Me a drop of that pure, delicious water foolish and I swore myself away to him at God's altar! Clad in rags, miserable the gall of the drunkard's cup, the gall of the in heart, in a house worse than a prison, seloon; and He bowed His head and gave up the ghost. Oh! said the lecturer, that the Holy Spirit may give us all to know the she listens for his footstep on the stairs in fear and trembling as she would listen to that of a tiger. He drags her by the mystery of thy words. oh ! Lord !- I bair of the head and otherwise ill treats thiret !

the origin of all human good, is killed.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. Father Whelan ascended the pulpit and said that, although the church was not a place in which to propose a vote of thanks to the eloquent lecturer, yet he could not various bellefs of the day. A very re-spectable body of people, the Baptists, for instance, rule out of Christianity all who Worse, every refrain from giving expression to the gratitude they all felt towards him for his Worse, every EMOTION OF AFFECTION for such a father is checked, and love,

excellent sermon on Sunday morning, as vill as for his eloquent lectures on Sun day and Monday evenings, and also for his powerful arraignment of latemperance and the liquor traffic that evening. He also said he had great pleasure in announcing that Father Elliott would return next year with some of his brethren and give s mission of a fortnight in that church,

Rev. Father Tolton (colored) is about to crect a \$35,000 church in Chicago, on 37.h and Dearborns streets. An Irish lady lately donated \$10,000 for the pur-

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8

The worship of Mary presupposes the Incarnation; and they who shrick from it show by that fact that they do not really believe in the mystery, and there-fore do not really embrace the Christian religion, and at best make only a hollow profession of it. - Dr. Brownson.

Incernation; and they who shrink from it show by that fact that they do not really believe in the mystery, and there-fore do not really cmbrace the Christian religion, and at bet make only a hollow prefession of it.—Dr. Brownson. "Unfortunately there are many who are willing to overlook the great good a paper may be doing, but who are quick to point out some sight error which can easily be remetied. ... The man who enters the Catholic editorial chair and is afraid to risk an occasional blunder has mistaken his colling and is of but little use in the battle of truth."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"The Importance of Catholic Hterature "The importance of Catholic Interatore and the Oatholic press must not be for-gotten. They are tchools, and schools not only for the days of youth, but for the entire time of life, and they deserve, and should ob'aln, our warmest encourage ment."—Archbishop Ireland.

and the charge is made that the Catholic Tae national colors were wrapped around his body, he were his bange done up in a press is not free to express itself as its cou ductors desire. Let it be free, I say, to do its part for God and country. Men will make mistakes - the best among us will make mistakes — the best among us will occasionally go beyond the exact bounds of jadiclousness—but better, isay, liberty with mistakes than mistakes with slavery.— Archbishop Ryan.

"Finally, Caristian parents, let us beg out the day before, was standing near the your earnest consideration of this im portant truth, that upon you, singly and individually, must practically depend the solution of the question, whether or not the Catholic press is to accomplish the great work which Providence and the Church expect of it at this time. So frequently and so forcibly has the providential mission of the press been dwelt upon by Popes and Prelates and distinguished Catholic writers, and so assiduously have their utterances been quoted and requoted everywhere, that no one certainly stands in need of argu-ments to be convinced of this truth. But all this will be only words in the sir, unless it can be brought home to each parent and made graciical in each household. If the head of each Catholic family will recognize it as his privilege and his duty to contribute towards supporting the Catholic press, by sub-scribing for one or more Catholic periodi-Everybody wanted to inspect him and sound his lungs, and in various other ways cals, and keeping himself well acquainted with the information they impart, then the Catholic press will be sure to attain to its right/ul development and to accomplish its destined mission." — Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Cuncil of Bultimore.

welcome to the little stranger.

pald

the day.

up his head as if about to return the solute,

but seemed to think he couldn't equal the

voice of the trombone, so he did not try

show him how welcome he was. He was

head of an ordinary donkey, but it didn't

cause of a great deal of quiet fan during

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

When the renowned Mrs. Siddons was

to sign. She explained that that day wa

A FAMOUS BOY.

The Duke of Reichstadt is at once one

characters in the nineteenth cen-

affect him in the slightest.

enough compliments to turn the

He was the

ROOTED TO THE SPOT.

I heart a story the other day about the AN IRISHMAN'S READY RESPONSE. former assistant rector of one of the largest Episcopal churches in the city. The gentleman in question is now the playing in Dablin, she, as Lady Macbeth, came to that part where a drum sounds and she exclaims: "A drum ! a drum ! President of a college so far away that he connot mind if I relate the incident. He was a joly good fellow when he lived in a boarding boase here, and in his off hours Macbeth doth come !" There was some difficulty or neglect in obtaining Macbeth doth come !" the necessary instrument, and, to her amazement, a trumpet sounded. She was accustomed to j in with the other good fellows of the hause at a friendly immediately saw how absurd it would game of whist or a smoke. One evening when he was out at service

be to say "drum" while the well-known sound of the other met the ears of the two of the wags of the establishment re-membered that it was his invariable habit vast audience, so she said : "A trumpet ! a trumpet !" and stopped short amidst breathless silence, not knowing how to upon relurning home to doff his round about vest and clerical coar, put on an old emoking jucket and encase his feet in rhyme it, when a voice from the gallery cried out : "Mscbeth doth stump it !" a pair of morecos slippers, which latter always occupied the same position on his bedr. om floor preparatory to his coming. at which the house broke out into one peal of laughter and applause, and the tragedienne advanced to the footlights Accordingly, they firmly nailed tasse slippers to the floor, and awaited results in and bowed her acknowledgment for the relief. ext room.

Presently the dominie returned. They AN ANECDOTE OF VON MOLTKE. heard him moving about; they heard the thud of his shoes as they were taken off and thrown dows, and then all was can girl comes from Berlin. One evening rilence. They peeked cauttously in, and during the recent festivities in his honor

before, when he entered Vienna as a con-queror.

GIRLS AND IDLENESS.

A NOVEL PRESENT. Most girls live to self indulgent idle-ess. They like to spend their time walk nens.

sfraid to risk an occasional blunder has mistaken his cilling and is of but little use in the battle of truth."—Cardinal Gibbons. "Wherefore since custom has made mewpapers a necessity, Catholic witters for them should labor princinally to apply to the salvation of society and the defence of the Church that which is used by the enemy for the destruction bath of the one and the other "—Pope Leo XIII. to the represen-tatives of the Catholic Press, February 23rd, 1879. real mother. It may be that to the eager young sons a mother's care and forevision Camden Station, Baltimore, last Monday, in a large box, which had been painted red, white and blue. A delegation of young men, with one of the professore and a scholastic, were on hand at Wooda little irksome and unnecessary, but the time will come when the day of her presence will be the only hope you will crave. How do girls spend their time you ask one of them. She will say she reads, she stock to meet him, and when he was taken out of his cage he was a sight to behold. crochets, she paints, she does fancy work, etc. You are interested in her readings. They consist of the light trashy novels of the day; not those that are a part of liberal education, which breathe new life and interest into the dry bones of historic

and blue streamers. Tied to his forelock was a red, white and blue envelope conrecord, or impress great truths by vivid filustrations. The popular novel causes taining a note from Mr. Lowekamp, in which his donkeyship was trans ferred to Father Sabetti. A little donkey illustrations. The popular novel causes the reader to live in an atmosphere of finery, high dream sentiment, ungovernable but cart with harness, which had been sen betwitching passion, lofty airs of high society, falsehood, indecency and often station, and to this the donkey was har-nessed, trimmings and all, and driven up crime.

Why will not the bright girls of to day to the college, with two American flags floating from the cart. Father Sebetif came down part of the way to meet him, Why will not the bright girls of to day banish the silly novel and real good ones selected by some person of refined and educated tasts? But to waste the sunniest, happiest

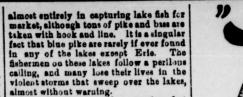
and there was a general demand that the Father should get into the cart and drive hours of one's life with readings that rain the intellect of the girls, destroys their up to the main entrance of the college building. He would not do this, and a scholastic, Mr. Nivarro, did it for him. delicacy, deprades their moral fibre, and makes their language high flown is absurd. The doors and the windows were crowded with the professors and scholastics, and

THE WOMEN MEN ADMIRE.

from one of the third-story windows a WM O'BRIEN, M P., HOWEVER, SAYS THEY trombone sent forth its brezen notes of DO NOT ALWAYS MARRY THEM. Donkey evidently thought it the voice of one of his former comrades, for he lifted

Men do not always marry the style of omen they admire. There are women who are showy and attractive. Men universally admire them, and like to go out in company with them, because they show off well, but they could not think of marrying them. They know that showy women are usually dashing, and few sensible men went to marry dashing women. Like dashing horses they take the road and make their competitors jealous, but it is only a question of time until they make a dash that wrecks the whole outfit. The man, of course, and especially the man of experience, selects the well made, even-tempered, steady going filly in preference to the high Men like tepping, dashing courser. Men like full of ennshine, and whose minds are contented. A discontented women is the bane of a man's life. They then like to speak well of paople, and not to be for ever fielding fault. Above all, men like sympathy and affection. The man does not live, be be ever so cold, that will not appreciate affection on the part of a woman. It is not the demonstrative off etion that is most highly appreciated. but that shown in little attentious, gentle carsses, and thoughtfolness for their comfort. Men want companions; wives who are able to entertain them as well as

to sew their buttons or broll their steak. Is there another word worth naming in the same breath with love? There is a better word-kindness. Love is the miser that heards of treasures of human kindness that were meant to gladden the world. Kindness is a beautiful princess, born to bless and be blessed by millions Love is an ogre that carries her off to his enchanted castle, and devours her bones at an unboly feast of his own. There might



ness. Tasy like to spend their time walk. ing, driving, doing fancy work and dancteg, while their fathers and mothers toll bravely and constantly to give them this leisure. And what return do they receive for this work? Some girls are of no use in their homes. They cannot do no use in their homes. They cannot do won't if they can help it. The self-indulgent will eat out all the mortal affections, and leave nothing but self-iove, self-concelt, impatience and dis-obsidience. With such characters the mother love is not found. Girls cannot akkes' hods being the highest. The bed of akkes' hods being the highest. The bed of akkes' hods being the highest. lakes' beds being the highest. The bed of Lake Erle is 350 feet above the sea level. The theory is that a river ranning beneath Lake Edo extends from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario, and that fish from the St Lawrence and Ontarto follow the course of that river and find the waters of the upper lakes.

ONLY A LITTLE BIM OF STEEL.

ALL THAT THERE IS BETWEEN A RAILROAD PASSENGER AND ETERNITY.

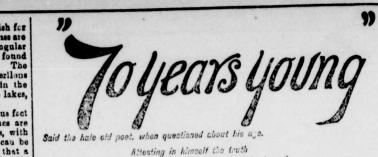
"I tell you what it is," remarked an old reliroad man, " it need to be that they couldn't turn a wheel any too fast for me, but it's different now. The way these but its different bow. The way been fellows run nowschaps makes my hair stand on end. We used to think that twenty five or thirty miles an hour was high running. People were just as well satisfied, if not more so, than now, and there weren't so many accidents. There days when a man got on the ground there days when a man got on the ground there was some chance of his getting away alive. was some chance of his getting away after-but when you touch ground on one of these fast runs now you're mighty liable to stay these. People are getting to look upon a mile as a common thing, and are just howling mad at a road that doesn't make it. They never stop to think of the dauger. All they think about is getting to their destination. "Why, when I stop and think of bein

"Why, when I stop and think of them whirled across the country fifty or sixty miles an hour, down hills and across curves, with only an inch and a half of iron batween me and eternity, I get so scared I swear never to get on a coach action of the second second action and a second them is a second secon again. What do I mean by an inch and a half of iron? Well, you know what a paseenger coach is, dou't you? You know how they're built A coach is a pretry solid thing nowadays, and to look at one a person would think they were pretry safe, but that's because you don't know any thing about it. The coach itself is all right so for as it mose but it's the again. What do I mean by an inch and is all right so far as it goes, but it's the wheels. Did you ever look at the wheels? OFFICE: 137 Dundas Street. It you did you may have noticed how they're made. A good size, broad enough and heavy enough, and with a tire of the finest kind of steel. But on the inside of the tire, you see a sort of rim or flange. That flange is about an inch and a half COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the paironage of the Rev. Father Labello. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec 32 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the Dioceasn Societies of Colorization of the Province of Quebec. thick and about the seme depth. It doesn't look as if it amounted to much,

that little piece of steel, but that's what the lives of all the passengers depend That flange keeps the wheel to the upon. rail and keeps the coach from running off the track.

WEDMESDAY, FEB. 18, 1891. "Well, now, when a train is going fifty "Well, now, when a train of males an hour around a curve you see how miles an hour around a curve you see how PEIZES VALUE . CAPITAL PRIZE: One Real Estate worth . much depends on that flange. The whole weight and speed of the train is against that flange on one side, the outside of the curve, and it is all that keeps the coach from whirling from the track. Suppose the flinge broke, or, as is often the case, was worn down and had been missed by the car inspector. The chances are ten to one that the flange couldn't hold, but would climb the rail and there'd be another accident. The reporters would be told the rails spread or something of that kind, and no one but the company would know what caused the accident.

There are a good many accidents that happen that way, but it doesn't appear to be any of the public's business. As a general rule a coach wheel is watched specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. mighty closely, and the minute a flange begins to wear new ones are put on, but every month. A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Screet. Montreal, Cap every m many a time an inspector will miss a wheel and then the chances are big that there'll be an accident." — Kansas C.ty EEG LISEFREE To examine. Cut this all wat he year Star.

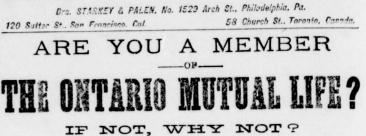


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she not the Apocalypse ? to kill her ?" tsxed with the convincing pro the Romish Ch EXTENUATE T ct a Harry daughter, "Ga cause a loyal, nation institute tion against a enemy that th of the true Goo ties, Protestant in holy horror tice were som the judges w undue severit This, while the the atrocities the same time - horrors of whose flaming deeds of the I nificance. The most fri wholesale but innocent and hazy perspecti gently, it not g would really country but

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STITUTION. ITS TRUE RELATI

there be held the yo g clergy ing in his slippers, his face white as a sheet and a look of horror upon it, his eyes star-ing straight shead. The sight was too ch for them, but they managed to suppress their laughter and ask in a tone of graph of himself, which she requested him amszement what the matter was.

help me."

Brooklyn Life.

"Matter," he gasped, "there is matter enough, boys, I'm paralyzed, and can't her daughter's seventeenth birthday, and that the young lady would treasure the autograph more than all her other birthmove hand or foot. For mercy's sake day gifts. In answer to the note came a

The man did actually, such is the force request for the girl to go to the banquetof imagination, believe he was paralyzed for a moment or two, but he finally set ing hell, and soon the little American found herself the centre of a brilliant company of officers. Von Moltke spoke em up, in a manner appropriate to his buying elgars for the crowd .kindly to the somewhat abashed maiden questioned her about her favorite pursuits and her studies and then not only signed

TO ESCAPE FROM TORNADOES

the photograph but wrote on it in Eag-lish the words: "I was young and now When trying to escape from a tornado never run to the northeast, east or south am old, yet have I never seen the righteast. Never take refuge in a forest or a eous forsaken. grove of trees, or near any object that may be overlurned by the wind. A frame building is safer than one built of brick or stone. The former is more elastic and holds together longer; the of the most lovable and one of the most pathetic latter goes down in the first crasb, and the tury. He was the only con of the great Napoleon and Marle Louise of Austria. Ushered into the world amid the acclamadebria is whirled into a heap in center of the foundation. In a frame structure the tions of a happy nation, he was called the King of Rome and heir apparent to the cellar is the safest place, but in a brick o stone building it is the most perilous. In the former case the debris is carried away from the foundation, while in the latter father on the far-away Island of St. Helena, be was known as the Dike of Roichstadt, or Napoleon II, but he never instance the cellar is filled with it.

The tornado cave offers ab olute security to life and limb and no means of protec tion can replace it for that purpose. As regards protection to property, no building can be made sufficiently large, strong, and lovingly can be nade summendely large, strong, high, or low to resist the force of the tornado's vortex. There is no changing the path of the tornado by the encloy-ment of explosives or by any artificity father's memory, who studied his cam-parter. To contemplate the dispersion of the cloud by the use of any electrical contrivance is also idle. All buildings tales of his daring and success. His one contrivances is also idio. All buildings amblifulon was to be a great soldier; his mand better prices than similar file takes should be constructed as would be done handsome appearance on horseback and from any of the other lakes. They like

by organized appear, the safety of the being sound whether and the safety and black here. Inmense numbers of scond year. When dying, he wanted to com-the died of communities in the safety and black here. Inmense numbers of scond year. When dying, he wanted to com-the being assured by the legitimate and euconomy of the scond year. When dying, he wanted to com-the being assured by the legitimate and euconomy of the died of communities in the set of the set

be so much happiness in the world, and there is so little. There are so many tenbanquet in one of the principal hotels in der hearts lingering and thirsting for aff.c. tion, and Love flashes by in his gay chariot Berlin, and an American lady, who, with her daughter, was staying at the hotel, sent a note to the Marshai, enclosing a photoand bruises them under his wheels.

> FISH OF THE GREAT LAKES WHAT OUR ISLAND SEAS YIELD - A PRO BABLE SUBTERRANEAN RIVER

This city is the most important lake fish distributing market on the entire chain of the great lakes, says a Buffalo letter to the N. Y. Sun, although a very small proportion of the fish that are daily sent from here to the eastern cities are taken from waters contiguous They are brought from Lakes Buffalo. Superior, Michigan and Huron, pear.by waters of Lake Erie and Oatario arnishing a comparatively small supply of fish for shipment. The fish are trans

of has for supprent. The has are trans-ported in refrigerator cars, and the supply is so large that the present de mand is not fully supplied, but there is surplus enough to keep the winter demand for lake fish amply cared for. The trade in lake fish for seaboard markets has increased so of late year that it would now be impossible to supply it during the winter season if NAGAL winter fishing had to be depended ou King of Roms and heir apparent to the for the material. The surplus of the Empire of France. After the death of his summer and fall catches is frozen and ing of the stored in refrigerators for the winter trade, so that a whitefiab, lake trout, vellow pike, or lake bass served on a New Yorker's table in mid-winter may wore a crown nor wielded a sceptre, New Yorker's table in mid-winter r sithough the poor boy looked longingly have been caught the previous July and lovingly toward that country where August. Whether the flavor of the fight his illustrious father ran his short but is trozen in with the fish itself so that it

will be the same as it is in the fish taken from the water is a question. Lake Superior is considered the best of the lakes for fish. Its water is more like that of springs than any others. Walte that of eprings than any others. fish and trout taken from Superior com snould be constructed as would be done without the knowledge of the tornade, and then protected by legitimate insur-ance. Protection must be accomplished by organized capital, the safety of one being ascured by the legitimate and suc-cessfal co operation of many.

Ladies who suffer from foul breath, the Do betain speedy relief by the use of Nasal Balm. It never fails. Try it. 0

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has worked wonders for dyspeptics, and we don't think there is a case of Dyspepsia to be found that it will not cure if the directions are followed. Mr C. E. Williams, Druggist, Wingham, says: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well, and I know of one bad case of Dyspepsia that it has completely cured."

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No same person doubts that what we say of B. B. B. is true. The evidence of its power and popularity is too overwhelming to confute, besides it is all home testimony making it CERTAIN that B. B. B. will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, sick scrofuia and all blood diseases. sick headache

Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. It cured me of Hearburn that troubled me for over thirty years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderfal medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease."

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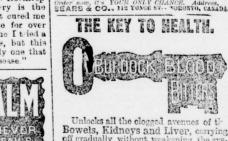
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Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the sys-tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretion at the same tin of the secretions; at the same time Cor-recting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaun-dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scro-fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-vousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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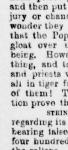
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bearing talse four hundred the galleys, ishable by d name his en prohibited fi were suspect period of g errors or les could be arre sgainst him The upanime he tribunal arrest, othe referred to prisons of th than of any the same t French rep after tho tory of the l avow, in or truth, that cited in our And he

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same. To deny this is to admit a glaring ignorance of the true history of nations

divide the spoils of these rich provinces ;

tribunal of Toledo for their severity. He declared the Inquisition to be a great

Caurch the peculiar opinions of individ-

uals in her communion, it is equally un-

just to charge her with the local abuses

of any country." Thus argued the great Baimes, a man who possessed all the wisdom and logic of the old philosophers

united with the most eminent Obristian

virtue.

and institution.

FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

MORE LIGHT UPON THIS MUCH MIS-UNDERSTOOD AND MALIGNED IN-STITUTION.

ITS TRUE RELATION TO THE CHURCH EX PLAINED-PROTESTANT CALUMNIES RE FUTED-IT WAS A CIVIL, N T A RELIG IOUS TRIBUNAL -TESTIMONY OF STRONG HIST RICAL WRITERS-REASONS FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Boston Republic

Never, in all the records of history, has there been an institution so mis represented, so misunderstood, so covered with obloguy and pelted with opprobrium as that of the Spanish In-quisition. The persecutions of a Dio-cletian or a Nero have uever received the contumely that has been the portion of this institution, and the blood-curding records of the terrible guillotine itself have been deemed, as it were, humane when compared with this most strocious of human institutions. We speak, of course, of the record of historical events as emanating from Protestant writers.

In studying history, as given by them one thing stands out paramount to all others, and that is their unequivocal batred of all things Catholic. Infidelity, Paganism, Islamism, all are treated with some sort of justice ; but Catholicismno words are too bitter, no opprobrium too vile for the Church that will not die, that persists in living no matter what methods are taken to kill ber. She is traduced even as her Spouse was. She is accused of various crimes called a of dissension against temporal rulers and an enemy to the State. The fanaticism and hatred of the Jews against our Lord was not more intelerant, more unjust, more utterly baseless than the of Protestant historians against His Church. Even when no just cause is found why she should suffer, they nevertheless shrick out "Crucify her ! Away with her !" Her good deeds are overlocked, her miracles named as the workings of Beelzebub, the holiness of her teachings called seditious. Alas! who does not know the category of her iniquities as retailed by Protestants ad infinitum !

Among her multitudinous crimes, that of being the mother of the Spanish Inquisition is, in the eyes of her modern enemy, the most glaring. The consum-mate effrontery of some historians in making this charge, and the gusto with which they proceed to comment upon it, is truly appalling in its untruth. Myers and his itk point at this frightful monster of Popish iniquity with a shud. dering finger of horror as they exclaim, "Behold this reeking Babylon of sin! Is she not the Scarlet Woman of the Apocalypse ? Do we not well in seeking Every day are we not ts xed with the Spanish Inquisition, as a convincing proof of the wickedness of the Romish Church, while they

EXTENUATE THE HORRID BUTCHERIES of a Harry VIII. and his worthy daughter, "Good Queen Bess?" Bedaughter, "Good Queen Bess?" Be-cauce a loyal, chivairous and Christian nation instituted a tribunal as a protec tion against a powerful and insidious enemy that threatened alike the faith of the true God and their national liber ties, Protestant historians lift their hands in holy horror because the bonds of jus-tice were sometimes overstepped, and the judges were somtimes guilty of undue severity and abuse of power. This, while they totally forget, or palliate, the atrocities committed in England at the same time by the Protestant rulers

- horrors of fiendish cruelties, beside whose flaming wickedness the worst deeds of the lequisition pale into insig niftcance. They paint an auto da te in the most frightful colors, while the wholesale buicheries of English subjects, innocent and loyal people, are left in hazy perspective, or touched upon most gently, it not glorified into justice. One

account of their learning, are quoted as authorities, proclaim these lies with unblushing front. The Spanish Irquis ition was established by Fardinand and Isabella as a State institution, in order

to protect the nation from entire sub jugation to Jewish and Moslem rule No one free from prejudice, reading the

anoals of Spanish history, can fail to sympsthize with the Spaniards in their hatred and fear of the Jews and Moors. Some historians cleim that, early as the days of King Solomon, the Jews settled in Spain, but whether that be authentic or not, it is easy to trace them as far back as the Prolemies and the early Christian era. Wastever of the blessing of Abraham failed to his people, that of increasing and multiply-ing, did not fail them in Spain, for they become numerous and powerful. In A. D. 363, we find the Council of Elvina

A. D. 365, we and the could of Livia proclaming a law forbidding Christians to intermarry with Jews, and at Toledo A. D. 589, the same law is reiterated, and also one forbidding that Jews be forced to become Christians. At this council it was also attested that the Jews were largely

ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE,

and that they circumcised their slaves by force. At the end of the seventh century, when northern Africa was already conquered by the Saracens, the Jews entered into a conspiracy with them for the overthrow of the Spanish kingdom, which really happened in A. D. 711, at the battle of Xeres de la Frontera. The Caristian Spaniards were forced into the rugged fastnesses of the Pyrennes, which were their only strong bolds for centuries, while the Jews thrived and prospered under Moslem rule.

The Christians, although defeated and driven into hiding, did not cravenly sub-

mit to their conquerors, but salled forth sgain and sgain to wrest their country from the hated Stracen. This they did little by little, until after eight hundred years of uncessing warfare the Moors were driven into the south of Spain, when the first eight for the forther where they first gained entrance. Con-sider those obvisirous people fighting for God and fatherland for eight hunared years. What more beautiful spectacio than that ! No wonder the pre-eminently chivalrous Spaniard was inspired to acts of heroism and greatness that make the annals of his country one long

tale of heroic sacrifice. To be conquered by the foe is humili ating and sad enough to any people, without seeing all they hold most sacred evil. This proves beyond doubt that the Inquisition was guilty of grave abuses, but it also proves that it was a national and not an ecclesiastical institrampled in the mire, and those they most abominate and abhor lifted in their tution. places. One can easily imagine the feel ing of the devout Spaniard at seeing the cross he so revered cast down and in-

sulted, to give place to the hated cres cent of the Saracen. Eight hundred years of effort and struggle to wrest their beautiful Spain from the infidel, and now the crisis is at hand that will crown the victory, and drive the Moslem horde forever from the land. What wonder then, if these ardent natives should for get themselves sometimes and commit in the excitement of the times and the exuberance of their feelings, some acts of cruelty and intolerance. Has any nation been

DISTINGUISHED FOR TOLERANCE

at such a time and under such circum stances? Would what where sole often stances? Would we, the most tolerant of nations, be guided by coolness and gestieness if the Chinese, for instance, had obtained in our country the power the Moors gained in Span? And if, at the decisive moment of complete vic-tory, after centuries of fighting, we found genity, it not giornied into justice. One would really think that in no other country but Spain was the rack and mode of punshment ever resorted to, when in those times it was the universal custom all ager Europa for much carter into consuitacy and in

We read also that the Spanish In-quisition was established by the Church to put unoffending Jews to death, simply because of their faith. Surely, it is hard for a Catholic to read and hear those vile falsehoods and restrain himself. Harder still it is to hear men who, on account of their learning, are quoted as authorities, proclaim these heas with unbloshing front. The Spanish Inquis of her subjects," The only literature that was "crushed out" was that of immoral or corrupt and permissions tenfault with the whole world, for inquisideucy, such as the books of Luther and his tions have been established in all ages in every pation. Even the different creeds have their tribunsl of inquiry by Even the different followers. Taese were summarily H, M. with. which to keep their discipline intact,

CARDINAL NEWMAN AS A FRIEND. their laws and punishment for breach of

PASSAGES ILLUSTRATIVE OF HIS TENDER AND ABIDING AFFEC. The Spanish Inquisition, as we have Interspinster induction, as we have said, was established by Ferdinand and Isabella under perilous and extraordin-ary circumstances. "The great ques-tion then was," says D1 Mistre, in his most excellent work on the Inquisition, 110N.

From a charming article in the current London Month, entitled "The Loyalty of Cardinal Newman," we site some passages illustrative of the tender and abiding effection for his friends, which was always a marked trait in his character. "whether the nation should continue its Spanish character and independence, or whether Judaism and Islamism would There is a third aspect of loyalty, that invariably accompanies those we have mentioned, and it is one that has more was rapidly corroding the heart of the strong and beautiful even in the natura nation. It is a political axiom that great political evils, and especially axiom that order, yet in the Cardinal its natural especially intensity was at the some time hightened violent attacks levelled at the body of a and purified by being supernaturalized. The following words, addressed to Father St. John, in the pages of "The History of State, can never be repelled but by measures equally violent." The Inquisition was a political intitu-

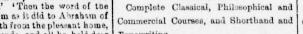
St. John, in the pages of "The History of My Religious Opinions," are a wonderful expression of devoted friendship: "And to you, especially, dear Ambrose St. John, whom God gave me when He tion established by the King and Queen, and not a religious institution established, or even approved, by the Pope. He allowed it to be established, judging took every one else away; who are the link between my old lite and my new; who have now for twenty-one years been that the rulers of Spain knew best what was for the good of the country, but he never ceased exhorting them to clem-ency, and never was it known that a refugee from Spanish justice failed to so devoted to me, so patient, so zealous, so tender; who have let me lean so hard upon you ; who have watched me so narrowly; who have never thought of your-self, if I was in question. "And in you I gather np and hear in memory those familiar affectionate comfind clemency at the court of Rome. This was of so frequent occurrence that the Spanish sovereign proclaimed an

edict of confiscation of property and memory those familiar affectionate com-bacishment from the country as a penalty purious and councellors; who in Oxford were given to me, one siter another, to be my deily solace and relief; and all those others of great name and high example, who were my thorough friends, and showed me true attachment in times long on any who appealed to Rome from the decree of the inquisition, and in 1509 Ferdina d decreed even death against anyone who should procure a Brief or Bull sgainst the Inquisition. Leo X. excommunicated all the members of the past; and also those many younger men, whether I knew them or not, who have never been disloyal to me by word or deed; and of all these, thus various in their rela tions to me, those more especially who have since joined the Catholic Church.' (pp. 283, 284)

So, too, when he was asked to say a few "If it be absurd to attribute to the words respecting one whose friendship with him had been less intimate, this same civil Legislature the position supported by each writer on the law, it is much tenderness of love manifested itself. It re so to charge the Catholic Church was in 1873, on the occasion of the funeral individuals of her communion, and if it be unjust to impute to the Catholic

with those advanced by unauthorized of Henry Wilberforce. individuals of her communion, and if it "For some minutes, however, he (Dr Newman) was utterly incapable of speak ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. St. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jewas and Mary, Amberet-burg. Ontario. This educational establish-ment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents anxious to give to their daughters a solid and useful education The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the beginning of September and closes in July. Terms, helf yearly in advance, Board and Tultion, per annum, \$7000; Music and use of Plano, \$24.00; Drawing and Painting, \$15.00; Bed and Bedding, \$10.00; Washing, \$12.00. For further information, apply to the Sister Superior. ing, and stood, his face covered with his hands, making value efforts to master his emotion. I was quite efforts to master his emotion. I was quite effort he would have to give it up. At last, however, siter two or three attempts, he managed to steady his voice, and to tell us ' that he knew him so intimately and loved him so much, that it was almost impossible for

virtue. ALL OFFICERS OF THE INQUISITION were appointed, suspened or deposed at the discretion of the King, whether they were ecclesiastical or lay persons. All the times and confiscations went into the royal exchequer. Not a cent did the Church ever receive. Historians like Ranke, Leo, Guizot, Lenormant, and even unprincipled Zouent, admit the Spanish Inquisition was a political and State institution. whether that it was almost impossible for him to command himself sufficiently to do what he had been unexpectedly asked to do, namely, to bid his dear friend forset. He had known him for fifty years, and though, no doubt, there were some there who knew his goodness better than he did, yet it seemed to him that no one could mourn him more.' Then he drew a little outline of his life—of the position of com fort and all that 'this world calls good,' in was a political and State institution. ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, was a political and State institution. When Cardinal Ximenes found fault with some of the lay judges, Ferdinand the Catholic curtly replied: "It is from the King he has his authority." The Inquisition never condemned to death.





7

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armics. The Garacens had been for many severe Coughs, and is an une-

Saracens had been, for many qualed remedy. years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common nothing can take the place of Dr.

enemy. But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that what it does. It prevents and dread invader, Consumption. Dr. Biggs, demonstrator of anat-omy in the Bellevue Medical Col-blood, sharpens the appetite, im-

omy in the Bellevue Medical Col-lege, who has great opportunity for post-mortem observation, says: "It is a startling fact that of all deaths nearly one out of every seven is caused by consumption." Consumption fastens its hold up-on its victims while they are uncon-scious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal

Zoucational.

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thousands of cases of this most fatal cine is—on trial. It's the cheap-of maladies. But it must be taken est blood-purifier sold, because you before the disease is too far ad- only pay for the good you get. vanced in order to be effective. If Can you ask more?

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custom all over Europe to punish certain crimes by death, that at the stake generally. Treason, heresy, bigamy, em-bezzing, emugging, counterfeiting and forgery of public documents were all hable by death at the stake, while in England the stealing of a sheep was a capital crime. Burning at the stake caused no more horror in those days than hanging does in ours. It was the

Frightful ghost stories are retailed by Protestant historians and writers o romance of the secrecy of the Inquisition ; of its unjust modes of incarceration ; how some inoffending member of society would disappear and nothing be ever heard from him again. He had been confined in those awful subterra nean prisons, tortured for amusemen and then put to death without udge or jury or chance to justify himse wonder they stop here, without stating that the Pope was there in person to gloat over the sufferings of a fellow However, they do the next best beirg. thing, and tell that Cardinals, Bishops and priests were there who enjoyed it all in tiger fashion. Shameful lies, all of them! The archives of the Inquisition prove them so.

STRINGENT BULES EXISTED regarding its conduct, so stringent that bearing take witness was punishable by four hundred stripes and four years in the galleys. A false inquisitor was pun the galleys. A false inquisitor was put ishable by death. The prisoner could name his enemies, all of whom were prohibited from testifying. If a person were suspected he was notified, and a f grace was always allowed period (berein he had a chance to repent his errors or leave the country. No one could be arrested, unless good testimony sgainst him existed and was presented. The unanimous consent of all judges of No one the tribunal was required to order an arrest, otherwise the case had to be referred to the supreme tribunal. The prisons of the Inquisition were far better referred to the supreme tribunal. The such Popes as Alexander II. and wregory prisons of the Inquisition were far better than of any other country of Europe at the same time. A minister of the French republic proclaimed in 1805, after thoroughly investigating the his-tory of the Inquisition: "I do publicly are done to naw howays aided with the and Henry II. they sided with the after thoroughly investigating the his-tory of the Inquisition: "I do publicly avow, in order to pay homage to the cited in our days as a model of equity." And he was a person innecent of any partiality to Rome. aways sided with the Mosrs, and that, aways sided with the Mosrs, and that, aways sided with the Mosrs, and that, and with the Mosrs, and that, and the was between Peter the Cruel and Henry II, they sided with the former, that the able and good King Henry III. was poisoned by Jewish physicians, that in 1473 the Jews entered into conspiracy to gain possession of

only to enter into conspiracy and in-trigue for our undoing. Such was the sist in the final effort to overthrow Moslem rule, the Spanish people clamored for a court of inquiry that would detect and punish the enemies of the State and

Christianity. The Jews, during those centuries of fighting, increased, multiplied and pros pered. Unity was not firmly established in Spain. It was divided into petty

capital punishment of any one, although accompanied with every religious con-sideration, disqualifies from officiating at kingdoms, which, besides warring on the Moors, were divided by civil strife. The her altar. Certainly this is rather the Moors were also divided. This is the everse of the medal as struck out by the only thing that preserved Christianity to Spain. If the Moors had remained Protestants. It was not the Jaw, but the Christian, who spostatized and the united, Christianity would have been swept from the land like the autumn Jew who pretended conversion as a mask that came under the strictures of leaves before the blast, for the Jews the Inquisition, and the preacher of were carrying on an active propaganda. The Spaniards were impoverished by the Judaism also was criminal. Oar Protestant friends are wont to at wars. The Jews were rich and believe all the wretched lies against the powerful; so powerful that they had

Catholic Church that has been circulating their own judges and were judged by laws of their own; like grandees and noblemen, they could be arrested only since Luther opened his vile mouth against her. It does their perspicality little credit, their sense of justice and love of truth still less. Next to the Spanish by the express mandate of the King; they had flourishing schools and colleges Inquisition, the confessional is the

evolusions of Protestant argument. It is entirely aggressive while the Catholic is aefensive. The Parthian shot, however,

in Granda, Cordova, Toledo and Barce-loza. Especially in natural sciences they had men of universal fame; in fact, GREAT OBJECT OF THEIR CONTUMELY. How many terrible stories are not believed of that tribunal-stories quite as grotesque as "Golden Hair and the Three Bears," "Red Riding Hood and the wolf," in Spain the Jews had acquired a culture and possessed an influence which they etc., and with just as much fact in them. We are often amused at the gymnastic reached in

NO OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

The entire nation was in their debt for money loaned, and we can easily under. stand how they were hated for the usury practised.

is to ask a Protestant to prove he is right, not that we are wrong. This it is impos-sible for him to do, as he has no positive In the early canons of the Church laws were enacted to arrest the cupidity of the Jews. Aithough the religious wars belief. "Protestantism, uncertain in its opinions, modifies them constantly, and against the Moors frequently brought the Jews into danger, as many saw in them foes more dangerous than the Sarchanges them in a thousand ways. Vague in its tendencies, and fluctuating in its acens, yet, protected as they were by desires, it attempts every form and essays every read. It can never attain to a wellevery read. It can never attain to a well-defined existence, and we see it every such Popes as Alexander II. and Gregory moment enter new paths to close itself in new labyrinths."

trigue for our undoing. Such was the guilty, they were turned over to the down sgain, but at last, lifting up his condition of things in Spain when, to protect the national liberties and to as. civil authorities. Ecclesiastics were not even present when a capital sentence was pronounced, and the name of an 'committed him to the hands of his Saviour,' and he reminded us of 'the last dread hour,' and the dreadful judgment, ecclesiastic never appeared on a document of capital punishment. The Church so abhors bloodshed that anyone which awaited all, but which his dear brother had safely passed through, and practising surgery, even to effect a cure, carbest and sweetly prayed 'that every one there present might have a holy and happy death " is prohibited from officiating at her altar. To aid, abet, promote or effect the

This tenderness of heart extended itself to places as well as persons. The reader of "Loss and Gain" will remember how the hero, when about to leave Oxford, walks for the last time round the walls of Magdalen and klases the trees there in the intensity of his love for the University, where he has sment so many happy days

and met so many faithfal friends The sontiment is one that was but the echo of that which was entertained by the author of the book. There was probably no Oxford man alive who loved his Univer sity more than Cardinel Newman dld, or would have more willingly sacrificed his very life to bring it back to the pathe of truth. And in Oxford, his own college was especially dear to him, especially the college where he had spent his under-graduate days, and which in latter days invited him back to join himself to her once again. Even before he was elected an Hon. Fellow of Trinity, he speaks of it most affectionately.

106 Agnes St., Toronto, Ont , May 23 1887: "It is with pleasure that I certafy to the fact of my mother having been cured of a bad case of theumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and this after having tried other preparations without avail.' WM. H. MCCONNELL.

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Oil. JOSEPH RUSAN, Percy, writes :- "I was new labyrinths." Regarding the accusation that the Inquisition crushed out literature in Spain, any scholar knows that the time of the Inquisition was the golden age of litera-ture in that country. Ticknor, in his "History of Spanish Literature," says: "Under Ferdinand and Isabila everything indeed announced a decided movement in

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\$4 882 72 Notz - The General Fund includes the Sapervising M-dical Examiner's fees. The smoont pair beigstes to Montreal Conven-tion was \$2 \$84 28 \$2 \$84 28 Brown, Grand Secrets y. N. J. MCKEE, Grand Treasurer.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT (FTHE GRAND COUN CLL OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECIMBER 21, 1830.

Number of members died during the year 1890... Number of members with drawn to other Grand Council in 1890... Number of members resigned the asso-

1591..... BAMURL R. PROWN, Grand Secretary. London, Oct , Jan. 1, 1891

London, Off. Jaki, 1, 1891 We can assure our friend of the C M. B. A Werky that we had no desire to misre pre-sent ine statistical tables be gave a few works ago. This tables be gave strictly cor-rect as we found it, but in criticising it we foll into an error by giving the Peunsylvania membership to 1890 as 4 200, insiene of the membership to 1890 as 4 200, insiene of the membership to 1890 as 4 200, insiene of the membership to 1890 as 4 200, insiene of the membership to 1890 as 6 200, in all other re-spects our criticism holds good. If our con-temporary desires to stem the current in favor of separate beneficiary it should dis-continue the publication of statistics.

continue the publication of satisfies. The C. M. B. 4 Journal, of Montreal, comes to use this week in an enlarged form, and otherwise very much improved. It is a real piesaure to C. M. B. A. men in Canada to be shie to boast of a justiciously con-ducted organ, with the strictles interesting and written intelligently. The arrange-ment of the matter, too, is excellent, and, from the first page to the last, will be seared with interest. We trust the mon-tresi C. M. B. A Journal will meet with that generous support it so right meths.

C. M. B. A. Gaia Meeting.

BRANCH 26 JUBILANT.

The present. After the usual, when we have been any every one seeming anxious to make the providence of the present of the pre 854 710 87 \$12 920 23

47 131 78 148

Election of Officers.

Branch 87, Montreal.

Branch S7, Montreal. Spiritual Adviser, Rev J * Lonergan Unancellor protein Jos Rene de Coiret President, J E H Howison First Vine President, Michael Campeau Record Vice President, A Losi Judius Record Secretary, Chas. A Laviviero Assistant Rec. ec. Cons Florence Financial Sec., Jos Lemieux Treasurer, J B Coarto.s Marshal, P B Roberge Guard, E Drölet Trustees for two years, M Campean and J B Courtois.

B Courtons. Branch 19. Ingersoll. Spiritnal adviser. Nev. J P Molphy President, M J McDermott First Vice President, Jax. P O'Nell Second Vice President, 50. H Henderson Recording Secretary. J B. Henderson Assistant Secretary, Jas. O'Dalinghan Finsneis Sec. A: W Mandock Treasurer, John B Smith Marshal, Peter Sacry Guard, Gao. Edwards Jrushes, Jas. Comissey, D H Henderson, John Frezsil, A: W Murkoch and John P Henderson. Henderson.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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Branch 142, Montreal.

Branch 142, Montreal, spiritual Adviser, Rev. M Auclair Pressident, 8 T Moreau First Vice-President, A J Clement Second Vice-President, G Levelbie Recording Secretary, N P Lamoureaux Arsistan Rec Sec, G A Goucreux Financial Hoc. A B Politevin Treasurer, Jos. Lozaeu Marzhad, P O Forrault Guard, G T Drainville Troasces, G A Gorvais, sr.. N Lebrun, Lomieux, Fr. Verner and A Quesnel.

Branch 139, Fort Erle.

Branch 189, Fort Erle, On Monday, January 26, District Deputy T. P. Brown, of Weiland, visited Branch 189 and Installed the following officers: President, J J Kelly First Vice-President. J O Slewart Scond Vice-President. Chas. F Cavanagh Recording Sec. W E Edwards assistant sec. Joseph Reardon Pinancial Sec. Wm. Mitchell Treasurer, P J Kavanaogh Marshal, Taomas Quinlin Grand, Rubert Brogh Trustees, B J Connolly, A J Rocsch, J Reardon and Thomas Quinlin. In the course of the evening District

Reardon and Fnomas Quinitz. In the course of the evening District Deputs Procher Brown syoned the members with an instructive and interesting address, which was listened to with rapt attention throughout. Branch 139 is now in a fourish ing condition throughout. Brace is is now in a hourisating condition, sithough we greatly deplore the loss of our late fresident, Rev. Fatcer Trayling, who was recently appointed to a more extensive field of labor. Yours freternally, W. E Edwards, Rec. Sec.

IPSE, IPSA, JPSUM.

"I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed ; she shail crush thy head, etc " (Genesis iii 15)

Was the dogma of the Immaculate Conception founded on a mispelat ? The Right Reverend Doctor Kingdon, Coad-jutor (Anglicae) Bishop of Fredericton, Conception founded on a misplat? The Right Reverand Doctor Kingdon, Coad-jator (Anglicae) Bishop of Fredericton, lecturing before the Church of England Institute, St John, N. B. said that by a misplat of the letter "a" for "e," in the shore text from Genesis was made to read "Sae (for He), shall creak thy head," and there immenably reculted that the R. man Catbohe Church was led to promulgate the dogma of the Immson late Conception. To this, and its unfair inference, Mr. Richard F Quigley, bar

that the R man Canonic Courted was ted to promarigate the degma of the Immson late Oonception. To this, and its unfair inference, Mr. Richard F Quigley, bar inference, Mr. Richard F Quigley, bar rister, of that city, took exception in the columns of the St John Globe; pointed Quigley's irrefragable arguments and out that if, as a matter of biblical c iticism, there was any question at ali it was not merely batween Ipse and Ipsa, but between merely between Ipse and Ipse, but between Ipse (He) Ipse (See), and Ipseum (Iz,) — port charges Pins 1X. with idolary to the degma was not founded on the Latin Valgate as reserted, — that, as a matter of fact, that part of the Prot Protect is not even quoted in the Buil Now, if this was worth answering at all, Now, if this was worth answering at all, Now, if this was worth answering at all, Evangel is not even quoted in the Bull Innefablis -- that to Catholics it makes no difference whether you read Hs (Carlat), She (through her seed), or L (the seed of the womap) shill bruiss the heal,—and that the authority for the reading "She"

on can vas two hundred and ten years ago ; hut he goes further and shows that both is as good as the authority for either of the other readings. To this the Bishop, deigning no answer, confessed judgment by default; but the Rev. Mr. Davenport, Ritualist minister, interview a state of the state of t truthfully described in the controversy as "the new keeper-in-ordinary in this city of the types and blocks and chromo pro-cess from and by which Popery is here after to be printed off; the traditional fictions, sophisms, calumnies, mockeries,

sarcasme, and invectives with which Cathelies are to be assailed," blindly rushed to the rescue of the impugaed cholarship of his ecclesiastical superior and there followed a long series of public letters from the disputents The preliminary letters on both sides,

together with all Mr. Quigley's replies have been brought together, and are now published in a book of five hundred pages by Fr. Pastet & Co., of Now York.

Two questions are discussed; or, batter still, thrashed out until there is not a vestige of doubt remaining : the academic or critical various readings of the text, embracing authorities for He. She, and It, and the weight to which each is entitled ; and a full exposition and defence of the Catholic's "love for and veneration of the holdst creature that ever came from more or less unsatisfactory ! For myself, the hands of the Creator, creation's mass I do not hesitate to express my belief the hands of the Creator, creation's mas-terplece, its crown and glory-Mary of Nagreth."

and Astor of New York have been visited and forced to yield up their treasures of knowledge so that every statement might be verified and the most incredu-lous have the name and page of author-ity. To prove his case the author has run the samut of writes from the in decrees to furnish material for some "Public Worship Act," like that of 1876, passed on purpose to put down Riusal-ism. Now, by what will these decrees be ruled i By the 'Vincentian Canon i' Oh, no, but purely and simply by acts of Parliament, pass ed by Henry VIII., Eizabeth, and that 'young tiger-cub, Etward VI., 'as Lutledale calls him. These are the corporations of the in decrees to furnish material for so ity. To prove his case the author has run the gamut of writers from the Apostles to the preachers of the present day. With a confidence, begotten of a marvelous acquaintance, he calls upon the Doctors of the Western and Oriental These are the corner-stones of the National Establishment,' and no stream Oburches to testify on his behalf, amid can rise higher than its source. What has the Judicial Committee of the Privy their glorious tomes he seems fairly to revel ; while, with an equal readiness, he summons to his assistance Protestant Council decided and what will they decide ? This is the crucible in which the results of the labors of this Pan writers of all ages to confound a Proteswhites of an ages to contourn a Protec-tant of the present one. And in this respect Mr. Quigley appears to surpass the ordinary writer on such themes in as much as his studies, amid antique sheathes, have still left him time to Anglican Synod must be tried. Thes will not be worth the paper that will record them if they caunot stand this

Nor is our faith in the stability of the devote to current literature of all sides Church by law established, as a moral and shades. Forsooth, we know not which to admire the most, the familiarguide, strengthened when he reminds us that this same Privy Council may shortly number a Bradlaugh, Caamber-lain, Morley and Labouchere within its ity he displays with the writings of the early Fathers and customs of the ranks and clothed with ecclesiastical mediaval Caurch, the honesty with which he throws doubts upon his own

jurisdiction How thankful he reminds the Viese that, authorities even where there is hardly a room for doubt and where evi-dently he has noue himself; the keen reasoning with which he parallels the the negative argument of the Ualta-"he can get no assistance from Pasey here. While waiting for the light, let me assure your readers that these writers are as far removed from uph iding any true co presence of Mary in the Blessed Eucoar rian against the Trinity with the argu-ment of his opponent sgainst the Immsculate Conception; the tensoliy Real Presence." To those who were able to follow the

with which he follows the assailer of his discussion as it appeared in the Globe there can be but one regret on laying religion from pillar to post, nailing him here with his ignorance in confounding the living G. B de Rossi with Father John Bernard de Rossi "the last of the down the work ; that the attendant great down the work; that the attendant great expense and the very large book pre-vented Mr. Qidley from including all Mr. Davenports letters therein — the abswer is so crushingly overwhelming and tribunes;" or answering his arguments clipped in toto from the first volume of

answer is so crushingly overwhelming and the victory so complete, but perhaps it was more charitable not to. In that part called the R joinder the anthor speaks of his vindication se, "a few pearls from the lap of Holy Church, which I have tried to string into Rosary to lay in homage at bleased Mary's feet-a few shells from that boundless ocean of few shells from that boundless ocean of Catholie truth which laves the shore of the Eternal, as an humble reparation for the insult offered her by Auglican Behops and their Vicars the world over." In any case it is presumed that the lest as been heard of the Bishop's little sound erudition." Every point arising is equavely mat and

fiction. Requises in pass. To the members of the C. M. B. A. this book will have an additional interest fully answered : for exemple, Mr. Daven-port charges Pius IX. with idolary because he caused to be made a status of from the fact that Mr. Quigley is a mem ber of Branch 134.

NEW BOOKS.

Bauziger Bros. New York, have issued the following works : Sketch of the Society of Jesus, by D A. Merrick, S J., paper, 10 c s, cloth 25:. Novers to St. Catharine de Ricci, by the

Dominican Saters, A bauy, N. Y. Price 10 cts. The Heart of Jane Frances de Chantel, Rt Rev. Mgr. Thor. S. Preston,

To Pasey, whose name frequently occurs in the discussion, he pays a deserved tribute when he remarks of his disciples, "outstripping their master, seeking a clearer atmosphere that the time which he mas content D D, cloth 50sts. HOFFMAN'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY -The

1891 edition of this work has just reached us. It is a very complete and reliable volume, containing reports from all the dioceses in the United States, Canada, than that in which he was content and N-wfoundland, and the Vicariate Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands. The to dwell, a broader and firmer grasp of divine verities than that which he divine vertices that that which he possessed, they have found one after the other their way to the region of light, the fullness of truth. Plus IX used to liken him to a church bell, summoning others to the household of nublishers are Hoffman Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

With this Laue of the CATHOLIC RECORD we desire to call attention to the adver tisement of the Saider Preserve Co's Tomato Soup, which is guaranteed a strictly lenten dish.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE Church was a great sorrow to Pusey. Why did he not follow them ? It might OF DRY GOODS, MANTLES, JACKETS, TWEEDS

almost seem to human eyes as if his excellencies and virtues merited the AND MANTLE CLOTHS. grace which was given to so many others Having purchased the best portion of grace which was given to so many others who, as far as human judgment can deem, showed far less disposition to faith. A mighty question, indeed, and one upon which all speculation must be the wholesale bank upt stock of 46 ks zie and Hamiton, Colborne St., Toronto, at $47\frac{1}{2}$ ots, on the doltar, we will, offer the

ame for sale at our store, 136 Dundas St., London. The sale began on Wedneday morning, 14th inst. The store was closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th. Nagareth." The first eight or ten letters have pos-telly the usual faulta and imperfections Maker with the eternal sunshine of the full orbed glory of Catholic trath beaming wholesale quotations, therefore we are in the met bis to mark and arrange said Bankrupt Stock. Remember the stock was bought at full orbed glory of Catholic trath beaming

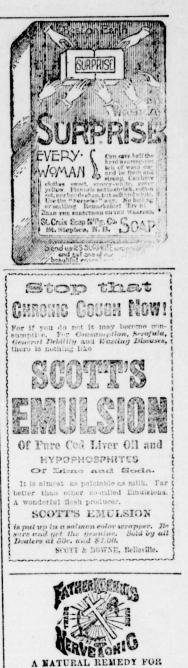
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FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

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GENTS, -1 certify that MINARD'S LIN-IMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease. JOHN D. BOUTILIER.

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Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteries, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochendria, Melancholia, In-

ebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabil-ities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects

and teaves no unpleasant effects Our Famphlet for sufferers of nervous di-sonses will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine ree of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Komig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ion years, and is now prepared under his direc-ion by the KOEMIG MEDICINE CO..

C. B. S. A. Unit Meeting. BRANCH 65 JUELLANT. The last requirer meeting of Branch 28, held on Morday evenling, 26th, was largery at-tended, and proved a most cr loyable affair. At the close of business the President, frother J P. Nigent, announced that a presentation was to be made to an old and vorthy officer, a chariter member of the Branch. and requested the members to re-wain, which they did willingly, though the beer was late. Proceeding immediately to business, the President officeted Markhal Brother Silmoneau to escort Brother Fina to a seat in front of the Recording Besretary's erst, and then called on the Scorelary, Brother Lawlor, to read the address to Brother Grand Chancellor J. J. Fina, and wked the meeting to rise, the recipient re-maining seated District Deputy Offee, of Branch 74 and Suoreme Deputy O'Reilly, of Branch 41, were present.

Branch 14 and Supreme Deputy O'Reilly, of Branch 41. were present. To T. J. Finn: DEAR FIR AND EROTHER - We, your brother comrades of Branca 2d, of the Catho-lie Muthai Benefit Association, have railled this evening to the call of our three worthy Presidents. Brothers Nugent, Jensen and Kelly, to unite, in a broteerly manuer, as best we can, in giving expression to our set nowledgement of your great worth in the past ss a member of the Catholie Muthai Benefit Association in general, and of your own old Branch in general, and of your own old Branch in a droteerly manuer, as best we can, in giving expression to our set nowledgement of the Catholie Muthai Benefit Association in general, and of your own old Branch in a droteerly manuer, as bus the set of the Catholie Muthai Benefit Association and elected as our fist President, which afflee you held for two terms; and we saw then how, by your natural ability and knowledge of society ruling combined with great earnest has out grown all the older Branch has out grown all the older Branch has out grown all the older Branch has out we nave have good reason to maxe the port basit that our good Branch has out grown all the older Branch has a but grown all the older Branch has a sout grown and the short fina, we cannot without proving, in some south way, our appresition of your past services as a lather of the Branch. Therefore, Brother Fina, we awanche grith, but, as we intend it, shanply as a then of our regard for you. The defaring from the hands of our estemed President, hour has nature of a so a the of our farger for you. The cond

in gold.

in gold. In conclusion, Brother Finn, may God bless yon and Mrs. Finn and family, and grant you a long and prosperous life, is the praver of your Brother members.

prover of your Brother members. Brother Finn, in reply said: Ma. FRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF BRANCH 20-1 fall to Bod words to dregnative twock you for this manifes-tation of confidence, friendship and esteers. I have, it is true, worked zealously for the shocks of this association and this Branch but I do note aim that I am entitled to any more ere dit for its uncess than many more of members of the association tast I see around me here this execution tast I see around me here this execution is an honor of which any one onght to feel proud, bat to be addressed as you have addressed me, and to be the recipient of so

Enderson. Branch 72 Formosa. President, Bernard Beingessner First Vice Presiden , Peter Kuntz Second Vice-President, Goifriea Arnold Recording Secretary, Joints Noil Arsistant Secretary, Andrew Schell Financial Secretary, Joseph Anstell Trassurer, John Sch. uer Marshal, N P Ohlneiser Guard, Jos. J Fedey

Branch 124, Calgary. Branch 124, Calgary. President, Bro Costigan First vice President, W Costello Recond Vice President, J Costello Chancelor, Bro. Rouleau Treasurer, Bro. Feeban Recording see, Bro. Furley Assistant Rec. Sec., Bro. Miquelon Financial Secretary, Bro. McNaumara Marsnal, Bro. Carroll Guard, Bro. Cloutler Trustees, Brothers Beck, Maloney Souleau.

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Brauch 96, Luyls. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Ant. Gauvreau President, P J Montreuil First Vice-Preside t, P A Labadie Second Vice-Presideut, Rev. C E Carrier Recording Secretary, Onesi ne Carrier Assistant Rec. S.c. Joseph Giguere Financial Sec., J A Dumontler, N P Treasurer, Theophile Lamontiagne Marsha. Cleophas Taiotf Ganad, Eugene Labranche Truchees, Rev. C E Carrier, J I Garneau, Peter Hunt, Paul Pouliot and Calixte Dion.

Branch 3, Amherstburg. Branch 3, Ameristourz, Spiritual Adv'r, Rev. P Ryan, P P President, Charles Levack First Vice-Pres., Jos D Burk Second Vice-Pres., Ed. Boyt Recording Sec., Timothy Barron Assistant Reo Sec. Jos R-saunae F nancial sec. Win J Smith Tressurer, Simon Bertrand Mathhai, Walter J Burley

of a newspaper controversy - a want of in his face. directness and lack of finish : but after that comes a force, clearness, logic, authority and knowledge so intermingled and interwoven that the bitterest oppon-ent of the Church cannot, after having read them, honestly doubt what the ange

meant when he esluted the Virgin with Hall full of grace.' The true tests of a book are : Does it instruct? Does it interest? maintain its interest ? The writer of this from the shoulder. Mr Qaigley's motto cannot fairly claim that his bent is towards none.' religious polemics, and therefore he offers it to the author, as all the greater compliment, that so wrapt did he become in the work that he was loth to iny it down until the last line had been perused. True, outside of the critical question as to the proper reading of the text the book, in principle, at least, con tains nothing new to the Catholic; noth ing to borrow therefrom, that the the Church of E gland." of the Incarnation has not pressed or

his lips with his mother's milk. But how wonderfully has the whole matter been here elaborated, with what a master hand is it touched up-reviving our knowledge and strengthening our faith; how delightfully retreshing is the whole subject told anew from the moment the barren Anne conceived the Immaculate One to that awful hour when the agonizing eyes of her, who was at once the daughter and the Mother of God, gazed on a thorn-crowned Head on a cross on Caivary No review can possibly do justice to the work ; it must be read to be appredi

hite R tualiam aff irds such an opportualty. Mr. Davenport boasts of his alma main, Oxford, and revites Mr. Quigley's more ated. "It will yet become," remarked a learned priest in my hearing, "a text book in our Catholic colleges." The humble one; but "Oxford sciolist though it wear a mitre or masquerade most astonishing feature of it is that it came from the pen of a layman, and 'Roman collar,' is not more respectable than any other sham, but is only the more permictous in that its presumption in th we might be pardoned for giving some credit to the assertion of the present case is fully commensurate with its ignorance Tous he pays his compliments to the

other side, that those high up in Church circles had lent their assistance, if we did not positively know the oppos-ite to be the truth. To the reader it recent Conference: "There is now in session at Lumbeta, England, a Pan goes without notice that neither time, Anglican Synod. It will, doubtless, dis cuss questions touching the very foun-dations of Caristian belief and doctrines money, nor patience, was spared to make t a mere temporary victory over an that are dear to every Christian heart because they affect the whole Caristian adversary, but a monument of information for the Catholic and truly searching Such libraries as Ottawa, life. Should the deliberations result in Boston, Harvard, Washington, Lonnox any conclusions these may be embodied

The style of the author is vigorous in

the extreme. Indeed we are sometimes tempted to wish that he had been more DIED On Monday, the 25th ult., Bridgel Dons-hue, sged twenty-three years, daughter of Mr Deanis Donahue. Westminster, and sis-ter of Mr. D. J Donaiue. Cousty Crown Attorney Elsin Co. Miss Donahue was very much esteemed in the township of Westminster and St. Thomas, where she was born and educated, and only known to be sateemed and loved by a very large circle of friends who mourn her loss and who accom pacied her remains to U-e Catholic ceme-tary on Wedneeday, the 27th. High Master R-quiem was celebrated in her parish charter, N., Thomas, at which Rev. Father Austin efficient Mas she rest in peace. merciful ; but then, as he says himself 'the combat must be what the adversary makes it." and the man who charges Oatho lies with implety, idolatry, blasphemy, with being pagans, forgers, liars and princes of decett, cannot object if his opponent calls a spade a spade and strikes unerriogiy is: "I ask no quarter and I will give none." With withering sarcasm he reminds his opponent, who consigns Car-dinals Belarmine and Baronius to the iske that burneth with fire and brimstone

Mr. Quigley might have forcibly replied that it was but a copy of the celebrated

painting of the Immaculate Conception which the magic brush of Murillo raised

Pope and artist borrowed the idea from

faith, but remaining himself without.

The submission of so many of his valued

and trusted associates to the Catholic

that he pronounces with here and outside ", that he pronounces this harsh sentence " in the very teeth of a decision of his own Church, given by the Privy O uncit in the Essays and Reviews case in 1864, by which hell and eternal puni himent were dis missed and with costs from the creed of

STJACOBS OF the Church of Esgland." The letters abound with eloquent pas-esges. The Unity of the Church is described as, "perfect and indestructible —as has been over, as shall be ever, all days even to the consummation of the model Exhibit day from your elime one GREAT REMEDY world. Every day, from every clims, one glorious Oredo arises to the throne of God, harmonious as the chant sent forth from FOR PAIN. air creations as the first extiting dawn of its being, 'when the morning stars prefect Ma together, and all the sons of God made a joyfal melody'? Nother are they without their rich and racy parts; nothing RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, sciolism Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in

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A Favorite Annual.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1891 has been issued. It has a beautiful frontispiece of the Sacred Heart, in colors. The illustrations are of a very fine order, while the best writers in the country were employed to supply matter that will render the volume a treasure in every Cath lie home. The price is twenty five cents. Orders sent to this office will be promptly filled.

ORGANIST.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COM PETENT a d capable of managing the at FETENT a d capable of managing the Smanual organ, desires a situation as Organist of a courch. She has had several years' experience in managing a choir-Reference sites. Address K." Catholic Reference Sites. Address K." Catholic Record efficience London, Ont. 636-64_ that "a politician pany he keeps." course, that Mr. M let with the Co that the write are the same journal lieved that Mr. M intended trip, so can for Mr. Laurie election contest. to the Mail for a going on in the p a sad state of per much interest in

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EDITORIA

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upon carrying it o though the weath Petersburg and h Minister, who ge but insisted that t petrated, and the notified of the G on the matter.

be carried out dropped dead u railway station. produced by th authorities cour which, for the p main in abeyan coincidence, but so frequently fate of escrile as the conviction is tere." Such has forcad itse Wilns, sctismat and the cccurie