N. WILSON & CO.

Have the nicest goods for SPRING SUITS and OVERCOATS in Western Canada and do the best tailoring.

N. WILSON & CO.

112 Dundas. - Near Talbot.

DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS.

CALUMNIES

Pascal, Pietro Sarpi and Rev. B. F. Austin

TRIUMPHANTLY REFUTED.

With a New Song-"The Devil's Thirteen.

By Rev. W. FLANNEEY. Price 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen.

Address, THOS. COFFEY,

TEACHERS WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING A vision of Belleville Separate School. References required Apply at once stating salary of F. P. CALNEY, Sec. Treas. 557 lw.

FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL, PORT ARTHUR, for boys senior class. State salary and qualifications. Address. W. FORTUNE, Sec. Tress. 5614w.

AN ORGANIST And thorough musician of twenty years' experience educated in France and Germany, wishes a position in a large city. Can also teach German and Frence larguages. Is a member of the C. M. B. A. Address, "Organist." Catholic Record office, London, Ont. 667 tf.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE,

Sherbrook street. Montreal. This Institution will resume its courses

Zuesday, Sep. 3rd. The programme comprises a complete course of scientific and commercial studies.

BRO ANDREW, Director. 3T. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

Send for Prospectus.

TORONTO, ONT. . .

(In affiliation with Toronto University (In affiliation with Toronto University) onder the special patronage of the administrators of the Arch-diocese, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tanjon \$150.00 per year. Half boarders \$75.00 Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars apply to

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

Classes will be resumed on September 4th. Special attention will be given to their classical course, that they may learn both French and Latin in the

REV. A. D. TURGEON, S. J., Rector.

University College of Ottawa Ottawa, Ontario, Can. Conducted by the mercial Courses. Fully equipped Laboratories. A practical Business Department. Lighted throughout by the incandescent electric light. Athletic Grounds and fully equipped Gymnasium. Terms, \$165 a year. Prospectus sent on application.

THE PRESIDENT.

President

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

For Further particulars apply to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D.D.,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, W. J. THOMPSON & SON.

Opposite Revers House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleigha. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate LONDON MEDICAL DISPENSING CO.

3831 Talbot Street, opp. Market. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded and or ders attended to with care and dispatch
Telephone No. 419.

DR. ROURK, - MANAGER.

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

-398 RICHMOND STREET-

LONDON, ONT. A few doors south of Dundas St.

Catholic Record. Lordon, Sat., August 31st, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE clergy of the diocese of London are this week on their annual retreat, The spiritual exercises are conducted by Rev. Father Hogan, the distinguished Sulpician divine, of Montreal, P. Q.

THE unkindest cut of all is the insinuation of the Empire that the Mail's editor, who has written most of the anti-Jesuit articles of that journal, having been formerly a contributor to a Quebec Ultramontane journal, is exciting the Ontarionians to cry out no Popery, in the interests of the Jesuits, who are supposed to be friendly to Mr. Mercier, and, as a necessary consequence, to the Reformers of Ontario. The reasoning is a little far-fetched, but that is just the sort that suits the palates of the fanatics

IT HAS been discovered that telegrams sent to the Holy Father expressing sympathy on account of outrages to religion and decency committed in the inauguration of Giordano Bruno's statue, have not been delivered. The discovery was made by the fact that the same words were sent by letter and received. This shows the amount of freedom enjoyed by the Pope in his present condition, and it will make the determination of the Catholic world all the stronger that the Holy Father must be free, and that his temporal power must be restored.

WE notice that the Church of England Bishops of Nisgara and Toronto have issued a joint circular calling the clergy of their respective dioceses to meet for a retreat at Trinity College. The retreat will be conducted by 'Rev. Father Hall,' tempt towards the Holy Scriptures by of the Cowiey Fathers, Boston. This is a new idea, we believe, in the Church of England, though in the Catholic Church the annual retreat of the clergy is a regu. England, though in the Catholic Church lar institution. We hope the English Church clergy will profit by this new departure, which, being borrowed from Rome, should bring them nearer to entrance to the "one fold under one shepherd,"

Soliciton Hepburn, having declared of foreign laborers into the United States would exclude the five Professors who have been engaged to teach in the Cath olic University of Washington, Attorney General Milier, on being appealed to, refused to take up a hypothetical case. It is believed, however, that the Professors will not be interfered with, and a young English . speaking boys beginning gentleman high in governmental position states that the decision will be that the law was never intended to apply to such a case as the choice of University Professors. Even with these, American professors will preponderate in the Uni-

considerable extent. This may be so, for the object of the order is one with that of the bogus Equal Rights' Association, to establish Protestant ascendancy under the mask of equal rights, and, of course, when fanaticism is all the rage, Orangeism is likely to get the profit. We have only heard, however, of one new lodge being established in Toronto as a consequence of this great hubbub. which is not much. As a political power, Orangeism is dead, and even though all the Charlatans and Charltons of the Province were to make speeches on Orange platforms, they will not galvanize

its corpse into new life. THERE was great rejoicing among the fanatical enemies of the Catholic Church when the Czar took his arbitrary methods to suppress it through his dominions, and persecuted the Episcopacy. Tae Church, nowever, survived the blow, and there is a fair prospect that the persecution will be much moderated by the negociations which have taken place between nim and the Holy Father. But the latest ukase has not been so josfully received by the anti Catholic press. It is said that the Lutherans of Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia are in sympathy with the Germans, being, in fact, mostly of German origin. They form, al so, a majority of the population of those three Baltic provinces, and the Car, being much annoyed by their German proclivities in the present critics, state of affairs between the two ountries, has issued a decree suppres ing Lutheranism throughout his do sinions. According to the official reports of the Holy Synod of the Russian 'Jhurch, there are in European Russia two million nine hundred and fifty shousand Protestants, most of whom

are Lutherans. The population of the THE PREACHERS OF DISCORD. them. Dr. Burns was alone responsible Drexel, who gave the money needed to three Baltic Provinces above named is estimated at two and a half millions.

LA PATRIE declares that it is the duty of the Dominion Government to veto any legislation in Manitoba intended to suppress the use of the French language.

at least, who were responsible for the late suppress the use of the French language. suppress the use of the French language. Mr. Prendergast, the French Canadian Representative in the Manitoba Cabinet. has also declared that it is impossible what took place here. The Halifax cor for the French-Canadians any longer to respondent of that paper, writing on 13th has also declared that it is impossible support Mr. Greenway's Government, owing to its having adopted in its platform the planks of abolition of the French language and of separate schools, and he has discontinued his paper, which was published to forward the interests of the Government with the French-Canadians of that Province. La Patrie says:

"The question of suppressing the French language and the separate schools in Manitoba is on the order of the day, suddenly brought up by a political quack who wanted to revenge himself for the failure of the anti Jesuit agitation. It has made its way especially since an adventurer of the same kind has brought over to Mr. McCartby the prestige of his official position. But, on the whole, outside of the declarations of these two men, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Martin, who are but isolated individuals, there is no indication that the Manitoba Government are disposed to carry out the ridiculous performance of which they are the fanat-

THE prospect of a union of secis is scarcely very bright when the Rector of a Norwich parish thus writes to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in his locality:

"Be so good as to send me no more notices of the meetings of a society which encourages schism and heresy, by combining, for spiritual purposes, with those who have cut themselves off from the true branch of the Church in the land, and which tends to increase contian Knowledge, which provides copies of Holy Writ at reasonable prices, what need is there for Caurchmen to sup port an undenominational society, upon the platform of whose meetings a pro-fessed schismatic, a Baptist, the Sheriff of Norwich, is to preside ?"

The Bishop of the Rector who thus writes is President of the society which that the law adverse to the importation is here so harably spoken of, and the "Schismatic" Baptist is the Sheriff of Norwich, and a great worker as a Sun day school teacher. It is somewhat amusing to read this strong condema. tion of schism from the pen of one who can justify the very existence of his own Church only on the plea that schism is

COMPLAINT is made though the columns of the Mail, by an ultra loyal gentleman, of the enthusiasm of the Hamiltonians on the occasion of the visit of the American regiment during the carnival. He states that forty American about a Jesuit?' flags were displayed for every fifty Union anti Jesuit flare-up to try to increase Oatario would be convulsed from end to was one which any debater would appre Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.

Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Comclaim that they have succeeded to a Case in departure would be convolved from end to claim that they have succeeded to a Case in departure would most probably become necessary.

Canadians as annexationists, and, in fact, "one for the other side." Such an epicode One of the ablest scholars in the Assybecause there was once some enthusiasm over the visit of a French man of war, the Mail has been very seriously lectur. ing them on their disloyalty. It is surely just as natural and as pardonable for the French Canadians to entertain some sentiments of affection for their mother country, as for Ontarionians to go into raptures over the presence of the stars and stripes. After all, both countries are in peace and amity with Great Britain just now, and the country can afford to look with equanimity at such demon strations of regard for either one country or the other. Still, if in either direction in which the political atmosphere is at present more squally than in the other, it is towards the United States, so that the extraordinary manifestations in Hemilton might well be looked on as more suspicious and dangerous than those in Quebec. People of common sense, however, throughout the Dominion will be rather pleased than angry, to witness the interchange of fraternity in both cases, as such demonstrations tend much to soften the asperities which are apt enough to arise in the intercommunications of nations which have various and frequently op posing interests to uphold. The loyalty of Quebec to the British Crown has been as readily shown even on the field of battle as that of Ontario, and those who truly love the throne and the Dominion will rather endeavor to increase good feeling between the Provinces than to magnify the causes of dis. agreement between them.

> The Quebec Government have paid to Rev. Father Turgeon the interest for eleven months on the \$400,000 voted by the Legislature in settlement of the

Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B., Aug.

not feel that their side of that mischievou question is strengthened or anybody bene-fitted by the Montreal Witness' report of inst , says :

"At Chatham on Tuesday, Dr. Burns joined the Rev. D J Macdonnell, when a large meeting was held under the auspices of the Presbytery of Miramichi. The Roman Catholics packed the meeting and did what in them lay to prevent a full and free expression of public sentiment. The two speakers were repeatedly and most rudely interrupted. At times it seemed as if liberty of speech would be denied them. When the leaders sho tel and vapored and put impertinent questions in their wonled way, the gang that gathered round them roared themselves hoarse. It is estimated that there were hoarse. It is estimated that there were about a hundred outside, ready to rush in if required and to swamp the vote were an attempt made to take it. Repeatedly, the chairman (Rev. W. W. Arkin, of Newcastle), asked if there was no Justice of the Peace present to protect the speakers in their right of speech After a while a magistrate did warn them. Mr. Snowhall went over amongst them and told them they were disgracing the town, Rsv. Neil Mackey threatened to take down their names. They were then somewhat quieter. Had the meeting been under the auspices of the Roman Catholic bishop rather than of the Presbytery of Miramichi, and could we conceive the possible for Protestants to assume the rowdy's roll—the vocabulary would have been ransacked to get entitled bear. have been ransacked to get enithets hard the slaves down South in days of yore, we Protestants have 'no rights which Roman Catholics are bound to respect." Two leaders of this opposition were brothers, the one an honorable, a former member of the New Brunswick Cabinet, and the other a Government official of the town. We trust the partian and offen-

"We were made practically to see the need of an 'Equal Rights' Association,' If Roman Catholics will act thus in a community where, though confessedly strong they are vet in a minority, what must it be in Quebec where they are seven to one; and in Ireland, where, under a Parliament in Dublin, Protes tants would be proportionately at the mercy of their ancient foes? The Chini guy riot there, in the year of 1875, and the coarse treatment to which these Pro-testant gentlemen were subjected, show plainly that Roman aggressors escape with impunity, while Protestants, if they tried such tactics, would meet with con dien punishment."

It is entirely incorrect that the Roman Catholics packed the meeting, for there was, undoubtedly, a majority of Protes tants at it. It is equally incorrect that the two speakers were "epeatedly and most rudely interrupted." Dr. Macdonnell was not interrupted at all until he referred to an alleged Mercier threat to heist the tri color, when some witty Irishman retorted by asking, "what about Dr. Wild saying it was no harm to ahoot a Jesuit?" It is true that this interruption caused the Doctor to "lose as that, and it was the one solitary "inter-ruption" of Dr. Macdonnell, shows how hard up the Witness correspondent was for a grievance, when he stated that "the

two speakers were repeatedly and most rudely interrupted." It is true that when Dr. Burns was reading the vindictive hate inspired de nucciations of the Jesuits by the infidel, Paul Bert—an authority which historians do not recogn'ze as at all reliable—there were interruptions which at times, were rude, but it was only when this speaker -as if determined to stir up any had bids for interruptions that he was accommodated. The interruptions, however, were at no time so great as to prevent this eminent Christian from proceeding with his speech, while they even seemed to add vim and even venom to the thruste he was making at those whose antagon-ism he seemed pleased to have aroused.

Discussion was invited by Dr Macdon nell, and Messrs. Winslow and R B, and M. Adams either made remarks or asked questions and received answers—all in a perfectly orderly manner, and the meeting ended in perfect good order and good

We belleve Ray, Mr. McKay went down the hall to ascertain who the interrupters of Dr. Burns were, but if he threatened anything we did not hear him, while it is absolutely untrue that Mr. Snowball "told them they were disgracing the town."

As a matter of fact public sentiment in Chatham was and is opposed to the agita-tion of this question. Our people do not approve of or want anything to do with the feuds of Ontario and Quebec, nor do they think the fire eating class of parsons. to which Dr. Burns evidently belongs, are needed here on such errards as that in which he was so unsuccessful on the occa-sion referred to. The community—Protestant and Catholic alike-deprecated his mode of presenting the Jesuits' Estates matters, while they were all interested in what was said by Dr. Macdennell and, even though many could not agree with that gentleman, they respected him for the gentleman, they respected him for the streets, which is taught by the Sisters of p. m. each day. Notra Dame, and which owes its exist-will apply to the I public discussion with which he addressed ence to the generosity of the Misses than Aug. 27th.

for what there was of unpleasantness at Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B., Aug.

No cause—good or otherwise—can be permanently helped by misrepresentation, and we are sure that the local gentlemen, at least, who were responsible for the late, and the attempt of the Halifax correspondent of the Witness to put him on a par with Dr. Macdonnell is a little bit of policy as despicable as the more glaving inaccuracies of the report we have queted.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Holy Father has transmitted through Rev. Father Kenelm Vaughan, his blessing on the offgrimage which is being organized in England to visit the Holy Land.

It is thought that before long arrangements will be made which will enable Bishop Sogaro to send priests to Kar toum minister to the Christians imprisoned there.

Many of the clergy and laity of Vittoria, Valencia and Granada, in Spain, have offered the Pope their hospitality in the event of his leaving Rome. It is stated that he will certainly depart from Rome in the event of the war.

Massrs, Daniel A. Rudd, of Cincinnati. and R L. Ruffin, of Boston, have gone to Switzerland as representatives of the colored race in America at the Ani Slavery Congress, which will meet shortly at Lucerne.

Bishop Keane has succeeded in select. ing the required number of divinity students—fitty-five—for the opening of the new Catholic University at Washing

The heart of Queen Mary of Bavaria is to be deposited in the church of the Celebrated Pilgrimage at Altoling, during the menta of August. It will be enclosed in a silver urn, and placed next to the heart of her husband, King Max-

A hurricane swept over Southern Spain on the 17th inst. Several churches and other buildings in Granada were wrecked. A portion of the dome of the Caurch of St. Felipe was blown down and the Alhambra was considerably damaged.

Forty thousand persons visited the shrine of Knock on the feast of the Assumption. Many Masses were celebrated and a procession took place, in which were pilgrims from Eogland, Scotland, and America, as well as from all parts of Ireland.

The Catholic Bishops who recently held a Council in St Boorface have addressed a letter to Mr. Van Horne, thanking the C. P. R for its liberality and courteey to-wards them, and also for the uniform generosity extended to them since the auguration of the road.

As a result of Father Damien's selfacrifice, the Viceroy's Government is about to enact a new law for the better law provides for the isolation of danger. ous cases of leprosy in retreat to be erected and supported out of the public funds, and makes special provisithe religious needs of the poor sufferers.

The Rame correspondent of the Lon don Caronicle reports again that preparations are being made for the Pope's departure from Rome. This report has been so frequently made without foun-dation that it may readily be inferred that the Pope has no such intention, unless war should break out, in which

One of the ablest scholars in the Assy rian cuneiform institution paleography in the world is Rev. Father J. N. Strass meier, S. J. He has just published lithography fac similes of one thousand one hundred and thirty four inscriptions dated in the reign of Nabonidus, the last of the native kings of Babylon, and cover ing the period from B C 555 to B. C. 358, when Cyrus captured the city. documents contain records of almost every class of business transaction.

It is stated that the Pope has appointed a high ecclesiastical tribunal for the Catholic Church in the United States. It is said the tribunal has eferred to it all cases in which the Church in the United States is concerned for adjustication, and that the tribunal consists of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, The object of the tribunal is to relieve Rome of the burden of hearing appeals from this country.

Monsignor Labelle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in answer to an inquiry, s reported to have said that he was in no particular hurry to wear the regalia of Apostolic Prothonotary, as he con sidered his mission to be rather behind the curtain than upon the candlestick however, through respect for the Pope he would have his costume prepared and was just looking after violet silk. "But," he added, "it is impossible for me to do away with my old sansgene, and the cards of of Cure Labelle, the colon ized, are rather mixed up with his new title and dignity,"

Father McDermott, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, is going from Pittsburg to Philadelphia to establish a school for educating colored boys in the ordinary branches of an English educa tion, and with the hope that the school will form the nucleus of a colored mission for the special benefit of colored persons. This undertaking will not in any way interfere with the Catholic school for colored girls at Ninth and Pine

purchase the school building.

Monsignor Silvano, who for the last three years has held the office of secretary to His Grace the Patristch Archbishop of Gra, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Portuguese Min-istry, and it is said he is about to enter the Levalt Order, in imitation of his readesses. Jesuit Order, in imitation of his predecessor in office, Monsignor Antanes, D. D. The Archbishop of Goa, who is now in Lisbon, tember next, and will be accompanied by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Castro, now Bishop of Augels and Congo, as his coadjutor, with the right of succession .- Bombay Catholic Examiner.

A NOBLE PRIEST.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE; LATE FATHER MORRIS.

Newfoundlanders abroad throughout the length and breadth of this vast counthe length and breadth of this vast country will learn with deep sympathy and regret of the death of their compatriot priest, the Rev. U.P. Morrie, guardian of the orphan boys at Villanova, near St. John's, Newfoundland. The local papers dating August 1, Protestant as well as Catholic, pay a touching tribute to the memory of the dead priest. Father Morris was only thirty five years old, in the olcom of strength and manhood, when bloom of strength and manhood, when he was called to render an account of his stewardship. He was fifteen years a priest, but truly of him it might be said that in a short time he accomplished a great deal. Having completed his theo-logical studies in All Hollows, Dublin, he was ordained in his native city by the Bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. T. J. Power. Immediately after his ordin-ation he was sent on the mission to Ode. ation he was sent on the mission to Oderin, an island in Placentia Bay. Here he isbored zeslously and with singular success for nine long years. He had an extent of forty miles of coast line to attend to, where there was no road or rail, but all open to boating. But this hard life seeemed a labor of love to the indefatigable Father Morris. ever on the round visiting the many coves and harbors along which his fishing flock was scattered. No kind of weather could keep him from his people if he heard they needed his ministrations, heard they needed his ministrations. And on more than one occasion he bravely risked his life while the stoutest fishermen looked aghast before the storm, so as to bring the last comfort of life to some sorrowing bedside. In nine years he built two very neat churches at Oderin and Marystown. Then he was promoted to Topsail, the summer resort of St. John's. Here was a wide field for work, and in three years Father Merris had built a handsome Gothic church able to seat seven hundred people, beside which grose a school house where there was an attendance of some seventy children. At the same time he required and renovated the tottering church at Topasil and built the pastoral cottage at Woodstock. The dream of his life was to stock. The dream of his life was to found a home for the orphan boys of Newfoundland. The girls were stready well provided for by the Sisters of Morcy at Belvidere, but in all those weary years of distress and poverty there was no protectory or home for the orphan boy. At length, about five years ago, the Bishop, who has done so much to spread Catholicity and assuage party feelings purchased the house and grounds known for years as Squire's Hotel. Here the orphanage was commenced, the place rechri tened Villa Nova, and the work confided to Father Morris, At once the zealous clergyman began the good work. He had no trouble in finding inmates for his small home and smaller resources-"the handed be collected funds and erected the buildings where one hundred and fifty boys are now comfortably housed and fed and taught some useful trades But three years ago Father Morris visited New York in order to consult with Father Drumgeole. After this visit he started the paper called the Orphans' Friend on the same plan as Father Drumgoole's Homeless Child. This paper proved to be the largest source of income to the new orphanage. But while the sun shines bright for Vi lanova and everything seems to grow and prosper beneath the magic hand of Father Morris, a dark cloud appears and the infant institution is face to face with a terrible visitation. A virulent fever breaks out among the boys. Forty of them are down at a time. This is a of them are down at a time. This is a severe blow to the faithful guardian, the good shepherd. He does not leave his post, but watches by the bedside of his little ones. For one long month he knows no rest until he is stricken down himself, and his robust constitution quails and his manly heart beats faster under the heat of a crush ing fever. In a few days all is over. He sleeps the sleep of the just and enjoys the rest of the brave. To his sister in Ursuline Convent at Morrissania, N. to his family and many friends at home and abroad, to the homeless boys especially of Newfoundland, we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their terrible loss and sad

GBEAT BAZAAR AND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT PETROLIA.

The bazaar, as previously announced, in aid of St. Philip's Church, Petrolia, will be held on September 10th, 11th and 12th, The drawing of the valuable thirty three prizes, as given on the tickets, will take place on the evening of the 12th, strictly place on the evening of the 12st, serious supervised by a committee of gentlemen. This bazaar is approved of and encouraged by His Grace Archbishop Walsh. The costiy prizes, together with the good end in view, should prompt all ticket-holders to make speedy returns.

A retreat for ladles opens at the Sacred Heart Convent, Dandas street, on Monday evening, Sept. 2nd. The hours of sermons are 9:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. each day. Ladies wishing rooms will apply to the Lady Superior not later

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XLV.

A CRIMINATING PAPER.

Carroll O'Donoghue had returned to his cell, weary and displaited, on the first day of his trial; he was not buoyed up by the hope which others entertained regarding him—he was carcely even animated by it, for his mind was racked by wild consequence have by a the table was the consequence. jectures about Nora: that she was ill was his first feer, and he tried to comfort him. self by thinking that if it was very serious to clare would not have left her. But a strange misgiving tormented him—he could not account for it, he could not explain it—he only knew that a mysterious fear of some ill having happened pressed upon him, and he passed the heavy hours in a dispiriting mood which he could neither baulsh nor lesson. In the evening of that day his cell door opened, and Morty Certer was admitted. The visit was like a ray from Heaven to the poor prisoner—the sight of one whom he deemed so true to his interest—and he spraig to meet him, his face aglow, his form trembling with delighted eagerness. Had Carter any lingering faar of his self by thinking that if it was very serious Clare would not have left her. But a Had Carter any lingering fear of his treachery having been revealed to Carroll, the latter's welcome at once dissipated it; and thus re-assured, he returned the prisoner's greeting apparently with all the

wrath of a sincere affection.

"I felt you would come, Morty," said
the yourg man, "and I looked for you
every day since the night of my unfortunate attempt to escape."

"Yes," answered Carter; and he pre-

res, answered Carer; and he pre-tended to gasp, as if in the very thought of his failure on that occasion there was a threat of one of the spasms of pain which Carroll had before witnessed; a threat of one of the spasms of pain which Carroll had before witnessed; "that faithful fellow, Tighe a Vohr, was barely in time to warn you back to your cell, was he not? I do not know how I should have managed on that night but for him—the discovery of my plan come to me by such pract

ing without for me-what of them ?" "They have been sentenced to imprison-

ment and hard labor, but it is hoped that they wil be pardoned before the expira-tion of their time."

Carroll's face fell. "Could I suffer en-

Carroll's face fell. Could I suffer en-tirely slone," he said saily, "my pain would lose much of its stag; but when through me punishment is inflicted upon others, it is a double stab to my own heart, Morty!" His tone became suddenly eager: "You were in the court room toeager: "You were in the court room to-day—tell me where was Nora? shedld not accompany Father Meagher and my sister." "I know not, my dear bay; you forget that I am banned by all save you—that my presence is shunned as an evil thing I marked her absence, but I did not dere to inquire the capea."

I marked her absence, but I did not date to inquire the cause."

"Ah, yes! I did forget," replied Carroll sadly; then, as if influenced by some endeen thought, he continued: "But you can learn from Tighe—you will do so, and you will let me know to morrow—will you, Morty?" speaking with renewed

animation. "Certainly, my dear boy; but how if I am not admitted to your cell to morrow
—my visit to night has cost me labor, and
time, and invention, and if it was suspected by the authorities that I was felendly to your interests, your prison door would be as closed to me as it is to Father Meagher and your sister. You know, my poor fellow, that they are even more particular since the unfortunate failure of that attempt to escape—so par-tleular, that even I, with all the influence I thought I could command, was unable to gain access to you from that time until

Carroll bowed his head in bitter resigna.

"Do you know, my dear boy," continued Carter, "that the strongest hopes are entertained of your case? It appears in your cell, as it has appeared on your trial that you did, when every avenue to release was opened before you, has told

The captain seemed to divice his desire, wonderfully in your favor; and it is a current belief that your sentence will be In view of that"comparatively light. is going repelly forward in America.
When that was proposed," Carter continued, "proposed as a plan which would insure your safety, and allow scope for your patriotism, one dissenting voice was Carroll O'Doncghue is free, he will gladly bid adieu to the cause, and turn his face to America, for the sole purpose of insur-

Carroll's cheeks hotly flushed. "I gave him the lie, Carroli," Carter young ex officer was well night as deeply continued, "I hurled the infamous slander interested in the poor prisoner as was in his teeth : for I knew my own boy too well not to swear that he would rot in his prison, ave, die on the scaffold, before he uld forsake the cause of his poor, down-

"And you did well, Mosty; I thank you from my heart!" And the poor prisoner warmly shook both of his visitor's hands. I did more, Carroll: I swore to them that I would bring, written in your own hand, an expression of your own senti ments which should give the lie to this libel upon your character—I promised them that they should read for them. selves the heart of the man who was thus cowardly defemed !"

"Instantly, Morty ; you shall bear back to them how uncharged are my feelings
—how deep is my love for Ireland!"
He bounded from his seat in pained and
deeply. angry excitement, but suddenly stopped short, exclaiming in a vexed and disap-pointed tone: "I cannot write—I have no

om his heart, but he wrote them, how-ever, in large, trembling characters, and handed them to his visitor.

The latter read them, pretending, when he had finished the perusal, to be too deeply affected to speak; and he folded the paper and put it carefully into his bosom.

"The name of the man who thought I could be thus false ?" demanded the pris-

"One who does not personally know you—a late comer into the circle, and whose opinion was probably based upon the fact of your willingness to be smuggled to America; but his conjecture seemed to acquire weight with others like himself, and, in order to give the whole a direct lie it entered into my mind to an himself, and, in order to give the whole a direct lie, it entered into my mind to say to them what I have told you. I must leave no w"—consulting his watch—"and I shall allow no stone to remain unturned in the effort which I shell make to get you some word of Nora to morrow; so keep up your courage, and all will be well." He wrung the pisoner's hand, signaled for egress, and departed.

Another day of the trial passed, having, however, no very marked result. A number of witnesses were questioned and cross-questioned, and an amount of evidence elicited, but nothing to prove decisively, as the council for the crown labored

dence elicited, but nothing to prove decisively, as the council for the crown labored hard to do, the identification of the prisoner with fresh treaton since his escape from Australia. Again there was an adjournment of the case, and the people poured forth, Rich and Nora, as on a previous occasion, hurrying to escape notice, and Father Meagher and Clare hastening to take the car back to Dirommacohol.

For the first time in his life Tighe Vobr, during these two days of the trial, had avoided being seen by the priest and Clare. Watching them from an obscure corner of the court-room, noting Nora's absence with as heavy a heart as that which was borne by those who so fondly loved her, and reading in the faces of the on that night but for him—the discovery of my plan come to me by such provides unal chance, and there seemed to be no way to get you timely word. I met Tighe, and teld him; in a moment he had an idea, and you, my dear boy, were saved, and Tighe, as he slways does, got brautifully out of the diffi uity."

"And the brave fellows who were waiting without forms—what of them?" asked would have comforted he felt alone like would have comforted, he felt alone like hiding himself, and telling his grief to damb affectionate Shaun. Father Meadumb affectionate Shaun. Father Mea-gher fain would have found Tighe a Vohr feeling that the latter's abrewdness and would be effectual in discovering himself, and the apxious clergyman, and

bis equally anxious companion, turned their races dejectedly homeward. Toward the evening of that day Tighe suddenly encountered Captain Dennier, in the dress of a civilian, and just issuing from the coffee room of the "Blenner-

"Way, Tighe, my faithful fellow, how are you?" and the shapely hand of the way, Irghe, my lattered tellow, how are you?" and the shapely hand of the aristocratic gentlemen seized Tighe's brown, hard paim in a cordial clasp. "I have just returned from Dublin," the captain continued, "and I intend to remain a few days-I am stopping here,"-

glancing at the hotel.

Tighe's eyes were wandering with a surprised look over the civilian dress.

Captain Dennier understood the look. "Ab!" he said, smiling, "I am a man again you see, Tighe, and not an officer—having resigned her Majesty's service, I am no longer Captain Donnier."

Tighe a Vohr's eyes and mouth opened

in astonishment.
"Never mind being so surprised about

it," laughed the gentleman, 'but tell me how you have been getting on." "Sarry enough," auswered Tighe;

"Sorry enough," answered Tighe;
"Mejor Claptail"—from the first Tighe had indicrously twisted the name, much "Msjor to the amusement of the military subor dinate.—'hasn't the regard for Shaun that yer honor had; but how an' iver, -mebbe there's worse places than

"Don't you usuersmand it, dear? she has such foinc, noble, falin's that she wouldn't bave you marry her laughing.

Tighe looked as if he would like to say something, but lacked the courage; he glanced into the gentleman's face, then down to the ground, then on all sides of the made some sudden discovery, the said, seizing the latter's two down to the ground, then on all sides of the made some and the made some sudden discovery.

Tighe looked as if he would like to say something, but lacked the courage; he has such foinc, noble, falin's from Tighea Vohr, to which Corny nodded assent, and when the whispering ceased the little man depended on some errand. Tighe proceeded to make sundry changes in his toilet, doning some of the proceeded to make sundry of the Christian era.

Moreover, it tells on its face the correct changes in his toilet, doning some of time for various latitudes, together with the phases of the moon and a variety of useful information generally confined to the pages of an almanse.

per,—'the boys are hopeful of your speedy ultimate escape in time to take an active part in the organization which is going repdly forward in America. I'll pray, yer honor, that yer sowl may be in Heaven afore yer fate are cowld!" The young man did not answer for a

your safety, and sill w scope for triotism, one dissenting voice was based: "Once painful thought, he said: "You are deeply interested in this poor prisoner, Tighe?"

The tone in which the last remark was

made, the expression in the dark eyes of he speaker, convinced Tighe of what had for some time suspected -that the

Tighe himself. "I am, yer honor, an' it'll make me heart as loight as a feather to see him

once more! "Come with me," said the gentleman, "and I shall see what I can do for you." He turned abruptly, and walked with a rapid pace in the direction of the jail. Tighe followed, watting, when they had arrived at the prison, in one of the outer rooms, while Dennier was closeted with the governor. In a comparatively short time the order came for Tighe a Vohr to be conducted to Carroll's cell.

The poor, pale prisoner started up with wild delight when he beheld his visitor.
"Tighe, my faithful, faithful Tighe a
Vohr!" Emotion would let him say no
more, and the affectionate Tighe was as deeply affected. "Morty, I suppose, has double part, purtindin' to be the frind o' sent you," Carroll said, when he recovered his voles; "he promised to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to get me word of Nora—he said he would find you, writin' a shtatemint that's ecough to

pressive of his amazement at the revolu-tion which had burst suddenly and clearly upon him. "Oh! that's it!" he said, lengthening each word,—"so that ould knave has been here, j'st as I thought he would, playin' his double game upon you!

Tell me, masther, dear, what he said to "Now, Tighe, this is too bad—that you should believe these infamous slanders of the poor fellow! He has proved himself my more than friend, not alone in planning my escape the other night, taking care of my reputation with those who should think better things of me!" and then, not deeming that the former pledge of secrecy which Carter had extracted from him was binding in this instance, he detailed the whole of his instance, much carter search the result. pledge of secrecy which Carter had extracted from him was binding in this instance, he detailed the whole of his interview with Carter, even to the recounting of the contents of the paper which he had given to the miscreant.

"The dental will be the yer honor, for I would be settled yer —it's only a thought, but I'll thry what's in it."

"Well, Tighe, you have my best wishes for its success!" and Dennier turned away, his mind suddenly reverting to the story which Tighe had told of now his will he will have the days to make the presented and the p

this instantly; you are letting your heart run away with your head. I tell you, Tighe, Morty is as true to my interests as you are—he has sworn it to me here; and when I remember his distress when he detailed to me those wretched reports, I am more than convinced. No!" wax-

us all?" and Tighe wrung his

"Come, Tighe," said his master soothingly, "stop this folly, and tell me about within the room when the fitte hisb, within the room when the fitter hisb, within the room

-"I beg of you-I command you-to tell me of Nora! she is dead?" he almost screamed, as Tighe, still refusing to speak, continued to shake his head. "Tell me," he pleaded; "I shall go mad if you do

Tighe could not longer resist that frenzled entreaty, and he clurted out: "Rek o' the Hills came an' claimed her as his daughther, an' she has gone to live wid

The could not lorger resist that free zield entreaty, and he olurted out: "Rick o' the Hills came an' claimed her as his daughther, an' she has gone to live wid him."

The tidings seemed to paralyze the poor prisoner—for a moment he could not speak; and Tighe slightly shrunk before the wild, burning grze of his large bright eyes. "Rick of the Hills Nora's futher, and she has gone to live with him!" he repeated slowly at last. "On, God!" He held his clasped hands before his face, as if he would shut out the sight of his beautiful, peerless effianced being the daily companion of such a man.

"Don't take on so, mather dear!" said Tighe, dashing away the big tears which filed his eyes; "I'm sure her love for you is none the lies, an' it's tramplin' on her heart she is in the givin' up o' you."

"Giving up of me!" deshing his hands from his fee, and speaking in a terrified tone—"why should she give me no!"

"Why should she give me no?"

"Source of the rate in the wid yer own captivatin' tongue the failn's you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but it's not too fails, you have for her; but the wid yet, me boy—you'il do the business roight after while yet, me boy—you'il do the business roight after while yet me boy—you'il do the business roight after while yet on her you have for her; but the same by—you'il do the business roight after while yet on her you have for her; but the wid yet one boy—you'il do the business roight after while yet on her you have for her; but the wid yet one boy—you'il do the business roight after while yet on her you have for her; but the wid yet one to per on her is his her wid yer own captivatin' tongue the failn's you have for her; but the wid yet on her you'il do the business roi

is none the lise, an' It's tramplin on her heart she is in the givin' up o' you."
"Giving up of me!" dashing his hands from his face, and speaking in a terified tone—"why should she give me up?"
"Don't you understhand it, masther dear? she has such foine, noble, falin's that she would's have you marry her.

you have attracted the sympathy and interest of some of the highest officials. The fact of your having remained quietly him, with a pozzied, somewhat confused him, with a pozzied him, with a pozzied him, with a pozzied him with a pozzied him, with a pozzied him with a pozzi

Tighe, and, anxious to break from so har rowing a scene, he was scarcely sorry that the guard was at the door announcing that the time allotted for the visit was ended. With an embrace from which short in the body that its swallow tall himself away.

CHAPTER XLVI. A BOLD VENTURE.

Outside the prison wall Tighe paused for a moment to deliberate; then be hurried in the direction of the "Blenner-hasset Arms." He found, to his satisfaction, that Captain Deunier, as the gentle-man was still to Tighe, had already returned to the hotel, and, on learning of the latter's desire to see him, ordered that he should be immediately admitted to

"You saw the prisoner?" questioned the gentleman, wondering a little what could be the purport of this evidently hur-

"I did, an' I'm viry thankful to yer honor for the great favor you done me; but I've a question to sx, an' the answer in' o' it, it yer honor doesn't considher it too buid, 'li be a great settlemint o' me falln's."

"Well, Tighe, what is it?"
"Supposin' now, Captain Dennier, that an informer-a man who was playin' a

faith, it's chokin' me, an' not wid butther aythur, he' rather be doln' this minit!"

"Tighe," eaid Carroll, aternly, "do you, too, believe the lites that have been told of poor Carter? I thought, from, the very fact of his deputing you to warn me not to escape the other night, that you, at least, were his friend!"

Tighe's face twisted itself into a most comical expression, and his lips emitted a helf-suppressed whistle, meant to be expressive of his amazament at the revolution.

The said is a some informer has won admission to Mr. O'Donoutor ready."

Corny went back to wait in the little untidy parlor, and an hour before midnight Carter returned, somewhat unier the influence of liquor. He scowled at the queer little figure which presented itself before him, but Corny, with his most polite air, bowed and said: "Mr. Carter, I believe."

"Yes," was the gruilly spoken response:

calemint o' the matther, for I know I can thrust yer honor."

'Well, Tighe, this informer, whoever he be, will rather be obliged to retain the paper until the morning, for the authorities to whom he might give it would hardly suffer themselves to be disturbed by such business after hours, and especially as it is a matter that can be attended

ders of to as well in the morning."

"Thank yer honor—I'm grateful intoriely, an' me loife long prayer'll be that you may prospher in love an' war!"

"What is it you propose doing?" asked

Dennier.
"Plaze don't ax me, yer honor, for I

had given to the miscreant.

"Och, masther dear, you are lost!" and Tighe, in his agony, was on his knees at Carroll's feet; "that paper'll be used agin the prisoner, and for the first time the you on the thial—you're gone!" The blubbering of which the poor fellow seemed to be so much afraid on other seemed to be so much afraid on other cocasions, now earnestly began.

"Hush!" commanded Carroll, "and stop this instantial the this instantial was all as the first time the presoner and for the first time the prisoner, and for the first time the prisoner, and for the said to himself, "that was all a preconcerted plan of this faithful fellow, and I doubt not, as he succeeded in that, so will be succeed in that, the thigh the prisoner was all the prisoner. the hight of the attempted release of the prisoner, and for the first time the truth of the matter flashed upon him. "Ah!" he said to himself, "that was all a preconcerted plan of this faithful fellow, and I doubt not, as he succeeded in that, so will he succeed in the carrying out of this 'thought,' as he calls it. Well, Carroll O'Donoghue has a truer follower than it

is the good fortune of most men to find. Tighe, not even pausing to call for Shaun, who had been conflaced, very unwillingly, the greater part of the day in the barracks, hastened to the abode of Corny O'Toole. He had absented himself I am more than convinced. No!" waxing warmer in his defense—"It is horribly Ocnry O'Toole. He had abrented himself
false—I shall not believe a word of it!"

"Sworn to you," repeated Tighe; "sure
that ould thraitor no more moinds the
takin' o' a false oath than I'd moind
callin' Shaun to me! On, masther dear,
listen to me white I tall you!"

"It have a word of it!"

"To The word of the had abrented to the abode of
from the little man for some days, fearing
that the latter might have received an indignant answer to his letter to Mrs. Carmody, for, since the old woman had an
nounced her intention of taking it to "I'll listen to nothing," interrupted Carroll; "you shall not say one word agsiest him in my presence!"

"Och, wirra asthra! but what'll be Corny was verified, for Tighe was not well within the room when the little map, with

Nora."
"I can't," answered Tighe sadly, shaking his head.
The prisoners's wildest slarm was immediately aroused. "Tighe"—placing his hand heavily on Tighe a Vohr's shoulder, yer brains? don't you see it's the practe that writes that? sure she'd be ashamed to let his riverince know that she'd be think in' o' marryin' agia; an' thin she was vexed that you'd put the loike o' what you did in writin' with you knowed she hadn't laruin' enough to rade it. No, Corny; it's go to her you should, an' tell

athand by me."

"Never fear me, Tighe-I'll do my

him, with a puzzled, somewhat confused alr, and all the time he worked his hands in a bashful, awkward way.

The captain seemed to divine his desire, and to have the scaffold can claim its victim to persist to me though ber in this cruel determination; tell her that the was fully dressed, the right which he presist out that, Captain Dennier—firgive me for glvin'you yer title shtill, but it comes therefore, tell her that my love is for particular to me though ber setting the would be the same to me though ber setting to the support of the style of that garment, while their extreme cross of the support of the style of that garment, while their extreme eternity!"
of that garment, while their extreme
"I will, I will, masther dear!" said
width about the upper part of the body gave a most comical roundity to Tighe's slender person. The coat was wide enough to look as if the wind might blow him out of it, while at the same time it was s both parted with moist eyes, Tighe tore were but little below the wearer's wa'st. One of Corny's slouched, low crowned hats covered Tighe's brown curls, and being pulled forward, somewhat con-cealed his face. The little man on his return expressed his admiration of the

change which had been effected, and he proceeded to give Tighe a little package, which the latter immediately opened saying:
"Now, Corny, while I'm busy wid this do you write what we were spakin' av."

Mr. O'Toole sat down to his table covered as usual with literary appurten auces, and Tighe proceeded deftly to dye his face and hands. Both tasks were completed about the same time, and the wonderful genius. Tighe expressed his satisfaction, and after a brief delay white Mr. O'Toole was busy with his toilet, only to the extent, however, of polishing his face with soap and water, and brushing

Corny. "Yea; didn't Mr. Hoolahan say the addhress to me the day all the perlace was afther me, whin the wimen in the kitchen

night Carter returned, somewhat under the influence of liquor. He scowled at the queer little figure which presented itself before him, but Corny, with his most polite air, bowed and said: "Mr. Carter, I believe."

"Yes," was the grufily spoken response; "what is your business with me?"

"I thick this will tell you quicker and better than words"—and Corny proffered the paper which he had written in obedience to Tighe's direction.

Carter took it, walking unsteadily to the light, and read with strained eyes the following:

following : "MR. CARTER—The hearer can give you information of the Fenian document

which has been missing from the recent trials; he will confer with you, and if you can come to reasonable terms, he will let you have possession of it, as it will be of great importance on the present trial." There was neither signature nor date.

Carter's little eyes lost their half drunken stare, and snapped with esger-ness; he was all aglow in a moment. "Who are you?" he asked. "Never mind who I am," responded Corny, speaking in a whisper; "the docu-ment was got from Tighe a Vohr, and it you will take me where we can be more private than this, we'll talk over the matter; I have a grudge against that same Tighe a Vohr, and glad enough I am to have an opportunity for a little re-

venge!"
"Come up stairs to my room," said Carter, who seemed to have become sober at once; and he let the way rapidly to his

"You see, Mr. Carter," said Corny, in a tone of esger confidence, when both were seated, "there were two of us concerned in the stealing of that document from Tighe a Vohr; and my friend, who holds Ingae a von; and my friend, wan holds it, isn't willing to let it go without making something by it—and as it's of importance for this trial against the prisoner, he thought you'd be willing to pay something for it."

"How much does your friend want?"

asked Carter, his anxiety betraying itself in his voice.
"Well, how much would you be willing

to give ?-or, stay a moment-perhaps is could induce him to come up and see you could induce him to come up and see you.

He's a queer, shy fellow, and he wouldn't come in with me; but he's waiting for me at the corner beyond. May be I could get him to come up—shall try?'

"I'll go down with you," said Carter, rising, and locking for his hat.

"It wouldn't do," answered Corny; "If he saw you with me, he's such a frightened, newyons fellow, he'd think may be you.

nervous fellow, he'd think may be you were going to force him into giving the paper, or that you were going to set the law on him--no; the only way is to let me try and bring him up."

"Well," said Carter, resuming his seat,

Corny feigned to be calm, and even slow. about his movements, stutting the door of Carter's room behind him, and descending the stair as if the semi-darkness—the entry light had not been quite extin-guished, out of respect to Mr. Carter's visitor—caused him to grope and stumble. He met Tighe directly without the hall

TO BE CONTINUED.

ANOTHER CLOCK MARVEL.

Another great clock has been added to the horological wonders of the world—a piece of mechanism that will vie with the elaborate marvel of Strassburg Cathedral and put the processional curiosity of Berne Tower into the shade. The latest effort of the renowned Christian Martin, of Vilinger, in the Black Forest, lessid, in its way, to surpass anything yet a tempted. It is three and a half metres high, two and three quarters broad, and shows the seconds,

the pages of an almanac.

It also contains a vast number of working figures representing the life of man, the creed of Christendom, and the ancient pagan and Teutonic mythologies. Sixty separate and individualized statuette strike the sixty minutes. Death is represented, as in Holbelo's famous dance, in the form of a skeleton. In another part appear the Twelve Aposties, the Seven Ages of Man, modeled after the description of Shakespeare, the four seasons, the twelve signs of the Zodiac and so on.

During the night time a watchman sallies forth and blows the hour upon his horn ; while at sunrise a chanticleer appears and only once a year—on the first day in spring. Besides the figures there is a whole series of movable figures in enamel, exhibiting in succession the seven days of Creation and the fourteen Stations of the Cross. At a certain hour a little sacristan rings a bell in the spire, and knee's down and folds his hands, as if in prayer; and, above all, the musical works are said to have a sweet and delicious flute like tone.

No Care No Pay.

It is a pretty severe test of any doctor's skill when the payment of his fee is made completed about the same time, and the little man, with his usual dramatic gesture, read this latest production of his imagined wonderful genius. Tighe expressed his satisfaction, and after a brief delay white Mr. O'Toole was busy with his tollet, only to the extent, however, of polishing his face with soap and water, and brushing his batz, the two went forth together.

"You know where he stops?" questioned Corny. overy case of disease for which they recom-mend it, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Torpid liver, or 'biliousness." refunded. Torpid liver, or 'biliousnes impure blood, skin sruptions, scroful

THE VENERABLE BEDE.

England has had in historians what Englated has fad in historians what the French call an embarrassment of riches, and her story has been told in many ways. Some have held to the truth, and given in simple yet striking words the history of her rise and progress; many, alas! have so destorted faces to suit their own blind bigotry that the world is as foll of their unreliable volumes as Vallambrosa is of leaves. But it is of the father of English history of whom we would speak-the only one who has recorded for us the story of those most turbulent times when England was only a beginning, and its future greatness but a dream. Without his caronicle our knowledge of the events of the century and a half following the landing of St. and a half following the landing of St. Augustine in Britain would be confused

Augustine in Britain would be confused indeed.

The gifted child, who was in after years known as the Venerable Bede, the the Monk of Jarrow, was born under the shadow of the great abbey regred by Benedict Biscop, at the mouth of the River Wear in Northumbria. All through his early days the monastery bells bade him think of heavenly things, and when he looked out from his quiet home it was upon scenes of plous peace. What wonder that the lad knew no happiness but study and devotion? He was a rare scholar at an age when other boys were but study and devotion? He was a rare scholar at an age when other boys were struggling with the rudiments of edu-cation; and while still a youth we find him teaching with marvellous success in the school of Jarrow—a branch of the great abbey near which he was born. Six hundred marks were sent to him to be instructed, and many strangers flocked to share the privilege taught by the

celebrated young proprietor.

At nineteen yeers he was ordained deacon, at thirty a priest, but was always a teacher, and the last literary work of his life was done in order that his beloved pupils might profit. So busy was he that one marvels where he ever found time to write the books which bear his name. Forty-five complete works testify to his industry. His knowledge seemed boundless. All that was then known of science, philosophy, and muste was stored away in the Monk of Jarrow's fertile brain, and he wrote of them all. His theological treatises were voluminous, and his classical learning profound, Virgil

and his classical learning profound, Virgit being with him a favorite, as he was afterwards with the poet Dante.

Bæda might have been abbot, but would have no earthly honors, and firmly said "No" when the office was pressed upon him. But his advice was always at the service of his colleagues, and was no slight hoor, the guing scholar being no slight boon, the quiet scholar being a wise counsellor as well, and where the community interests were concerned his judgment was eagerly sought. The abilities of a stateman were diverted when the modest Pæla decided that a

In all history there is no sweeter story He would have no secretary as long as his own feeble hand could write, but at his own feene hand could write, but at last it became necessary to call to his aid one of his most beloved young pupils. The scholars were all prestrated with grief "We never real now without weeping," they said. But the master himself was cheerful and errans. He had his last work to do. It was to translate into English the Gospel of St. John.

'I don't wish my boys to read a lie," he murmured.

he murmured.
S'endily the little scribe wrote on.
"Is it almost finished?" asked Ewla. "There is one sentence more, dear master," answered the boy sobbing.

"Then write it quickly."
"It is finished now."
"You say what is true," said the dying

men; "all is finished now."

Then he bade them place bim upon the pavement, and he chanted for the last time the "Gloria in Excelsis." At the

last word his spirit passed To where, beyond these voices, there is

ST. PHILIP BENIZI. St. Philip Benizl was born in Florence on the feast of the Assumption, 1233, That same day, the Order of Servites was founded by the Mother of God. As an inant at the breast, Pailip broke out into speech at the sight of these new religions and begged his mother to give them alms. Amids all the temptations of his youth, he longed to become himself a servant of Mary and it was the fear of his own unworthiness which made him yield to his father's wish, which made him yield to his lathers wish, and begin to practices medicine. After long and weary waiting, his doubts were solved by our Lady herself, who in a vision bade him enter her Order. Still Philip dared only offer himself as a lay brother, and in this humble state strove to do penence for his sins. In spite of his reluctance, he was The cuckoo also calls; but The cuckoo also calls; but Promoted to the post of master of novices; and, as his rare abilities were daily dissettle figures there is a whole covered, he was bidden to prepare for priesthood. Thenceforth, honors were heaped upon him. He became general of the Order; and only escaped by flight elevation to the Papal throne. His preaching restored peace to Italy, which was ms restored beace to haty, which was wasted by civil wate; and at the Council of Lyons, he spoke to the assembled prelates with the gift of tongues. Amid all these favors, Philip live in extreme penttence, constantly examining his soul before the judgment seat of God, and condemning himself as only fit for hell. He died, a true

child of Mary, at the Ave Maria, on the Octave of the Assumption, 1285. The feast of S. Philip Beniz! is celebrated on August 23.

A Fine Fellow

He may be, but if he tells you that any preparation in the world is as good as Putnam's Corn Extractor distrust the advice. Imitations only prove the value of Putnam's Painiess Corn xEtractor. See signature on each bottle of Polson & Co. Get "Putnam's."

short, exclaiming in a vexed and disappointed tone: "I cannot write—I have no materials!"

"And if he's not in I' said Correy again.

"I have them," said Carter, and he pulled pen, ink and paper, from one of his breast pockets; "knowing what I should came unprovided?"

The feeble rays of the little lamp afforded scarcely sufficient light for Carroll.

The feeble rays of the little lamp afforded scarcely sufficient light for Carroll to pen the burning words.

Antity I suppose, as a ditter me, whith the winder in the kitchen of thimsel's?"

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"The will wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"The we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' for him."

And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' in the kitcheen or thimsel's ?"

"And if he's not in I' said Corry again.

"This we'll wait, if we wait till mornin' had cleare hot.

The province of his prisoner an' to win from him in writh' a shtatemint that's ecough to hang the poor craptur—supposin', now.

Antity I suppose, as ser you," Carroll of the puncy.

Antity I suppose, as serious completes wonders, lass sections, scrotlas of the lungs), all yield contour the house scrotlas of the lungs), all yield contour the head

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, ALEXANDER PAT-ERSON, ANEAS CHISHOLM AND

THEIR TIME. BY THE REV. MNEAS M DONELL DAWSON, L L D., F. R S.

It was certainly a high privilege to

possess a relic of Iona. It was the good

fortune of Bishop McDonald to enjoy this privilege. Through the favor of his friend, Alexander Ranaldson McDonell, of Glengarry, he became the possessor of a chalice of gold which had served ten centuries, it is believed, in the monastery of Iona. It must now be shown how the precious relic came into the hands of Glengarry. His ancestor, in the time of King Charles II, was requested by his neighbor, McLean of Dewart, to assist him against some chief with whom he was at war. Glergarry, who, at the time, erjoyed the title of Lord McDonell and Aros, complied with the request, and proceeded, with five hundred of his warriors, to the assistance of his friend. On his arrival in McLean's country, he was honored with a banquet, at which were used certain pieces of church plate, and, among the rest, the chalice of Ions. Glen. garry was shocked at this profanation of sacred things, and determined to return sacred thinge, and determined to return home, saying that no success could attend the sums of people who were so profane. McLean, on learning this, sent all the plate, as a present and propitatory offer-ing to Glengarry, beseaching him to remain and bestow his aid. The offended chief was so far propitiated as to allow his men to stay with McLean, but refused to remain himself, and immediately returned home. The chalice was safely held in the Glengarry family till the time of Alexander, already mentioned, who presented it to Bishop McDonald. A description of this remarkable chalics will he found in Principal Sir Dantel Wilson's be found in Principal Sir Daniel Wilson's Work, "Pre historic Annals of Scotland." A letter quoted in that work from the late Rsv. William Gordon (the last head of the Glenbacket family) to the writer of these eketches says that it was of solid gold and evidently of great antiquity, as could be seen upon it the marks of the hammer which had besten it into shape, The invaluable relic, associated with which

were so many interesting memories, con-tinued in the possession of Bishop Ranaid McDonald until the end of his days, when McDonaid until the end of his days, when it passed to his successor, Bishop Scott. In 1826, Bishop Paterson had succeeded in obtaining the division of Scotland ecclesiastically into three vicariates, designated as the Eastern, Western and Northern districts. This measure, considering the circumstances and state of the misters had become put only the missions, had become not only expedient but necessary. On occasion of the change, Bishop McDonald became Vienr-Aportolic of the Western district, which comprised a considerable portion of the Highlands which still remained under his jurisdiction. Thus his title was changed, and, to a certain extent, the scene of his episcopal labors. About the same time he was relieved of the care of his semicary at Lismore, that institution becoming united, chiefly through the arency of Bisbop Paterson, with the college for the Lowlands, now transferred from Aqueries to Bistrs, on the river Dee, near Aberdeen, a property bestowed for the purpose by the late John Menzies, of Pitfodels.

Notwithstarding this partial relief the labors of the enlecopate were so arduous the Highlands which still remained under

labors of the episcopate were so arduous that Bishop McDonald found it necessary to have a coadjutor. His choice fell on the Rev. Andrew Scott, whose merits were at once recognized by the ciergy and the authorities at Rome. He was accord ingly consecrated bishop and entered on his duties as condition Vicar Apostolic of the Western district. Bishop McDonald, meanwhile, by his amiability of manner and his kindness of heart, had won the olics or Protestants, who came into rela-tion with him. Such were his benevoleace and attention to all around him that his society was much sought, and gave the greatest pleasure. He rejoiced in con tributing to render others happy; and he found a source of happiness himself in diffusing cheerfulness and promoting innocent enjoyment. It is easily concelved, as is recorded of him, that he was greatly beloved as well as respected by persons of all persuasions. Some of the most eminent ministers of the established Kirk of Scotland were of the number of his personal and devoted friends. Hence be did more by his way of life and con-versation, as his record bears witness, to do away with religious prejudices and mitigate theological antipathtes than any other man of his time. Towards the clos of his life, unfortunately, he became almost totally blind. In consequence of

this sillution, his coadjutor came to b invested with independent authority is

governing the district. At last came the

closing scene. The venerable bishop departed this life on the 20th September

1832, at Fortwilliam, Inverness shire The Right Reverend Bishop Scott, assisted

by several priests of the neighborhood

paid the last funeral honors and laid his

remains at rest within the Catholic church

of Fortwilliam.

ANDREW SCOTT (1828-1846). "There is the making of a priest in that little fellow." Such were the words, which proved prophetic, concerning Andrew Scott, when only five years of ege, spoken in his father's house by an elderly missionary priest. The intelligent lock of the "little fellow" elicited this remark; audit was to him as an oracle which he treasured up in his mind and never forgot. From tha and nothing else than a priest, whatever impediments might be thrown in his way born at Chapelford on the 15th day of February 1772. His application to study in his earlier years was attended with re markable success. In February, 1785, became an alumnt of the seminary at Scalan, and was soon after sent to con tinue his ecclesiastical studies in th Scotch College at Douai. He resided there several years, and was distinguished no less by proficiency in his studies than by piety and edifying conduct. The

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, ALEXANDER PAT-ERSON, ANEAS CHISHOLM AND THEIR TIME.

BY THE REV. ANEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, L L D., F. R S.

It was certainly a high privilege to possess a relic of Iona. It was the good fortune of Bishop McDonald to enjoy this privilege. Through the favor of his friend, Alexander Ranaldson McDonell, of Glengarry, he became the possessor of a chalice of gold which had served ten centuries, it is believed, in the monastery of Iona. It must now be shown how the precious relic came into the bands of Glengarry. His ancestor, in the time of King Charles II, was requested by his neighbor, McLean of Dewart, to assist him against some chief with whom he was at war. Glengarry, who, at the time, enjoyed the title of Lord McDonell and Aros, complied with the request, and proceeded, with five hundred of his warriors,

to the assistance of his friend. On his arrival in McLean's country, he was honored with a banquet, at which were used certain pieces of church plate, and, among the rest, the chalice of Ions. Glen. garry was shocked at this profanation of sacred things, and determined to return home, saying that no success could attend home, saying that no success could attend the aims of people who were so profane. McLean, on learning this, sent all the plate, as a present and propitiatory offering to Glengarry, beseeching him to remain and bestow his aid. The offended chief was so far propitiated as to allow his men to stay with McLean, but refused to remain himself, and immediately returned home. The chalice was safely returned home. The chalice was safely held in the Glengarry family till the time of Alexander, already mentioned, who presented it to Bishop McDonald. A description of this remarkable chalics will be found in Principal Sir Dantel Wilson's be found in Principal Sir Daniel Wilson's Work, "Pre historic Annals of Scotland." A letter quoted in that work from the late R. w. William Gordon (the last head of the Glenbacket family) to the writer of these electrices says that it was of solid gold and evidently of great antiquity, as could be seen upon it the marks of the hammer which had besten it into shape. The invaluable relic, associated with which were so many interesting memories, con-tinued in the possession of Bishop Ranald McDonald until the end of his days, when it passed to his successor, Bishop Scott. In 1826, Bishop Paterson had succeeded

in obtaining the division of Scotland ecclesiastically into three vicariates, designated as the Eastern, Western and Northern districts. This measure, considering the circumstances and state of the missions, had become not only exthe thissions, had become not only ex-pedient but necessary. On occasion of the change, Bishop McDonald became Vicar-Apostolic of the Western district, which comprised a considerable portion of the Highlands which still remained under his inrisdiction. Thus his title was changed, and, to a certain extent, the scene of his episcopal labors. About the same of his episoopal tabors. About the same time he was relieved of the care of his semicary at Lismore, that institution becoming united, chiefly through the agency of Bisbop Paterson, with the college for the Lawlands, now transferred from Aquorties to Blairs, on the river bee, near Aberdeen, a property bestowed for the purpose by the late John Menzies, of Pitfedels.

Notwithstanding this partial relief the labors of the episcopate were so arduous that Bishop McDonald found it necessary to have a coadjutor. His choice fell on the Rev. Andrew Scott, whose merits were at once recognized by the ciergy and the authorities at Rome. He was accord ingly consecrated bishop and entered on his duties as coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of his duties as condictor Vicar Apostolic of the Western district. Bishop McDonald, meanwhile, by his amiability of manner and his kindness of heart, had won the esteem and effection of all, whether Cath olics or Protestants, who came into relation with him. Such were his benevo lence and attention to all around him that his society was much sought, and gave the greatest pleasure. He rejoiced in contributing to render others happy; and he found a source of happiness himself in diffusing cheerfulness and promoting innocent on joyment. It is easily conceived, as is recorded of him, that he was beloved as well as respected by persons of all persuasions. Some of the most eminent ministers of the established Kirk of Scotland were of the number of his personal and devoted friends. Hence be did more by his way of life and con-versation, as his record bears witness, to do away with religious prejudices and mitigate theological antipathtes than any other man of his time. Towards the clos of his life, unfortunately, he became almost totally blind. In consequence of this efficient, his coadjutor came to be invested with independent authority in governing the district. At last came the closing scene. The venerable bishor departed this life on the 20th September 1832, at Fortwilliam, Inverness shire. The Right Reverend Bishop Scott, assisted by several priests of the neighborhood, remains at rest within the Catholic church of Fortwilliam.

ANDREW SCOTT (1828-1846). "There is the making of a priest in that little fellow." Such were the words, which proved prophetic, concerning Andrew Scott, when only five years of ege, spoken in his father's house by an elderly missionary priest. The intelligent look of the "little fellow" elicited this remark; and it was to him as an oracle which he treasured up in his mind and never forgot. From that moment be resolved to be nothing less and nothing else than a priest, whatever impediments might be thrown in his way. He was a native of the Catholic Enzle, and born at Chapelford on the 15th day of February 1772. His application to study in his earlier years was attended with re Scalan, and was soon after sent to con-tinue his ecclesiastical studies in the

Scalan. His course of study for the

of its new apostle, was destined so soor of its new apostle, was destined so soon to surpass in numbers and importance all the missions of the country.

Previously to the appointment of Mr. Scott the few Catholics of Glasgow were

ministered to by the Reverend Alexander McDonell, who afterwards became the founder of a church in the new world, and was long known as the Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop of Kingston, in Canada. When this eminent priest proceeded on his new destination the Glasgow congregation came under the pastoral care of the | in prophetic vision. Rev. John Farquarson. This zealous priest erected a church in the district called "the Calton." Although, at this time, Catholics were becoming numerous in Glasgow they were under the necessity of living as retired as possible, such was still the darger, notwithstanding the better feeling towards them of the more intelligent citizens, lest the very fact of their numbers might became a cause of popular excitation. There were no traces of their religion in the villages and counties around the great commercial city, if unless, indeed, we except the wreck of the cathedrals, monasteries, religious and educational houses that once adorned the to serve two purchasers at once and let

Mean while Catholic Ireland contributed largely, as it still contributes, to promote the growth and importance of the Glasgow congregation. Mechanics of that country—skilled and unskilled workmen —sought the Scotch commercial city in order to find that employment which their native land depied them. The cotton trade had been successfully intro-duced into Glasgow, and hence those people found the occupation they so much needed. The new trade gave them their bread, and to the city wealth and aggrandizement. The Irsh comers were at first exposed to much obloquy, not only on account to their country, against which there existed an incredible amount of illiberal prejudice, but, more particularly still, on religious grounds, there being nothing so odious as "Popery" to the Presbyterian mind of the time. Such prejudices, however, proved only an ineffec-tual check; and the industrious Irish, on-couraged by the more enlightened manufacturing citizens, continued to flock into Gizegow, bearing with them the light of their reviled faith, which was destined, ere long, to shine amid the darkness and com-

mand universal respect. To form these ever-increasing elements into a well-disciplined, orderly and united congregation was the gigantic task that lay before the zealous missionary; and he applied to it with all the strength and energy of a giant. The very inadequate church accompdation of that time was a serious impediment. A sort of garret-chapel in a miserable dingy lane connected with a street called the Gallowgate was all the place of meeting which she Catholica possessed. Their numbers had increased; but they were far from being the impos ing congregation which now consists of so great a proportion of the population of the immense commercial city. The list of Easter communicants amounted only to four hundred and fifty. Not only to four hundred and fifty. Not many years had passed when it swelled into a roli of three thousand. This wonderful success was schieved partly by the carnestness and vigor with which Mr. Scott ceased not to preach the word of God; but more, perhaps, by his assiduity in hearing confessions and in visiting the sick. Such duties were far from being easily fulfilled. To sit the whole evening till a late hour, under a deeper evening till a late hour, under a damp unwhoissome roof, listening to the recita of the sins and cares and corrows of his people, was sufficiently trying, but it was more so still, through the darkness of night and often in the most inclument weather, to toil along the streets and lanes to the most wretched hovels of the poor, bend over the fever stricken, in danger every moment of inhaling the poisoned breath of postilence, and confronting death itself while mitigating its terrors. It is impossible to imagine a more trying and at the same time, a more consoling labor. And well it was that it should bear with it its well it was that it should bear with it its consolation and its fuit; for, in the case of Mr. Scott, the only reward the world offered consisted of the sneers and taunts of bigotry, the secting of the ungodly and the hooting of the ignorant rabble. There was no security often against per sonal violence, except through the secort of

sonal violence, except through the escort of some faithful friend. Every day new difficulties arose, but only to be surmounted by undaunted courage and success. Not the least of these was one occasioned by the necessities of the mission and which it behoved the zealous priest to meet. The Calton Chapel, as it was called, had become too small for the greatly augmented congregation. Thousands of poor Catholics were excluded from its narrow precincts, and, as each succeeding Sunday came round, instead of participating slong came round, instead of participating along markable success. In February, 1785, he with their brethren in the joyful celebra-tename an alumni of the seminary at tion of the sacred mysteries, could think only in sadness and disappointment of the land of their fathers and its numerous Sooth College at Douai. He resided there several years, and was distinguished no less by proficiency in his studies than by plety and edifying conduct. The church. But how was this to be done?

French Revolution came, and he was obliged, along with his fellow-students, to return to Scotland. He then once more became an immate of the only seminary in twely poor congregation, his own energy tively poor congregation, his own energy and the aid of Heaven, he undertook the building of St. Andrew's Church in a con-Soland, the unpretending House of and the sid of Heaven, he undertock the Scalan. His course of study for the priesthood was, however, completed at Aberdeen, under the guidance of the Rev. John Farquarson formerly Principal of Doual College. He was ordained priest in that city by the venerable Bishop Hay on the 25th day of March, 1795.

The missioner labors of Andrew Scattering and the sid of Heaven, he undertock the building of St, Andrew's Church in a consultant of the great city—great Clyds street. There were many, meantaint of the wisdom, condemned the undertock the public street of the priest condemned to the priest condemned the undertock the suiding of St, Andrew's Church in a consultant of the great city—great Clyds street. There were many, meantaint city by the venerable Bishop Hay on the 25th day of March, 1795.

The missioner labors of Andrew's Could only tend to humiliation and the solutions of the great city—great city— The missionary labors of Andrew Scott, which were destined to be so important, had a very humble commencement. As had a very humble commencement. As soon as he was ordained he was appointed to the retired mission of Dee Castle in Aberdeenshire. The poor congregation then had, at the time, no suitable place for the celebration of commercial crists had overtaken Glasgow. public worship. There were on the binks | Public credit was shaken, business came of the River Dee, the ruined walls of an to a stand, wsges were reduced, and the ancient castle. These walls Mr. Scott price of food increased. The Catholice contrived to fashion into a church. Having thus gained experience in the art of arcuitecture, he afterwards built a modest, but convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient chapel and dwell-inch here are described by the convenient convenient chapel and the convenient contribution of the convenient con modest, but convenient chapel and dwelling house under the same roof. In 1800 he was removed to the charge of the Huntly mission; and, as if five years were als destined time in each of the minor missions, he was appointed in 1805 to the mission of Giasgow, which, by this time, had grown to large perpertions, and which, through the truly Herculesa labors of its new aposite, was destined so soon placed. Mr. Scott still perveyed, hoping against hope. In a short time, notwithstanding all but insuperable difficulties, the sacred edifice was completed and stood forth a noble monument of apostolic zeal and the devoted generosity of a Catholic people while, if it did not excel, it was not unworthy of the splendid minister which survived entire the wear of time and the violence of fanatic rage. There was no mistaking the proof which this labor of love afforded that the Catholics of Glasgow could no longer be treated as outcasts whom it was safe to jeer and insult. They now assembled in imposing numbers. The thousands that poured every Sunday from the grand portel of St. Andrew's Church were indeed a type of that universal Church which the beloved disciple beheld

TO BE CONTINUED.

AN EXCITING SCENE. CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BUNCH OF TOY BALOONS

Sophie Schwab, two years old, involun tarily became a balloonist last Sunday and was wafted high up over the broad bosom of Lake Michigan. A rifleman saved the child's life. The incident took place at Sheffield Park, Chicago, and was witnessed by 1,500 picknickers. An

go his string of bright-colored globes. The cord got twisted about Sophie's left arm and also in her hair, and the bouyant rubber bubbles started neavenward, tak-ing the calld with them. The mother shrieked and fainted. The bystanders stood horror stricken, scarcely breathing as the balloons swept close to a large oak tree, and the infant grasped a handful of twigs and checked her flight.

A muscular young German ascended the tree in an instant, and then crept out on the branch nearest the child, At this moment Sophie's punny strength gave out and the balloons, suddenly re leased, went again upward, at least 100 feet, drifting then out over the lake. Gust Koch, a sharp shooter, who was attending the picuic with his repeating rifle, hurriedly jumped into a skiff with two companions and pulled out into range. Koch succeeded in piercing several of the balloons, each successful shot beloing the bunch to descend. Before it finally reached the water the boat was at the spot and Sophie did not even get ber feet wet.

HERCULES AND THE WOODMAN.

It is related that Hercules was passing through a Forest one day when he came upon a Woodman who was Idle and In quired:
"Have you amassed Wealth until you

no longer have to work?"
"Nay, my friend," was the answer, "but
this Log needs Moving, and I have not the Strength to Accomplish the Task."
"Oh, as to that, I'll Lend you a Hand,"

cheerfully replied Hercules, and he seized the log and Moved it into the Position Returning over the same course a week later, he found the same Woodman again Idle, and to his Inquiries the man Replied :

"I was Walting for you to Return and Move another Log for me." MORAL.

He who Helps the man who can Help himself does him an injury.

CATAREH.

CATAREH.

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

The microscope has proved that these dissasses are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal living memorace of the upper air passages and custactian tubes. The emilent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale, encorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an Irritant remedy weekly, and eyen daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it no chance to head, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be oured by any application made officient than once in movements, for the membrane must get a caled. He is now weeks, for the membrane must get a caled. He is now were an application is provided that there have been recorded in the provided discovered the end of the provided in the provide

The Oaklahoma Boom

Forms an instance of a wild rush for an uncertainty, which is just the opposite of the steady boom enjoyed by Burdock Blood Bitters. Buyers of this medicine get a certainty—an unequalled remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and the blood.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all



CUPID'S HARNESS.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable! Perfectly Harmless! UNEQUALED AS A LIVER PILL.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take.





IS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR INFANTS IN HOT WEATHER

It requires no milk in preparation, and is very effective in the prevention of

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine, Vol. VII., ENVS:-"IN CASE OF CHOLERA INFANTUM NESTLE'S MILK FOOD IS ALONE TO BE RECOMMENDED Because the gastro-intestinal disorders to which infants are so subject are provided for by presaming only the nourishing properties of cow's helik in a digestinic form. Cow's milk produces a congulated mass of curd and cheese which the immuture gastric little is interly Usa and no house a congulated mass of s requiring the Addition of cow's milk as a diet in hot weather

application to



CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

REV. FATHER KOENIG:—I am personally ac quainted with a man who (in the year 1878, ther forty-four years of age) commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formed cover four weeks diminished as your medicine for epilepsy, which he had hat for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formerly every four weeks diminished as soon as hetook your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1880. The man is so healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this he is convinced and gladiy testifies.

REV. PATER AEGIDIOS.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. •
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
be the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO. 10 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price SI per Bottle. G Hottles for S5.
Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists,
London, Optario.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULN WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN A TIFT. Cincinnation

McShane Bell Foundry. Pinest Grade of Bolls,
Chimes and Pesis for Churches,
Colleges, Tower Chocks, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed, sond for price and catalogue
HY, McSHANE & CO., BAITIMORA
Md.U.S., Mention this paper.

MERELLY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the mildle sine



A. S. MURRAY,

Practiced Optician, Graduate of the Optic chool, New York. Defective sight, pain in lead or eyes on viewing objects at a dissence, or burred vision in reading, renoved by using our Property Adjusted Slaves. Every case guaranteed or money caunded. A call solicited,—A. S. MURRAY to CO., 160 Dundas street. London, Ont.

THIS YEAR'S

CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER. See Ez

OHNSTON'S

A PERFECT FOOD.

This statement is made upon the results of Scientific Analyses by the best Chemists in the world.

FRANCIS WYATT, PH. D., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, NEW YORK, after giving an Exhaustive Analyses, says: "Here we have the whole of the Elementswithout a single exception-recessary for the formation of Fiesh, Muscle and Bone." JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF is not a Mere Meat Extract or a Concentrated Decoction. but simply Fluid Beef, containing, besides the Albuminoids and Gelatinoids, the correct proportions of those Pacsphates so essential to the support of life.

ROLLOWAYS PILLS SIGNIMANT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore 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 infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, It is
famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BEONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDONAnd are sold at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address
to not Oxfore Street, London, they are spurious.

TO EDUCATORS.

School Books for Catholic Children.

and maps
Sadlier's (P D & S) Capy Books—
A and B with tracing ... 05 —
Sadlier's (P D & S) Capy Books—
Nos. 1 to 5 primary short
course ... 07 —
Sadlier's (P D & S) Copy Books—
Nos. 1 to 12 sdyanced course ... 10 —
Sadlier's Patent Cover and
Biotier for Primary Short
course ... 02 —

confident that their merits will ensure success. They contain many new features that will be appreciated by the teaching profession. Approved by His Eralnence Cardinal Taschereau, the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Quebec, His Grace Archbishop Lyuch, of Toronto, and other Catholic Bishops of Ontario, also His Grace Archbishop Tache, of Manitoba. Send for School Catalogues.

JAMES A. SADLIER, Catholic Publisher, Bookseller & Stationer 123 Church St. | 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

SAXONY TWEED SUITS, TO ORDER, 810. SAXONY TWEED COAT & PANTS

TO ORDER, \$7.50. ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN UNDER-WEAR,

EACH, 50 Cents.

PETHICK & McDONALD

First Door North of the City Hall. NATIONAL

COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the paironage of the Rev.
Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec
S2 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colonization
of the Province of Quebec.

The 27th Monthly Drawing will take place
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, '89
AL 2 o'clock p. m.
PRIZES VALUE
Gue Real Estate worth \$50,000.

Company | Com

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, ONT.

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

Having a large amount of money on hans we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrowe to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desired any instalment of interest, if he so desired end of the principal with any instalment of interest, if he so desired personally or by jetter to Trick to Applying personally or by jetter to Trick Hall, Richmone treet, London, Ontario.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT AGENT

Taylor's Bank Richmond St

R. F. LACEY & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
in Every Variety of BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

398 CLARENCE STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Are the Best, IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point,

and Workmanship. ESTABLISHED 1861, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

SOLDBY ALL STATIONERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

C. B. LANCTOT 1664 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

IMPORTER OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, CHALICES, CIBORIUMS, ETC.

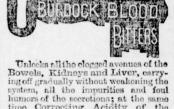
Always on hand, a large assortment of SILES, MERINOS. BLACK SAYS AND LINENS

ALTAR WINES AND BRANDIES. A Special Discount of 10 per cent. for prompt cash.

CMITH BROTHERS,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS ---- 172 KING STREET-Plumbing work done on the latest improved sanitary principles.
Estimates furnished on application.
Telephone No. 538.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks allithe clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Deblity; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprieters, Toronto.

CHURCH PEWS AND SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of Lendon, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the intest designs in Church and School Furnitare. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. Washave lately put in a complete set of Fews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Onterio, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such habeen the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Giasgow, Scotland, and we are now et agged manufacturing Pews for new Church, as in that country and Ireland. Address—BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y LONDON, ONT., CANADA. LONDON, ORT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia.

Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Corcoren, Parkhill. Twoby, Kingston; and Bay.

Hec. Arnold, Montreal.



Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Euperin tendent General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmone street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annum. REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,
Anthor of "Mistakes of Modern Insidela."
REV WILLIAM FLANNERY.
THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor
MESSES. LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH and
LUKE NIGH are mily authorized to receive
subscriptions and transactallother business
for the UATHOLIC RECORD.
Agent for Alexandria, Glennevis and
Lochiel.—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.
Retes of Advertising—Ten cents per line
cach insertion.

Rates of Advatising—Ten caute per line cach insartion.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Buniace and Oitawa, and the Bishops of Hamilton. Kingston, and Peterbero, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominiors.

Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the propristor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday ing. Persons writing for a change of address thould invariably send us the name of their former nos offer.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., August 31st, 1889.

THE GLOBE'S WARNING TO THE PARSONS.

The Globe, rather whimsically, lands Dr. Caven, the chief engineer of the bogus Equal Rights' Convention, for the moderate and calm manner to which he has conducted the violent agitation against the Jesuits. Indeed, considering that the Dr. has throughout been using all the flowers of rhetoric in order to vilify and misrepresent the Jesuite, we are reminded

"A man may smile, and smile, and be a

The Professor is surely a veritable Paul Clifford in his manner of cutting throats. The G obe continues by congratulating the Protestant clergy on the very great consideration which the vast majority of them have shown for Catholics during the whole discussion which has taken place on the Jesuit Estates Act, and it states that the violent and fanatical clergymen who have transgressed the rules of charity and common sense may be counted on the fingers of both hands. The writer of that article must have a good supply of fingers. We have not kept a complete record of all the ministers who have given uttersince to sentiments most blood thirsty, lying and full of un . Christian hate against French and Catholic schools, against the good name of the Jesuits, and against the Catholic population of the Dominionespecially of Quebec Province,

Oa the hands of ordinary people there are but ten figgers; but we can count class of men in the community, for honthose who have publicly expressed themselves In the un Christian manner we have indieated, not by tens, but by hundreds. We do not know how many have privately dissented from the views of the majority versal denunciation of politicians is a of their brethren. Perhaps these lovers of equal rights, and free opinion and people. Besides, the leading politicians, apeach, have squelched the expression of the members of Parliament, etc , are the the opinions of their more honest con- deliberate choice of the people, selected freres, but we can only recall at the moment, from memory, P. ofessor G ant, have confidence both in their ability and Drs. Herridge and Dewart (of the Christian Guardian), Professor Swan and Rev. Wr. Campbell, of Montreal, and three mev. gentlemen of the Church of E gland, abuse heaped upon them by the parsons Diccese of Huron, who had the courage is the best proof that we could have that to speak words of peace in the face of a the parsons have not the sympathy of the scowling multitude of rampant bigots people in the outrageous course they have Their names are worthy of being recorded thought proper to adopt. Fifty one here-they are the Rev. Messrs. Wye, thousand persons from Ostario and eight Hading and Young. There are some thousand from Quebec signed the petiothers, but they altogether form a small tion against the Jesuit Estates Ac minority indeed. It is well known that This is the total number of persons most of these gentlemen have incurred, whom the parsons were able to inby their liberal utterances, the enmity of flacace in the whole Dominion, to their brethren, which sufficiently indicates approve of their tissue of falsehoods. how extensively liberal sentiments prevail | We presume that, like all such petitions, among them.

Confining ourselves merely to those would be found that many signatures unitilisters who have made a great uprost, were placed on it without the consent of we will here indicate a few of the most the supposed signers, and that non voters' intense bigots: Bishops Baldwin, Sullivan names are there in profusion—as names of and Usher; General Superintendent Car | children, and perhaps of women. But if man; ex Moderator Dr. McMallen; Drs. they were all voters, the fifty nine thous-Wild, Hunter and Shaw; Prof. Scrimger and would constitute but an insignificant and Principal McVicar, of Montreal; minority of the million of voters in the Prof. Austin, of St. Taomas; Rev. D J Dominion. Yet it is because the politic-Macdonell, Dr. Burton and Dr. Suther | ians would not accept the assurance of the sand; Canon Innes, of London, and a parsons that the latter represent the aska; Canon times, or bound the people of the Dominion, that the former amaller fey, such as Rev. C. Wilson, D. V. have brought the anger of the parsons on Reueas and J. B. Hoff, we would need to them. We imagine that the politicians copy a great part of the catalogue of know the sentiments of their constituents Ontario Protestant ministers; but for this as well as their vilifiers do. we have neither space nor disposition. We have named enough to keep the fingers of the Globy's editor busy at their has the earnest support of His task. Suffice it to say that the two hun- Eminence Cardinal G boons, I to erect dred and fifty ministers who attended the a monument to Cecilius Calvert, bogus Equal Rights' Convention unani- second Lord Bultimore, who, fin 1632, mously agreed to resolutions which were received a charter from Charles I. of slanderous, and they signed their names | England for the settlement of a colony to a petition which stated infamous false in the territory on Chesapeake Bsy, hoods against a learned, zealous and which was discovered by his father, and wirtuen body of Catholic priests. Their was named Maryland, in honor of the spirit may be judged from the unanimity Queen Consort. Cecilius Calvert, Lord with which they voted down a resolution | Baltimore, was the pioneer of civil and offered by Rev. Alexander Jackson, of religious liberty in America, the Catho-Chair, to the effect that "the Convention | lic colony established by him having prodoes not antagonize the Roman Catholic claimed liberty of conscience while the Church, but Jesuittsm," whereas a resolu- penal Blue Laws were in full force in tion was passed which declared the Jesuits an an enem association, hostile to free lasti- being the patron of true liberty, that the tations" Of course the inference is that they should be driven from the country. This is enough to show that Dr. Hunter sectually epocke a falsehood to the Almighty ing to the Catholic University at Washington a marble bust of St. Thomas Then knowed O Led, we desire in Aquines,

our hearts that civil and religious liberty shall prevail throughout the length and breadth of this land, and we would not take away from those who differ from us in reference to matters of faith, the ectence and liberty of speech."

The explanation is, that liberty of concience has become a set phrase for bigots, with the meaning understood that Catholics ought alone to be deprived of it. Bat the espirations of these people are just what they will not attain.

The Globe gives the parsons, however

a bit of sage advice, by which they would do well to profit. They have been heap ing abuse without stlat upon the politic ians of Canada ever since the vote was taken on disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Act. The unprecedented unanim. ity with which the House of Commons voted to sustain the Act surprised and enraged the parsons to that extent that they have been, with few exceptions, abusing the politicians of the Dominion as being, without exception, "sold to Roms." There is no honesty among politicians, according to these masters in Israel, and since His Excellency the Gov. ernor General rebuked the bogus advocates of equal rights, who presented their netition which did not hesitate to slander the Jesuits in the most unjustifiable manper, they have included His Excellency in their denunciations. The Globe reminds them, however, that politicians are numer. ous and able in the Dominion, and that some of them have as much honesty as the parsons who are so bustly denouncing

them. It tells us, in effect, that the parsons have not a monopoly of the honesty of the country, and that the natural consequence of these wholesale denuncia. tions will be that the politicians will lose much of their respect for the kind of religion which authorizes the unjustifiable onslaught. The Globe seems also to be aware that the parsons have weak points too, and that the politicians who are being eo unpityingly abused know where they are, and are very likely to resent the attacks made on them by retorting, as they are very well able to do, with un-

compare very favorably with their malig

ners, and, in fact, with almost any other

esty of purpose. There are very few

Consdians who do not take an interest in

politics, and the majority of the people

are, therefore, politicians, so that the uni-

denunciation of the whole Canadian

expressly because the people in general

honesty to carry out the popular will.

They are, in fact, for the most part, the

select men of the Dominion, and the

if the names were examined closely, it

A MOVEMENT is on foot, which

New England. It is in this capacity, as

memorial is to be erected in his honor.

The English, Scoten and American

expectedly good effect, and that religion itself will thereby suffer. We do not altogether agree with the Globe that religion will suffer by the exposure of hypocrisy. We do not mean to say that all politicians are exemplary in Free Press representative, said: character, but we believe that as a rule the leading public men of Canada will

The marriage would not be recognized in the Church of England, and I think it pity that a minister of the Crown has intracted a marriage of such doubtful s legal. If it is not legal, then the parties are living in sin. I agree with the bishop that the divorce law of Canada is about the best we could have."

s not one of the ordinances of God. or that it can be dissolved by the State? If o, it is evidently in opposition to the Confession of Faith. (Chapter, xxiv, xxv.) We may add that on the infamy of sin the Confession of Faith must be very

pon the sinner, whereby he is bound over to the wrath of God and curse of the law, nd so made subject to death, with al niseries spiritual, temporal and eternal.'

The late Bishop Utlathorne received into the Catholic Church during his ministry, seventy five Anglican clergy.

THE PRESBYTERIAN WIT-NESS ON MARRIAGE.

The Presbyterian Witness of Halifax is much offended at our condemnation of the adulterous marriage contracted by the Hon. Mr. Foster. It says :

"The CATHOLIC RECORD is one of the blest organs of Romanism in the Domin-on. It is published at London, Ontario. In a recent issue it thus speaks of Hon. Mr. Foster's marriage." It then quotes two extracts from our

condemnation of the conduct of a Cab. inet Minister who could so far forget the respect due to the laws of God and of the Dominion as to parade a divorced voman before the country as his lawful wife, and it styles our remarks on the subject "coarse rubbish." The following is the passage which that journal thus characterizas:

"But the Hon, Geo. Foster has brought disgrace on the Cabinet and the Legisla-ture by parading a divorced woman as his lawful wife in the capital woman as his lawful wife in the capital of a Caris-tian country. He insults a community that frowns upon every attempt to in troduce the immoralities and the shock ing scandals of a divorce court among

We confess we cannot see anything coarse about this plain declaration of disgust at the open breach of Ohristian morality of which Hon. Mr. Foster hee been guilty. It is very true that some of the Protestant clergy who have given an opinion concerning the marriage in question have spoken in namby pamby terms of it, but we could scarcely expect this from a Presbyterian organ, whereas, in the first place, the Westminster Canession of Faith claims that "unto this Catholic visible Church, Christ hath given the ministry, oracles, and ordinances of God, for the gathering and perfecting of the saints in this life, to the end of the world."

It does not seem, then, that a Presby terian should occupy a doubtful position with respect to a marriage, which certainly even Presbyterianism will not acknowledge to be lawful before Godnor even lawful according to the laws of Canada.

In this connection we may state that ve are perfectly aware that on questions of morals, Protestantism can speak only Parliamentary vote. dubiously. Taus Rav. Mr. Pollard, of

Will the Witness maintain that marriage

'coarse rubbish" in the estimation of the Presbyterlan Witness, It says: "Every sin, both original and actual . . doth in its own nature bring guilt

PRESENT STATE OF THE

GREAT AGITATION. Many queer uses are being made of the anti Jesuit agitation. The Ottawa Secretary of the bogus Equal Rights' Association has resigned, and the reason he gives for this is that the association is being manipulated in that city by Grits" for party purposes, the object being to injure the Conservative Gov. ernment of the Dominion, Oa the other hand the Globe's Bruce correspondent says, in last Saturday's issue, that the Conservatives "are using it with a view to strike a blow at the Mowat Government," but that the Liberals will take good care that the enemy will Estates Act weapon." Others, like Dr. or "Bishop" Carman, and Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Ottawa, proclaim that both parties "must be swept away." Their desire is to have the Dominion governed terian parsons, while the Orangemen are equally anxious that the Grand Lodge of British North America shall rule the roost. It is stated by the Kingston Whig that an effort is being made in Reid as candidate for the county on the platform of the bosus association. Altogether the Globe seems to be right in saying that the "agitation is played out:" for it is now made use of only for the special partizan purposes of individuals. Mr. Dalton McCarthy and the Mail are evidently using it for the purpose of placing the former at the head of a new party in the Dominion, with the latter as its organ. It remains to be seen what will be their success, but we venture to foretell that it will be a great

AND THE JESUIT ESTATES ACT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has been enlightening the Manitobans on their relations to the Dominion, and, as usual, he gave unmistakable indications of his well-known hostility to everything Catholic. Now that the Jesuit Estates Act is the law of the Province of Quebec, and as we have the assurance of the Imperial Government, our own Governor General and the Government of the Dominion, as well as the decisive vote of the Canadian House of Commons, that the Act is one which concerns the Government and people of Quebec, and not those of Ontario or Manitoba, we might expect that a matter so settled might be left alone. It can now be unsettled only by a repealing vote of the Quebec Legislature, which cannot be gained by Professor Smith's grumblings in the North-West; and on the principle that "what cannot be cured must be endured." he would show more wisdom by not manifesting his ill-humor at what has taken

The professor speaks of the share his Excellency Lord Stanley had in the matter in a most disrespectful style. Lord Stanlev was unusually courteous and condescending to the meddlesome deputation which waited on him to ask disallowance of the Act. We must presume that he and his Government considered that though the deputation represented but a small fraction of the voters of the Dominion, about one twentieth, nevertheless, from the undoubted respectability and position of many of the petitioners, it would be advisable to be more than ordinarily courteous to them. This was what induced a hearing to be given to them at all, for, as the Gov. ernor-General explained, it was only under extraordinary and special circumstances that their appeal against the vote of the Dominion Parliament was istened to, and that it would be a dangerous precedent, if it were to be supposed that he could be induced to act against the advice both of his responsible advisers and of an almost unanimous

Yet Mr. Smith thus speaks of the Ottawa, when interviewed by the Ottawa Governor-General's course: "I should have been against going to the Governor-General at all. He can only say what his ministers say. This is his constituted duty. His office is a ventriloquial apparatus at \$50,000 a year. His speech was, as it was certain to be, simply a reproduction in substance of the arguments of Sir John Thompson in defence of the Jesuit Act, without any notice of all of what has since been said in reply.'

> If all this be true, what use is there in having a Governor General at all? It is and it was generally thought that the generally supposed that he represents Mail was the appointed organ of Dr. Imperial authority in Canada, and in Sutherland's "Phird Party," with "No this capacity, though he is instructed to approve the general legislation of the form. But it is evidently not satisfied country and to follow the advice of his | with this position. Having been cast off advisers, in matters which do not trench as the organ of the Conservatives it upon the authority of the Queen, as already made a whining but unsuccessful representing the Queen, he certainly appeal to be accepted again to an official should have taken decisive steps to prevent the Act from going into operation, ling an effort to be received into the other if it transferred, as the bigots pretend, side on similar terms. the Queen's authority to the Pope. We violated by the Act.

sympathies of the British Tory Govern- turning to the position which they occuon the question. While the professor is leadership of Mr. George Brown, a policy not make any inroad on the Grand siming at showing that the Act is der-Liberal County of Bruce with the Jesuit ogatory to the queen, he declares that for this was the period when the Separthe sympathies of the Tory party and ste School Bill which now exists was Government would be with the Act, gained. Such balderdash as this will surely not the people.

Another statement of Mr. Smith regards the Jesuits. He scouts the state-Frontenac to bring out Mr. Wm. H. ment of His Excellency "that in the nineteenth century" the Jesuits appear to him to be "loyal and law-abiding citizens," or, rather, that there is no evidence to the contrary. Mr. Smith pre- nonsensical expression, "the claical vote," tends to have evidence that they were instrumental in causing war in Switzerland between Catholics and Protestants, and that in France they were intriguers | policy, and the Mail for its organ, for evil, and that in consequence they were expelled from both countries. He having for its organ a paper which has also adds a justification of the persecu- proved that it can take up or lay down its tion specially directed against Jesuits principles, just as the wind blows, will last week obtained certificates of qualifiunder the penal laws of England, on the not be very attractive to the Reform plea that the Order is dangerous to the party. The Mail would be sure to betray State. We will only say at present that it, as it already betrayed its former party Mr. Smith is a deceiver of the public in | and every principle which it promised to making such assertions. If any should advocate.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH | country for endeavoring to create dissension or war between Catholics and Protestants, Messrs, Goldwin Smith and Dalton McCarthy, together with the tribe of parsons who have been now for months endeavoring to goad the people of Ontario to wage war upon Quebec, should be so treated, and Canada would thrive the better for the riddance. There is plenty of evidence of evil intrigues against the peace of Canada on the part of the parsons, but similar evidence against the Jesuits Mr. Smith will be slow in producing, because it exists only in his fer-

WHO'LL BUY A PARTY

another desperate offer to come to schools. Every possible attempt to terms with the Liberal party, and, though undervalue and depreciate the efforts t ostensibly requires the party to adopt made by our Bishops and clergy to its policy, it suggests very coaxingly that elevate the standard of teachit is open to negotiations on the subject of terms. It tells the ministry that the voice of the Globe is no longer listened to, that 'the Globe is no longer taken seriously by anybody, and, in fact, that the Liberal rank and file do not agree with its 'political ethics.'" Of course, the inference is that if the Liberals will only hoist the no Popery flig they will retain the bulk of their party, and will receive as an accession thereto such of the Orangemen as the Mail can control to go over with it,

The prospect is very enticing, but it is

not at all probable that the Liberal Gov. ernment will be so readily coaxed as the Mail seems to hope. It made the same offer to the Hon. G. W. Ross just before the last Liberal picric was held in Toronto, but the hon, gentleman did not take the bait. In his speech on that occasion the Minister of Education was very particular to make it well understood that the Government of which he is a member spurned the Mail's overtures; and that that journal accepted Mr. Ross' declarations in this light is evident from the fact that it recommenced its abuse of Mr. Mowat's Government as rabidly as it had done before. It has been masquerading as an independent politician, and it has taken of late special pride in its assumed independence of both parties. No one came in for so much abuse as the Mowat Government, but there was a fair share given to all "politicians" of the Dominion. We were told that the politicians of both sides are endeavoring to outbid each other for the sake of purchasing the Catholic vote, and that it is useless to expect them to redress the grievances under which the Protestants of the Dominion are unwittingly laboring. It, therefore, proclaimed itself independent, Rum and No Romanism" for its platposition in their ranks, so now it is mak-

The argument by means of which the have no doubt that His Excellency had Mail endeavors to gain a hearing for its the advice of the Imperial Government proposition is this: "The Manitoba as to the course he should follow in L barals are enthusiastically following the every Christian virtue. Sobriety, strict reference to the Jesuit Estates Act, and lead of Messrs. Greenway and Martin, that he referred to this advice when he who have been reinforced by the best stated to the deputation that, according men in the remnant of the Norquay facto the best authorities accessible to him, ticn." Then "the Maritime Liberals are they were wrong in their statement of in sympathy with their Manitoba the case that the Queen's authority was brethren." It acknowledges that the Quebec Liberals are not likely to follow Virtually Mr. Smith himself acknowl- the lead thus given, by clamoting for the eiges this when he says: "His Excel- abolition of separate schools and of the lency's personal feelings, so far as they French language from the Dominion, but had any influence, were su) to be on the | it reminds the party that by adopting same side," and he adds that in this the | the policy it proposes they would be rement are necessarily the same as his own | pied twenty-six years ago under the which it acknowledges led only to defeat.

But the Mail says : "a few of the more be accepted by any one of common sense, independent members (of Parliament) knowing as we do that the Tory party of | will no doubt support Mr. McCarthy's by a syndicate of Methodist and Presby. England are precisely they who aim motion for an amendment of the Manimost at extending the power of the toba constitution, but the machine (that Crown and diminishing the liberties of is to say, the Conservative Government of the Dominion) is determined to sus tain the injustice, and the bulk will, of course, vote as it directs."

It then states that the Globe has virtu ally taken sides against the Reformers of Manitoba, but that the Catholic vote, we suppose that is what it means by the will be given to the Conservatives at next election, in any case, so that the Reformers can lose nothing by adopting the Mail's

We suspect that the inducement of

statement concerning the Catholic vote is simply a repetition under another form of the falsehood which several times anpeared in the columns of that journal to the effect that some one, not named, sold the Catholic vote to the Conservative party for some consideration unknown.

There is one thing clear, that we cannot say of the Mail, with truth, what that journal says of the Catholic vote, that It has been sold for a consideration. It is in the same position as Lord Cortoun's boycotted pigs. It cannot find a buyer.

OUR SCHOOLS

We have already drawn attention to the unjust and damaging remarks made by those who know no better about the The Mail of the 22 1d inst, makes efficiency of our Catholic separate ing and of teachers in our separate schools is made by those interested in catering to the no Popery clamor just now raised all over the country from one end of the Dominion to the other. One journal, to excite hostility to the Catholic separate school system, declares it to be med aval in its tendencies, in so far as it teaches obedience to the law of God and sub mission to God's Caurch. Others main tain that the Catholic separate schools are hot beds of Romanism. Again, they are charged with inefficiency, and it is publicly stated that no people should eel aggrieved about their existence except the Catholics themselves, since their children are handicapped by the superior training given to Protestant children in the common schools.

As to the first of these charges we plead guilty. If media ralism consists in believing that "man liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God," and if it also means that he who "heareth you heareth Me, and he who contemneth you contempeth Me"-which means a faithful compliance with the laws of God and of His Church-and if it means that God must be obeyed rather than man-and certain demons are cast cut only by fasting and prayer-then, indeed, we must acknowledge that the teaching given in cur separate schools naturally and almost inevitably lead to media valism. And we have the thorough conviction that they are not the worse for it, but rather all the better and more calculated to make Christian men and women, and not Heathens or Latitudinarians, of our Catholic boys and girl, To the second charge we also plead

guilty, viz, that our separate schools are not-beds of Catholicity-call it Romanism if you will. There is no other reason for their existence than that our children should be protected from the proselytiz. ing spirit and heated zeal of too many over anxious Protestant teachers and of the heretical maxims and practices which it would be impossible to avoid hearing and witnessing in the common schools. If our Catholic separate schools are nurseries of Catholic faith and piety the country will not suffer on that account. Catholic faith and piety inculcate the necessity, not only of believing every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God, but also of practising authority, self-restraint, love of God and of our fellow men for His sake-all these and other civic virtues are the constant themes of religious instruction in our schools. Call the system by the name of Romanism or any other synonym by which our enemies may delight to designate us, the lessons imparted are the teachings of Christ and of His Church, and the experience of two thousand years and the endorsation of all the wise men who ever wrote or spoke prove abundantly that no better or wiser or more civilizing code of teaching may exist.

As to cur children being "bandicapped" by the superior training given in the common schools, no proof has yet been adduced in confirmation of such a statement. On the contrary every day's ex. perience demonstrates the very contrary. At all the examinations for high school entrance the pupils of our separate schools show a decided superiority over the common schools, in the proportionate number of those who present themselves for examination and of those who pass successfully.

Last week the Government inspector of schools addressed a letter of congratulation to the chairman of the Separate School Board at St. Taomas, in which he expressed his very great pleasure at the large number of Catholic children who passed the entrance examination and the large number of marks accredited to each pupil who passed.

We were pleased to notice also in the Toronto journals the large number who cation as teachers in the Convent of St. Joseph. The young ladies of that convent never entered a Collegiate Institute, yet they passed most successfully a rigid examination. The presiding examiner be condemued and driven out of any It is scarcily necessary to say that its was Mr. L. M. Embree, Principa of the Parkdale Collegiate Institute. Dr. (Eleven pupils wrote, viz, two for second | cont. class and nine for third class. The Clem following were successful: Miss Elizabeth | for a Korman and Miss Catherine Loarden tende obtained second class certificates. The cians following secured third class certificates: | for pe The Misses B. Corcoran, H. Donahue, T. | tunit Dunn, A. Hillman, Emma Korman, A. McGurn, M. Murphy. Miss Mary asser Whalen, while a pupil of the Sisters of bran-St. Joseph, obtained third and second prom class certificates, and, after nine months' attendance at the Collegiste Institute (Toronto), she secured a first class certificate grade, C.

Of a certainty these facts speak for themselves, and should silence forever the croakers.

BISHOP CARMAN AGAIN.

The Ray, Dr., or Bishop, or General Superintendent, Carman, it would seem, is not satisfied with the exhibition of himself and his bigotry and mendacious ness which he made in the columns of the Gobe and Mail a short time ago, and which called for some comments in our issue of the 17th inst. Another letter, No. 3, appears from him in the Mail of the 15th inst. In the same issue of that journal there appears a letter from an anenymous Torontonian, who influ takes the Globe to task for presuming to symp tell balf educated ministers that their constant interference in political matters, which they either misunderstand or misrepresent, is "an injury to the sacred interests of religion." The writer tells by the us that Dr. Carman is specially aimed whet at in this criticism of the Globe, but he West "thanks God" that "our Protestent clergymen are alive to their duty in this | The connection, and are bound to do noble the F work between now and next election by means of sermons, or lectures, or letters, just such letters as those of Dr. Carman's which have so stirred up the gall of the Globe,"

There is undoubtedly a class of people | migh so foud of scurrility and falsehood that Dr. Carman's writings suit them admirably, and it is evident that the corres as the pondent of the Mail is one of this class. and I Rev. Mr. Carman writes letters, we are told, which exactly suit the taste of the fanatics for whose delectation they are depri written. We do not doubt it, and as an without illustration of their appreciation of elegance in composition we insert the Cons following classical extract from the rev. entit bishop's production :

"Why should Sir John disallow, if party triumph is what he seeks, and he does not care for the country? Why shouldn't he let Mr. Blake wriggle, who snapped at the Riel bait, and is caught on the let when the kiel bait, and is caught on the lit, we have the kiel bait, and is caught on the let when the kiel bait. Jesuit hook ?"

O, shade of Lindley Murray! Is it been thus the people of Ontario, with all their We t normal schools, and model schools, and free schools, respect thy precepts, that they admire such balderdash?

And this is the way that the chief deali pastor of the Methodist Church in Canada speaks of the two most eminent states. men of the Dominion! But we are not at freedall surprised at this, for had we not in Brita Dr. Carman's former letters a specimen able, of the vilest abuse against His Excellency | what | Const Lord Stanley because the latter had the citize manliness and dignity to tell kindly less the mendacious revilers of the Jesuits scrup that they should cultivate the Christian virtues of charity and truthfulness? And did he not covertly recommend This rebellion because Lord Stanley and the pared Canadian Government did not at once fall in with the views of a factious as that i well as insignificant minority of the of the Dominion, probably even of Ontario? canno At least there is no evidence whatever that the meddlesome delegates repre- move sent a majority, even of their own lone province, while the vote of their representatives in Parliament is prima facie it be evidence that they do not. Dr. Carman will fellow makes little of the vote of 188 to 13-14 to 1. But the Constitution and laws of the country make much of such a vote. fanat

It is in the face of Dr. Carman's com- Provi mendation of rebellion that he accuses howe the Jesuits of disloyalty as a crime. All regar we need say on this is that if such recog double-facedness is justifiable according to the ethics of his Church, the popular notion that strict Methodism is a synonym for hypocrisy must be based on stern truth. It is to be hoped that this Arch is not the case ; but Dr. Carman's course from greatly compromises his sect.

We will not repeat here the refutation which has been so frequently given in our columns and elsewhere, of Rev. Mr. Carman's falsehood about the encroachment of the Jesuit Estates Act upon the authority of the Queen. He sttempts no proof, so proof is not required in rebuttal of his statements. | conta And besides, Lord Stanley has finally disposed of the nonsensical assertion. We will, however, notice one other false. hood of the Dr. (by courtesy.) He says "the Pope solished the Jesuits," for itely "their doctrine, political intrigues and social corruption." This is a grave charge. As Pope Clement XIV. suppressed the order merely, and did not Chur abolish the Jesuits (the men who composed the order), this is one falsehood. There are three other falsehoods in the three following clauses, and we challenge | consi

stint

just 1 sistir langu

older happ day v Catho and,

was I disho

longe

cause

Grace gratu See Arch Profe forty now (the o

on th forth

day, i

the Parkdale Collegiate, Institute. Dr. Carman to prove the four assertions Eleven pupils wrote, viz, two for second class and nine for third class. The Korman and Miss Catherine Loarden obtained second class certificates. The following secured third class certificates: The Misses B. Corceran, H. Donahue, T. Dunn, A. Hillman, Emma Korman, A. McGurn, M. Murphy. Miss Mary Whalen, while a pupil of the Sisters of St. Joseph, obtsined third and second class certificates, and, after nine months' attendance at the Collegiate Institute (Toronto), she secured a first class certificate grade, C.

Of a certainty these facts speak for themselves, and should silence forever the croakers.

BISHOP CARMAN AGAIN.

The Rev. Dr., or Bishop, or General Superintendent, Carman, it would seem, is not satisfied with the exhibition of himself and his bigotry and mendacious ness which he made in the columns of the Gobe and Mail a short time ago, and which called for some comments in our issue of the 17th inst. Another letter, No. 3, appears from him in the Mail of the 15th inst. In the same issue of that journal there appears a letter from an anenymous Torontonian, who takes the Globe to task for presuming to tell balf educated ministers that their constant interference in political matters, which they either misunderstand or misrepresent, is "an injury to the sacred interests of religion." The writer tells us that Dr. Carman is specially aimed at in this criticism of the Globe, but he "thanks God" that "our Protestant clergymen are alive to their duty in this connection, and are bound to do noble work between now and next election by means of sermons, or lectures, or letters, just such letters as those of Dr. Carman's which have so stirred up the gall of the Globe."

There is undoubtedly a class of people so fond of scurrility and falsehood that Dr. Carman's writings suit them admirably, and it is evident that the corres pondent of the Mail is one of this class. Rev. Mr. Carman writes letters, we are told, which exactly suit the taste of the fanatics for whose delectation they are written. We do not doubt it, and as an illustration of their appreciation of elegance in corposition we insert the following classical extract from the rev. bishop's production :

"Why should Sir John disallow, if party triumph is what he seeks, and he does not care for the country ? Why shouldn't he let Mr. Blake wriggle, who snapped Riel bait, and is caught on the Jesuit hook ?"

O, shade of Lindley Murray! Is it thus the people of Ontario, with all their normal schools, and model schools, and free schools, respect thy precepts, that they admire such balderdash?

And this is the way that the chief pastor of the Methodist Church in Canada speaks of the two most eminent states. men of the Dominion ! But we are not at all surprised at this, for had we not in Dr. Carman's former letters a specimen of the vilest abuse against His Excellency Lord Stanley because the latter had the manliness and dignity to tell kindly the mendacious revilers of the Jesuits that they should cultivate the Christian virtues of charity and truthfulness? an act of tyranny And did he not covertly recommend This the people of Manitoba are not pre rabellion because Lord Stanley and the pared for,

Canadian Government did not at once

"We do not know that it is proposed to Canadian Government did not at once fall in with the views of a factious as well as insignificant minority of the Dominion, probably even of Optario? At least there is no evidence whatever that the meddlesome delegates represent a majority, even of their own lone province, while the vote of their representatives in Parliament is prima facie evidence that they do not. Dr. Carman makes little of the vote of 188 to 13-14 to 1. But the Constitution and laws of the country make much of such a vote.

It is in the face of Dr. Carman's commendation of rebellion that he accuses the Jesuits of disloyalty as a crime. All we need say on this is that if such double-facedness is justifiable according to the ethics of his Church, the popular notion that strict Methodism is a synonym for hypocrisy must be based on stern truth. It is to be hoped that this is not the case ; but Dr. Carman's course greatly compromises his sect.

We will not repeat here the refutation which has been so frequently given in our columns and elsewhere, of Rav. Mr. Carman's falsehood about the encroachment of the Jesuit Estates Act upon the authority of the Queen. He sttempts no proof, so proof is not required in rebuttal of his statements. And besides, Lord Stanley has finally disposed of the nonsensical assertion, We will, however, notice one other false. hood of the Dr. (by courtesy.) He says "the Pope wolished the Jesuits," for "their doctrine, political intrigues and social corruption." This is a grave charge. As Pope Clement XIV. suppressed the order merely, and did not abolish the Jesuits (the men who composed the order), this is one falsehood. There are three other falsehoods in the three following clauses, and we challenge | consistory."

contained in his proposition. Pope Clement XIV. did not suppress them following were successful: Miss Elizabeth for any such guilt, as Dr. Carman pretends, but only because corrupt politicians ineisted on their suppression, and for peace sake he yielded to their importunities.

Should Dr. Carman fail proving his assertion, the whole world has a right to brand him as a lying Iago, and we promise to hold him up in his true character.

Dr. Carman seems to understand well what vile means some politicians make use of to attain their purpose, for he accuses the politicians of Canada without stint, and attributes to them the worst possible motives for their doings, It is not very consistent for him, then, to assume that the politicians who were enemies to the Jesuits were immsculate. and that their accusations against the Jesuits were of necessity truthful. The fact is, they were opposed to the Jesuits just because the latter were firm in insisting on the observance of Christian morality.

THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Winnipeg Free Press, the most influential journal of Manitoba, has no sympathy with the tanatical crusade against separate schools and the French language, inaugurated by Mr. Martin, or rather by the disappointed Mahdi, Dalton McCartby, who is aptly so styled by the Globe. By the way, we wonder whether Dalton is looking out in the West for favorable localities for the manufacture of powder and bullets. The following is a sensible article from the Free Press of Winnipeg:

"After years of experience in the

older Provinces the Separate School system was established in Manitoba. It bappens that the minority at present Roman Catholics; starting with a population almost equally divided, it might have been that the minority today were Protestants. The conscientious scruples of the latter would have insisted on the maintenance of the dual system, tried to influence the jury against Mr as the Protestant minority of Quebec do and have done. Being in the majority in stead, we owe it to our own honor and con-Catholic fellow citizens. We cannot now at Cork by the police, from which he is deprive them of their separate schools still suffering.

At a meeting held in the town hall of and, by the mere brute force of a major ity, trampling on rights to which the Constitution and British traditions alike entitle them. This is not a question of mere expediency, or utility, or public policy. Through all the years in which separate schools have been in existence we must have learned, if we can learn anything, how much it is a question of conscience with Catholics; how much it would have been a question of conscience with Protestants, if it had been their fate to be in the minority. We take the ground, without any reservation whatever, that the compact which was made at the time of the union must not be broken. It would be wrong and dishonorable to break it. If we were dealing with a matter of administration alone it would be different; but it is something vastly more than this. When our legislation begins to trench on the freedom of conscience which it is Britain's proudest boast to hold inviolable, good men will pause and consider what it is they propose to do. By the Constitution our Roman Catholic fellowcitizens are given separate school, with less than which their conscientious scruples will not be satisfied; under the the Jeffare family, who are Protestants, double right of law and teleration they had held the property for over one huncannot now be deprived of them without bigotry. besotten of

abolish the separate schools. We know that is cannot be done by the simple act of the Manitoba Legislature, and that it cannot be done at all without a prolonged, violent and hurtful agitation The Free Press will oppose any such movement with all its might. It will oppose it on the ground of honor, jus tice and fair play. It will oppose it because to abolish separate school a wrong to our Catholic fellow citizens. It will oppose it because we protest against Manitoba being made the battle ground of Ontario fanatics, who dare not propose the aboli-tion of separate schools in their own Province. It will opppose it because however desirable in regard one common system, we cannot recognize in the system established any evils as great as would be the agitation to abolish it, with its attendant results."

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, has received from Rome the following letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Ephesus, con gratulating him on the elevation of his See to the archiepiscopal rank. The Archbishop of Ephesus was Dr. Cleary's Professor in the Irish college at Rome forty five years ago, and although now eighty six years of age, he retains the office of rector of that college. The dated Rome, July 30th, and

contains the following message:
"A thousand congratulations on the elevation of your See to an archdiocese. The important decision was made by the Congregation of the Propaganda on the 22nd inst, and confirmed definon the 223d inst, and confirmed definitely by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on last Sunday. Your Grace will nenceforth have a larger sphere of action for the spreading of the kingdom of God, the defence of the rights of the Holy Church so violently assailed in our own day, and the promotion of all good works ordained to the salvation of souls. The your pallium will be granted at the next

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

By cable it is announced that the pro secution of Canon Doyle has been finally abandoned by the Government. The prosecution was based on good advice and aid given to the tenan ry to enable them to keep their holdings and to retain their claims on their property, even in case of eviction. No evidence against him could be got inrough all the machinery of the law, and the Govern-ment was compelled to retire from the attack. The retirement, however, was very ungracious. The magistrates, under instruction from Mr. Balfour, threaten fresh prosecutions for refusal to testify; but the threat will not be carried out.

One of the most revolting outrages against humanity which can be possibly parrated against civilization in this cor tury took place at Knockbrack, in the County of Limerick, a couple of weeks ury took ago. It arose from an eviction scene on the estate of Mr. Esmonde of Borrisikane. The tenant evicted was Hartnett, a feeble man of eightv-seven years of age, and an invalid. Notwithstanding that Dr. Bolster of Newcastle, certified that he was unfit for removal he was thrown out on the roadside in a dying condition. on the roadside in a dying condition. The priest, Father Casey, was called to give him the last rites of the Church, and he endeavored to get to him for the purpose, when he was rudely pushed back by armed policemen under orders from District Inspector Rice of Kilfinane. A second time Father Casey was asked by the old many departs. by the old man's daughter to see her dying father, and when he approached he was thrust back by a policeman with a fixed bayonet. The holding has een in possession of Hartnett's family oeen in possession of Hartnett's family for three hundred years, and Hartnett only owed one and a half year's rent, which was tendered by Father Casey without avail to save him from eviction and certain death. Hartnett's wife, a very old woman, is also a helpless invalid. The frequent recurrence of such cases is the heat resear which cauld be adversed. the best reason which could be advanced

why Home Rule is necessary to raise the country out of its miserable condition.

The libel suit of Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., against Mr. T. W. Russel, M. P., tor stating that Mr. O'Brien, in distributing relief to O phert evicted tenants, had re-fused aid to a tenant named Wilson be-cause he was a Protestant, resulted in a verdict for Mr. O'Brien. The statement have been proved entirely false. But the jury would not award damages consequence of this there will be a new Mr. Russel's Counsel absurdly O'Brien, because he was convicted for a political offence and also because he wa ciences to respect the scruples of our latholic follow citizens. We have

Machelstown recently, the movement to erect a handsome monument to the memory of John Mandeville, who was tortured to death by his treatment in Tullamore prison, took a tangible shape A letter was read from Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., regretting his inability to attend and suggesting that the monument should perpetuate also the memory of the three moffensive men who were shot down by the police in that town. The suggestion was most favorably received by the meeting, and a committee and treasurer and secretary were appointed to carry the purpose to a successful issue, Mr. Elmund Leany, M. P., delivered a patnetic address on Mr. Mandeville's patriotism and tragic death, and foretold that all Ireland will attest in practical form their sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

Lord Lansdowne has handed over to

the Land Corporation his estate at Luggacurran, from which the tenants have been evicted.

Evictions have been made recently in the counties of Armagh, Wexford, Cork dred years, and had put up valuable buildings, amounting in value to several hundred pounds. Owing to the general depression they had fallen into arrears, and were subjected to the usual fate, th tenant's mother being in almost a dying condition. Thomas Esmonde, of Killen in the same county, who is mentally deranged, was subjected to the same fate.

after a desperate resistance, In reference to the opening of Presi-dent Harrison's letter to Lord Mayor Sex ton, of Dublin, Postmaster General Raikes assured Mr. Healy in the House of Com mons that there was no warrant author izing the postal officials to open letters in England or Ireland. If letters were opened he said proof would soon be forthcoming, and the openers would be

iable to criminal proceedings. London, Aug. 21 -In the House of Commons this evening in the debate on the Irish office vote, Mr. Sexton moved to reduce the vote by the amount of Bal-four's salary. The principles of B Ifour's rule, he said, were a bad administration of a bad law, arbitrary use of physical force and suppression of the truth The London Times had the whole Government machinery at its disposal during the nest year, but the Parnellites were satisfied with the result of the inquiry. So far one conspiracy had been revealed and another remained. The Parnellites in-tended to pursue the subject until full light was thrown upon it. They would depatties. light was thrown upon it. They would doubtless reveal curious reptiles and strange proceedings.

Mr. Parnell supported the motion on the ground that Mr. Balfour's policy appeared to be to incite instruments to exceed the law. The motion was rejected one hundred and twelve to eighty three.

The trial at Clonakilty, Ireland, of Wm. O'Brien and James Gilhooly, mem-bers of Parliament for County Cork, charged with holding a Nationalist meet ing proclaimed by the Government, resulted in the conviction of the defendants. O'Brien was sentenced to two months and Gilhooly to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labor. Upon the expiration of their sentences, if they refuse to give bonds to keep the peace for six months, they will be sentenced to two months' additional imprisonment. After sentence was pronounced they were taken under military escort to the Cork jail. Upon leaving the court room

the crowd outside, and at the jail they were given a similar greeting. O'Brien declined to appeal. Gilbooly appealed, and was subsequently released on bail,
Mr. Parnell's health is broken. His
physicians have advised him to go to the

south of France and remain there unti

RENT REDUCTIONS IN IRELAND. Wherever a fair judicial examination into the rights of the Irish tenantry his been held to take into consideration the actual value of their holdings, it has been found that the rents which they have been paying are exorbitant beyond all pretence of reason. Recently the Com missioners Green, Haughton and O'Shaughnessy have been in session at Killarney adjudicating on the Kenmare estate, and the result has been, as usual, a most surprising reduction in the rent declared to be justly due. This is very well for future rents, but it does not recompense the tensnts for the systematic robbery which has been perpetrated ou them in the past. The smallest act of justice which could be conferred upon these poor people, who have been rack rented to starvation year after year, would be to wipe out all ar rears and not only allow them to begin new, but give them the inducement that their future improvements will be their own, not to be demolished before their face under the tyrannical code of laws which is at present upheld by Govern-ment with the backing of all the military forces which the Government has at com mand.

The particulars of the decision of the Commissioners in Kerry, as reported in the Kerry Sentinel, are simply astound ing. The cases of forty one tenants are reported as having been tried, and the reductions made have in every case been large. The total rental of the forty one tenants amounted to £611 4., which the mmissioners reduced to £420 11s., being a reduction of over thirty one per cent.

In some cases the reduction amounted
to as much as forty-ix and a half per
cent. as in the case of Juli Donohoe, who c.nt., as in the case of Juli: Donohoe, who got a reduction from £14 to £7 103. At Cork, the Commissioners also made

a similar reduction in favor of the tenants at Middleton, the averege reduction being an average of twenty two per cent. on the old rents. These are but examples of similar reductions made wherever the tenants were able to get their cases before

THE IRISH POLICE DERATE The discussion in the House of Com. mons on the vote of £885,371 to complete the sum necessary for the support of the Irish Constabulary brought before the notice of the public some interesting acts with regard to police rule. The supplementary vote asked for makes the amount demanded for the Constabul. ary £1,439,371, and when the cost of the Dublin police force is added to this, the amounts to almost £1 600 000 Mr. Henry Fowler contrasted this with the amount required for the police of the Im Bishop estimates which called for special indignation; this was £1,356 for Irish constables in Great Britain, Mr. Fowler expenditure on men in London ray and of his labors in the cause of the service of the Times. He might have stated too that some of them were employed in escorting to Glasgow or Liverpool or other places the pigs that sales might be prevented if it were obtained, and that others were detailed citizens generally, but even he himself to spy upon members of Parliament, who Scotch members. English policemen, being the servants of the people, and Walle it is not our; cound to respect the rights of peawould not be fitted to fulfil duties expected from Irish policemen, who must lord it over the Irish members n a style which English members of Parliament would not endure.

In spite of the lively war of words which ensued when the matter was brought up, the Government were sustained by a small majority.

The number of policemen in Scotland is only 4 037, whereas 12 810 are provided or in Ireland. It is acknowledged, how ever, that this great body of police is not equired for the repression nasmuch as the counties in Ireland are almost absolutely crimeless, and, indeed selves. Yet the amount for Irish police has risen from £1 000 000 in 1881 to £1, 600 000 in 1889 The cost of police in Eng land is only one quarter of this amount, i proportion to population. The difference is that in England the respectable people are ready to assist the police to put down rowdyism, while in Ireland it is the respectable people who are sent to prison, after being batoned or bayoneted. The Irish police are not intended to do the ordinary duties of olicemen, which are to prevent crime, but they are a garrison to keep the people in subjection to laws which are worse than useless—'aws which interfere with every right of free speech and action which a free people enjoy, action which a free people enjoy, They break up public meetings, assist in evicting oppressed tenants, and prose cute the political opponents of the Government. It is for this kind of work that they are paid so extravagantly, and they are besides given every immunity in the commission of every kind of crime against the people. They are protected by the Government if they commit acts of violence, spoliation and murder against the people of the country, and all these evils must be added to the expenditure of £1,600,000 paid to them in cash, as part of the cost of the Irish police.

Until there be a change in the Gov-ernment it is to be expected that things will go on in the future as they have in the past. At present the police are deservedly shunned and hated by the people, but when the force will be recon structed, so that they will fulfil the dutie taken under military escort to the jail. Upon leaving the court room will be regarded by the people in quite a were cheered enthusiastically by different light, but not till then.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON. RESIGNATION OF REV. C. B. MURRAY

OF CORNWALL.
Cornwall Freeholder, August 16th.
Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, in t, Columban's Church, on Sunday morn g, came the announcement from the esigned the charge of the parish, and that ne ties which had so long existed between pastor and people were about to be severed. Tears stood in the eyes of the ood priest as he told them of his deter-dination, and there was hardly one in the mination, and there was hardly one in the large congregation who could refrain from sobbing aloud. For interes years Father Murray had been the beloved pastor of St. Columban's, uniting the young people in marriage, baptizing their children, advisage they are the control of t ng them in matters spiritual and tem-poral, visiting them in health, comforting est in consecrated ground. It is no wonrelations so long and so intimate are so suddenly to be broken. Of the reasons that prompted the resignation it is not neces-sary to speak; they were satisfactory to Father Marray himself, and the resigna ion was accepted by the bishop of the blocese. Pending the establishment of the new See of Cornwall and the appointment of a bishop, the affairs of the parish will e in the hands of an administrator. Whether he remains for a time, however, or leaves immediately, Father Murray may rest assured that he has the good will and best wishes of every citizen of Cornwall, whether of his own faith or otherwise. Better friends than be had in Cornwall he can never get, but our earnest hope is that should he take his departure amongst us his lines may be cast in pleasant places.
We are informed that Rev. Father Mc-

Rae of Glennevis, nephew of Mr. Wm. Chisholm, barrister, Comwall, has been appointed Administrator of the parish. He is a riving young man, and we are sure will seen reduction. will soon make his mark.

Since the above was in type a friend has furnished the following, which we gladly insert, and most cordially echo the vishes it contains:

Many of the worshippers at St. Columban's Church last Sunday could not fail to notice the unusual agitation manifested by Rev. Father Murray, when he turned from the altar to the people to preach and to make the customary appropriate. make the customary announcements. Suddenly prepared as they were for some-thing quite out of the usual course, no-body expected that the painful news body expected that the pannin news which it was plain the pastor had to communicate to them, was the statement of municate to them, was the rev. gentleman, in a voice broken with grief, a grief that was instantly communicated to every one in the crowded congregation, ac-\$2370,000. The comparison was greeted by the house with loud cries of shame, but there was an additional item on the asked, what were those men doing in Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, accepting his Antigonish, sell them at auction, and Great Britain? He took it that it was resignation and speaking of Father Murget their first cost out of them in this ray and of his labors in the cause of religneither priest nor people was able to bear dwelling on the subject. The grief dis-played by the congregation was truly and cows which wealthy landlords had touching, and one of the greatest and most esized from poor tenants, through fear pathetic tributes that could be pathetic tributes that could be pathetic. known to honest English and known that Father Murray was beloved It was indeed well Scotch buyers how the cattle were by his parishloners and in fact by our obtained, and that others were detailed citizene generally, but even he himself migat suppose that while they were in was the feeling of effection entertained

constrained to give expression to the hope so generally entertained here that "the powers that be" will send Father Murray ing wagon, a riding sleigh, an exback to Cornwall as its first Bishop. is eminently fitted to fill the exalted position; his zeal, administrative ability and popularity afford the best guarantee for a successful Episcopate, and his masterly solid service to the cause of religion in this town and parish is the best earnest of what might be expected from him when clothed with ample power and exercising a more extended jurisdiction. Father Murray emphatically deserves well

The Late D. W. Stritch, Strathroy. The following petition was presented to It. M. Stritch, brother of the late Mr. D. W. Stritch, the evening before his depar-

ture from S.rathroy for his home in We, the comrades of your late beloved brother, Daniel W. Stritch, desire the privilege of placing a headstone at his grave, to feebly mark our high appreciation of his many noble qualities, our unbounded friendship and undying love. Hoping you will be able to grant us this last request, we remain, ever yours—E Rowland, F P Hughes, John Pool, Wm Dawson, Wm Macdonald, Wm Fergusson, W H Stepler, Feed E zans, H S Ra, lay, J E Pearce, J D Mackinson, A 41 Mitchell, Wm Snell, Jas Barry, P H Mathews, J A Newton, W G Murray, W Challoner, W K Wallace, W H Pool, T Malone, D Ivor, John O'Khefe, F W Meek, Col Erwin, A Donglas. grave, to feebly mark our high apprecia-Donglas.

Mr. Stritch, deeply moved by the manly and true hearted evidence of friendsh and love manifested for his dear departed brother, could not refuse such request. The headstone is now in course of tion, and is to be of very superior quality and design.

S. rathroy, Aug. 15, 1889.

DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS - We have reeived a copy of the "Defence of the sautts," by Rev. Wm. Flannery, of St. Thomas, associate editor of the London CATHOLIC RECORD, which is a reply to Cancipal Austin's attack on the Jesuits. The pamphlet is written in the breczy yet erudite style of Rev. Father Flantery, nd every one who has read the other side of the question should get a copy and

compare notes. A copy of a rollicking song by the author, on the pallamentary vote, entitled "The Devil's Tairteen," is also published in the present work. Huron Signal.

OBITUARY.

James McInnis, Georgaville.

Tae following is a sketch of the life of the late James McInnis, who died at Georgeville, N. S., Nov. 10th, 1886, aged forty eight years, by one who knew him well:

The subject of this brief sketch was born at Georgeville in the county of Antigonish, A. D. 1838, of humble but honest parents. He was the sixth son of a family of eleven children. He was a sickly child and a sickly youth, suffering periodically during those periods from hem in s'ckness, soothing their dying congestive asthma; and there being no peds, and at the last laying their bones to education, if it can be called an educaler that there should be sadness, when relations so long and so intimate are so prised a little reading and few figures aught him by his father and his elder brother. At the age of fourteen he left home to attend the nearest school in the place and boarded at a farmer's house working mornings and evenings and Saturday afternoons for his board, coming home every Saturday night and leaving Monday morning in time for school. He did this for one year; his may be a stranger, or it is possible that Ray. Father Murray may continue here he was obliged to leave school and return home. After a year or two at home he got better and was apprentised by his father to a merchant tailor in Antigonish to learn his trade for a term of three From sitting down crossedlegged on a hard table in a close room with long hours to work and little out-door exercises, his health, as his master anticipated, soon gave way, and he was sgain obliged to return to his father's home. His physician ordered him to try the virtues of the salt water, that is to say, ordered him to go boating and shore fishing. He did so for two or three years, at the end of which time he felt well and strong, and left home to attend a grocery store in Antigonish.
There he remained for some years,
and, although his wages was
small, he managed to save a few
hundred dollars. Leaving Antigonish he came to Georgeville, bought a stand near his father's homestead, put up a small shop, went to Halifax, bought a few goods, came back and opened his little

goods, came back and opened his little shop in 1867.

The prospect he entertained of doing a little business was clouded when he saw a big shop going up quite close to him by a gentleman from Antigonish, possessing ample means and wide experience how to deal with country people, with whom in a country like ours where barring a few monied and well-to-do men —every man buys or sells on time. A man of money or good credit might get slong and do well at the end by adopting nounced that, in view of the immediate the credit system, but how was a poor division of the Diocese of Kingston and young man who invested every dollar he the impending installation of a new Bishop of Cornwall, he had sent in his resignation to the Archbishop. Father credit either in village or town, to get along under these circumstances? was the problem to be solved. turn away from the people to finish the prospect before him a few weeks divine service. We learned subsequently that he was to have read a letter from the vised him to close up, take his goods to get their first cost out of them in this way. He listened quietly to them but stubbornly refused to act upon their ad-

vice, and continued on.

The first year he did not do much business, as the big shop along side of him was full of goods—things suitable for country people in general—but the second year he did better, taking in a fine lot of butter and a little cash which enabled him to buy to replenish his stock. At the same time he trusted good customers till the fall till they would give him sheep, lambs and cattle to be taken by him to Halifax, one hundred and forty England they were entitled to the liberfor him until he saw the tears and heard the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the sobs of the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the sobs of the people at his impending miles away, to make money to pay for the sobs of the his goods. So, during eighteen years, he Walle it is not our province to trench did the same, often driving his droves pon the ecclesiastical domain, we feel through mud, slush and snow to get to press wagon, and a valuable horse, etc. -all valued at \$800 was destroyed by fire. There was no insurance on the property destroyed. When he died, as I said above, in 1886, he had \$2000 in cash in the Government Savings Bank. \$2500 of good debt in his books, a fine house well furnished, a new barn, a good shop with goods in it worth \$1000 and piece of land worth \$500. All this, that is to say, his money and other property, no doubt will appear small, and is really so in the eyes of persons doing or are accustomed to do business in villager or in towns, or in cities, but to acquire it in a small, obscure country place—far from town, village and city, far from a railroad and harbor—in the space of nineteen years, from a small beginning, is very creditable, and proves that must have attended punctually to his business and worked hard while at it.

Contracting a cold the night his barn took fire, it developed into consumption, of which he died, consoled by all t child. He was married in May, to a Miss McGillvary, of Morristown, by whom he had one child. His wife died in June, 1882, and their child died in March, 1883. By his last will and testa ment he bequeathed his house, barn, shop (not the goods) and land to his neighbor; to the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Antigonish \$1100; to the church of his parish \$350; besides other bequest, and ordered that after all his debts and funeral expenses were paid the balance of the estate to go to the clergy. He was as good and as honest as

the day is long
He is buried in Georgeville burying ground under the shadow of the Catho-nic church tower, by the side of his wife and child. At their heads stand beautiful monument which he in his will ordered to be erected after his death to mark his, his wife's and child's, resting place and perpetuate their names down to days that are far away. May their souls rest in peace.

The three in peaceful slumber sleep. Walting the angel's trumpet sound To call them forth to meet their soul MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND NIPPISING.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD At Atherly Junction the Grand Trunk Railway takes a turn to the North, on what was formerly called the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, to Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, etc.; to Its terminus at North

Bay.

After leaving Atherly Junction we begin to notice the rocks and we know we are going through Muskoka, although we are going through Muskoka, sithough there are many sand cuttings on the line of the railroad. Passing some small stations, the first of any importance is Gravenhurst. Here the passengers, bent on having a holiday on the far-famed Muskoka lakes, leave the train and take the boat at the Muskoka wharf.

Gravenhurst is beautifully situated on Lake Muskoka. There are a number of

Gravenburst is beautifully situated on Lake Muskofa. There are a number of saw mills in the town that turn out an immerse quantity of lumber. About two years ago the best part of the town was destroyed by fire, causing great loss, as very few of the buildings were insured. Most of the old wooden buildings are now replaced with substantial brick ones, roofed with in or gravel. There is a neat frame Catholic church here. It is attended from Bracebridge. About forty families belong to the congregation. There are several fine hotels here, the best being the Windsor, kept by Mr. Le Franier.

Next station north is Bracebridge. Next station north is Bracebidge.
This is a town of about three thousand inhabitants. The situation is most romantic and picturesque. The river flows through the town, and the Falls can be seen from the train. A log slide adds to the picturesque beauty of the scene. Among the industries are several saw mills and a very large tannery that turns out five hundred hides per week.

When the late Blahon Lynch Tank

des per week. When the late Bishop Jamot was ap pointed missionary bishop he made Bracs-bridge his headquarters, and from here he travelled to all parts of the thioly set tled districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nippising, bringing religious conso-lation to the grateful settlers. No weather, no inconvenience, no trisis deterred him from going on his errands of mercy and love among his dear people. Nor was his popularity confined to the Catholic in-habitants—all classes had learned to esteem this noble unselfish servant of God for his many good and amiable qualities. On Bishop Jamot's appointment to the newly erected diocese of Peterborough, the scene of his missionary work was left in the new diocese, and Bracebridge is still the centre of a very exensive mission ary district, under the charge of Rev. P.

I Maguire, who has for assistant Rev. Nolan. Here is a fine brick

church and comfortable presbytery.

Between Bracebridge and North Bay there are some very nice villages, and, from the cars, seemed to be fairly prosperous. Burks Falls is the only one I stopped at. Here are two fine saw mills, one run by water, a number of stores and two fine hotels. There is a line of boats from Burks Falls to Magnetewan. North Bay is only about six years old, and, for its age, has a most prosperous appearance, containing a large number of stores and a number of fine hotels. The C. P. R. has a machine shop here that employs a number of hands. It is also the terminus of the N. P. J. branch of the G. T. R. as well as the end of a section of the C. P. R; in fact, the railroads

are the mainstay of the place. It is also the headquarters of the provisional gov-ernment of the district of Nippising. Like Bracebridge, North Bay is the centre of a very extensive mission and the pastor, Rev. J. Bloem, is very busy attending to his scattered flock, and I can assure you the zealous priests of those two missions have many difficulties to encounter in the performance of their duties. The writer has travelled a large duties. The writer has travelled a large portion of the route usually gone over by them, and I can say from experience that they have a hard road to travel. The church at North Bay is not a very pretentious edifice—a frame building finished inside with wood. It has, however, one of the best foundations I have ever It is literally built upon a rock It was built in the early days of the town, and, no doubt, it will soon be replaced by something better. There is, owever, a very substantial brick school and presbytery erected in another part of the town—a most desirable location—and we believe it is the intention to erect the new church adjoining th school. Mattawa is about forty miles from North Bay, on the C. P. R. I arrived at Mattawa at night and was agreeably surprised on awakening next morning at the beauty of its surroundings and the apparent prosperity of the town, for few expects to see such a busy place so far north. Opposite to the hotel I stopped at is the meeting place of the Ottawa and the Mattawa rivers. Here they join on their way to the great St.
Liwrence river, all three again uniting to
be in turn ewallowed up by the broad
Atlantic. In front of the "meeting of the waters" rises up a lofty mountain. This is in the province of Quebec. On walking through the town one is surprised at the number of fine stores, hotels, etc. What Is there to support such a busy place?
The surrounding country does not look
very fertile. Upon further inquiry the traveller ascertains that Mattawa is the distributing point for a very extensive timber district. In the winter I am told as many as five hundred teams are con-stantly employed in bringing supplies to the camps. From here also the boats of the Temiscamargue Colonization Railway and Navigation Company start for the newly-opened settlements on Lake Temis-camangue, situated about one hundred miles from Mattawa, and a railroad is expected from Helliburton on the G.T. R. In the spring the logs are rolled to the river and sent on their long ride to Ottawa. One portion of the town is very rocky, boulders being thrown by nature in hugs boulders being thrown by hatter the most inconvenient places. Each purchaser of a town lot is presented with a supply of stone, delivered, sufficient to build a solid foundation, and, if he has not enough, his neighbors very considerately allow him a portion of theirs, some of them even offering their whole stock if necessary. Mattawa is the residence of necessary. Mattawa is the residence of the Oblate Fathers, who have charge of a very extensive district. They attend eight churches, besides the lumber camps in the winter. The church property is very nicely situated, and consists of a brick church, presbytery and hospital,

besides a stone church in course of erection, which is expected to cost about \$40,000. The style is Romanerque. It is expected to be consecrated at Christmas. Victor Roy, Montreal, is the architect. The pastor in charge here is Rev. J. M. Poitras, O. M. I., who has for assistants Rev. L. Simonet, O. M. I. Rev. Thos. Ferron, O M. I, and Rev. J. M. Nedelec, O. M. I. The Grey Nuns have charge of the hospital and separate schools. The hospital is a most commodious building, complete in every detail. Through the kindness of Rev. Mother Youville I had the pleasure of going over the building, which, in point of detail at least, will compare with any hospital in Canada. Everything is so neat, so clean, Canada. Everything is so neat, so clean, so cosy and comfortable, that one almost desires to have a slight indisposition in order to enjoys few days within its walls. Some may ask why such an hospital should be built in such a small place, but it must be remembered that a very large number of men work in the lumber camps, and it is intended in a special manner for their benefit in case of sickness. It is sup-ported by voluntary offerings and by patients who pay, but no one, rich of poor, Protestant or Catholic, is refused admit-

Going South again I got off at Front Creek, a station on the N. P. I. R., where I took the stage to Commands, Parry Sound District. On the way there is the Barrett Settlement. Here is a church where resided and attended the surrounding country. Between Front Creek and Barrett the country is fairly good and the settlers seem to be well-to-do. Between Barretts and Commanda on the Nipissing road the country is sparsely settled, and is not likely to be very thickly inhabited for many years to come. But the roads! Oh, such roads! Up and down, through hills and hollows! Now the horses can scarcely get a grip on the solid rock, then the stage is nearly upset going over a por-tion of the road that was washed away by the rains, then some parts are so steep you hold on to the dash-board for dear life, and wonder if the horses will be able to

climb to the top.

I stopped at Commanda for a few days to visit a friend. There are two stores, a blacksmith shop, post office, tavern, saw and grist mill. There is also a Catholic and grist mill. church about four miles away, attended

by Father Bloom.
Commanda is situated on the Niplesing Road that runs from Nipissing on Lake

Nipiseing to Bracebridge.

After a few days rest I ventured twenty two mile drive on a buck board from Commanda to Magnetewan, and arrived in a fair condition at that town,

being on the road from twelve noon to nine at night.

Between Commanda and Magnetewan, on the Nipissing road, there are two post offices, Rye and Mecunoma. At Rye I saw two gardens that would compete with many in the more favored por tions of Ontario. At Mecunoma two brothers, Englishmen, run a large farm, a post office, house of entertainment, etc. They are striking examples of what indus-try will do. They eaw their own boards by hand, make their own shingles, and, at the time of my visit, were making a boat to hunt deer in the fall. Nearing Magnetewen, I noticed some very fair land with next houses and convenient barns. Magnetewan is a fair sized village, nicely situated on the Magnetewan river. There s a lock to connect the upper and lower rivers.

After a good night's rest at Kyle's Hotel I took a walk around the village, and at 2 o'clock I took the boat for Burk's Falls, where I arrived in time for supper. The sail from Magnetewan to Burk's Falls is a delightful one, in the midst of a thickly wooded district, with occasional openings showing the houses of thesettlers. From Birk's Falls I took the train to Atherly Junction, where I continued my trip east. L. K.

HER OWN PENANCE.

BY A SISTER OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. How well I remember the narrow lane searing the name of Broe street, and running east of St. Mary's to the St. Law-rence, at the foot of which was the first loation of our House of the Good Shepherd. At the entry into a rather large vestibule, there was a descent of six steps; at the right hand was a small parlor entirely closed from the adjoining room by a black grating, over which black canvas shut out the view of the next room. It was there I went to make my first application to be received into the Congregation of the ecelved into the Congregation of the

Good Shepherd.

By the door, a woman stood as if she were waiting an answer. In a few min-utes the Mother Superior appeared, saluted me smilingly, and going over to the woman, said the following words: "Poor Mary! so you are going to wander Well, my dear child, remember the Good Shepherd's door is open to you." Then looking at me she said: Here is a young lady coming to do pen-

ance and to pray for you.' The woman threw herself on her knees to receive the good mother's blessing, said something in a smothered voice, and entered the chapel door. After some moments passed with the Mother Superior, I also went into the chapel and saw the woman still there. Some weeks after my admission into

the Novitiate I was told one evening to accompany the first Mistress of Penitents, to preside at their recreation. I was shown a chair at the end of a long and narrow table, on both sides of which there were twelve or fourteen penitents ewing. At the same time they were talking and amusing themselves very joy

It was my first appearance in the class, in charge of these poor "children," as the inmates of the Good Shepherd convents are called. I felt rather timid, feeling that I was being examined from head to foot by my new pupils. In a few minutes I felt quite at ease, as they welcomed me very heartily. Then one left her place, came to kneel before me, and asked me

if I recognized her.

As she was wearing the Penitent's uniform I did not, and told her so. She said: "Dear Mother you have been my savior.

"Indeed? How can that be?" "Mell, Mother, you came to the parlor as I was leaving. I knelt at our Mother's feet to receive her parting blessing; she gave it to me and said, sorrowfully: 'God

bless you, my poor child, and save you from the dangers to which you expose yourself. In your wanderings, my poor Mary, remember that the Good Shephard is comparable to the c herd is ever merciful, that this house is open to you. Now, my child, here is a young lady: she is coming here to work for souls: she will pray for you, and do penance for you. My heart broke at these words. Ob, indeed the darling! these words. Oh, indeed the darling! Well, I will not give her the chance. I am going to do my own penance. And I flaw to the chapel, promised on my two knees that the devil of intemperance should never get the better of me again. I feared to got out. I went back to the parlor, from there to the class, and here I am, dear Mother. Is it not true you sayed me ??

time."
Well, years passed on, and many a storm poor Mary encountered in her penitential course. Her fiery and jeal-ous disposition gave her a long war. Sometimes she was almost beside herself. but the spirit of prayer, which she possessed in a high degree, enabled her to overcome every temptation. Never did Mary ask again to return to the world. In time she became a 'consecrated' Pen-tent, and added to her name of Mary that of the Seven Dolors.

"Oh, no, but I happened to be an in-

strument, of which God made use at the

that of the Seven Dolors.

Oh, you who pass by an asylum of penance and, perhaps, throw a look of disgust at these victims of human passions, how little you know of the heroic reparation which is done during a whole life long for a few years of dissipation! The veil is down and will not be lifted bebefore the great day of remuneration, then these words of our Lord will be verified: "The last shall be first."

Thirty years have passed. Mary was to be seen all transformed by penance, and the young Sister had become a mature nun and gone to missions. There she had witnessed other penitent souls bravely going on their way, sword in hand, as it were, to the region of ex-piation and sacrifics. Sometimes some outside business of the comsome outside business of the com-munity would recall her to the Alma Mater, where her happy youth had been formed to the religious life. On those occasions a visit to the class of penitents was a real treat for children and Mother, and she went away consoled and edified by the account of those dear ones whose perseverance had wen the

On June 21st, 1884, the fortieth anniversary of the house, the same Sister went to visit the class once more. But Mary had left the ranks of the Peniteuts' March, leaving word to her "darling Mother" that she would pray for her in heaven, whither she was going .- Messen ger of the Sacred Heart.

A TYPICAL MISSIONARY.

Rev. Adrian Joseph Croquet, of Grande Ronde Reservation, Ore., has just left his mission for a visit to his native land after thirty years' service as a Catholi missionary among the Indians of the COART range.
He was born in 1818, in Braine, l'Al-

lend, near Waterloo, Belgium, three years after the famous battle. He came of a noble family promient in that part of his country. Just thirty years ago, in August, he left his native place for America to become a missionary in Oregon. He met Archbishop Blanchet in New York returning from Canada with a few priests and the first colony of the Sisters of the Holy Name. The party come by way of the isthmus, arriving in Portland

in October of that year.

Father Croquet was stationed at Oregon City for the first year, but in the next was given charge of the mission at Grande Ronde Reservation, where he has since devoted himself to the conversion and education of the native tribes collected on the reserve and the scattered bands at Tillamock, Salmon River, and other points along the coast. He also attended the Indians on the Siletz reservation until last year, when Father Lynch was placed

Ronde there were but a few half breed Catholics there. The Indians were pagans, but now fully two thirds of the Indians are Oatholics, and have a pretty church and a good school. Five Benedictine Nans take charge of the girls and little toys and a Benedictine Brother teaches the older boys.

Father Croquet, although a man of era-dition and attainments, is as simple as a child in his manner. His charity is unbounded, and money, clothing-even his Indians. He obeys the Scriptural in-junction and makes his missionary visits without scrip or staff or any auxiliaries except the indispensable cayuse, frequently, even at this advanced age, making journeys of several hundred miles in this

way. He will be absent about six months Father Leo, O. S. B., takes his place during his absence.

THEY KNEW HIM.

From the New York Sun : Chauncey Mitchell Depew sat in his library one afternoon taking to a delegation of railroad men who had called on him, when they heard a terrible clatter on the piazza. The noise incressed. The children's voices downed the silvery, rip children's voices downed the silvery, rip-pling conversational tones of Chauncey. The guests first smiled, then frowned. Mr. Depew was pleased with their smiles, but annoyed at the frows. So he arose and said : "I will make an investigation. This

noise must stop." Mr. Depew went outside, and to his surprise found his coachman's children raising old Nick. They paid but little attention to him, however, and his pre-sence did not lessen their clatter. Grow

ing impatient, he said:

"Children, do you know who I am?"

"Oh! yes we do," said a little five year old tot to the great railroad man.

"You're the man that rides in my papa's carriage.

Timely Wisdom.

Timely wisdom is shown by those who keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw berry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints or

There is in Vicksburg, Miss., a lady whose history is remarkable, and has around it a veil of romance equal to the wildest conceived border drams, with the additional charm, however, that her history is strictly true.
On a recent Sunday a quiet, unassuming

On a recent sunday a quet, unassuming couple stopped at the English Kitchen and registered as Mc, and Mrs. Dosh Kensington. Yesterday evening the C. H. man received a pointer that theirs was more than an ordinary history, and he called on the lady, her husband being temporarile absent from the city. From temporarily absent from the city. From her own lips the following weird tale of Indian life and captivity among them was learned

The lady's maiden name was Miss Jessie mother married General Lagretto, a remother married General Ligretto, a re-tired Mexican officer, who became a citizen of the United States many years ago. In 1871 the child in question then, but now the lady of twenty-seven or eight, was stolen from her mother and step-father by the Banitto tribs of Indians in Northern Idaho. Thirteen years passed with no tid-ings of the little girl's fate and the ings of the little girl's fate and the parents many times gave her up as dead, but the story came to the ears of the department at Washington and a search was ordered. It may here be remarked that when Indians steal a white child the captive is carefully concealed, and though sometimes almost in sight of civil zation, the priesure is exactable manded and appropriate the captain of the priesure is exactable manded and appropriate captains. the prisoner is carefully guarded and con-cealed on the approach of a pale face. General Phil. Sheridan took the matter

in charge, believing that the child still lived, and after the expenditure of thousands of Government dollars, news was received of the girl's whereabouts, and she was rescued on August 7, 1884. The chief scout and guide was Dosh Kensington, and, naturally enough for the ending of the romance, he was amilten with the charms of the pretty young miss, and

tomshawk.

Just like the story in the dime novels, big brave fell in love with her when she was thirteen, and coolly announced himself as her future husband. She refused the proffered but doubtful honor, and then a process of coercion was tried. It was, to say the least, annoying at first, but it gradually incressed to such little persuasive means as gashing her with a knife, she now bearing no less than sixteen wounds on her person. She still remained obdurate, and from then on to her rescus she was treated as kindly as possible, but always kept under the strictest surveil-lance. When she had been rescued the young lady was taken to her former home, only to find that her step father had been killed by Mexicans on the Rio Grande. Since then she has travelled at ease, being a ward of the Government and well provided for.

Her husband, Dosh Kensington, was born in Colfax, Colerado, and his parents were killed while he was an infant by the Modoc Indians. The child was taken prisoner and passed his life in captivity until he was ten years old, when he was rescued by Colonel Cheatham and placed in the Government school at San Frandsco, where be remained four years. For elxteen years he was in the employ Government, and was with Goneral Custer just previous to the battle with Sitting Ball, but he was sent to Reno with orders just before the massacre and then escaped his memorable tour around the world, but was recalled from London. He was with White Cloud, Big Bear and Golden Eagle, of the Umatilla Tribe, when arranging for the transfer of their reservation to the the transfer of their reservation to the Government. Afterwards he was detailed to look up moonshiners in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, and since then, at various times, has been detailed

Mrs. Kensington is quite pretty and very healthy looking. She has not as much education as is the lot of young ladies of the day, but she evinces an intelligence on current topics that amounts almost to intuitive knowledge. On every point she talks freely except the one relating to her allowance from the Gov ernment, which she refused to divulge, and and this leaves an impression that Uncle Sam has been rather more generous with her than with other wards.

As an illustration of her innocence, when the reporter presented his card she scanned it attentively and naively asked, "What is this for?" and it required the explanation of the other ladies present to let her know of it use. They evidently don't use cards much in the far West.

LOVE OF THE SACRED HEART.

The world has never witnessed such love as the love of the Sacrad Heart for fallen man The tenderest, fondest earthly love fade away and becomes as nothing in compari-son with the love of Jesus. It combines in itself the love of the most devoted friend, of the most affectionate brother, of the lover for his beloved, of the mother for her darling son. Every form of love is united in the yearning love of the Sacred Heart of Leys. Heart of Jesus.

There never was a love so patient, so

much enduring as the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It puts up with neglect, coldness, nay, even outrage and insult. Auy earthly friend or lover, nay, even the fond mother, would long ago have been repeiled by such treatment as He receives from ungrateful man. But not at Jesus. Can a woman forget her infant, He asks so as not to have pity on the son of her womb? Even if she should forget, yet will I not forget thee.

The love of Jesus is a love which shows

Itself in deeds. He delights to pour out the treasures of His mercy on men, even on the ungrateful and on His enemies, and how much more on those who return him love for love? For then there is no end to His gifts of love. Every day, every hour, some fresh favor and benefit, and all these only preliminary to the eternal reward He has perpared for them in heaven. How generous He has been to me, and what have I been in return?

WHAT A CONVERT SAYS.

As Thursday is the feast of the Blessed Virgin's Assumption, we relate in honor of it this anecdote which come to us only Not many months ago, the Rev. Luke

Rivington, M. A. a clergyman of the established Church in England, became a convert. Since his profession of faith as a Catholic, he has devoted himself to literate a Catholic, he has devoted himself to litter-ary work, and has produced two or three books of his own and edited several others. Among his own writings is a volume just from the press. It is called; "Dependence; or, the Insecurity of the Anglican Position." It is a reply to the attacks made by his former friends on his book on "Authority," which states the claims of the Holy See to the obedience of all followers of Christ. It recalls New. all followers of Christ. It recalls Lacomber, a full-blooded American girl, and her father was killed by the Indians ness of its personal explanations. One when she was about two years old. Her passage is so remarkable that we quote it in the writer's own words:

"Years ago I began to ask our Lady's intercession, and shortly after I went up to see Cardinal Newman to be received. But I was diverted from my purpose. That grace was lost to me through giving in to the temptation to wait. I was discussed from all invocation of the saints by three most trusted divines in the Church of Eagland. In 1887-8, however, I read again on the subject, and in the end of January, 1888, I came to the conclusion that in repudiating the Invocation of the Saints we had denied an article of faith. East and West—I mean, the schismatic East, as well as the Church in communion with Rome—were as one on this point. * * * * as one on this point. * * * * *
Certain it is that in all her Liturgies and authorized prayers, the Eastern schism holds fast to the doctrine of the Invoca tion of Saints. And yet I had been silent to the saints for years. I had not spoken to our Lady for at least seventeen years. I held that no honest member of the Anglican Church could invoke her sid. I knew that Dr. Prussey said that "we" should not object to the "Ave Maria" or should not object to the "Ave Maria" or "Ora pro nobis" in itself. But, are matter The lady's story of her life among the Indians is even more dramatic than her capture. She tells of their marauding expedition, and graphically describes the torntares of the reggot and stake and the complance. this matter of allegiance to the Holy See. I entreated her to win for me, by her glorious intercession, light and courage or I knew that if I read things one way should need conrage to act on my con viction. I rose from my knees with both. The light which our Lord then gave me was too clear to make extraordinary courage needful, or rather it was that light which, coming straight from Him, is accompanied by the warmth of divine love, and to love, nothing is diffi-

Think of this Protestant clergyman kneeling down to seek the intercession of the Mother of Jesus to obtain from her Divine Son light and courage for him, and rising from his knees with both! It is a e riking proof of the efficacy of her prayers to God.

to God.

And you, Protestant fitlends, who feel disposed to become Catholics but post pone the day of your conversion, take warning by Mr. Rivington's loss of grace that kept him out of the Church for years and probably nearly cost him his soul's salvation. Don't hesitate or prosections, if you are convinced that you crastinate, if you are convinced that you have seen the truth, for delays are dan gerous - Catholic Columbian,

The Four Cardinal Points. The stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood are the four cardinal points of health. These Burdock Blood Bitters acts neath. These bardock blood biters are upon to strengthen, regulate, cleanse and purify, thus restoring and maintaining perfect health. B. B. B. is nature's true tonic and renovator.

In his Vegetable Pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific researches in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new

of medical science, combined with new of medical science, commission with hew and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debili-tated Constitutions Parmeles's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a touic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

3 Years In Bed. GENTLEMEN, I tried your Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and was perfectly cured from sickness. I was sick in bed for three years and after taking six bottles I was perfectly cured, and now I would not be without the medicine in the house.

MISS EDMYRA FULLER,
Vereker P. O. ,Oat.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable authelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.



OF PURE GOD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk. so disguised that the most delicate stomach can toke it. Remarkable as a FLES.1 PRODUCER. Persons gain rap-idly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Phy-dicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY,
WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN
END CHRONIC COUCHS.
Sold by all Druggists. 50c, and \$1.00

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS, SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES
Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Alta,
Wine used and recommended by His Emineme Cardinal Tachereau, specially recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop,
Lynch and Eishop Waish,
We also make the best Native Claret
the marset.

We also make the best Native Claret the marse.

Send for prices and circular.

London, Sept. 18th, 1887.

The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o Sandwich, being good practical Catholies we are satisfied their word may be rolled on and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifices of the Mass is pure and un adulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clery of our diocese. t John Walsh, Bp. of London.



Gentlemen —I have used Ken-dall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found its sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen. Very respectfully yours.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

KENDALL'S SPAYIN CURE.



Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. druggless have it or can get 't for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the propeletors,

DE. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. DR. FOWLERS ·EXT. OF · TRAWBERRY CURES HOLERA holera Morbus
OLIC RAMPS IARRHŒA

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

FARM TO RENT OR FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY
acres, well improved, residence, barns,
well watered, etc.; Township of Biddulph;
lot No. 19, north of the London Road; Catholic Church and school on same lot. Nearly
all under grass; three cheese factories convenient; 13 tailes from London, on gravelroad; 1 mile from Lucan market. Good
reasons for renting or sellipt. Terms easy,
Address M Collison, Eiginfield, Ont.

WANTED Active mee, young or middle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. Oceanic Publishing Co., Gueiph, Ont.

'TALLY HO" LIVERY. 288 DUNDAS STREET.

288 EUNDAS SIFIELS,
I have added another improvement to the
above stable, in the shape of a covered drive
way, which now mares key stable the finest
in Londow. Boarding horses as specialty.
My saddle horses are quiet, but stylish.
Horses and carriages sent to any part of the
city. Telephone 678.—J. FULCHER, Prop.





"HOW A SCHOOLMASTER for one BECAME COPY in CO Address-JAMES P. TAYLOR, Lindsay, Ontario.



"My gun? ob, it will soon be found," said the priest as he hurried out. It was pitch dark, but he looked young and strong as he started on his mission of charity.

In a small back room of the presbytery

lay the priest's mother, infirm and aged. She turned to the housekeeper when she entered the room, and said, "I feel so miserable I think something dreadful must be about the housekeeper." must be about to happen."
"Yes," said the housekeeper, "and his reverence was so strange just now, I was quite surprised. He must be going on an unsual expedition."

"Very likely there is some poor sou

"Very likely there is some poor sou for him to help home from among the Russian schismatics," replied the priest's mother. "You know how cruelly they persecute us Catholics. If you have fin ished your work, we will say the Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary for my son."

In the meanwhile, the priest penetrated into the dark forest, where he got into a contract that was awaiting him to a place. carriage that was swatting him in a place of concealment. After a drive of about five miles, they stopped at the entrance of a large house, which was in the vicinity of a village of some importance. The priest entered, and was escorted into a large, well-lighted room, where the windows were carefully closed, and covered with curtains.

An impressive scene was before him.

AUGUST 31, 1889.

THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

About thirty years ago Father Koby-lowitz was parish priest at Aratow, a small hamlet in the neighborhood of Kiev in

Russia. Late one evening he threw on his cloak and so wrapped himself up that

his appearance was completely disguised. He was about to leave the house in great

haste, when his bousekeeper said:
"Is your reverence going out again?
Where shall you be, in case you shall be

"I shall soon be back," answered the priest as he moved towards the door;

you must not let anyone know that I am

out."
"One moment, Father; I see your gun is not in its usual place," cried the woman anxiously, and I carnot find it anywhere."

wanted ?"

All the requisites for baptism were pre-pared. The father, brothers and sisters of the new born infant knelt devoutly in prayer. The priest at once quietly ful-filled the functions of his holy office, then gave his blessing to the mother and turned to go. "A thousand thanks, Reverend Father,"

whispered the gentleman, who was, apparently, a Russian of high rank; "you have rendered me an inestimable service. "Ab," said the priest, "if only we are not betrayed."

"There is no fear," answered the Russian, 'Ivan has taken a solemn oath of secrecy, and the night is very dark. But you. Father, I beseech you to keep my confidence. You know my position is at connecte. You know my position is at stake as well as my livelihood. If the Government were to find out that I am a Catholic, I should be terribly punished. I implore you to keep silence; remember my six children."

"I promise you never to speak of it," said the priest; "It is a matter of course that I should be slient, under every pos sible circumstance. I give you my word as a priest."

as a priest."

A quarter of an hour later the vehicle
is conveying the priest back through the
darkness. There seems to be a weight
upon his mind. He prays earnestly. He murmurs to himself again and sgaiz, 'Prsy, that thou mayest overcome.' Why does he gaze more devoutly than ever at his crucifix and repeat those words, "If thou wilt be My disciple, renounce thyself—even to the shame and poverty of the Cross-leave all things for My sake—I will be thy re-ward." What prevision of sorrow weighs upon him? Then he takes out his rosary

and says it with great ferror.

At last the conveyance stops near the outskirts of the wood. Father Kobylowitz gets out : Ivan bows respectfully

and returns home.

The priest passed stealthily through the village and reached his own house unnoticed; but the housekeeper rushed to meet him and with tears in her eyes exclaimed, "Oh, Father, they have been waiting for you so long! The overseer Pietrow has been found, shot dead "My nephew?" cried the priest in

"Yes, your niece's husband," she an-ewered, "he has been murdered. Already the organist has been here at least six times, with some of the neighbors, but I solemnly declared you were absent." "Did Pietrow live long ?"

"No, he was dead when they found "Merciful God! Now you must leave me quiet," said the priest, as he went up

It was one o'clock in the morning ere the blessed repose of sleep came to him. One short hour had scarcely passed away when he was roughly awakened by a Russian police official and two Cossacks, who stood by the bedside. "Get up, immediately," said the official; "you are under arrest."

It took little time to make Father Kobylowitz understand that he was sus pected of the murder. His gun, still blackened with powder, had been found in the acristy. The fatal bullet was gone. He could neither deny, nor explain it.

"How was it that your gun was in the church? How was it removed from your room? Who took it? Who fired it off?" To all these questions the priest could but give but one answer, "I do not Such an answer as this did not do him

much good. Each one had his own theory about the murder of Pietrow. At his examination the priest asked, "Who has examination the priest asked, thrown suspicion on me? Who found the gun? Who lodged information against me?' There was no reply, so be continued: "An idea has presented theif to me as to the culptt, but I diemiss the thought from my mind, lest I should bring a poor creature into the utmost misery. I dare not think of it—It would be too horrible!"

The efficial rose and cried in a loud, authoritive voice, 'Sir priest, confess that it was you who shot the peasant Pietrow.'
The priest looked up and said in a calm voice, "God knows I have not committed the deed. I know nothing about it. I am innocent."

"But," continued the official, "had you not quarreled with your neice's hueband, the murdered man?"

THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

About thirty years ago Father Koby-lowitz was parish priest at Aratow, a small hamiet in the neighborhood of Kiev in Russia. Late one evening he threw on his/cloak and so wrapped himself up that his appearance was completely disguised. He was about to leave the house in great hate, when his housekeeper said:

"Is your reverence going out again? Where shall you be, in case you shall be wanted ?

"I shall soon be back," answered the priest as he moved towards the door; you must not let anyone know that I am out."
"One moment, Father ; I see your gun

is not in its usual place," cried the woman anxiously, and I cannot find it anywhere." "My gun? oh, it will soon be found," said the priest as he hurried out. It was pitch dark, but he looked young and strong as he started on his mission of

charity.

La a small back room of the presbytery

"Very likely there is some poor sou for him to help home from among the Russian schismatica," replied the priest's mother. "You know how cruelly they persecute us Catholics. If you have fin-ished your work, we will say the Sorrow-ful Mysteries of the Rosary for my son." In the meanwhile, the priest penetrated into the dark forest, where he got into a carriage that was awaiting him in a place carriage that was awaiting him in a place of concealment. After a drive of about five miles, they stopped at the entrance of a large house, which was in the vicinity of a village of some importance. The priest entered, and was escorted into a large, well-lighted room, where the win-

with curtains.

An impressive scene was before him.

All the regulates for baptism were prepared. The father, brothers and saters of pared. The father, brothers and sisters of the new born infant knelt devoutly in prayer. The priest at once quietly ful-filled the functions of his holy office, then gave his blessing to the mother and turned

were carefully closed, and covered

to go.
"A thousand thanks, Reverend Father," whispered the gentleman, who was, apparently, a Russian of high sank; "you have reneered me an inestimable service."

"Ab," said the priest, "if only we are not betraved." ere is no fear," answered the Russian, Ivan has taken a solemn oath of secrecy, and the night is very dark. But you, Father, I beseech you to keep my confidence. You know my position is at stake as well as my livelihood. If the Government were to find out that I am a

Catholic, I should be terribly punished. I implore you to keep silence; remember my six children." I promise you never to speak of it," said the priest; "It is a matter of course that I should be silent, under every pos sible circumstance. I give you my word

quarter of an hour later the vehicle a quarter of an injuristic the ventues is conveying the priest back through the darkness. There seems to be a weight upon his mind. He prays earnestly. He murmurs to himself again and sgaiz, 'Prsy, that thou mayest ing to the floor.

overcome.' Why does he gaze more A little later on, he heard of his devoutly than ever at his crucifix and remother's death. It was a great consolapeat those words, "If thou wilt be My disciple, renounce thyself—even to the shame and poverty of the Cross-leave all things for My aske—I will be thy re-ward." What prevision of sorrow weighs upon blm? Then he takes out his rosary

and returns home.

The priest passed stealthily through

the village and reached his own house unnoticed; but the housekeeper rushed to meet him and with tears in her eyes exc'aimed, "Oh, Father, they have been waiting for you so long! The over-seer Pietrow has been found, shot dead." "My nephew?" cried the priest in borror.

"Yes, your niece's husband," she answered, "he has been murdered. Already the organist has been here at least six times, with some of the neighbors, but I solemnly declared you were absent." "Did Pietrow live long ?"

"No, he was dead when they found "Merciful God! Now you must leave

me quiet," said the priest, as he went up It was one o'clock in the morning are

the blessed repose of sleep came to him. One short hour had scarcely passed away Russian police official and two Cossacks. who stood by the bedside. "Get up, imsaid the official; "you are mediately,"

It took little time to make Father Kobylowitz understand that he was suspected of the murder. His gun, still blackened with powder, had been found in the acristy. The fatal bullet was gone. He could neither deny, nor explain it.

"How was it that your gun was in the How was it removed from ? Who took it? Who fired your room? Who took it? Who fired it off?" To all these questions the priest could but give but one answer, "I do not

Such an answer as this did not do him much good. Each one had his own theory about the murder of Pietrow. At his examination the priest asked, "Who has examination the priest asked, "Who has thrown suspicion on me? Who found the Who lodged information against There was no reply, so he con-: "An idea has presented itself to me as to the culprit, but I dismiss the thought from my mind, lest I should bring a poor creature into the utmost misery. I dare not think of it—It would be too horrible!'

The official rose and cried in a loud, authoritive voice, 'Sir priest, confess that it was you who shot the peasant Pietrow."

The priest looked up and said in a calm voice, "God knows I have not com-

the murdered man?

mitted the deed. I know nothing about it. I am innocent." "But," continued the official, "had you not quarreled with your neice's hueband,

"I disapproved of the marriage, for I felt sure my neice would not be happy with him; and that has proved to be the case. To each of them I pointed out their faults, with a hope of doing good." "You deny, then, that you murdered

"I did not murder him." "Where were you at the time of his death?"

The priest turned pale. It was the very hour he had been called to administer the sacrament of Baptism. "I—I was—I cannot tell you," he said at last. "Were you in your own house?"

"Did anyone accompany you?"

"No, only when my duties oblige me." "However, that did not happen in this instance. Once more, I ask you, where were you at the time of the murder?

"Is it usual for you to go home at that

Bring forward a witness to prove that you were then somewhere else, and you will be free."

The priest's only reply was: "I am innocent, but if it is God's will I am ready to suffer, though I am not guilty."

"Yes," said the housekeeper, "and his reverence was so strange just now, I was quite surprised. He must be going on an unsual expedition."

"Very likely there is some poor coufor him to help home from among the Russian schismatics," replied the creecute.

"You know here we hat you will.

The priest's only reply was: "I am innocent, but if it is God's will I am ready to suffer, though I am not guilty."

"You are the murderer," cried the officer, "you and no one else. Take away the prisoner."

A few hours later Father Kohvisting of the content o entered. The priest looked up in amaze-ment. What did this mean? It was through this man he had been sentenced as guilty. In every imaginable way he had set afloat suspicion against the priest, trying to prejudice the authorities against him. And now the man came cringing in and threw himself weeping at the priest's feet. "Reverend Father," he exclaimed, wringing his hands, "help me to gain peace; hear my confession."

In about half an hour, the prison door was sgain opened. The organist came out, pale and agitated. No sooner, how-ever, had he got outside the prison when he looked up at the closely barred windo w with an air of mocking triumph, mutter-

ing:
"Now his lips are closed-now I am The priest knelt in his cell with his face buried in his hands. Very fervently he

prayed, saying:
"Not my will but Thine be done. Give grace for what Thou commandest, and

command what Thou wilt." In about six weeks, the trial took place. Father Kobylowtz refused to say where he had been at that fatal hour, and refused also to utter a suspicion against anyone. Still, he in vain pleaded his own innocence Everything seemed to point to his guilt; therefore, after a short deliberation, he was sentenced to hard labor for life, in the

mines of Siberia.

His final words were: "God's will be done. After the sorrow and suffering of this life there will be peace in Heaven, where I shall find full vindication and everlasting reward. Until then, I will, with God's help, persevere in pain and

Very soon after this, the Vicar General of the diocese visited the priest's ceil, and communicated to him, from the bishop, the major excommunication of a priest convicted of murder, degrading him from his priestly functions,
"I kiss my Bishop's hand in full sub-

mission," said the priest; but terrible was his anguish; "he does not know-God's will"—here he brokedown, and fell faint-

mother's death. It was a great consola-tion, for he murmured: "Now she will know all. She will know I am innecent, and sha will know the cause of this

After a few weeks a procession of prisoners started on foot for Siberia. They were chained two and two together, and and says it with great fervor.

At last the conveyance stops near the outskirts of the wood. Father Kobyoutskirts of the wood. Father Koby- amongst them. Once only did he look lowitz gets out: Ivan bows respectfully back from a hill that overlooked his

stantly was she seen in the church praying and shedding bitter tears. In the neighboring town things seemed much amiss at the residence of a Russian official. Long ago, a priest, almost forgotten now, had baptized his infant daughter in the darkness and hush of night. Now, fearful screams issue from a room kept carefully locked. Mingled with these sounds could be heard a woman's voice muttering incoherently about "a baptlam—a Catholic priest—the true

faith."
"Poor, poor mamma!" sighed a fair, innecent looking girl in the bloom of early youth—the very one baptized to many years ago by the priest Kobylowitz—"It is settled, paps, is it not, that when Johanna'is older I may go into a convent? I will then offer my life to God for my decimal to the property of the priest of dear mamma's recovery, and that yo

may be happy once more."

The gray, sad-looking officer had already given his consent to his daughter's wishes. Too well he knew what his cowardly silence had caused Father Kobylowitz's misfortune, and had led to the loss of his

wife's reason. A priest, who had recently been ap-pointed to the parish of Aratow, was summoned late one evening to the death-bed of the organist. After he had administered the last sacraments, he opened the door and called into the room the officials and authorities of the place, who had al ready assembled in readuces. The dying man had confessed before them all that he had shot the peasant Pietrow, so that he might marry his widow; that he had contrived to throw suspicion on the priest; and that he had made his confession to him in order to insure his slience regarding any discoveries he might make, know ing he would die rather than violate the seal of the confessional "I have now avowed my crimes; may God have mercy upon me," he cried, and very soon after

expired. The sentence against the priest was immediately revoked, and his release ordered. After a few weeks, a letter was delivered to the chief officer; it came from Siberia. When he read it he shrugged his shoulders and exclaimed : "Too

late! The priest Kobylowitz has been dead four years. He died in the mines. Probably the hard work killed him. It is very sad; he was so gentle and so con-stantly occupied in prayer."

Heaven had gained one martyr, and the Church another glorious witness to the holy and inviolable sacrament of confession

CHRISTIAN FUNERAL AND BUR-IAL.

The Christian family will avoid estentatious and unseemly display at funerals. The custom of the Church, sanctioned and prescribed by her Riual, is to bring the body to the church without pomp or parade, and to have the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up for the repose of the

departed soul.

The spirit of the Church protests against the abuse of conducting the remains of the departed to the church and to the cemetery, with a long and pompous pro-cession of hacks, which practice induces an unnecessary and sometimes ruinous expense, opens the way to many serious abuses and scandals, and is certainly of no relief or advantage whatsoever to the de-parted soul. The money thus uselessly spent would be much better applied to the often destitute survivors, especially the orphens of the deceased. As soon as God has summoned a soul out of this world, let the sacred remains be dressed plainly but neatly, and placed in a fitting but not extravagant ceffin, and then desting who would not raise the with carried to a convenient room. Let the all the joys of after years? Does it not relatives and friends view it there, and seem cruel that the innocent, happy child pray for the departed. In the hands of the corpse of the Christian, there should and to sin. What more sorrowful reflective always be the sign of the redemption—the aways be the sign of the redemption—the crucifix. At the head, place a crucifix between burning wax candles. Allow no noise or usseemly conduct in the room, for it is asanctuary.

Unless circumstances should reader it

necessary do not inter the remains until the third day. Have either a low or plain High Mass of Requiem. Let the altar be fittingly draped in black—but with no unbecoming devices. The Church does not approve of displays of florel offer ings in the church; they may be placed on the grave, but not in the sanctuary or on the coffin. The choir and other ex penses should be defrayed by the rela-

It is the duty of the faithful to be buried in the Catholic cemeteries. The Church does not permit interment in non-Catholic grounds. The laws of the stained, and for that soul they are responsible.

Church are strict in this matter.

Catholics should visit the graves of heir deceased relatives and friends, and offer up prayers for the repose of their souls, They should not neglect these graves, but keep them in good order, and not suffer them to be overgrown with weeds. Each grave should have a Christian headstone, or monument, with at least a cross on it. The Ohurch set apart a Requiem Mass for the this dating either from the day of death or burial, and which may be said for the deceased. Fail not, at least on one or all of these days, to bring consolation and relief to, perhaps, their suffering souls,

WHAT IT MEANS.

THE DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FAMILIAR MONOGRAM

We clip the following from one of our Australian exchanges:
"The meaning of the letters I H.S?
That question has often been answered; but to refresh the memory of our readers it may be said that the precise meaning of the letters I, H. S. has been a matter of much dispute. Some contend that the monogram means (at least that its letters are the initials of Jesus Hominum Salva-tor"—Jesus, the Saviour of mer—others that they are the initials of 'I have sufback from a hill that overlooked his village home, but a blow from the lance of a Cossack drove him on.

Twenty years have passed away.

Another priest had long been in charge of the parish of Aralow. The organist still lives there, but he crept about with a sickly, restless air. His wife is the niece of Father Kobylowitz, widow of the murdered peasant, Pietrow; they had been married soon after that event. Constantly was she seen in the church praying 1443, and happened in this way: The name in Greek '1850US,' and that as such they were commonly employed as a sacred device on the Ohristian tombe during the days of persecution. They are yet to be seen inscribed in many places in the Roman extremibed in the many places in the Roman extremibe. The third to crime by suffering, seeing only the darkest and bittarget side of the 1443, and happened in this way: The saint had occasion to reprove a certain man for selling cards with dangerous de vices stamped on them. The man said that he could not carn a living in any other way, but that if St. Bernardine would suggest anything, the cards with the dangerous devices would be abandoned. Thereupon the saint recommended the letters I. H. S., saying that they stood for 'Jesus Hominum Salvstor—Jesus, the Saviour of men.' They were at once adopted and their success was complete.'

A BARREL OF WHISKY.

A barrel of headaches, of heartaches, of

woes;
A barrel of curses, a barrel of blows: A barrel of tears from a world weary

wife; A barrel of sorrow, a barrel of strife: A barrel of all-unavailing regret;
A barrel of cares and a barrel of debt; A barrel of crime and a barrel of pain ; A barrel of hope ever blasted and vain ; A barrel of falsehood, a barrel of cries That falls from the maniac's lips as he

A barrel of agony, heavy and dull ; A barrel of poison—of this nearly full; A barrel of liquid damnation that fires The brain of the fool who believes it in-

spires; A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight; A barrel of terrors that grow with the

night;
A barrel of hunger, a barrel of groans; A barrel of orphans' most pitiful moans; A barrel of serpents that hiss as they pass From the bead on the liquor that glows

in the glass. A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has lone wenders in healing and relieving pain sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

LITTLE CHILDREN. THE SECRET REASON WHY.

BY EMMA HOWARD WIGHT.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, sud forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." When Jesus Christ laid His hand on the head of a little child and spoke those words, He sanctified childhood, and showed how dear little children were to Him. He also ittle children were to Him. He also conveyed in these words a warning-a warning to parents to whom are entrusted the white, undefiled soul of a child to guard and to cherish the whiteness of that budding soul, and to plant in it seeds which will bring forth pure and holy fruit. What is sweeter on earth than a little in-nocent child? Little prattling lips, which speak no words of evil, whose lisping prayers go straight to God's throne; bright, laughing eves which mirror no guilty thoughts, which are blind to all evil, which have not yet learnt to droop in shame, which look out upon the world, reading nothing of its vice, seeing only its beauty; little ears deaf to the voices of sin, to the whisperings of evil, to the moan of this sorrowful world; little dimpled bands held out in childhood's displed hands held out in childbood's trust and love, unstained, undefiled, clasped in prayer, pure as sngels; little feet, which have never strayed into the path of evil, running lightly amongst flowers and in sunshine of life; little heart, which has never stained with sin or known sorrow? nart. sorrow's part.

Ab, childhood, so sweet, so pure, so

tion than to look upon a hardened sinner, steeped in crime and vice, and to know he was once a pure, innecent little child. What greater anguish can there be for the parents of an erring son than to think of him as an innocent, sinless child. It is natural for parents to grieve when their little ones are taken from them by death, to lorg with untold arguish for the class of little arms, for the sound of a baby prattling voice and the patter of little feet they wish to ease this pain, let them look around into homes where an erring son or daughter has brought sorrow and shame, where parents' hearts are breaking, and they will see divine mercy in what, in their despair, they called cruelty From them also has been lifted stained, and for that soul they are respon-What will be their reckoning sible. What will be their reckoning with Him if that soul comes back to Him defiled, lost? What will they answer when He shall say to them: "I entrusted to you one of My little ones whom I gave How have you returned this charge to Me? I cutrusted to you a jewel whose value was above the wealth of all the world; can you give it back to Me flawless and perfect? I gave to you a sacred trust have you been faithful to it? I placed before you a duty; have you performed it?' Ab, you parents who mourn little children, think of this awful question. The little soul entrusted to you has gone back to God as He gave it; the little heart will never know sin's stain or sor row's pang. It is true the little lips are cold and unresponsive beneath your car-esces, but they smile in heaven; that the bright eyes are closed on earth forever, but they look on God's face above; that the cars are deaf to your loving and an-guished cries, but they are listening to a

heavenly welcome; that the dimpled form is cold and still, but the little soul is safe with Hum who said "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven,"

To you, of this world's poor e-pecially, though you may do your daty to your children as far as in your power lies, thank God, though it be with aching heart and tearful eyes, when He, in His mercy, takes your little ones to Himself. Ah, who does not pity little children of pov-erty? Thrust into a world which has no thing to please the eye or elevate the senses. Ah, pity the little children of poverty-what chance have they? Do not turn way in impatience and scorn, when, the streets, some little wan face is lifted imploringly to yours, a little thin hand held out for charity. Jesus loved them, these poor little children born to suffering, and we should pity them because of one little child born also to poverty and suf-fering. And it is He who asks our charlty in the sad voice of the little beggar, and when we turn away we turn away from Him. Therefore, pity the little children of the poor. Think of their sufferings Sufferings so bitter, so keen, that even the poor mother's heart almost rejoices

safe with Him who said "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me." It is said that the Emperor of Austria has advised the Pope not to leave Rome, but to rely on the friendly intentions of King Humbert, and that Crispi has informed the Vatican officials that if the Pope leave Rome he cannot take with him the Papal treasures or the Vatican art objects.

when death comes and snatches her little

woe and misery, away from vice and ruin.

from poverty, away from

Safe and Reliable.

I Highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for curing choler cholera morbus colic, cramps, diarrhosa, dysentery and all summer complaints. It is safe and reliable for children and

older persons.

Miss Hiley Breckenridge, Heyworth, Que.

Crowned or Uncrowned.

The head of anyone suffering from constipation, biliousness or dyspepsia will harbor a sick headache. By regulating the bowels, arousing the torpid liver, improving digestion and purifying the blood Burdock Blood Bitters banish sick headache no matter how severe or obstineadache, no matter how severe or obstinate it may be.

Much distress and sickness in children s caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced

RY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN. Among educated Americans there ex-ists a condition of mind which leads them to say "I have great respect for the Catholic Church. If I ever join any Church, it shall be the Catholic Church." But it leads them no further for various reasons, and the reasons are seldom ex-

Pressed by them in words.

There is no doubt that the American mind is becoming more and more toler ant-almost sympathetic-to the claims of the Church. Fifty years ago there was no more ignorant or narrow minded creature on the face of the earth than the average Americar, if the records can be believed. He was without traditions, without cultivation, without experience; his common sense was his one saving quality. But since 1876 the average American has steadily improved in quality. Foreign travel, and humanizing it fluence of peace, have made him more broad minded than the average citizen of any other country. The paralyzing effects of a wholesale

system of education, which holds prizes only for medication, which holds prizes only for medicativ, has not yet succeded in spoiling him. It helps to make him indifferent to all forms of religion, and it adds to his natural keenness in certain directions; he is more capable of judging of men than of creeds; and his belief that a traight line is the above tet distance. straight line is the shortest distance from one point to another makes him pitiless in his criticism of modern Protestantism. If he go to Europe, he is not so easily scandalized as his Catholic brother by the religious familiarity of the Italians or the apparent frivolity of the French. He generally comes back with a good opinion of the Pope and a wholesale contempt for his insulters, and a considerable amount of sympathy for priests, who seem to be the only same and conservative men among people who are constantly in re-volt for the sake of revolution.

But the broader he becomes the less likely is he to become a member of the Church. And if he would have the honesty to analyze his opinions-or, rather, feelings-he would find that he has not better "reasons" for neglecting to investi-gate the claims of the Church than two which we find among nineteen given in the London Tablet. He is nominally a the London Tablet. He is nominally a Profestant because "people should always sitck to the religion in which they were born," and because "it is so convenient to believe only as much or as little as one like?" likes." He forgets that, ecording to his first reason, St. Faul, St. Denis—all the Jews, all the Greeks, all the Romans, would have a stifled Christianity in the beginning—if that were possible—by remaining in the religion "in which they were born." As for the other reason, it is too silly to think of for a moment. "in which they

As for the ladies, they got below the surface of religious matters earlier in life than their fathers, busbands and brothers. and many—who does not know some among his acquaintances—seem to stand on the very threshold of the Charch. Their reasons for not passing it are, too, seldom acknowledged; but they may be found clearly expressed in the list given by the Tablet, which introduces its bit of "mind-reading" with this preamble: "The following leafist was picked up the other day in manuscript in the neighborhood of the offices of a well-

Whether it was to have been submitted to the firm with a view to subsequent publica-tion, or whether it came out of the firm's waste paper basket it is impossible to sur-

The reasons, slightly changed for our American locale are these:
"Because it is so respectable. Because it is so nice not to be obliged to go to church on Sunday unless one likes; and at any rate to be able to go comfortably in the afternoon, instead of baving to bundle off at some ungodly hour in the morning to Mase, as Catholics have to to. Because to Mase, as Catholics have to to. Because I could not give up dear old 'Hymps Aucient and Modern,' Because I should not like to be obliged to go to confession. Because the Irish are so horrid. Because Catholics put artificial flowers on the altar. Because I hate fish. Because if I were a Catholic II hould have to subscribe to such a lot of sanda have to successful to such a lot of things. Because the Catholic services in-volve so much kneeling down, instead of sitting with one's nose in one's knees, which is far more comfortable and better for one's clothes. Because the priests abroad look so sly. Because Galileo said 'tt moves.' Because Latimer said something (I forget exactly what) about put-ting out a candle. Because if I went ting out a candle. Because if I 'went over' there would be such an awful row at

Of course the offering of this list to one's nominally Protestant acquaintance of the fair sex might give offence. But if they could be induced to examine their conscience with this list before them, It is possible they would look for better reasons and not find them .- Ave Maria.

ST. SYMPHORIAN, MARTYR.

About the year 180 there was a great procession of the heathen goddess Ceres at Autum in France. Amongst the crowd was one who refused to pay the ordinary marks of worship. He was therefore dragged before the magistrate and accused

of eacrilege and sedition.

When asked his name and condition, he replied, "My name is Symphorian; I am a Christian." He came of a noble and Christian family. He was still young and so innocent that he was said to con

verse with the holy angels.

The Christians of Autun were few, and little known, and the judge could not believe that the youth was serious in his purpose. He caused the laws enforcing heathen worship to be read, and looked for a speedy compliance. Symphonian replied that he must obey the laws of the King of kings. 'Give me a bammer,' he said, 'and I will break your idol in pieces,' He was scurred and thrown into a dungeon. Some days later, this son of light came forth from the darkness of his prison, haggard and worn but full of joy. He despised the riches and honors offered to him, as he had despised torments. He died by the sword, and went to the court

of the Heavenly King. Little more than a century later the Roman empire bowed before the faith of Christ. spread the glory of St. Symphorian and of Christ, the King of Sainte.
The feast of St. Symphorian, Martyr, is

calebrated on August 22,

MANY CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
FROM PAUL

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTREM IN which the CUT ICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon



Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
GENTS—I have used your MINARD'S
LINIMENT in my family for some years
and believe it the best medicine in the
market, as it does all that it is recom-

DANIEL KIERSTEAD. Canaan Forks, N. B,

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us that he was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINI-MENT.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular desiers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States. ates. The advantages and conveniences of this

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

ist. It is situated in the heart of the whoissale trade of the metropoils, and has completed such arrangements with the leading
manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest
wholesale rates, thus geiting its profits or
commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence.

2nd. No extra commissions are charged
its patron are charged
its patron and profits in the actual prices
being defined as a such as a such as a charged.

3rd. Should a patron wantseveral different
articles, embracing as many separate iradae
or lines of goods. the writing and
the contract of the such
articles, the writing and
articles, the writing and
the contract of the contract of
the contract of the contract of
the contract of the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contract of
the contr

here will be only one express or freight harge.

4th. Persons ontside of New York, who have, and the Persons ontside of New York, who have the hardeness of Houses selling particular line of goods, can get such goods it the same by sending to this Agency.

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

Any business matters, outside of buying und soiling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientionsly attended to by your giving me authority to act as your seat. Whenever you want to buy anything, tend your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN. Datholic Agency, 43 Earclay St., New York.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the combine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO.

424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont. Electricity, Mollere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. J. G. WILSON, LLECTROPATHIST, A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London, Out. Locality unrivalled forheathiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charges.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary rounions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature, Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring soft-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of nextness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE
Huron, Sarnia, Ont, This institution
offers every advantage to young ladies whe
wish to seelve a solid, useful and refir a
ducation. Farticular attention is paid to
yocal and instrumental music. Studies will
be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board
and tuition per annum, \$10. For further
particulars apply to Mother Superior,
Box 303.

Sox 388.

St. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, Ontario.—This institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the radimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per seasion in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and thitton in French and English, per ananma, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding \$10; Washing, \$20; From urther particulars address:

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

48-1y

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Al Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, 1150. per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 48-ly

Professional.

Defective vision, impaired hearing,
Nasal catarrhand troublesome throats,
Eyes tested, glasses adjusted.
Hours—12 to 4.

P. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "DIE Royal School of Infactry. Office and residence, 339 Burwell street, second door from Dundas.

MACDONALD & DIGNAN, BARRIST-Ers, Etc., 418 Talbot St., London. Private funds to Loan. A. J. B. Macdonald. R. H. Dignau. MISS JENNIE GOLDNER, MUSIC Teacher, 345 William Street, London.

JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLICI-TOR and Notary. P. O. Box 455, Peter-borough. Collections promptly attended to.

GEORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST.
Office, Dundas Street, four doors eat
of Richmond. Vitalized air administered
for the painless extraction of teeth.

Branch No. 4, London, feets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of bry month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, bion Eleck, Richmond street. Martin feara President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A. THE SUPREME VS. THE CANADA GRAND COUNCIL.

LETTER FROM A CANADIAN DEPUTY-THE FEELING IN CANADIAN BRANCHES. Editor Buffalo Union and Times:

The last number of the C. M. B. A Monthly devotes considerable space to the difficulty with the Canada Grand Council, stating very fully the contention of the Supreme Council in the dispute, and giving in detail the interview of the editor with Supreme President Mulholland, and Legal Adviser T. J. Keena of Detroit. As an efficial organ of the association at large Bro Deare should have interviewed the efficers of the Grand Council of Canada and presented their side of the question in the same issue of the Monthly. Such a course would be the Montbly. Such a course would be but simple justice to the Canadian brothers, and in the best interests of the association. The importance of the sub-ject and the delay involved in waiting to reply in the next issue of the Monthy induced me to do so through the Union and Times, which has so large a circulation among the brotherbood. As I have noticed no allusion hitherto to the con troversy in your columns it may be desirable to briefly state the cause of the

difficulty.

In the last revised edition of the Con-In the last revised edition of the Con-stitution and By-laws appears a new clause requiring the medical certificates and applications of candidates to be for-warded to the Supreme Recorder's office. The Canada Grand Council refused compliance with this provision on the ground that the said clause was not passed or even discussed at the Supreme Council Convention preceding the re vision of the constitution, and was consequently illicitly and illegally introduced into the constitution. This clause does not appear in the official minutes of the Council, published shortly there after, owing, it is said, to an error of the proof reader—while the Canadian re-presentatives are, willing to make affidavit that it was neither passed nor discussed at the convention. Until lately the Grand Recorder was the recognized custodian of these important documents in each Grand Council; and the Canadian members have been always very solicitous concerning their safe-keeping. In accordance with this general feeling our Grand Recorder, Mr. Brown, has lately built a fire-proof office adjoin ing his residence, and the association ocured for it a first-class sate. Hence the Grand Council officers would simply betray the confidence reposed in them by the members of the association in the council were they to surrender the certificates without consulting the branches. Had such a clause been in-troduced at the Supreme Convention it would have met the most strenuous opposition from our representatives.

They declare none was introduced, and their word and affidavits ought certainly bear as much weight as those of their confreres who take the opposite side of the dispute. It is also very singular that so many officers of the Supreme Council have no recollection of the clause having been discussed at all. I can understand notice of it when introduced, or soon forget all about it, but it is incompre hensible how delegates specially watch ful and opposed to it would fail in noticing it if introduced. Article xvii, Sec 1, page 38, of the constitution reads:

new law or amendment shall be passed by said Council except by unanimous vote, unless the same has been

members of the Supreme Board of Trus tees, all of whom, he states, are person. Constitution of 1886, right, and the other (ally know to him. I have no desire to question the correctness of his opinion; and can assure him from my own personal knowledge that the trustees of our Grand Council, its President and other officers, are equally deserving of a similar compli-ment, and this I feel assured would be heartily endorsed by Bro. Deare were he but acquainted with them. From what I can learn about the difficulty—or, in diplomatic larguage, the "strained relations" existing between the two councils _I fail to see where the Canada Council is to blame. They refuse to comply with a clause which they firmly believe did not reach the constitution in a legitimate manner. Besides, the Canadian branches will not consent to a surrender on this point. In plain words their motto is

The past history of our association displays no necessity in the interests of the association that it should be done. Perheps under the previous constitutions the Supreme Council possessed the in-herent right to be custodism of those documents: but so far at least as the were decidedly promoted by not attempting to exercise such a right. The fact should be always borne in mind that our Council is in a different country and operating under different laws while all other Councils are under the same general government. Our Supreme officers would do well to bear this fact in mind in dealing with this question, and on all future occasions when altering or amending the constitution. Canada's voice must necessarily be weak at Supreme Conventions, and it would never be wise policy for the majority to force distaste ful legislation upon her. I am deeply sensible of the gravity of the present

and especially concerning the manner in which the clause got into the constitu-tion, that it would be the part of true tion, that it would be the part of true wisdom for our Supreme President to defer all action in the case until the next Supreme Convention takes place. Matters could then be amicably adjusted. For my own part, I have always been in favor of unity; and, since the organization of our local branch in 1882, the most cordial feelings have existed between the members of our branch and those the members of our branch and those of Nos. 1 and 2 on the American side, At reunions, processions and funerals, on either side of the line, we are generally together. Yet, notwith-standing this warm fraternal feeling Branch 18 unanimously passed a resolution in favor of holding the medica certificates in our own custody. A few—but very few—branches have by small majorities favored compliance; but even in some of the latter a majority of the members are in harmony with all the other branches. Our friends in the states must not be misled by the few "Muldoons" who represent chiefly themselves, certainly not more than five per cent. of the members in Canada, and who might be profitably laid by as a reserve force in the best interest of the association. We might afford to surrender our reserves but not our Reserve

JAS. QUILLINAN, District Deputy. Nisgara Falls, Ont., Aug. 17, 1889 Letter from the Grand President.

Stratford, Oat., Aug 24th, 1889. To the Members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada:

BROTHERS-It was not my desire of intention to discuss the difficulty which has arisen between our Council and the Supreme Council in relation to the custodianship of the medical certificates through the press, rather trusting that it could be settled in an amicable and private manner, without thrusting our family affairs upon the public; but, owing to the statements in one of our official organs, the C. M. B. A. Monthly, in its last issue, taking such a partial view of the case (an action I consider most ungener-ous, as the Canada Grand Council was the first council in the association to recognize and appoint said paper an official organ of the C. M. B. A.), in his own comments and interviews with Supreme Council efficere, which I con-sider are misleading. The editor, being a member of one of our Canadian Branches, and his paper an official organ, if he wished to be impartial and promote the interest of our association, should certainly have conculted the officers of our council as to their views on the matter before publishing one side of the question.

A brief history of the affair is as fol-lows: The Canada Grand Council was organized February 10th, 1880, at which | trustees to be held at Detroit, June the time our medical certificates were in the time our medical certificates were in the possession of the Supreme Recorder. In March or April following said date the present Supreme Recorder, C J. Hickey, Esq., assumed office, and returned all the medical certificates of our Canadian members to our Grand Secretary, telling been made acquainted with, as per the proceeding of the control of the c him "that hereafter said medical certificates are not to be sent to him, but must be kept in his (the Grand Secretary's) office, and sent him only as a death occurs." Shortly after this the following heading appeared on the new medical certificates: "These blanks to be filed with the Grand and Supreme Recorders how members having no special interest only." After the Supreme Convention of in such a clause might take but little 1886 the above heading was left off the ceruficates. In 1886, shortly after we petitioned for a separate beneficiary jurisdiction, the Supreme Recorder re quested Grand Secretary Brown to send im our medical certificates, stating "that the constitution required that al medical certificates must be filed in his

At a trustee meeting held in London, Dec. 29th, 1886, the trustees and myself, duly considered by Grand Councils and Dec. 29th, 1886, the trustees and myself, objection to the adoption of said law or amendment refers the same back to Convention of 1888, in Section 4 of Bene Grand Councils and branches for their ficiary Fund Article, for the first time consideration." consideration."

With our delegates opposed determinedly to such a claim it will be readily perceived, that, under the above provisions of the constitution, any one of them could have effectually blocked its passage. That they would have done so had it been introduced there cannot be a constitution be a claim to the constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution are claimed that for several years the other tificates, our members desuring it of such importance, that at the Toronto Convention to they authorized the purchase of a fire-proof safe to be placed in the Grand demanded an application for a beneficiary carrificates. It was be the custodian of their medical certificates, our members desuring it of such importance, that at the Toronto Convention to they authorized the purchase of a fire-proof safe to be placed in the Grand demanded an application for a beneficiary carrificates. It is true the shahow of dcubt. Bro. Deare gives a very high certificate of character to the members of the Supreme Board of Trus

Constitution of 1886. We were therefore right and the first said the action of 1886. We were therefore right, and the other Grand Councils were

Early in January last, upon receipt of the Revised Constitution of 1888 after comparing it with the printed minutes of the Cleveland Convention, which were ratified by said Convention, and supposed to be a true copy of the pro-ceedings, I found a discrepancy in sec-tion 4 of the Beneficiary Fund Article the Constitution stating that our medical certificates must be forwarded to the Supreme Recorder before a beneficiary certificate would be issued. The printed minutes above referred to not showing this, I immediately communicated with the Canadian representatives to said Convention, asking an explanation. They in-formed me that the section as it appears in the constitution was never even mentioned or discussed at the convention, and the section as it is in the minutes was what was ratified by the convention with the exception of the words "together with the medical certifi

Mr. O'Meara, one of the representatives, states "there was certainly no dis-cussion as to the custodianship of medical certificates at the Supreme Council Convention, of this I am positive, satisfied you are not legally bound to pay any attention to Section 4, page 9, constitution of 1888, or so much of it as differs from Section 4, page 86, of the with the medical certificates' is what was ratified in convention, and is what is binding, and is to be our guide, if it con-flicts with the printed constitution."

and retaining our medical certificates.

This is not the only discrepancy between the minutes and the constitution. Compare the amended Beneficiary Fund Article as it appears in the printed minutes of the Cleveland Convention with said article in the constitution. Tae minutes state page 85, "the convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on laws and supervision. On the Beneficiary Fund Article, Supreme Chancellor Keena, offered an amendment to section 16 of said article compelling members to designate some members of their family as their beneficiary. The amendment was lost. On motion of Chancellor Hynes the Beneficiary Fund Article as amended was unanimously adopted as a whole, and is as follows: "Sec-tion 16 above referred to appears in the minutes, page 89, as follows: Each member when admitted shall apply to the Supreme Recorder for a beneficiary certificate, by making application through the Recording Secretary of his Branch or Grand Council, and designate in said spplication to whom the beneficiary shall be paid." This section has been entirely left out of the Revised Constitution, left out of the Revised Constitution, although it is quite evident it was dis cussed and adopted, from the amendment offered by Supreme Chancellor Keena. Why is this? If this section, as is clearly ehown, has been omitted, what guarantee have we that Section 4 has not been charged in the same manner (perhaps by the proof reader). The above section is in the Revised Constitution of 1886 word for word as it appears in the minutes of the late Supreme Council Convention. Refer to section 14 Beneficiary Fund Article page 15 of said Constitution. This bears out our contention that it is requisite to make out the application for beneficiary certificate after a member has been admitted before he can obtain said

certificate. About the end of March last the Supreme Secretary notified Grand Secretary Brown that he would not issue any more beneficiary certificates to our members unless he complied with the law, and forwarded medical certifi-cates. After some correspondence between the Supreme and Grand Secretaries, I received a communication from Supreme President Mulholland, stating he was informed by the Supreme Recorder that our Grand Secretary was not complying with the law as laid down in Section 4 of the Beneficiary Fund Article, and requesting an explanation. As it appeared from the Supreme President's letter that this was the first intimation be had of the difficulty I re plied acquainting him with a full history of the case since our council was or-

After further correspondence with the Supreme President on the matter, he notified me of ameeting of himself and 4th, and suggested that the trustees published resolution. Representative O'Mesra corroborated at the meeting in emphatic terms his view of the case as he had previously written me, but it was of no avail. They claimed the law was there, and we must abide by it, but effect a compromise, as they consid ered it, the resolution requesting us to forward the application for membership, and medical certificates of members, admitted since Jan. 10th, 1889, was passed by the Supreme President and board of trustees. If Section 4 of the board of trustees. If Section 4 of the Beneficiary Fand Article is law, as the Supreme Council claim, why pass the above resolution? It must be illegal. see Section 1 of article 17, page 38 reme Constitution.

I did not wish to accept the responsibilty of complying with their request without first consulting our Grand Council Trustees; as I stated at the Detroit meeting to the Suprema President and trustees that it was a question of great moment to our Canadian members, as to who should be the custodian of their medical cer-Supreme Trustees promised to return the medical certificates in case of separation, but our contention is, as claimed by our representatives, that the section in dispute was not legally made law, therefore was

not binding.
At the meeting of the Grand Council Trustees and myself held in the Grand Secretary's office, London, July 2nd, after fully discussing the question in all its bearings, we deemed it our duty, in justice to our Canadian members, to place the matter before the Branches for their decision, I can assure you, gentlemen, it has been a question of great gravity to the trustees, Grand Secretary and myself. We are fully aware of our responsibility, knowing that it is a crisis in the history of our association, and it has been our only desire to act for the best interest of our

rganization within our jurisdiction. The trustees, Grand Secretary and my self have been cited to appear before the Supreme President and board of trustees at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, 27th list, to answer charges preferred by W. Bulger, Esq., chairman one of the Supreme Trustee Board (our accusers and judges), for violating the constitution in issuing our circular of July 22d. We have been charged with sewing discord and en-deavoring to force separation from our American Brothers. Such is not as I never was out of the convention a single minute while sitting, and was always there before it opened. I am satisfied you are not legally bound to pay any attention to Section 4, page 3 firmly to what we consider is for the welfare of our Canadian Brothers. will attend the said meeting, as we do minutes. Section 4, page 86 of minutes, unt wish to leave anything undone on with the exception of the words together our part whereby we might arrive at any amicable settlement with the Supreme Council.

During the controversy we have always maintained that, pending a settlement of the point in dispute, the supreme coun-oil should issue beneficiary certificates

cretaries and our Grand Secretary in the usual way, as the Supreme Council accepted said members' ben-eficiary assessment money, consequent ly have a right to issue certificates, no matter what the outcome of this dispute may be, It is a source of gratification to us to notice the unani mous manner in which we have been sustained by the branches on this impor-

Yours fraternally, Grand President.

Resolutions of Condolence. Guelph, Ont., 19th August, 1889. At last regular meeting of Branch 31, J. M. B. A., the following resolution was

unanimously adopted:

Moved by Brother M J. Duignap, seconded by Brother M. J. Doran, that whereas the members of Branch 31, C.
M. B. A, have learned with unfeigned
regret of the sudden and unexpected
death of our dear Brother, James B.
Moloney, at San Bernardino, California, a young man of irreproachable character and much esteemed by every one who had the pleasure of knowing him, be it

therefore
Resolved, That the members of this
Branch do hereby tender to his father
and mother their sincere sorrow for the
loss they have sustained by being
deprived of the love and affection of a
dutiful and honored son.
Resolved that the President, D. D. E.
J. O'Brien, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and M. J. Doran be a committee
to wait upon and present an engrossed

to wait upon and present an engrossed copy of this resolution to the sged father and mother of our Brother, James B. Moloney,

Resolved that a copy of this resolution

be spread on the minutes, and copy sent to the Catholic Record and C. M. B A. Monthly, James K Weekes, Recording Secretary.

Guelph, Ont., 19 August, 1889. At last regular meeting of Branch 31, C. M. B. A., held on 12th inst. the fol-

lowing resolutions was adapted;
Moved by Brother P. Hartnett,
seconded by Brother James Keough, that whereas the members of Branch 31, C. M. B. A, having heard with sincere sorrow of the loss which our Brother Matthew Cheevers, has sustained by the death of his mother

Resolved, that we do hereby express to our Brother, Matthew Cacevers, the sorrow which we feel for him in this sad affliction, and trust that Almighty God will give him strength to bear this second great loss which he has sustained in so

Resolved, that a copy of this resolu-tion be presented to Brother Caeevers, spread on the minutes and a copy sent to CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A, JAMES K. WEEKES, Recording Secretary.

Formosa, August 19th, 1889. At the special meeting of the C. M. B. A. held on the above date the following resolutions of condolence were adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God by His divine and infinite wisdom to remove from our midst so suddenly and unexpectedly our esteemed and beloved

Brother, George Weber, and Whereas by his death this Branch has been deprived of a warm and earnest member, his wife of a kind and devoted husband and his children of a good and Christian father: therefore be it

Resolved, Taat the members of this Branch extend to his wife and family their profoundest expressions of sym pathy and condolence in this the hour of their sad bereavement and irreparable loss, and hope that divine Providence will assist and guide the deeply afflicted wife and family through their earthly pilgrimage; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of the Branch and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, C. M. B. A. Monthly and Stimme der Wabrheit, and a copy of the resolutions be presented to the bereaved family. Committee on Resolutions—Matthew Goetz, Bernard Beingessner, Andrew Schwartz.

New Branch at Cobourg. The following officers of the new Branch at Cobourg were installed on August 19th by District Deputy T. D.

Spiritual Adviser-Ben. E. J. Murray President-James J. Swift First Vice-President-D. McCarthy Second Vice President-M Queen Recording Secretary—Jas Bulger Financial Secretary—Dr. McNickoll Treasurer-Andrew McGevain Marshal—John Kaiser Guard-Michael Maher

Board of Trustees-Peter Keogh, Wm. O'Rourke, for two years; John Conolly, W. J. Maher, L. Burns, for one year.
The meetings are held on the first and third Toursday evenings.

E. B. A. EXTRACTS FROM THE REVISED CON-

STITUTION. BENEFITS-ASSISTANCE It shall be the duty of members to assist each other to obtain employment when

necessary.

If it be known to the Branch that a member or the widow or children of a deceased member are in a destitute condition, the President shall appoint a Com-mittee whose duty it shall be to investi gate the case and report at the next regu-lar meeting. Should the report be favor-able, a reasonable sum may be appropriated to meet the case.

No member shall be entitled to any benefit until he has been a member six months, except medical at endance and medicine, and every member shall be entitled to these as soon as he is initiated a member, providing the Branch has a

A Brother who is six months a member of the Association and in good standing, shall be entitled to \$4,00 per week for twelve weeks in any one year (the year to date from the date of the first s tion for benefits in said year), but no longer.

Any member claiming sick benefits shall notify the Financial Secretary (in writing if possible) of his sickness or disability, and shall procure a surgeous' tensible of the gravity of the present situation, and think, considering the situation, and think, considering the universal feeling in our branches the trustees to the question, who again against surrendering the certificates advised abiding by our former action, in the printed constitution."

In maintened that, pending a settlement of the purpose the present the point in dispute, the supreme countributes the purpose of its bould issue beneficiary certificates which are applied to our new members who have applied disability, and shall procure a surgeons?

Any member claiming sick benefits the point in dispute, the supreme countributes of its bould issue beneficiary certificates writing if possible) of his sickness or to our new members who have applied disability, and shall procure a surgeons?

ness or disability, said certificate to be delive ed to the Steward before the first week's benefits can be paid. The surgeon's certificate to be renewed as often as required.

No member shall be entitled to any

benefits, who has not complied with his Easter duty, or whose disability is caused by drunk enness, violence, or other immoral

The Visiting Steward's duty shall be to visit every slok member (of whose sickness they have been (flidslly informed) within twenty four bours after such notice, and at least once a week during such illness, and pay the sald member hi weekly allowance as soon as due.

In case assistance for a sick member may be required during the night, two members shall be chosen from the roll beginning with the first on roll, and con-tinue until the roll is exhausted, and then begin the roll again, but in case of assistance being required in a second case, the roll shall commence with the member next to the one last serv ing, and any member refusing or neglect ing to perform said duty shall pay a fine of fifty cents. He shall, however, be allowed to provide a substitute, pro vided, however, that in all contagious diseases no member shall be required to attend as above stated.

W. Lane, Grand Secretary, 38 Bartlett Ave, Toronto.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The population of the city of New York, by the latest and closest calcula-tion, is 1,753,510 souls. The valuation of real and personal estate 18 \$1.553,-442.435,66, as follows: Real estate, \$1,302,818,879; personal estate, \$250,623,-556.66. The bonded debt in 1888 was \$132,445,095, and the Sinking Fund Commission holds in bonds and stocks \$44.294.600 leaving a part dat of \$88. \$44 324 690, leaving a net debt of \$88 120 405 the interest on the whole being \$7,140,254, at the rate of from seven to two per cent.

The monument of Miles Standish, at Duxbury, Mass., is nearly completed. It is to be 116 feet high and stands on an eminence 300 feet above the level of the see. Navigators will note it as they enter Massachusetts Bay. It can be dis-tinctly seen fifteen miles outside of Cape Cod.

All the members of the Idaho Consti tutional Convention pledged themselves to its support, except one named Refley. who refused to sign because it recognizes
Almighty God. He refused pay for his
labor. The South Dakota Convention
consisted of seventy-five members, of whom seventy-two were present at the last session, all of whom affixed their signatures to the new constitution. BRITISH.

The Shah has avowed that he will henceforth seek the closest relations with England and will not be deterred by any foreign intrigues. This is the result of his visit, but the declaration causes much adverse comment in Russia. The leading Russian newspapers violently attack him

Russia exported to England in 1887 the large number of 1,088,000 eggs, which sold for 29,265,000 roubles.

It is stated that though England has not joined the triple alliance, she had made arrangements with Italy for the preservation of the balance of power on the Mediterranean.

FOREIGN. Eight thousand mayors attended Pres ident Carnot's banquet on the 19th inst. It is stated that several reactionist mayors have rallied to the cause of the Republic, as a result of the gathering.
On the 20 Aug King Humbert placed

bronze wreath on the grave of Garibaldi as a token, he said, of the everlasting gratitude his country and house owed to the Revolutionist leader.

Advices from A is report the return to

was thrown from the rear of the Cham-ber of Deputies into the Pizza Colonna during the progress of a concert. The bomb exploded, wounding seriously six gendarmes and a child. A panic ensued, which was, however, soon quelled and

the injured persons removed to hospitals.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Council Minister of War De Freycinet stated that out of twenty-six thousand officers of the active army fifty nine had been found guilty of participating in political agitation, and had been dealt with according to the gravity of their offences. He said also that twenty one non-coms had been cashiered.

La Lanterne, of Paris, is indignant at the Pro German utterances of Col. Russell in Berlin. It refers in an article inspired by M. Yves Guyot, Minister of Public Works, to Col. Russell's speech at the recent Mars is Tour banquet in Berlin, and says: "It matters not to us whether Lord Salisbury makes England Bermarck's vassal or not, but it is intol-erable that he should allow those representing his policy to insult a friendly

A despatch from Crete says a Moham medan memorial has been sent to the Sultan protesting against the concessions demanded by the Christians and recon mending that the privileges of the Chris tians be reduced, and that they be dis armed.

Since 1800 the population of Europe has just doubled itself Tuen the population was 175 000,000; in 1830 216,000 000; in 1860, 289 000 000; in in 1830 1880, 331,000,000; in 1888, 350,000,000 Official returns of the elections for members of the French Councils Gen eral show that nine hundred and forty. nine Republicans and four hundred and eight-nine Conservatives were elected,

The C. M. B. A. Bazaar and Drawing of prizes, under the auspices of Brauch 75, Penetanguishene, in aid of the Martyrs' Memorial Church, will be held during the memorial Church, will be held during the first week in September, and promises to be very successful. The object is a laudable one, and should have the hearty support of all C M. B. A. Branches and the faithful generally throughout Canada and the United States. The price of a book of tickets has been placed at \$5.

To the Draf.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it Free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St John Street, Montreal.



promise removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testi-ials of mir TEN DAYS trentment FREE you order, send ten cents in stamps to pay postage you order DR. H. H. GIREN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

WEBSTER THE BEST INVESTMENT

WEBSTER'S LIBRARY ITSELF DICTIONARY

Has been for many years Standard Authority in the Gov't Printing Office and U. S. Supreme Court. It is Highly Recommended by 38 State Sun'ts of Schools and the leading College Presidents.

Nearly all the School Books published in this country are based upon Webster, as attested by the leading School

3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Engravings than any GET THE BEST.

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL

FAIR

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION

TORONTO SEP, 9th to 21st.

Samoa of ex King Mulietoa and other exiles. The ex king was watmely welcomed by the natives, and his own flig was holsted. King Mataafa also greeted Mailetoa with cordiality. The German consultinformed Mailetoa he was at liberty to do as he pleased.

Rome, Aug. 20—Last evening a spherical bomb, ten centimetres in diameter, was thrown from the rear of the Chamber of Deputies into the Pizza Colonna

For ladies will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, commencing Monday evening on Saptember 2nd, at seven o'clock, and closing Saturday, Sep. tember 7th.

For cards of invitation and further pariculars apply to Lady Superior,

Convent Sacred Heart, Dundas Street.

YOU MAY HAVE ONE !!



The Amherstburg Vintage Co.

BURK & SULLIVAN,

PURE NATIVE WINES Altar Wine a Specialty.

On hand now, a quantity of very superior Concord Mass Wise. Clarets of various vintages. As undoubted guarantee furnish-ed to purchasers of Mass Wine, attesting to its purity, etc. Reference: The Parish Priest. Prices and samples on application. OFFICES AND CELLARS

COR. GORE & SEYMORE STS., AMHERSTBURG, ONT.

ONTARIO GLASS WORKS.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS.

VOLUME 11.

N. WILSON & CO.

Now Receiving New Goods for Fall. All L the Latest Styles for

SUITS, OVERCOATS AND TROUSERS ORDER FROM US.

N. WILSON & CO.

112 Dundas. - Near Talbot.

TEACHERS WANTED.

HOLDING 28D OR 3RD CLASS PRO-to teach the West Williams R. C. Separate School for the rest of vear 1889. School opens on September 24th. Applications received until 17th Inst. Applicants are to state selary and give testimonials. Address —John Doyle, box 16, Parkhill P. O.

DETERBORO BUSINESS COLLEGE A High Class Institution. Excelled by none. Graduates everywhere successful. For particulars and circulars apply to the

G S BEAN, B. A Peterboro, Ont. DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS.

CALUMNIES

Pascal, Pietro Sarpi and Rev. B. F. Austin TRIUMPHANTLY REFUTED.

With a New Song-"The Devil's Thirteen. By REV. W. FLANNEEY. Price 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen.

"The Devil's Thirteen," in Music Form, 10c Address, THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont

AN ORGANIST And thorough musician of twenty years' experience, educated in France and Germany, wishes a position in a large city. Can also teach German and French languages. Is a member of the C. M. B. A. Address "Organist." Catholic Record office, London, Ont. 567-tf.

"HOW A is 50 cents a copy, SCHOOLMASTER three copies for one BECAME dollar, and 30 cents A CATHOLIC.' a copy in lots.

Address-JAMES P. TAYLOR Lindsay.

3T. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

(In affiliation with Toronto University (In affiliation with Toronto University) onder the special patronage of the administrators of the Arch-diocese, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tution \$150.00 per year. Half boarders \$75.00 Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars apply to

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

University College of Ottawa Ottawa, Ontario, Can. Conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Commercial Courses. Fully equipped Labora tories. A practical Business Department. Lighted throughout by the incandescent electric light. Athletic Grounds and fully equipped Gymnasium. Terms, \$165 a syear. Prospectus sent on application.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE,

BERLIN, ONT.

THE PRESIDENT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

For Further particulars apply to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D.D.,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON Opposite Revere House, London.

Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate

ONTARIO GLASS WORKS. STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING

Furnished in the best style and at price low enough to bring it within the reach of all. WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS. T ONDON MEDICAL DISPENSING CO

3831 Talbot Street, opp. Market. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded and or ders attended to with eare and dispatch Telephone No. 419.

DR. ROURK, - - MANAGER.

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

AND LIQUORS, -398 RICHMOND STREET-LONDON, ONT.

A few doors south of Dundas St.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES