Catholic Record.

CHRISTIANUS MIMI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

F

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

MICHOLAS WILSON & CO 126 Dundas Street, Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS

A SPECIALTY,

INSPECTION INVITED.

MICHAEL DAVITE.

The Great Irish Patriot in Baltimore.

SPEECH AT THE CONCORDIA.

Baltimore Mirror.

Michael Davitt arrived at Union Station on the evening of the 13th inst. He was alone, Mr. Davitt being left in

He was alone, Mr. Davitt being left in New York. He was met by a committee of the municipal council at the station, with Mr. Patrick Martin, vice-president of the Irish National League, at its head. Concordia Opera Houte rang with applause as Davitt, accompanied by a distinguished gathering of citizens, appeared upon the stage. A long line of elergymen, who met him in the antiroom, followed the lecturer to the platform. Irish and American flags hung from the galleries occupied by the Catholic Knighthood. The clergymen and guests took seats on the platform. Ex-Governor Whyte was called upon to preside. Among the prominent persons Governor Whyte was called upon to preside. Among the prominent persons present were: Mgr. McColgan, the Revs. F. P. Duggan, James McDevitt, J. A. Cunningham, Edmund Didier, Owen B. Corrigan, J. A. Green, John T. Gaitley, T. J. Broyderick, J. A. Maloney, Peter McCoy, J. S. Gallen; Messrs. Patrick Martin, W. J. O'Brien, F. C. Latrobe, Marshal John Lannan, J. J. Mahon, Isidor Rayner, E. H. Gans, Superintendent of the City Hall, James Donnelly, M. A. McCormick, John F. Weyler, John Norman.

Ex-Gov. Whyte, in introducing the lecturer of the evening, made the following ringing remarks: "I do not see the necessity for a private citizen like myself to introduce a gentleman of worldwide reputation. But it is a custom of the lecture platform; and I suppose we must comply. The only reason I can imagine for my selection is that I am the grandson of an Irishman of 1798. The gentleman I introduce is the representative of the sentiment of Irish Independence, which has burned brightly so long, and which will continue to flame until Irish statesmen shall make laws for Ireland in an Irish Parliament. Mr. Davitt can, while I speak, observe the honest Irish welcome in your faces. You all Ex-Gov. Whyte, in introducing the

League of Baltimore upon the grand parade and this immense audience, which form together a strong declaration in favor ct the Home Rule cause. When the news of this meeting is flashed across the news of this meeting is assued across the ocean to-morrow, it will be a new inspiration for the Irish people in their righteous struggle for national autonomy, and another knell for the despotism

"I speak to night, as I have spoken all along, not so much to the Irish sentiment represented within these walls, as to the American public at large. It is Mr. Parnell's desire to gain and retain the moral support of the whole American people, because upon it largely depends the victory of the Irish cause and the defeat of our enemy. The only way to achieve this is by showing that our cause is just, and that the means we purpose to use are lawful and moral. Therefore, duty to establish these proposi-1. That the right of Ireland to national independence is a just one. 2. That Castle rule is subversive of the very basic principle of constitutional government. 3. That, in asking American support, we can truly say that we are not imperiling the interests of the English, Scotch, or Welsh people, but, on the contrary, fighting their battle as well as our own.

"Home Rule means the right of Ireand, as well as every other country, to manage her own affairs, and to build up her own prosperity. No American will deny this right of self government. It is recognized now throughout the world. England herself has maintained it, except when it clashed with her own selfish interests. Her statesmen have advocated it for Poland, for Hungary, for Italy, for Bulgaria, and for every other nation of Europe, except Ireland. They have poisoned public opinion, They have poisoned public opinion, hitherto, by representing that Ireland acquiesced in English domination, that Irishmen were not fit to rule themselves. But Irish history is now becoming known. We have gained the ear of America, of Australia, of Europe, and the fabrications of the English govern-ment's hired tools are no longer believed. ment's hired tools are no longer believed.
Consider the geography of Ireland. Lying between Europe and America, nature has formed her for a nation. The hand of the Creator has bestowed that which England may steal, but can never destroy. History reveals the unconquerable aspiration of the Irish for nation-hood. The English Parliament itself,

warned by the American Revolution, declared that no one but the Irish Par-liament had a legal right to make laws for Ireland; and I tell you that there is, deep down in the Irish heart, an invin-cible determination to recover this

cible determination to recover this right.

"This right of Home Rule was destroyed by what Mr. Gladstone has termed the 'baseness and blackguardism of the act of union.' These are strong words, coming from the premier of that very imperial Parliament which had passed the act of union—words so strong that had I dared to use them, I might have been relegated to one of her majesty's prisons. The pretext offered for this foul deed was that English capital would pour into Ireland, prosperity for this foul deed was that English capital would pour into Ireland, prosperity would abound, and taxes would be lessened. But every event of the last eighty-seven years shows that the union has been what Lord Byron predicted it would be, an 'alliance of the shark and his prey.' What is the record? The population has been reduced from 8,500,000 to less than 5,000,000, while there have been one great famine and periodical lesser famines which have forced a continual appeal to the charity of the world. Agriappeal to the charity of the world Agri-culture has been paralyzed, manufactures annihilated, commerce destroyed. Ten million acres of the most fertile land on million acres of the most fertile land on the earth lie idle. In spite of this contrast on the one hand, let us look at the picture on the other. Taxes have increased from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Besides this enormous drain for the imperial exchequer, between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 more go out of the country in the shape of rent to absentee landlords. Is it any wonder that the Irish people are discontented with this 'alliance of the shark and his prey'—they the prey and their rulers the shark? When the American people come to

the prey and their rulers the shark? When the American people come to grasp the awful significance of the figures I have given, they will realize why we are so eager to destroy the causes of our ruin and our poverty.

'Since Mr. Gladstone's conversion to the cause of Home Rule, the term 'Castle government' has been frequently heard in America. But there are very few who have a proper conception of the thing in all its hideousness, I shall therefore attempt to illustrate it by bringing the matter home to you. Suppose this State had a population of 5,000,000 and was divided into thirty-two counties. Suppose the local government wide reputation. But it is a custom of the lecture platform; and I suppose we must comply. The only reason I can imagine for my selection is that I am the grandson of an Irishman of 1798. The gentleman I introduce is the representative of the sentiment of Irish Independence, which has burned brightly so long, and which will continue to fiame until Irish statesmen shall make laws for Ireland in an Irish Parliament. Mr. Davitt can, while I speak, observe the honest Irish welcome in your faces. You all know his life—how he stood in the dock and languished in prison for the cause he has at heart, and how he has planted himself like a lion in the pathway of the ruthless evictor. I now introduce to you the father of the Land Lesgue, Michael Davitt."

Mr. Davitt, after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows: "I am truly thankful for this splendid demonstration of welcome from the ancient and honored city of Baltimore. But I am not surprised, because I have often heard from the lips of Mr. Parnell an account of the magnificent reception extended him here six or seven years ago. I must, however, congratulate the Irish National League of Baltimore upon the grand parade and this immense audience, counties. Suppose the local government of these counties was not in the hands to suspend trial by jury, suppress public meetings, and curtail the freedom of the press. How long would you, the people of Maryland, stand this despotism?" (Shouts of "Not an instant!" resounded through the hall.) "I venture to assert that not a single State of the American that not a single State of the American Union would tolerate it for an hour. Yet this is the system we are struggling against in Ireland, and with the aid of the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy, with the moral support of America and the world, and with the help of God, we propose to grasp this corrupt and tyrannical Dublin Castle power by the throat, as Hercules seized the serpent in his gradla and that not a single State of the American

seized the serpent in his cradle, and strangle it to the death. strangle it to the death.

"I have now shown you the justice of our aims and the iniquity of the despotism we desire to slay. It remains to speak of the means that we have employed and will continue to employ. They are these: 1. A thorough organization of the Irish people in an open legal combination. 2. Justifiable obstruction in Parliament by the Irish members. in Parliament by the Irish members until the full rights of Ireland to a national legislature shall be granted.

3. Education of the British masses, uning of Ireland's rights will not injure them, but, on the contrary, promote the objects they have in view. 4 An appeal to America and the civilized world for moral support in the great struggle for freedom and justice in which we are

"This, as you see is a pacific policy. "This, as you see is a pacific policy. Many, whose honest motives cannot be questioned, think it too pacific, because it is constitutional. Men whose patrictism and devotion I admire, whose singlemess of purpose is well known, advocate sterner measures. But I must be permitted to say that I differ from them. I hope there is not an Irishman at home or abroad who would not desire an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, if there were a reasonable chance of success. But nothing would please England more than a resort to physical force. She is powerful in arms and rich in money. Ireland is poor and weak. If we could concentrate the strength and the millions of the Irish race in Ireland, then nothing could fire my heart quicker. then nothing could fire my heart quicker than an appeal to the God of battles. But we shall not wage this struggle as our enemies want us to do. We are not such political geese as that. We shall adopt our own means. Wendell Phillips

once said that an English redcoat could shoot an Irish rebel, but that the whole might of the British empire could not slaughter an idea. We shall fight England with Irish ideas. We have carried our ideas, not only among the English masses, but into the very heart and citadel of England's pride and reverse heart and citadel of England's pride and reverse heart.

del of England's pride and power—ner Parliament. We have divided England into two parts, not upon an English question, but upon an Irish issue. The struggle of seven years has given us the foretaste of victory. What have we gained since the establishment of the League and the beginning of the agitation? Then the world sympathized with England, and regarded Irishmen as wild, rebellious, unruly, unreasonable, mere visionary dreamers. To-day the world sympathizes with Ireland and condemns the tyrannous policy of her oppressors. Then the Irish people were crushed in spirit, divided in purpose, and lay at the mercy of their foes; while the landlords and the lawlords and the tradelords which England imposed upon the sister isle were ruling with a high hand and apparently throned in impregnable power. To day the Irish igh hand and apparently throned in impregnable power. To day the Irish people are united and strong, and con-fident of success; while the landlords—

fident of success; while the landlords—well, they are simply trembling for fear of the stroke of that hour which shall announce the fall of their only friends, the Tories. Then England was practically a solid unit against us. To day nearly one-half of her voters pronounce in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, who a few years ago, put Mr. Parnell and one thousand of us into jail, is now the foremost champion of our cause. These are the results of constitutional agitation. Do they not speak well for a pacific policy?

tutional agitation. Do they not speak well for a pacific policy?

"If Americans will only stand by us for a short while longer, victory shall be ours. England can only defeat the machinery we have at work by suppressing the cherished liberties of Englishmen themselves. If the policy of oppression is to prevail, and if, as they assert, Ireland is under the same common law as England, then Englishmen must prepare themselves for the loss of the liberty of public meeting, trial by jury, freedom of the press, and every other right the commoners have wrung from the hands of Tudor and Stuart. Let Salisbury adopt coercion, if he will, let Saliabury adopt coercion, if he will, let him follow in the footsteps of Gladstone, and I venture to assert that in two years he will, like Gladstone, be converted to

he will, like Gladatone, be converted to Home Rule.

"Some may think these views optim istic considering the recent defeat of Mr. Gladatone and the Liberal party. I do not admit that the result of the late general election was a defeat for Home Rule, but I claim it was a magnificent victory, when England returns 129 members, Scotland electing three to two, and little Wales five to one in favor of Home Rule. It cannot be looked upon as anything but a victory. Were it not for the desertion of one of the Liberal members, Mr. Chamberlain (Hisses), Home Rule would have been secured for Ireland. His apologists have been since trying to explain away his inconsistency."

Mr. Davitt then quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, whom he designated as the "Birm ingham Radical renegade," eighteen months ago, in which he declared himself strongly in favor of Home Rule.

"When in Turkey recently Mr. Chamber and the consideration of the strongly was the strongly of the strongly in favor of Home Rule."

"When in Turkey recently Mr. Chamberlain, with the modesty characteristic of the Birmingham Radical, presumed to advise the sultan to placate his Bulgarian subjects by granting them self governsubjects by granting them self govern ment. The sultan said: 'Mr. Chamber lain, if these are your sentiments, why did you desert Mr. Gladstone when he attempted to give self-government to Ireland? Well, with the aid of Mr. Chamberlain's desertion and other causes, the Tory party came into power.

"The outlook to day of the Tory party is a great deal worse than that of the Home Rule party. What is Lord Churchill's position? He has been compelled to leave his party, and I feel conwill be compelled to leave their office and let Mr. Gladstone complete his scheme for Home Rule in Ireland. Lord Salisbury, however, braggs that the Tories will still be able to stem the tide. We have heard these braggarts before and we know that their boast amounts to nothing. Gladstone and Spencer said the same things in their time of blind-

ness. To day the red earl himself is an ardent advocate of Ireland's rights.

"The next coercion act will be the fifty fifth one passed. This means that fifty-four have failed, and if I may be fifty-four have failed, and if I may be allowed to use betting language, the chances are fifty-five to one that this one will also fail. This is the reason why John Dillon and William O'Brien have taken off their coats, and I will soon be back there with them in the fight. When coercion act No. 55 steps into the ring in Ireland it will be knocked out as clean as John L. Sullivan ever knocked. in Ireland it will be knocked out as clean as John L. Sullivan ever knocked out a man. It is now no longer a fight against an undivided people, but a fight against a people united under the wise leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, backed by the summathy of the civilized provides the sympathy of the civilized world. We have shown the English industrial classes that the system of English rule in Ireland robbed us without doing them any good, and we have also shown them that when we struck at grievances in Ireland we struck at similar wrongs in England. Mr. Parnell has pursued a wise course in the House of Commons He has always strongly advocated any measure for the benefit of the working classes of England and Scotland. This The wisdom of this is seen in the fact that when household suffrage has been granted, there have been returned one hundred and twenty-nine members pledged not merely against coercion, but in favor of Home Rule. Our struggle embraces substantially these two prin-ciples—the right of man to have free

access to the instruments and opportunities which nature offers to all persons, without discrimination, and that of every civilized people to govern itself as it

without discrimination, and that of every civilized people to govern itself as it pleases.

"These two great principles of the Irish struggle—the right to live and the right of self rule—are not only the basic principles of modern thought—they are also the outcome of the solidarity of our epoch. All peoples and nations are drawing together in the bonds of peace, however warlike their rulers may often seem. The lard of the earth is being locked into one by the steel rails and the iron horse; the ocean depths are bridged by swift and enormous stessmers; while around all coils the wire that carries the electric spark and makes next door neighbors of the remotest regions. Not a wrong can be perpetrated upon a people one thousand miles away but that next day we may not discuss the details of it, and take action upon it in necessary. The peoples are beginning to understand one another, to know that all of them have a common cause, to realize that every stroke for freedom anywhere is a stroke for freedom in all places. Hence the overwhelming rush of sympathy for the Irish cause. I know that I can take back from America rush of sympathy for the Irish cause. know that I can take back from Americ

know that I can take back from America a message of cheer and encouragement.

"Just now the land question is in the front. Had Mr. Gladstone been returned at the last election, the land problem would have long ago been settled, where only it will be finally settled, in an Irish Parliament. Such not being the case, and the Irish tenants, as Sir James Caird and the London Times testified on March. the London Times testified on March 20 last, being utterly unable to pay their rents, while the landlords were determined upon eviction, it became necessary to devise a defence for them. Let it be carefully observed that this same London Times which last spring declared that the rent of 500,000 tenants was practically irrecoverable by any power, is now the bitter reviler of John Dillon and William O'Brien for the work they are doing. But the Irish party has determined to stand by these poor tenants, and for this purpose the plan of campaign has been devised. Mr. Parnell, at the last session of Parliament, introduced a bill authorizing payment of from 50 to 75 per cent rent into the hands of an officer of the rent into the hands of an officer named by the government, there to be held until the land court could pass upon the just amount to be paid. The bill was thrown out by the Tories. The National League, being the de facto government of Ireland, then ordered the same amounts to be paid into the hands of trustees, who would in turn pay it over to the landlords when they were willing to give a clear receipt for the rent and who would use it and were willing to give a clear receipt for the rent, and who would use it as a

defeace fund in case the courts were appealed to. Is it not right that the Irish landlords should reduce their exorbitant rents when English Tory members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet are volun-tarily giving a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent, to their tenants in England and Scotland? And is it not right that the Irish leaders should stand by the tenants who are the thews and sinews of the land's prosperity and the ranks of the peaceful army who are fighting for Irish

immortal, it can never die. But we have a large hope now in this present struggle. We shall continue to fight Dublin Castle by the meral weapons I have described, and, in a short period of time, I trust that I or some one else will stand upon this platform and tell you, not of a struggle going on among your kin beyond sea, but of the measures being debated by Irish statesmen for Ireland's good in an Irish Parliament." When Mr. Davitt concluded the great-

est enthusiasm was manifested. As soon as it had subsided, Governor Whyte arose, and in a few words, requested that some acknowledgment be made for the clear, lucid, and interesting exposition made by the speaker of affairs in that island of sorrow. He moved a vote of thanks, which was answered by storm of ayes. "There is no need of putting the other side of the question," aid the governor.

Mr. Davitt, in reply, thanked the city of Baltimore for the very generous reception he had received. He had reception he had received. He had deemed it a high compliment to give an exposition of the Irish question before so appreciative an audience. He then jocularly referred to the reception that might be accorded him on the other side. Said he: "I hope all the other side, Said he: "I hope all the jails will not be filled when I arrive in England. It used to be my proud boast that I was the first to be locked up and the last to be let out. By the time I get back some snug cell will possibly be reserved for me. Men who follow Parnell will not be detered by these persecutions, but will continue to struggle until truth is vindicated, and reland again holds the proud position she once occupied when endowed with

A storm of applause greeted this declaration.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

says:

"Labor and capital, the working masses and moneyed aristocracy, way look for even-handed and impartial treatment at the hands of God's church; yet no one can fail to see where sympathy lies. Or to whom her heart the hands of God's church; yet no one can fail to see where sympathy lies, or to whom her heart goes out in tenderest affection. Honest and industrious work, the bone and sinew of the nation, the Church blesses you; owns your right to

combine peaceably to secure the ameli-oration of your condition, an equitable share of the profits of your hard labor, a just remuneration for your daily toil, to maintain yourselves and families in decency and reasonable competency, in homes where cherished children may be the comforts of your leizure hours. the comforts of your leizure hours. It there shall be any condemnation it can only come through your own suicidal folly; because of the unjust principles you adopt, the unlawful ends you propose to yourselves or the immoral means you use to attain your object. But should you, it was a stain your spine whice they in the to attain your object. But snould you, in spite of her warning voice, fly in the face of divine law, aim a blow at society, be carried away by anti-social, anarchical, immoral and irreligious theories, no immoral when propounded or by whom immoral and irreligious theories, no matter by whom propounded or by whom defended, you certainly may expect the Church's condemnation, swift and sure, leaving a monument as striking as Babel's tower on the plains of Shinar, and of the supreme folly of building in opposition to the almighty."

A WORTHY OFFICIAL.

to the Almighty."

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the establishment in this city of the London Mutual Fire Insurcity of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the annual report of
which appears in this issue of the
RECORD. During all these years, in
times of prosperity and of adversity throughout the country generally,
this Insurance Company has from
year to year made advances in
public confidence that to day entitles
it to be ranked far above all other comtanies in the Dominion conducted on panies in the Dominion conducted on the mutual plan. It is but just to say that to the energy and the ability of the popular manager, Mr. D. C. McDonald, this gratifying result is mainly due, assisted in no small degree by his able co-workers, Messrs. W. R. Vining, Treasurer, I. R. Vining and F. Thompson

urer, J. B. Vining and F. Thompson.

At the annual meeting held a few days ago, Mr. Jas. Grant read the follow-London, Jan. 26, 1887.

London, Jan. 26, 1887.

D. C. Macdonald, Esq., Manager of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company:

This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of your connection with this Company, during which long period you have been continuously in the position of Secretary and Manager, we avail ourselves of this gathering to express to you our high appreciation of your ability as a business man and also to bear testimony to the pleasant relationship that has to the pleasant relationship that has always existed between yourself and the officials, agents, employees and friends of this, the largest "Mutual Fire Insurance this, the largest "Mutual Fire Insurance Company" in the world. Therefore, on behalf of a few of your friends, I ask your acceptance of this gift as a token of appreciation in which you are held by them and the community at large.

On behalf of the directors,

James Armstrong, President.

At the same time Ald, Vining presented to Mr. Macdonald a magnificent gold watch.

gold watch.

The recipient made a feeling reply, remarking that when a person's actions were appreciated in so very flattering a way he could not find words to return thanks. He had always tried to do the peaceful army who are fighting for Irish freedom?

"I am glad to say that I can go back to Ireland and assure the people of the hearty and unanimous moral support of America. But for your help we would have been beaten down again—beaten down, not conquered, mind you, for the aspiration of the Irish race for nationhood is immortal, it can never die. But we have a large hope now in this present a large hope now in this present of the Company had ever been onward and uninterrupted.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Irish American

There was no Lord Mayor's Show in Dublin on New Year's Day, but there was a Lord Mayor's speech, which was more significant than any street pageant. Our old friend, T. D. Sullivan, the Irish poet laureate, made a suggestion as to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, which is one of the best yet Jubilee, which is one of the best yet ventilated. He proposed that the doors of the Parliament House in College Green should be opened. Mr. Sexton said he hoped the next warrant he would receive in his capacity of High Sheriff would be one to hold elections for Mem-bers of the native House of Commons. The Mayor of Cork professed himself strenuous follower of the Irish Parlis strenuous follower of the Irish Parlia-mentary Party, and the Mayor of Limer-ick affirmed his belief in the vitality and riumph of the Irish cause, and appealed on behalf of the union of all Irishmer for the common good. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The reception in honor of Cardinal
Gibbons, given by Mr. George Bancroft,
the historian, has rarely been equalled,
even in the capital city, for brilliancy and for the representative character of those attending. The Cardinal appeared in the chicial robes usual on such occasions. At the dinner, among the invited gueste, were the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Interior Department, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and several Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and several Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and several Associate Justice States and Several Associate States and Sever tices, the English, French, Austrian and Brazilian Ministers, several United States Senators, among them William M. Evarts. and a company distinguished in the fields of literature, politics and commerce. A very large number of the Cabinet ladies and others attended the reception.

or Thomas Sexton. It would be a bold advertisement for the canting, ranting parson. We shall hear next of "General" Booth challenging Cardinal Newman, or some lyrist of the music halls inviting the poet laureate to a competition in verse. Dr. Kane undertakes to prove that Ireland has had more proparity since the

NO. 434.

poet laureate to a competition in verse. Dr. Kane undertakes to prove that Ireland has had more prosperity since the Union than for the thousand years before. What is the difference between Dr. Kane and an ass? We cannot see it.

A Clare landlord, Mr. Stackpoole, of Edenvale, has presented his tenants at Maynoe, on the borders of Galway, with New Year's gifts in the shape of eviction decrees. One unfortunate peasant, John Griffin, was to be custed from his little holding on the top of a bleak, inhospitable hill because he owed a year's rent, three pounds eight shillings. So difficult was the place to get at, through the bed of a river and up a craggy eminence, that the police gave up the job in despair. But unless the mercy of this Skylock is moved, we suppose a new attempt with a larger and more energetic force will be made to quench the fire on ragged John Griffin's hearth, and put his lares and penates on the bare mountain-side. Edenvale. Heavens! what a name for the residence of an exterminating landlord. Dublin Castle should henceforth be called the Home of Delights. lord. Dublin Castle should hence be called the Home of Delights.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Wm. O'Brien, speaking at Bodick, County Limerick, said, that if Irishmen could meet the police man to man, and rifle to rifle in the open field, he for one would promptly abandon speaking, and the next speech the destroyer of people's homes would hear would be from the mouths of the people's guns.

Lord Dunsandle some time ago offered his Galway'tenants a reduction of fifteen

Lord Dunsandle some time ago offered his Galway tenants a reduction of fifteen per cent. in rents. They demanded a thirty per cent. reduction, and when this was refused adopted a plan of campaign. Lord Dunsandle now screes to reduce rents twenty-five per cent., and to refustate evicted tenants. There is great rejoicing among the tenants over their victory. A crowd at Lisalaton, Cork, barricaded the house of a widow named Scanlan against the bailiff; who had come to evict against the bailiff; who had come to evict her, and threatened the bailiffs and their escort of forty policemen with ecythes, pitchforks and scalding water. The force was withdrawn in order to prevent a con-

The amendment which Mr. Parnell pro-The amendment which Mr. Parnell proposes to offer to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is as follows:—"The relations between owners and occupiers of land in Ireland have not been seriously disturbed in the cases of those who granted to their tenants such abatements as were demanded by the prices of agricultural and pastoral products. The remedy for the crisis in Irish agrarian affairs will be found, not in an increased stringency of criminal procedure increased stringency of criminal procedure or in pursuit of such novel, doubtful and unconstitutional measures as those recently taken by Her Majesty's Government, but in such reform of the law and system of Government as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

Belfast, Jan. 30.—There was terrible rioting in the Peter's Hill, Carrick Hill and Shankhill districts of this city on Saturday night. The trouble originated through soldiers belonging to the West Surrey Regiment insulting a number of Catholic civilians. The latter retaliated by stoning the soldiers, many of whom were injured. This was followed by wholesale arrests, over 100 persons being locked up. A constable engaged in this RIOTING IN BELFAST. wholesale arrests, over 100 persons being locked up. A constable engaged in this duty was seriously injured by the excited crowd. Finally military pickets were called out and quiet restored. This evening the rioting was renewed, and at this hour the police and mob are exchanging shots. Thirty persons are reported killed and a hundred more injured.

and a hundred more injured.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Altogether fifty rioters have been arrested. The trouble originated on Saturday night in a row between Protestants and Catholics. The arrival of police incensed the mob and led to a free use of revolvers and stones. The police were compelled to fire for their own protection. The Mayor and other authorities did their best to prevent a police were compelled to fire for their own protection. The Mayor and other authorities did their best to prevent a renewal of the riot to night, but without success. Only three persons were arrested to night. The outbreak tonight was caused by the appearance of two constables who gave evidence before the Riots Investigation Commission. The constables were roughly handled MR PARNELL'S ILLNESS.

MR PARNELL'S ILLNESS.

The Irish cause has had a more narrow escape from the loss of Mr. Parnell's services than any one at the time suspected. With characteristic pride and reserve, Mr. Parnell kept back from everyone, even his nearest collegues, the seriousness of his late illness. The facts have only just come to light. Now he is out and among us, we note how terribly he has been reduced note how terribly he has been reduced by his recent struggle with death. His pale, worn face and thin neck, and the reduction of another fourteen pounds in For seven consecutive days he was absolutely unable to take or retain adminis-tered food in any form. Another week at this rate would have seen him in his grave. This is the more curious as Mr. Parnell was most abstenious at the table. His illness was the result of the irregular hours and severe strain of Parliamentary life. For three months he has not tasted butcher's meat. He is confined strictly to fish and game. His recovery must in any case be slow, and it is liable to be impeded by his duties in the House of Commons.

God Save All Here!

re is a prayer that's breathed alone dear old Erin's land; attered on the threshold stone the amile and clasping hand; off, pershanes, 'its murmared low, the sign and failing tear, granded granting veer, igh and falling tear, dest greeting man may know— yer, "God save all here!"

other lands they know not well by priceless is the lore t hidges with a sacred spell d Ireland's cabin door; best it is no empty sound to think with many a tear ong loved memories wreathing round se prayer, "God save all here!"

ve on, O prayer, in Ireland still to bless each threshold free, e chose of her home to fill fith sacred fervency! if guarding by its holy spell he soul and conceience clear, graven on each heat as well he prayer, "God save all here!"

THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK FOURTH.

CHAPTER VI.

BECOLLECTION.

Ben hur entered the woods with the recessions. He had not interest enough i first to ask where they were going; yet, ordieve him from absolute indifference, a had a vague impression that they were a movement to the temples, which were see entral objects of the Grove, supreme a streations.

Tresently, as singers dreamfully play with a flittering chorus, he began repeating to himself, "Better be a worm, and feed on the mulberries of Daphne, than a king's guest." Then of the much repetition arose questions importunate of answer. Was life in the Grove so very sweet? Wherein was the charm? Did it lie in some tangled depth of philosophy? Or was it something in fact, something on the surface, discernible to every day wateful senses? Every year thousands, forswearing the world, gave themselves to service here. Did they find the charm? And was it sufficient, when found, to induce forgetfulness profound enough to shut eat of mund the infinitely diverse things of life? those that sweeten and those that embitter? hopes hovering in the near future as well as sorrows born of the past? If the Grove were so good for them, why should it not be good for him. He was a Jew; could it be that the excellences were for all the world but children of Abraham? Forthwith he bent all his faculties to the task of discovery, unmindful of the singing of the gift-bringers and the quips of his associates.

In the quest, Then of the much repetition arose, each a column tall and straight as a mast. Venturing into the countryman whom the grass close by the countryman whom the grass close by the countryman whom the leady precinct, he heard a trumpet gaily blown, and an instant after saw lying upon the grass close by the countryman whom the service bere. The man arose, and came to him.

"I give you peace again," he said pleasantly.

"Thank you," Ben Hur replied, then asked, "Go you my way?"

"The stadium."

"Yes. The trumpet you heard but now was a call for the competitors."

"Good friend," said Ben-Hur frankly, "I damit my ignorance of the Grove; and fyou will let me be your follower, I will be glad."

"That will delight me. Hark! I hear the wheels of the chariots. They are taking the track."

Ben Hur listened a moment, then completed the introduction by laying his hand upon the man's arm, and saying, "I am

into the woods began, offering a happy escape from the noisy processions. Ben-Hur availed himself of the offer. He walked first into a thicket which

He walked first into a thicket which, from the road, appeared in a state of nature, close, impenetrable, a nesting place for wild birds. A few steps, however, gave him to see the master's hand even there. The shrubs were flowering or fruit-bearing; under the bending branches the 'ground was pranked with brightest blooms; ever them the jasmine stretched its delicate bonds. From lilac and rose, and lily and tulip, from oleander and strawberry-tree, all old friends in the gardens of the valleys about the city of strawberry-tree, all old friends in the gar-dens of the valleys about the city of David, the air, lingering or in haste, loaded itself with exhalations day and night; and that nothing might be wanting to the happiness of the nymphs and naisds, down through the flower lighted shadows of the mass a brook went its course gently, and by many winding ways.

Out of the thicket, as he proceeded, on his right and left, issued the cry of the pigeon and the cooling of turtle doves; blackbirds waited for him, and bided his coming close; a nightingale kept his place fearless, though he passed in arm's length; a quail ran before him at his feet, whistling to the brood she was leading, and as he paused for them to get out of his way, a figure crawled from a bed of honeyed musk brilliant with balls of golden blosmus. Ben-Hur was startled. Had he, indeed, been permitted to see a satyr at home? The creature looked up at him, and showed in its teeth a hooked pruning knife: he smiled at his own scare, and, lo! the charm was evolved! Peace without fear—peace a universal condition—that it was!

He sat upon the ground beneath a

The charm of the Grove seemed plain to him; he was glad, and determined to render himself one of the lost in Daphne. In charge of the flowers and shrubs, and watching the growth of all the dumb excellences everywhere to be seen, could not him this mouth, forego the days of his in his mouth, forego the days of his teeth. "To their heads, some of you, and speak them—a word his figure; yet the air and manner were familiar, and pricked him keenly with a reminder of a period long water were familiar, and pricked him keenly with a reminder of a period long water were familiar, and pricked him keenly with a reminder of a period long water were familiar, and pricked him keenly with a reminder of a period long water were familiar, and pricked him keenly with a reminder of a period long water were familiar, and pricked him

But by and by his Jewish nature began to stir within him.

The charm might be sufficient for some people. Of what kind were they?

Love is delightful—ah! how pleasant as a successor to wretchedness like his! But was it all there was of life? All?

There was an unlikeness between him and those who buried themselves contentedly here. They had no duties—they could not have had; but he—

"God of Israel!" he cried aloud, springing to his fest with burning sheeka—
"Mother! Tirsah! Cursed be the moment, cursed the place, in which I yield myself happy in your lose!"

He hurried away through the thicket, and came to a stream flowing with the volume of a river between banks of masonry, broken at intervals by gated aluiceways. A bridge carried the path he was traversing across the stream; and, standing upon it, he saw other bridges, no two of them alike. Under him the water was lying in a deep pool, clear as a shadow; down a little way it tumbled with a roar over rocks; then there was another pool, and another cas cade; and so on, out of view; and bridges and pools and resounding caccades said, plainly as inarticulate things can tell a story, the river was running by permission of a master, exactly as the master would have it, tractable as became a servant of the gods.

CHAPTER VII.

two; but they are ambitious, and play with royal fours. Let us study their per ormance."
Eight of the four passed the stand, some

walking, others on the trot, and all unex-ceptionably handled; then the ninth one came on the gallop. Ben Hur burst into "I have been in the stables of the em-

peror, Malluch, but, by our father Abraham of blessed memory! I never saw the like of these,"

The last four was then sweeping past.
All at once they fell into confusion. Some one on the stand untered a sharp cry.
Bun-Hur turned, and saw an old man Bun-Hur turned, and saw an old man half-risen from an upper seat, his hands clenched and raised, his eyes fiercely bright, his long white beard fairly quivering. Some of the spectators nearest him began to laugh.

"They should respect his beard at least. Who is he?" asked Ben Hur.

"A mighty man from the Desert, somewhere beyond Meab, and owner of camels in herds, and horses descended, they say, from the racers of the first Pharson—Sheik Ilderim by name and title."

Thus Maliuch replied.

The driver mean while exerted himself to quiet the four, but without avail.

to quiet the four, but without avail. Each ineffectual effort excited the sheik

the more.

"Abaddon seize him!" yelled the patri "Abaddon seize him!" yelled the patriarch shrilly. "Run! fly! do you hear, my children?" The question was to his attendants, apparently of the tribe. "Do you hear! They are Desert born, like yourselves. Catch them—quick!"

The plunging of the animals increased.

"Accurred Roman!" and the above

"Accursed Roman!" and the sheik shook his fist at the driver. "Did he not He sat upon the ground beneath a citron-tree, which spread its grey roots aprawling to receive a branch of the brook. The nest of a titmouse hung close to the bubbling water, and the tiny creature looked out of the door of the nest into his eyes. "Verily, the bird is interpreting to me," he thought. "It says, "I am not afraid of you, for the law of this happy place is Love.""

The charm of the Grove seemed plain to him; he was glad, and determined to render himself one of the lost in Daphne.

Ben Hur, thinking he comprehended the sheik, sympathized with him. Far more than mere pride of property—more than anxiety for the result of the mose—in his view it was within the possible for the patriarch, according to his habits of thought and his ideas of the inestimable, to love such animals with a tenderness akin to the most sensitive passion.

They were all bright bays, unspotted, perfectly matched, and so proportioned as to seem less than they really were. Delicate ears pointed small heads; the faces were broad and full between the eyes; the nostrils in expansion disclosed membrane so deeply red as to suggest the fishing of fisme; the necks were arches, overlaid with fine mane so abundant as to drape the shoulders and breast, while in happy consonance the forelocks were like ravellings of silken veils; between the knees and the fetlocks the legs were flat as an open hand, but above the knees they were rounded with mighty muscles, needful to upbear the shapely close-knit bedies; the hoofs were like cups of polished agate; and in rearing and plunging they whipped the air, and sometimes the earth, with tails glossy black and thick and long. The shelk spoke of them as the pricaless, and it was a good saying.

In this second and closer look at the horses, lien Hur read the story of their relation to their master. They had grown up under his eyes, objects of his special care in the day, his visions of pride in the night, with his family at home in the black tent out on the shadeless bosom of the desert, as his children beloved. That they might win him a triumph over the haughty and hated Roman, the old man had brought his loves to the city, never doubting they would win, if only he could find a trusty expert to take them in hand; not merely one with skill, but of a spirit which their spirits would acknowledge. Unlike the colder people of the West, he could not protest the driver's inshifity, and dismins him civilly; an Arab and a sheik, he had to explode, and rive the air about him with clamour.

Before the pa

There should be no difficulty in under-

If the Grore were so good for them, why should it not be good for him. He was a few; could it be that the excellences were for all the world butchlideren of Abraham and the glad."

That will delight me. Hark! I hear the wheels of the chariots. They are taking the was blue, vary blue, and full of the instruction by laying his hand upon the man's arm, and asying, "I am the the chariot of classical renown. One has the hing; it was blue, vary blue, and full of the instruction by laying his hand upon the man's arm, and asying, "I am the come of Arrius, the dumwrir, and the will be cond. aplashing him with a wave of sweet massle, bless to frome and consuming spices.

He stopped, as did others, looking the way the brease came.

"A garden over there," he said to a man at he salbors.

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"A garden over there, "he said to a man at he salbors of the man replied with a star level of the said of the s

the arle; those of the trace-mates to the top rim of the chariot-bed. There remained then but the adjustment of the lines, which, judged by the modern devices, was not the least curious part of the method. For this there was a large ring at the forward extremity of the pole; securing the ends to that ring first, they parted the lines so as to give one to each horse, and proceeded to pass them to the driver, slipping them separately through rings on the inner side of the halters at the mouth.

With this plain generalization in mind, all further desirable knowledge upon the subject can be had by following the includits of the scene occurring.

The other contestants had been received in silence; the last comer was more for tunate. While moving towards the stand from which we are viewing the scene, his progress was signalized by loud demonstrations, by clapping of hands and cheers, the affect of which was to centre attention upon him exclusively. His yoke-steeds it was observed, were black, while the trace-mates were snow-white. In conformity to the exacting canons of Roman taste, they had all four been mutilated; that is to say, their tails had been clipped, and to complete the barbarity, their shorn hance were divided into knots tied with flaring red and yellow ribbons.

In advancing, the stranger at length reached a point where the chariot came into view from the stand, and its appearance would of itself bave justified the shouting. The wheels were very marvels of construction. Stout bands of burnished bronzer reinforced the hubs, otherwise very light; the spokes were sections of

of construction. Stout bands of burnished bronz: reinforced the hubs, otherwise very light; the spokes were sections of ivery tusks, set in with the national curve outward to perfect the dishing, considered important then as now; bronze tires held the fellies, which were of shuing ebony. The axle, in keeping with the wneels, was tipped with heads of snarling tigers done in brass, and the bed was woven of willow wands gilded with gold.

wands gilded with gold.

The coming of the beautiful horses and resplendent chariot drew Ben-Hur to look at the driver with increased interest.

Who was he? When Ben Hur asked himself the ques-

nearly to the railing in front of the lower seat of the stand. He face was earnest, hh meaner eager.

And directly the whole person of the driver was in view. A companion rode with him in classic description a Myrtilua, permitted men of high estate indulging their passion for the race-course. Ben-Hur could only see the driver, standing erect in the charlot, with the reins passed several times round his body—a handsome figure, seantily covered by a tunic of light-red cloth; in the right hand a whip; in the other, the arms raised and lightly extended, the four lines. The pose was exceedingly graceful and animated. The cheers and clapping of hands were received with statuseque indifference. Ben-Hur stood transfigured—his instinct and memory had served him faithfully—the driver was Messals!

By the selection of horses, the magnificence of the chariot, the attitude, and display of person—above all, by the expression of the cold, sharp, eagle features, imperialized in his countrymen by sway of the world through so many generations, Ben-Hur knew Messals unchanged, as haughty, confident and audactious as ever, the same in ambition, cynicism, and mocking insouciance.

CHAPTER VIII.

BY THE FOUNTAIN.

As Ben Hur descended the steps of the stand, an Arab arose upon the last one at the foot, and cried out:

"Men of the East and West—hearken! The good Sheik Ilderim giveth greeting. With four horses, sons of the favourites of Solomon the Wise, he hath come up against the best. Needs he most a mighty man to drive them. Whoso will take them to his satisfaction, to him he promiseth enrichment for ever. Here—there—in the city and in the Circuses, and wherever the strong most do congregate, tell ye this his offer. So saith my master, Sheik Ilderim the Generous."

atty and in the Circuses, and wherever the strong most do congregate, tell ye this his offer. So saith my master, Sheik Ilderim the Generous."

The proclamation awakened a great buzz among the people under the awning. By night it would be repeated and discussed in all the sporting circles of Antioch. Ben-Hur, hearing it, stopped and looked hesitatingly from the herald to the shelk. Malluch thought he was about to accept the offer, but was relieved when he presently turned to him, and aaked, "Good Malluch, where to now?"

The worthy replied with a laugh, "Would you liken yourself to others visiting the Grove for the first time, you will straightway to hear your fortune told."

"My fortune, said you? Though the suggestion has in it a flavour of unbelief, let us to the goddess at once."

"Nay, son of Arrius, these Apollonians have a better trick than that. Instead of speech with a Pythia or a Sibyl, they will sell you a plain papyrus leaf, hardly dry from the stalk, and bid you dip it in the water of a certain fountain, when it will show you a verse in which you may hear of your fature."

The glow of interest departed from Ben-Hur's face.

"There are people who have no need to vex themselves about their future," he said gloomily.

"The temples are Greek, are they not?"

"They call them Greek."

"The Hellenes were masters of the beautiful in art; but in architecture they sacrificed variety to unbending beauty. Their temples are all alike. How call you the fountain?"

"Castalia."

Let us thither."

Mailuch kept watch on his companion lent contravention of the custom among as they went, and saw that for the moment women of rank in public—she looked at as they went, and saw that for the moment at least his good spirits were out. To the people passing he gave no attention; over the wonders they came upon there were no exclamations; silently, even sullenly,

no exclamations; silently, even sullenly, he kept a slow pace.

The truth was, the sight of Messals had set Ben-Hur to thinking. It seemed scarce an hour ago that the strong hands had torn him from his mother, scarce an hour ago that the Roman had put seal upon the gates of his father's house. He recounted how, in the hopeless misery of the life—if such it might be called—in the galleys, he had had little else to do, aside from labour, than dream dreams of vengeance in all of

that had little else to do, saide from labour, than dream dreams of vengeance in all of which Messala was the principal. There might be, he used to say to himself, escape for Gratus, but for Messala—never! And to strengthen and harden his resolution, he was accustomed to repeat over and over, Who pointed us out to the persecutors! And when I begged him for help—not for myself—who mocked me, and went away laughing? And always the dream had the same ending. The day I meet him, help me, Thou good God of my people!—help me to some fitting special vengeance!

And now the meeting was at hand.

Perhaps, if he had found Messala poor and suffering, Ben-Hur's feeling had been different; but it was not so. He found him more than prosperous; in the prosperity there was a dash and glitter—gleam of sun or gilt of gold.

sun or gilt of gold.

So it happened that what Malluch accounted a passing loss of spirit was pondering when the meeting should be, and in what manner he could make it most memorable.

They turned after a while into an avenue of oaks, where the people were going and coming in groups; footmen here, and horsemen; there women in litters borne

horsemen; there women in litters borne by slaves; and now and then chariots rolled by thunderously.

At the end of the avenue the road, by an easy grade, descended into a lowland, where, on the right hand, there was a precipitous facing of grey rock, and on the left an open meadow of vernal freshness. Then they came in view of the famous Fountain of Castalia.

Edging through a company assembled at the point, Ben Hur beheld a jet of sweet water pouring from the creet of a stone into a basin of black marble, where, after much boiling and foaming, it disappeared

In the midst of the dispute the strangers arrived.

The camel seen at hand did not belish is appearance afar. A taller, statelier brute of his kind no traveller at the fountain, though from the remotest parts, had ever beheld. Such great black yes! such exceedingly fine white hair! feet so contractile when raised, so soundless in planting, so broad when set!—nobody had ever seen the peer of this camel. And how well he became his housing of silk, and all its frippery of gold in fringe and gold in tassel! The tinkling of silver belis went before him, and he moved lightly, as if unknowing of his burden.

But who were the man and woman under the houdsh?

Every eye saluted them with the inquiry.

If the former were a prince or a king, the philosophere of the crowd might not deny the impartiality of Time. When they saw the thin shrunken face buried under an immense turban, the skin of the hue of a mummy, making it impossible to form an idea of his nationality, they were pleased to think the limit of life was for the great as well as the small. They saw about his person nothing so enviable as the shawl which draped him.

The woman was seated in the manner of the East, amidst veils and laces of surpassing finecess. Above her elbows she wore armlets feabioned like coiled sappand linked to bracelets at the writes by strands of gold; otherwise the arms were bare and of singular natural grace, complemented with hands modelled daintily as a child's. One of the hands rested upon the side of the carriage, showing tapecting and benefit of the correction pieces called at the tips till they blushed like the plnk of mother-of-pearl. She wore an open her back, half-smothered in the mass of her straight blue-black hair, of itself an incomparable ornament, not needing the well when here overed it, except as a protection against sun and dust. From her elevated seat she looked upon the people calmly, pleasantly, and apparently so intent the correct in the correct in the subject of the saring should be made to the said of the saring sh "They can them Greek."

"The Hellenes were masters of the seautiful in art; but in architecture they acrificed variety to unbending beauty. Their temples are all alike. How call you he fountain?"

"Castalia."

"Oh! it has repute throughout the world. that is thither."

"The Hellenes were masters of the comparable ornament, not needing the veil which covered it, except as a protection against sun and dust. From her elevated seat she looked upon the people calmly, pleasantly, and apparently so intent upon studying them as to be unconscious of the interest she herself was excitated.

It was a fair face to see; quite youthful; in form, oval; complexion not white, like the Greek; nor brunette, like the Roman; nor blond, like the Gaul; but rather the tinting of the sun of the Upper Nile upon a skin of such transparency that the blood shone through it on cheek and brow with nigh the ruddiness of lamplight. The eyes, naturally large, were touched along the lids with the black paint immemoria throughout the East. The lips were slightly parted, disclosing, through their scarlet lake, teeth of glistening whiteness. To all these excellences of countenance the reader is finally besought to superadd the air derived from the pose of a small head, classic in shape, set upon a neck long, drooping, and graceful—the air, we may fancy, happily described by the word queenly. It was a fair face to see; quite youthful; queenly.

As if satisfied with the survey of people

and locality, the fair creature spoke to the driver—an Ethiopian of vast brawn, naked to the waist—who led the camel naked to the waist—who led the camel nearer the fountain, and caused it to kneel; after which he received from her hand a cup, and proceeded to fill it at the basin. That instant the sound of wheels and the trampling of horses in rapid motion broke the silence her beauty had imposed, and, with a great outcry, the bystanders parted in every direction, hurrying to get away.

"The Roman has a mind to ride us down. Look out!" Malluch shouted to Ben-Hur, setting him at the same time an example of hasty flight.

The latter faced to the direction the sounds came from, and beheld Messals in his chariot pushing the four straight at the crowd. This time the view was near and diswinct.

crowd. This time the view was near and distinct.

The parting of the company uncovered the camel, which might have been more agile than his kind generally; yet the hoofs were almost upon him, and he resting with closed eyes, chewing the endless cud with such sense of security as long favouritism may be supposed to have bred in him. The Ethiopian wrung his hands afraid. In the houdah, the old man moved to escape; but he was hampered with age, and could not, even in the face of danger, forget the dignity which was plainly his habit. It was too late for the woman to save herself. Ben-Hur stood nearest them, and he called to Messala:

"Hold! Look where thou goest! Back.

wrinkled, cowled—never being more perfectly exemitish. From the manner of the people present, hardly might one say which was the attraction, the fountain, of or ever sparkling, or the priest, for ever there. He heard, saw, was seen, but the stream of the same of the content of papers.

The receiver made haste to plunge the papers into the basin; then, holding the dripping leaf in the samight, he would be rewarded with a versified inscription to upon its face; and the fame of the fountain could test the coracle, some other visitors were seen approaching across the meadow, and their appearance plued the content of the company his not less than theirs. He saw first a camel, very tall and very white, in leading of a driver on horsebach. A houdah on the animal, beddes being nunusully large, was of crimeno and gold. Two other horsemen followed the camel with tall spears in hand.

"More likely a king."

"If he were on an elephan, I would say he was a king."

A third man had a very different opinion.

"A camel—and a white camel!" he add authoritatively. "By Apollo, friends, they who come yonder—yon can see there are two of them—are neither kings nor princes; they are women!" and their semices arrived.

The camel seen at hand did not belik his appearance afar. A tailer, stateller brate of his kind no traveller at the fountain, though from the remotest parts, had ever beheld. Sach great black eyes laude exceedingly fine white hair! feet so contractille when raised, so soundless in planting, so broad when set!—noday had ever seen the peer of this camel. And how well he became his housing of silk, and all its frippey of gold in fringe and gold in tassel! The taikling of silver bels went before him, and he moved lightly, as if unknowing of his burden.

But who were the man and woman under the houdah?

The metalized and price the point of the care, and the fame of the foundation of the care in t

man's clear voice and reverend manner.
As he gazed after the two departing he caught sight of Messala going as he had come, joyous, indifferent, and with a mocking laugh.

VENGEANCE PLANNED

As a rule, there is no surer way to the dislike of men than to behave well where they have behaved badly. In this instance, happily, Malluch was an exception of the rule. The affair he had just witnessed raised Ben-Hur in his estimation, since he could not deny him courage and address; could he now get some insight into the young man's history, the results of the day would not be all unprofitable to good master Simonides.

of the day would not be all unprofitable to good master Simonides.

On the latter point, referring to what he had as yet learned, two facts comprehended it all—the subject of his investigation was a Jew, and the adopted son of a famous Roman. Another conclusion which might be of importance was beginning to formulate itself in the shrewd mind of the emissary; between Messala and the son of the dummir there was a connection of some kind. But what was at it?—and how could it be reduced to assurance? With all his sounding, the ways and means of solution were not at call. In the heat of the perplexity, Ben-Hur himself came to his help. He laid his hand on Malluch's arm and drew him out of the crowd, which was already going back to its interest in the grey old priest and the mystic fountain.

"Good Malluch," he said, stopping, "may a man forget his mother?"

The question was abrupt and without direction, and therefore of the kind which leaves the person addressed in a state of confusion. Malluch looked into Ben-Hur's face for a hint of meaning, but saw, instead, two bright-red spots, one on each cheek, and in his eyes, traces of what

Hur's face for a hint of meaning, but saw, instead, two bright red spots, one on each cheek, and in his eyes, traces of what might have been repressed tears; then he answered mechanically, "No!" adding with fervor, "never;" and a moment after, when he began to recover himself, "If he is an Israelite, never!" And when at length he was completely recovered—"My first lesson in the synagogue was the Shema; my next was the saying of the son of Sirach, 'Honor thy father with thy whole soul, and forget not the sorrows of thy mother.'"

The red spots on Ben-Hur's face deepened.

ened.

"The words bring my childhood back again; an i, Malluch, they prove you a genuine Jew. I believe I can trust you."

Ben-Hur tood nearest them, and he called to Mesala:

"Hold! Look where thou goest! Back, sack!"

ened.

"The words bring my childhood back again; an i, Malluch, they prove you a genuine Jew. I believe I can trust you."

Ben-Hur let go the arm he was holding, and caught the folds of the gown covering the country of the same than the same th

"My father," he said, "bo name, and was not without he usalem, where he dwelt. My his death, was in the prime chood; and it is not enough the ahe was good and beautiful; in was the law of kindness, and were the praise of all in the she smiled at days to come. I sister, and she and I were the we were so happy that I, at sister, and she and I were the
we were so happy that I, at
never seen harm in the eaying
rabbi, God would not be ever
therefore he made mothers,
an accident happened to
in authority as he
past our house at the h
cohort; the legionaries burst t
rushed in and seized us.
seen my mother or sister since
say they are dead or living.
know what became of them. If
the man in the chariot yonder
at the separation: he gave us

at the separation; he gave us captors; he heard my mother her children, and he laughed dragged her away. Hardly r which graves deepest in memohate. To day I knew him Malluch"— Malluch"—
He caught the listener's arm
"And, Malluch, he knows
with him now the secret I wo
life for: he could tell if she where she is, and her condition they—much sorrow has me as one—if they are dead, he where they died, and of what, their bones await my finding."

"And will he not?"

"No."

"No."
"Why?"
"I am a Jew, and he is a Re "But Romans have tongues, though ever so despised, have

though ever so despised, have beguile them."
"For such as he? No; and, secret is one of state. All r property was confiscated and Malluch nodded his head al as to admit the argument; the anew, "Did he not recognize ye"He could not. I was sent life, and have been long sinc of the dead."
"I wonder you did nor at said Malluch, yielding to a to

"That would have been to

"That would have been to past serving me forever. have had to kill him, and know, keeps secrets better eguity Roman."

The man who, with so mucl could so calmly put such a o aside must be confident of him. aside must be confident of his have ready some better design, unch's interest changed with tit ceased to be that of an emission to another. Ben Hur asserting a claim upon him take. In other words, Mapreparing to serve him with and from downright admiratic After brief pause, Ben Huspeaking.

After brief pause, Ben Huspeaking.
"I would not take his life, luch; against that extreme the of the scret is for the present safeguard; yet I may punish by you give me help, I will try."
"He is a Roman," said Malli hestation; "and I am of the Judah. I will help you. If put me under oath—under solem'oath."
"Give me your hand, that w

"Give me your hand, that w As their hands fell apart, B with lightened feeling, "The charge you with is not diff friend; neither is it dreads cience. Let us move on."

They took the road which

right across the meadow spok description of the coming to the Ben Hur was first to break the "Do you know Sheik Ilder "Where is his Orchard of

rather, Malluch, how far is it village of Daphne?" Malluch was touched by a recalled the prettiness of shown him by the woman at t and wondered if he who had of a mother in mind was about them for a lure of love; yet "The Orchard of Palms lies village two hours by horse, as swift camel." Thank you; and to your

once more. Have the game you told me been widely pu when will they take place?" The questions were suggest they did not restore Mallucence, they at least stimulated TO BE CONTINUED

Died on the Churchyar While worshippers were g out of St. James' Catholic James street, New York, about last Sunday morning, an old down to rest on the wooden lead to the area on the west church. It was bitterly cold a thin black dress and a and on her feet were slipp of shoes. She laid a bundle her and leaned her face in A few moments later she fe side. The sexton helped into the basement, and D called in. She was dead was quite white and h showed that sh ieast sixty years of age. (finger of her left hand wa ring. No one knew her, removed to the Oak street p

and thence to the morgue. he thought her name was K "Better die soon, Than live on lingeringly Better do neither, but medicine that will relieve only an evidence of disease, may live on in health and you have a cold or cough, lungs, consumption, chronic bronchitis, impure blood of take Dr. Pierce's "Golden covery," a certain cure for By druggists.

A lady writes : "I was ena the corns, root and branch, Holloway's Corn Cure." have tried it have the same "My father." he said, "bore a good name, and was not without honor in Jernalem, where he dwelt. My mother, at his death, was in the prime of womanhood; and it is not enough to say of her she was good and beautiful; in her tongue was the law of kindness, and her works were the praise of all in the gates, and she smiled at days to come. I had a little sister, and she and I were the family, and we were so happy that I, at least, have never seen harm in the saying of the old rabbi, Good would not be everywhere and therefore he made mothers." One day an accident happened to a Roman in authority as he was riding past our house at the head of a cohort; the legionaries burst the gate and rushed in and seized us. I have not seen my mother or sister since. I cannot say they are dead or living. I do not know what became of them. But Malluch, the man in the chariot yonder was present at the separation; he gave us over to the captors; he heard my mother's prayer for her children, and he laughed when they dragged her away. Hardly may one say which graves deepest in memory, love or hate. To day I knew him afar—and, Malluch"—

He caught the listener's arm again. "And, Malluch he knows and takes "My father," he said, "bore a good ame, and was not without honor in Jer-

He caught the listener's arm again. "And, Malluch, he knows and takes with him now the secret I would give my life for: he could tell if she lives, and where she is, and her condition; if she mothey—much sorrow has made the two as one—if they are dead, he could tell where they died, and of what, and where their bones await my finding."

"And will be not?"

"No."

"Why?"
"I am a Jew, and he is a Roman. "But Romans have tongues, and Jews, though ever so despised, have methods to hearn't them"

"For such as he? No; and, besides, the secret is one of state. All my father's property was confiscated and divided." Malluch nodded his head slowly, much as to somit the argument; then he asked anew, "Did he not recognize you?"

"He could not. I was sent to death in life, and have been long since accounted

"I wonder you did nor strike him,' said Malluch, yielding to a touch of pas

sion.

"That would have been to put him
seat serving me forever. I would past serving me forever. I would have had to kill him, and Death, you know, keeps secrets better even than a guilty Roman."

The man who, with so much to avenge could so calmly put such a opportunity aside must be confident of his future or have ready some better design, and Malluch's interest changed with the thought; it ceased to be that of an emissary in duty bound to another. Ben Hur was actually asserting a claim upon him for his own sake. In other words, Malluch's was preparing to serve him with good heart and from downright admiration.

After brief pause, Ben Hur resumed speaking.
"I would not take his life, good Mal-

"I would not take his life, good Malluch; against that extreme the possession
of the scret is for the present at least his
safeguard; yet I may punish him, and so
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"He is a Roman," said Malluch without
hestation; "and I am of the tribe of
Judah. I will help you. If you choose,
put me under oath—under the most
solemn'oath."

"Give me your hand, that will suffice."

"Give me your hand, that will suffice."

As their hands fell apart, Ben-Hur said with lightened feeling, "That I would charge you with is not difficult, good friend; neither is it dreadful to con-

cience. Let us move on."

They took the road which led to the

right across the meadow spoken of in the description of the coming to the fountain. Ben Hur was first to break the silence. "Do you know Sheik Ilderim the Gen-

"Where is his Orchard of Palms? or, rather, Malluch, how far is it beyond the village of Daphne?" Malluch was touched by a doubt; he

shown him by the woman at the fountain, and wondered if he who had the sorrows of a mother in mind was about to forget them for a lure of love; yet he replied, "The Orchard of Palms lies beyond the village two hours by horse, and one by a swift camel."

"Thank you; and to your knowledge once more. Have the games of which you told me been widely published? and when will they take place?"

The questions were suggestive; and if they did not restore Malluch his confid-ence, they at least stimulated his curios-

TO BE CONTINUED.

Died on the Churchyard Steps.

of on in-wd ala a-ays all. Iur his out

out ich of en-

While worshippers were going in and out of St. James' Catholic church, in James street, New York, about 11 o'clock last Sunday morning, an old woman sat down to rest on the wooden steps which lead to the area on the west side of the church. It was hittenly cold. She work church. It was bitterly cold. She wore a thin black dress and a black shawl, and on her feet were slippers in place of shoes. She laid a bundle down beside of shoes. She laid a bundle down beside her and leaned her face in her hands. A few moments later she fell over to on side. The sexton helped to carry her into the basement, and Dr. Keefe was called in. She was dead, Her hair was quite white and her wrinkled face showed that she was at least sixty years of age. On the third finger of her left hand was a marriage ring. No one knew her, and she was removed to the Oak street police station, and thence to the morgue. A man said he thought her name was Kate Kelleher.

"Better die soon, Than live on lingeringly in pain."

Better do neither, but get and take medicine that will relieve pain which is only an evidence of disease, and thus you may live on in health and happiness. If may five on in health and happiness. In you have a cold or cough, weak or sore lungs, consumption, chronic nassl catarth, bronchitis, impure blood or liver disease, take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," a certain cure for these diseases.

A lady writes : "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

THE IRISH CATACOMBS.

NEW YORK PRIEST'S MIDNIGHT MASS AT GLENGARIFF, CORK—BIS ELOQUENT AND PICTURESQUE PERSONAL NABRATIVE— -THE PEOPLE'S SUBLIME DEVOTION TO THE FAITH OF THEIR FATHERS—THEIR NATIONAL VITALITY AN IMMORTAL YOUTH

From Glengariff, Father Bernard O'Reilly has addressed the subjoined letter to the Sun of New York. It is brimful of interest: Two years ago, at this very time, I wrote from Dublin, as the battle between landlordism and the agricultural population of Ireland—the few crushed and ground down remnants of the ancient Celtic-race on this leland—was growing in intensity. A fierce campaign of evictions was then going on with redoubled pitileasness all over this unhappy country, and the horrors of death bystarvation or cold, threatened the thousands who were doomed to be cast out homeless, shelterless, penniless, as the rigors of winter increased and the blessed season of Christmas was dawning upon the world. Since then the struggle for existence has gone on all over this degolated soil, the civilized world watching the progrees of this fearful drams, as desolated soil, the civilized world watching the progress of this fearful drams, as the assembled Greeks at Athens were wont to watch, in the old classic age of liberty, the unfolding of some of the grand trilogies of Echylus, or Euripides, or Sophocles, recountering the fateful catastrophes preceding and accompanying the extinction of the old families of heroes and demicods. As we it is no less then extinction of the old families of heroes and demigods. Aye, it is no less than the utter extinction of the last hope of Irish nationality, the blotting out from their native soil of the last generation of Catholic Celts, that Lord Salisbury, hounded on by the Times and the St James' Gazetts, is now attempting, and now, perhaps, on the point of achieving successfully. A certain nameless dread of such a success falls upon my spirit as I successfully. A certain nameless dread of such a success falls upon my spirit as I go among the hovels of the poor round about me here, on Lord Bantry's estate and the lands of his uncle, Mr. White of GLENGARIFF CASTLE.

What are these hovels in their utter and what are these novels in their utter and indescribable equalor, wretchedness and misery but the last stage of degradation to which the blind, unreasoning, suicidal brutality of Irish landlordism has brought a Christian, a civilized people? What is the condition of the heroic tenants of these hovels, half-clad in midwinter, shivering over the slowly burning peat fire in their low, narrow, windowless, mud-floored and smoky dens but the condition floored and smoky dens but the condition of men reduced to a more comfortless and hopeless condition than the Green-land Esquimaux or the famine-decimated tribes along the Makenzie river and around Hudson bay? At least Indian and E-quimaux have no greedy landlords or landlords' sgents watching every deer that is slain in the chase, every fish taken from the waters of river and ocean, to claim the chief portion thereof as a something due by hunter and fisherman to the lords and owners of the soil. What the natives of our most remote northern lords and owners of the soil. What the natives of our most remote northern regions can wrest from the land by culture and the chase or gain from its stream is all their own. But the half-fed animal, the cow, the calf, the pig, the fowls which yonder mountaineers, the tenants of the Earl of Bantry, shelter beneath the same roof as their children, are the only safeguard under God's providence which stands between their poor families and eviction, the only means with which to purchase for another six or twelve months the doubtful comforts of the roof that the doubtful comforts of the roof that covers them, of the cold, naked walls that covers them, of the cold, naked walls that shelter them against the storm. Do not blame the poor, lone widow, the smoke of whose cottage I can see from this, if the only plece of furniture within her dark burrow—a narrow box filled with ancient straw—affords a resting place to the few fowls she manages to feed, as well as a bed to herself by night. Those fowls have given her wherewith to satisfy the landlord, who was wont to exact his rent to the last fartbing; who care not whether she, poor old Peggy, lives or not whether she, poor old Peggy, lives or dies; and who will never take a thought recalled the prettiness of the favour of repairing the thatch on the roof and rain on the head of THE MEEK AND VENERABLE SUFFERER. Venerable! do I say it? Yes, and most

truly. Listen! Yesterday morning two ladies from the hotel, the one an American and the other the charitable and pious mistress of the house, sallied forth with provisions and other comforts to bring some brightness to the most cheerless hearts in our neighborhood. Old Peggy's hut was the first visited. "She did not expect us," my informant said. "We had to stoop to get inside the low, narrow doorway. The place was dark and filled with smoke, and over the few burning sods of peat on the hearth we could distirguish the crouching form of the aged inmate. She rose to welcome us. There was no flurry in her manner, no servility in her tone. She spoke to us the noble and pure sentiments of the poor Irish peasantry, clothed in the picturesque and poetic language which is the form of their native Celtic. Most grateful was she for our visit and for our Christmas offering. But her words and her manner through out were those of an equal, who wished to return our kindness and courtesy in her own way. She insisted on bringing to us to the botel some fresh laid eggs, all her earthly treasure. Why should she be under the obligation of receiving presents from us without being free to reciprocate?" It was the same everywhere the visitors went. The spotless reputation of these lowly cottagers is a proud and priceless inheritance, transmitted from genera-tion to generation. Their pure lives and heroic struggle against adversity would do honor to the noblest born. The lofty sentiments to which they give utterance, and the beautiful language in which all, young and old, express them, show the careful Christian culture. But is not this state of things, this perpetual, this desperate alternative between parting with all that characterizes a civilized home, with everything that can make it bright, comfortable, habitable, in order to save that home itself from destruction,

THE LAST STAGE OF EXISTENCE for a people? Is not Europe, is not all Christendom, is not the world looking on, silent, unsympathetic, inactive, while English statesmanship and Irish landlordism are working together to extinguish the last sparks in a whole nation? Lord Salisbury and Hartington, as well as the selfish British monopolis's represented by

that illogical Radical, Chamberlain, and his fellow merchants, are resolved to end the Irish question this time by making an end of Celtic Ireland. If it depends on them, we shall surely witness the finis Hibernice. But I believe that no people who have for centuries believed in Christ, and generously suffered all things for their devotion to their baptismal faith, can ever perish from among the nations. And in the marvellous power of endurance of the Irish masses in Ireland there is revealed an element of strength which ance of the Irish masses in Ireland there is revealed an element of strength which will not only befile the ferocious designs of Lord Salisbury and his followers, but prove to be one of the energies of the coming national renovation. I have been so far carried away by the feelings begotten by the surrounding misery, to which I cannot close eye or heart. There are, however—thank God for it—many things which this Christmastide among the mountains of Ireland force uprn my observation, that fill my soul with hope, and make me proud of these oppressed Celts—my own flesh and blood. Just a year ago I paid a visit in Rome to the Catacombs of St. Calixtus, and after kneeling reverently in the lowly underground chapel where the sainted remains of no less than fourteen Popes had been buried less than fourteen Popes had been buried hurriedly after martyrdom, I took com fort in thinking how soon the persecuted, hunted Christians of the first three cen-turies triumphed over the utmost might of the Roman empire. Do you know that here in Glengariff, and in very many places throughout Ireland, the Catholic Calta are still provided in the Catholic Celts are still, practically, CONDENNED TO LIVE IN THE CATACOMBS CONDEMNED TO LIVE IN THE CATACOMBS?
On Christmas eve we went from here to
assist at early mass in the poor chapel of
Glengariff, and to go to confession to the
good parish priest, Father Mangan, who
lives some ten or twelve miles away
beyond the mountains. The poor, rudelyflagged and whitewashed chapel reminds
one of the extraordy does it

one of the catacombs, so strangely does it contrast with the beautiful Protest-ant church not far distant, with its adjoining rectory surrounded by gardens and tastefully laid out grounds. Mass had commenced before we arrived. The two transepts and the space before the altar were filled with kneeling worshippers, wholly intent on following the sacred rite so dear to their hearts. The benches along both sides of the nave were occupied by women, mary of whom were in their long Irish cloaks and capes. Not a sound dis-turbed the stillness of the place. No dis-traction seemed capable of turning eye or mind from the lowly altar at which the priest was efficiating with a reverence that impressed me. Presently the communion bell rang. I expected to see a dozen at bein rang. I expected to see a dezen at most approaching the table of the Lamb. I knew that the night before, in the midst of a fearful rainstorm, Father Mangan had been called from his distant home to attend a man taken suddenly ill on the opposite side of the bay. Arrived near the crest of the mountains, however, the good priest had to dismount, to leave his horse in the nearest shelter and to thread his way, lantern in hand, through the downpour and the pitchy darkness. How could he find time and strength to hear the contessions time and strength to hear the contessions of the hundreds to whom he gave communion the next morning? All present in the sacred edifice seemed to have approached the railing in succession, and the men and boys were in a majority. I could not help believing that, on

THE LAND OF ST PATRICK, the Catholic Celts are still in the cata combs, in the unquenchable fervor of a faith and a piety which fourteen centuries of the practice of Christianity has not dimmed. That same night it was my privilege and unspeakable consolation to celebrate midnight mass in this hotel. One of the private sitting rooms had been most tastefully decorated with holly and other evergreeus. There were here and there as has already been seen in print within a fortificial moss and fern covered rocks, and in one corner of the room was a beautiful grotto representing the cave of the nativity at Bethlehem, with groups of figures—
Joseph, the Virgin Mother, the Divine Babe and the worshipping angels. It was bung with twelve colored lamps. The poor people from the mountain side adjoining were admitted. No such midni, ht mass, no such scene of light and beauty, intellectual Catholicism in New York. artificial moss and fern covered rocks, and in one corner of the room was a beautiful grotto representing the cave of the nativity at Bethlehem, with groups of figures—Joseph, the Virgin Mother, the Divine mass, no such scene of light and beauty, had been beheld among them since the days of Henry VIII. Throughout the day others among their neighbors have come here to worship in this improvised chapel, the young people of both sexes singing hymns in henor of the Saviour. Enough, I only give you a glimpse of the Irish heart in its religious purity and strength, of the Irish nature in its rich generosity to God and man, of the Irish character in these strong features of indomitable hopefulness strong features of indomitable hopefulness and undying faith in justice and liberty. As I write this there are rumors of the disruption of the Tory government. that Providence, who controls the destin-ies and the lives of nations, dividing and confounding the councils of politicians, to save from the last calamity a people so lovable and so full of the energies of im-mortal youth?

The Rosary in the Family.

Archbishop Corrigan says in his pastoral letter: "In speaking of family devotions, we cannot refrain from recommending once more the pious practice so earnestly insisted on by our Holy Father—the recitahissection, namely, in the family circle, of the Holy Roeary. It is a powerful means of fostering love to our Blessed Lord and His Virgin Mother; it is an efficacious His Vigin Mother; it is an efficacious help to the preservation of Divine Faith. Two hundred years ago, when the last Catholic missionaries disappeared from Japan, they left the Rosary as a precious legacy to their sorrowing disciples, with the trust and conviction that devotion to this compendium of the Gospel would be attached to the Christian keep alive attachment to the Christian religion. For two hundred years no Cathreligion. For two nuncred years no Catnolic priest was allowed to set foot in Japan, yet within our own memory, when our missionaries were again permitted to penetrate to Nagasāki, they found eight thousand Christians anxious to meet them, and still reciting the holy name of Jesus and Mary in the loving mysteries of the Results. the Rosary.

An Obstinate Case.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock-Blood Bitters cured me entirely."
This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of dearth One.

BY "AN OUTSIDER."

SKETCH BY A LIBERAL PROTESTANT PEN OF PROMINENT CHURCHES AND PRIESTS. Just at present, in view of the interest Just at present, in view of the interest taken in the controversy—if it can now be termed such—between the suspended rector of St. Stophen's Church and his superiors, here and abroad a good deal of attention has been centered on the leading pastors and parishes of the city. There are very clear-cut characteristics of the condition of the Church throughout the city inst at present. Some of them may condition of the Church throughout the city just at present, Some of them may fairly be stamped as unique. Perhaps the intellectual grade was never as high, the zeal in missions and charities never more actively expressed, nor better able to be. Up to the date when the differences with Dr. Glynn had passed such stages as the Retort Courteous and the Reproof Valiaut, developing into the Countercheck Quarrelsome, no discord was noticeable to mar a busy harmony of Christian labor mar a busy harmony of Christian labor among Catholic leaders here. Naturally St. Patrick's Cathedral first

Naturally St. Patrick's Cathedral first occurs to one's mind among representative parishes, with its stately marble edifice, a sort of miniature Milan duomo in type, its large corps of assistant clergy, Archbishop Corrigan as the center of parish and srchdiocese. A man of profound ecclesiastical study, of invincible determination of character a only sense of what it due. astical study, of invincible determination of character, a quick sense of what is due to his Church and to himself, the Archbishop is respected rather than essentially loved. Cardinal McCloskey was respected and loved. Love does not attach itself, at least, through hereay, to Archbishop Corrigan. As a preacher he has a singularly polished, quiet, elegantstyle. He is very familiar with his Bible. He quotes continually, and with a striking spontacontinually, and with a striking sponta-neity from it while in the pulpit; he rarely has occasion to reconstruct a sentence of his sermons (delivered without notes) and has a suave felicity of language that is

Furthermore, the Archbishop is usually very undenominational Catholi eacher. He takes up broad Christian ity, not his Church's tenets, as the back-bone of his discourse. A Presbyterian or a Baptist may hear him and usually never dissent from a phrase, first and last.
style is more literary than oratorical. is unnecessary to say that St. Patrick's has an immense congregation; made up of wealth and poverty, of aristocracy and utter democracy of learning and unlearning. The Cathedral's musical attractions are expensive and fine, though the size and accustics of the great building are a serious detraction.

With St. Stephen's prominence among

city churches almost every one is familiar. The beautiful old church in Twenty eighth street has a certain dignified repose and sombreness about its rich interior that suggests Europe rather than our country. There is a want of that newness Country. Increase a man of that newness and smartness of many of our conspicuous Catholic churches. Dr. McGlynn—aggressive, entering into any cause he believes in and is resolved to work for, has been a loadstone to draw throngs of Catholics and Protestants to hear him. Catholics and Protestants to hear him. When Dr. McGlynn wishes to be magnetic, as has long been raid, he is irresistible with a throng of his hearers. His bold speech on any point, the air that here is a man acting in the full courage of his convictions, the idea he gives that he is an impulsive, highly educated, broad minded Christian man who happens to be a priest Impulsive, nighly educated, broad minded.
Christian man who happens to be a priest—all this is part of a pell. Father Curren is also highly esteemed in St. Stephen's precints, and there is a large staff of auxiliary clergy. To the beauty of the services in the church, the perfection of one of the best choirs in America, the various missions supported, and the various missions supported, and the peculiar cohesiveness of its congregation only allusion is needed here, after so much as has already been seen in print within a

no such scene of light and beauty, intellectual Catholicism in New York: devout Catholicism, unswerving Catholicism, but still intellectual, American, and a distinctly evangelical Catholicism. Its crowded congregation is of the wealthiest and the most thoroughly educated Catholic circles. It attracted away from St. Stephen's many influential households. There is no neglect of the poor; but somehow, one does not associate a less stilluent element with St. Leo's. At its head is Father Ducey.

Father Ducey is regarded here as a man

with a notable career widening before him.
Young, brilliantly versed in secular
knowledge as well as ecclesiastical learning, a literarian of wide taste and study, and well known at Rome, he unites a natural oratorical gift to thorough training and experience as a speaker. It has been said of this pastor that the charm of

been said of this pastor that the charm of his voice, like Virgil's, would make dull matter enjoyable—though there is no dull matter where Father Ducey is concerned. He, too, is an especially non-sectarian prescher. This is one reason, with the attractiveness of his speech and style, that St. Leo's is said to be more frequented by non-Catholics or Protestants interested in the Church services than any other Catholics. the Church services, than any other Cath-olic house of worship. There is liberality and frankness, the attitude of Catholicism to the world and time, in the atmosphere of St. Leo's to give it strong significance.
The parish does an eleemosynary work,
proportionate to its resources and thrift,
several other clergy being auxiliaries in

Father Lilly and the great Dominican Church, some twenty years erected (on Lexington avenue and Sixty sixth street), of which he is the head, have long been notable. Father Lilly was a missioner in constant demand all over the country before he settled here. Under him the Dominican Order has attained new significance in the city. There is no lack of temporal prosperity in his flock, though there is a large element of the less fortunate which makes the parish, for whosoever will come to it. The late John Kelly, the Crimmins family, and accorded for the recommendation of the paragraph of other untown. Catholics have a score of other uptown Catholics have been members. Father Lilly is a speaker or distinct power, of the robust and natural style of pulpit oratory, and when he has occasion to enter upon polemics, in public or private, his resources of in-

success of the Paulist Order, of which be

success of the Paulist Order, of which he is Superior, make the populous parish in the center of which stands New York City's second largest church edifice (Protestant or Catholic) a distinguished community. Father Hecker is now, we believe, a septuagenarian, or nearly so. His has been a wonderful career. The efforts to carey out his conscientious purposes so early swinced, have been signally rewarded.

He seldom nowadays speaks in the vast, somber pile being slowly completed by the confraternity, or in public, having come to the resting time, so far as he will have one while he draws breath. Father Deshon, a learned and beloved man,

Deshon, a learned and beloved man, Father Hewitt and Father Searle, who have been diligent and prominent workers and preachers, relieve their Superior of as

and preachers, relieve their Superior of as much fatigue as they can. The last named priest is the present Acting Supperior of the order.

A mighty figure, literally among the rest, is Father Murpby, of St. Francis Xavier's gorgeous church in West Sixteenth street. This stately, enormous mass of granite, scarcely completed, built in the worst and most rococo Italian style (a basilica in hysterics, an architect might call it), is crowded at its imposing services with a representative assembly of our Catholic population; each of its contrasting elements. The rich foreign class, in particular, are pew-holders, or regular attendants. Side by side with them are the parishioners from the tangled west side, the upper floors of Sixth Avenue flats, and an ifbors of tenements. The College, under the care of the Church, its mission enterprises and private charities are large calls on its ample resources.

calls on its ample resources.

We speak of Father Murphy as a mighty man. He is over six feet two in height, deep chested and strong thewed, a heroic figure, typical of a soldier rather than a priest. He has a resonant, frank voice, a clear eye; and as a brother priest laugh-ingly observed of bim, "a heart inside of his body as big as the whole outside of it." Like most of the Catholic clergy, he speaks extempore, with a fluent, easy style, perspicu-ity more than polish characterizing it, and vital Christianity rather than dogma, his best-loved theme. A clergyman associated with Father Murphy is Father Daly, known and honored for his benevolence and his interest in the spiritual welfare of seamen frequenting this port.

seamen frequenting this port.
Such are representative Roman Catholic pastors, parishes, and churches in our community. One would like also to speak at length of old St. Patrick's in Mulberry street; of Father Riordan's work at Castle Garden; of St. Peter's in Barclay street; of St. Vincent de Paul's in Twenty third street, and of St. Vincent Ferrer, in Sixty-sixth attent if in Twenty third street, and of St. Vincent Ferrer, in Sixty-sixth street, if space allowed. To look at the growth of Cath-olicism from a purely ecclesiastical stand-point is more usual to many than from the aspect presented in the above—which is at once interesting and (particularly to those who reside in the city and mingle with a wide range of its excipal circles. is at once interesting and particularly those who reside in the city and mingle with a wide range of its social circles) a subject for close thought.—E. I. Stevenson in N. Y. Independent.

WILL THE IRISH PEOPLE RE-VOLT ?

It is a strange sensation to hear an English paper speaking as the Pall Mall

"If the Irish," it said on Monday, "had "If the Irish," it said on Monday, "had left in them half as much resolution and self-reliance as the English and Scotch they would revolt. But the poor Celt is spirit-broken and despairing, and he will probably wait until we are at handigrips with our foe before he ever begins to deal that dead that deal the deal that deal prepare to deal that deadly blow at our old way by conceding to menace what we have refused to justice, and an Irish Parliament will once more come into existence not as pledge of good will, but as a confession of impotence extorted by threat of war."

We do not agree with the Pall Mall, however, that it is the resolution and tiful and tastefully decorated in the town.
St Leo's may be said to represent the Irish people to revolt, or that the poor Celt is by any means so spirit broken as it thinks. A spirit that for seven hundred years has kept up a ceaseless fight against the domination of the powerful and self-reliant Britain without being daunted or proken is not likely to be much afraid of the dominant Britain with his power and resolution reduced to Sir Michael Hicks-Botchery. No; the Irish people do not rise in revolt because they think they have learned a better way than revolting, and they do not give the present British Government—as yet—the credit of being able to unteach them. B. volting—at any rate upless such a con-Revolting—at any rate unless such a contingency as the Pall Mail Gazette contemplates had arisen—would hardly be a fair game with 30,000 of the flower of the British army permanently entrenched in all our strong positions, and insurgents neither armed nor drilled. This is the stern fact, realized only after bloody experience, and not any want of self reliperietce, and not any want of self reli-ance or spirit that keeps the Irish people patient under things that naturally excite the indignation of a free born English de-morrat. The Irish have tried rebellion of ener than any people in history, as the Pall Mall must only have momentarily forgotten, until the name of rebel has been for generations the bighest title to which an Irish patriot can only lay claim. The next time they rebel—if any tragic calamity, not distinctly visible within the ambit of the present horizon should again drive them to such a course—they will take care to choose their own time and way of Castlereagh the Second, for throwing up the barricades.—United Ireland.

Deep Sea Wonders

exist in theusands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Cu, Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards, where ever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

Worney derange the whole system.

Worms derarge the whole system.
Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator de-ranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty five cents to try it and be convinced.

THE FATE OF A SCOPPER.

In the year 1875 I had the pleasure of visiting the thrifty little kingdom of Belgium. Persons of every class, from England, France, and Germany, were then flocking thither, to witness the then flocking thither, to witness the miraculous ecstasies of Louise Lateau, and testify to the marvellous issue of blood from the five wounds in her privileged person, and to acknowledge the finger of God working in the midst of an incredulous generation. What wonder if sectaries saw in her a silent reproof of their own conduct, and discerned in her supernatural status a living evidence of the very God they had sworn to discwn? The direct result of this reflection was a hatred which was intensified by the Father of lies.

hatred which was intensified by the Father of lies.

When Carnival approached, the professors of infidelity and of the lodges of the Solidaires in the town of L—— were no longer rational; they were dispossessed of reason, and carried away by their antipathy to this passive victim of the Faith in which they too had been born and baptized; and finally they devised a plan whereby to vilify religion, and depreciate the veneration in which Louise Lateau was held. Elaborate preparations were made, large sums of parations were made, large sums of money were expended in arranging a procession of infamous characters, in which all that was sacred was travestied; even the adorable person of Our Re-deemer Himself was mimicked.

In the line of procession thappeared a large car, handsomely de appeared a large car, handsomely decorated and drawn by fine horses, which contained a group intended to crush out completely all reverence for the Stigmatisee of Bois d'Haine. There was Louise represented as a boxom village maid, most at variance with her natural retiring character and unbecoming her extraordinary privileged state; while her companion, equally well contrived by extraordinary privileged state; while her companion, equally well contrived by these haters of truth, represented the devil. He was repulsive in his costume, more disgusting still by his unseemly gestures, and even more hideous by the contrast intended, and by the association culcate. People locked at the car. Some laughed at the ludicrous ensemble; some laughed at the indicrous ensemble; others were frantic, as if possessed; others again were sad, and exclaimed: "Ah—trop for!" and some went away blushing for shame that such things could be.

could be.

Animated on one side at the success of his freaks, and enraged on the other by the manifestations of the disapproval, the inebriated demon saw, in both, the effects of his role, and lost no opportunity of continuing his part, to the satisfaction at least of his test meeters.

of continuing his part, to the satisfaction at least of his task masters.

The streets had been paraded till there remained only the by ways and alleys wherein to reiterate the shameless exhibition. Finally, still dressed in his infernal garb, the wretched actor left the gilded car for the seething bar room, where, proud of his vile feats, he continued to gratify the shameless passions of associates of his own cast. At last he left the inn and tottered down the street to seek his home. He passed before the to seek his home. He passed before the beautiful old parish church as the bells beautiful old parish church as the bells chimed out the hour of midnight, and made for the narrow bridge that spans the canal. He had not gone far when he lost his balarce, and down he fell into the sluggish stream below. Help! help! help—! But no one heard his cry of distress.

The morning hells rang out their duty.

The morning bells rang out their duty notes, and the strokes of the Angelus in-vited Christians to another day of prayer; vited Christians to another day of prayer; and the snxious mother, who had sat the long night through by the flickering candle watching for the return of her wayward boy, blew out the light and stood by the doorway. But no Jean Jacques appeared. An hour later, how-ever, the passers by discerned a frightful object—not a man, not a creature of earth —in the dark waters of the canal. Men and women gathered round, and

held grave consultation. The mystery was soon solved. The corpse of the demon actor was dragged from the pollutted waters, and laid out in the gendarmerie in all the sad irony of fate; and many a reckless youth, who had cheered the player of the day before, went home, asking himself whither had gone the soul of the unfortunate man who but a few hours ago was so hale, so strong, so thoughtless of his end.

LITTLE CHRISTMAS.

The Church has celebrated yearly since the fourth century, on the sixth day of January, three solemnities in the life of our Blessed Lord, these are the adoration of

the Magians, the baptism in the Jordan, and the miracle in Cana.

The word Epiphany, which is derived from the Greek, signifies manifestation, and is used on this occasion because on it there is a triple manifestation of Jesus

there is a triple manifestation of Jesus Christ to men—a threefold disclosure of some mystery of His life.

In the first mystery, the divine infant was shown to the three wise men of the East, repesing in the arms of His Immaculate Mother: "And having entered into the house, they found the Child with Mary, His Mother, and falling down adored Him."

In the second mystery, our Lord, now

In the second mystery, our Lord, now grown to manhood, was baptized by Saint John in the river, and the voice of the Eternal Father proclaimed of Him from heaven: "Thou art my beloved Son, in Thee I am well pleased." The unanimous tradition of the ancients assigns this day, at the one on which He was hearized. day as the one on which He was baptized.
In the third mystery the divine power

of our Lord over the elements of nature was shown by changing water into wine at the wedding feast: "This beginning of fuiracles did Jesus in Cana of Gaillee, and manifested His glory and His disciples believed in Him."

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

He Shook It.

"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Bardock Blood Bitters, since DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of Strange, Out.

Robinson, president of the Habour Conmission; G. A. Drummond, Hugh M. Lennan, Sir Donald Smith, Thoms Workman, Edward Murphy, and seven others, and a committee was appointed to wait on the gentlemen nominated an get their consent to stand, to report to future meeting. The general feeling that no opposition will be given to whe ever is nominated by the English spealing citizens. The retiring mayor, M. Beaugrand, has promised his earnes support to an English candidate as he successor."

Here we have the French majorit stually begging the English-speaking ity to put one of its representativ men into the Mayor's chair for 1887-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD SOO RICHMOND OR COPPEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITO

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Catholic Record.

MDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1887. CLERICAL CHANGES AND APPOINT-

The following clerical changes and appointments have recently taken place in this diocese:—

1: Rev. A. Fauteux has been appointed estor of Stoney Point in place of Rev. f. Bauer, who has resigned. 2. Rev. Alfred Bechard, recently or-

ned, has been appointed curate of

West Lorne, Dunwich and Wards rille have now for the first time been resident pastor. Rev. Michael Cummins, late of Woodslee, is its first pastor.

4 Rev. Charles McManus, late curate Windsor, has been appointed pastor

nto an independent mission, Rev. Donald McCrae has been appointed as first pastor.

6. Simose has been made av independ-

at mission. Rev. Hubert G. Traher has been appointed its first pastor. 7. Rev. Michael McGrath, late curate at

Le Salette, has been appointed curate at 8. Rev. John Cook, late curate at

Wawanceb, has been appointed curate at St. Thomas. 9. Rev. John Aylward, recently or

dained, has been appointed curate of

Twenty new Parochial missions have ed in this diocese during the ate of our present bishop. This episcopate of our present bishop. This speaks well for the progress of our holy religion in this western peninsuls, and is a striking evidence of the vast amount of good that has been done for the ritual malfare of our people. Material ples see good and necessary, but the set in each mission means the living church of God with its divine ip and the preaching of the Gospel ad the graces of the sacraments rought within the easy reach of its peoole. In those districts in which the riests appears but at distant intervals to offer up the holy sacrifice and to administer sacraments, religion languishes and sconer or later must die out. If the faith is to be kept alive and operative new centres must be created for priestly seal and activity. The Holy Mass should be celebrated and the Word of God church; children should be catechised, and the faithful should be stirred up into religious fervor and zeal. In this way, and in this way only, can the church hold her own in this country against the strong hostile influences that are working against her divine mission. But the shurch should not be content with merely holding her own, for she has a design to those also wno are no. heep of Christ should be brought within the one fold and under the care of the one Shepherd. There are multitudes in our midst that are craying and hungering for divine truth, They are restless, uneasy and unhappy, feeling and groping in their darkness after that church which Christ has established on earth for man's salvation If the claims of the Catholic church and her title deeds as the Church of Christ are brought clearly home to the minds of these people by the ministry of zeal-ous and learned priests and by the propagation of good books, there is every

848

die

Season .

*

"O, Supreme Pastor, the author and finisher of our faith, have pity on thy people and send forth priests according to Thy Divine heart into thy vineyard."

eason to hope that large numbers of

them would be converted to that true

faith without which it is impossible to

please God. May the divine Head of

the church bless and prosper her holy

mission in this free and happy land, and

may He increase and multiply her priests

for the promotion of His glory and the

salvation of His people. We cannot

more appropriately close these remarks

than by quoting the following passage

from a pastoral published some time ago

by our bishop:

altar, and the ministry of salvat speak to the hearts of generous you and call them to the ranks of thy pr hood, and finally put it into the he of our faithful people to be noble generous in their contributions, so a help in the hely work of educa the Priesthood. St. Dionysius ju-remarks, that it is the most divine all divine works, to concerts with

Priesthood. The faith and charity of such parents must be very weak and cold. In the ages of faith, and still, in many European countries, Catholic mothers would prefer seeing their sons ministering at God's altar than in the highest positions of worldly honor. Can it be said that it is the dearest wish of the mother's heart, in this country, to see her son a priest? nonor. Can it be said that it is the dearest wish of the mother's heart, it this country, to see her son a priest? I is a very bad sign of the spiritual life capeople when they do not supply Priesthood drawn from their own sons. The best and most faithful seed mus decay and die if it gets little or no nour ishment from the soil into which it is cast.

"It can truly be affirmed that th "It can truly be affirmed that the Church will never be firmly established in this country until it possesses a native Priesthood—until it is interlaced with the feelings, affections, and natural habits of the people—until, in fine, it is made "racy of the soil," like some giant cak that has grown gradually up in our forests, spreading its roots abroad, and driving them deep into the soil and deriving therefrom its sap and nourishment, until it has acquired the sturdy strength and magnificent proportions and fadeless durability that bid defiance to the fiercest storms.

"We, therefore, most earnestly entreat Christian parents to encourage those of their children whom God may call to the high and holy life of the Priesthood, and to help them according to their means, to reach that cherished object of their hearts.

"We exhort the pastors of souls to have special care of the young boys who, in their opinion, give signs of a divine vocation to the Holy Ministry; to encourage and befriend them, and lead them on to piety and the love of God."

PROF. G. SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, who-we have his own authority for it-put in such effective work last summer in Britain agains the Irish, has been for some time casting longing glances on a seat in the Canadian Parliament. He looked to the West, to the prairie-land, to the magic north country, for a seat. He woodd, but alse! for the ancertainty of human calculations, did not win the constituency of Liegar. little incident in the life of the great man has suggested to the Toronto News a neat hit off: "The Week amounces very briefly that Prof. Goldwin Smith has declined to contest Lisgar. The real truth of the matter is that Liegar has declined to have anything to do with Prof. Goldwin Smith.

We have in our Parliament crank enough. We have in it too many representatives of racial discord, without taking in that prince of political pests, Prof. G.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

The Toronto Ners takes, we think, very good ground against assisted immigration as it is at present worked. It says that in Toronto, for instance, apart altogether from the chronic vagrants and loafers, the number of applications for heavy and poorly-paid labor, make it evident that there is a large class of permanent residents who have no steady employment. It, therefore, condemns the practice of the Dominion and Provincial governments in encouraging immigration either by assisted passages or by flooding the old country with delusive and misleading pamphlets picturing Canada as a veritable land of romise, offering work and bread for all.

There are many who will agree with the News when it says: "But for the immigration policy of past years-continued in spite of the remonstrances of municipal bodies and the protests of Labor organizations—which has resulted in overcrowding the labor market in the larger Canadian centres, such undertakings as the Don improvement scheme would not have to be considered with reference to furnishing a means of employment, but simply on their own merits. We should not have to be continually devising methods to furnish employment or aid to a large and chronically destitute class of able-bodied workers. Very few of the hundreds who seek such employment are Canadians by birth or by long residence.

Of Irish matters:

"Your early attention will be called to proposals for the reform of legal procedure which seem necessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the crim inal law. Since I last addressed you commissioners directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Irejand have been actively procedure which seem necessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the crim inal law. Since I last addressed you commissioners directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Irejand have been actively procedure which seem necessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the crim inal law. Since I last addressed you commissioners directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Irejand have been ecessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the crim inal law. Since I last addressed you commissioners directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Irejand have been ecessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the crim inal law. Since I last addressed you commissioners directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Irejand have been ecessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the crim inal law. Since I last addressed you commissioners directed to inquire i spite of the remonstrances of municipal Canadians by birth or by long residence. of providing work for the unemployed will become. Enough evidence has been adduced ten times over to convince any reasonable person of the folly and injustice of the assisted immigration system, Are our governments going to continue it in the face of the clearest proof of its evil

find it difficult to eke out a semi starved and it difficult to eke out a semi starved existence. Our winters are so long and so severe that many of our skilled workingmen either have to go abroad in quest of employment, or spend fully a quarter of the year in enforced idleness and often heart-rending want and misery. Care should be taken in this matter of immigration. Assisted immigration is open to very many objections, but, if worked with proper restrictions, it might be producproper restrictions, it might be produc-tive of decided good to the community.

GOSCHEN'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Goschen's defeat, in the Exchange Division of Liverpool, is a clear indica-tion that had the electoral battle of last summer to be fought over egain, Mr. Gladstone would be the winner. Mr. Goschen went to the division endorsed by the Marquis of Hartington, and strength-ened by the prestige of recent appoint-ment to office, and yet at the hands of a gentleman comparatively unknown to public life or fame suffered defeat. The rote stood, for Neville 3,217: for Gosche 2,210; as against 2,920 cast at the general election for Duncan, Home Ruler; and 2,720 for Baily, Conservative. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer will, of course, get a seat, but the electors of Liver. pool have in their repudiation of the gov. ernment voiced the sound public opinion of England. Mr. Gladstone justly feels elated at the defeat in so important a constituency of one of the most able, most bitter, and uncompromising opponents of his Home Rule scheme. He writes to the electors of Liverpool congratulating them on "their struggle against the personal and official influence of Mr. Goschen, the intervention of the Marquis of Hartington, and the belief of our antagonists that we seek to sever the union. "On the contrary," says the letter, "we desire to convert the union into one of cordial and perpetual affection, instead of one of force."

The days of the Legislative Union are numbered, and the electors of the Exchange Division of Liverpool may well feel proud of the honor given them of driving a pail in its coffin.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the British Parlis ment on Thursday, Jan. 27th, had long been looked forward to with eager expectancy in England as well and in Ireland. The resignation of Lord Bendolph Churchill, the accession of Mr. Goschen to the Cabinet, the general feeling of insecurity in Conservative and of doubt and hope in Liberal circles, all combined to centre Eaglish thought and expectation on this opening in a manuel quite unusual. The menace of coercion, the persistence of the landlords in their cruel course of oppression of the ten-antry, as illustrated in the Glenbeigh evictions, and the expectation of a Cabinet crisis in view of the withdrawal of the strongest member of the administration, did, on the other hand, in Ireland, The Government put into Her Majesty's mouth the following reference to Ireland in the speech from the throne:

"The condition of Ireland still requires your anxious attention. Grave crimes in that country have happily been rarer in the last few months than during a similar period of the preceding year, but the relations between owners and occupiers of the land, which in the early autumn exhibited signs of improvement, have since been seriously disturbed in some districts by organized attempts to incite the latter class to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations. The efforts of the Government to cope with this evil have been seriously impeded by difficulties incident to the method at present prescribed by the statute for dealing with such offences."

Her Majesty was further pleased to say "The condition of Ireland still require

Her Majesty was further pleased to say

of Irish matters :

We have here a great deal of circum Their presence here is the result of the locution to announce drastic measures of immigration system, and the longer it is severity towards Ireland-coercion-the continued the more serious the problem facilitation of jury packing -thesuspension of the constitution and the refusal of Home Rule. The Irish people did not, however, expect anything of good from the Salisbury government, and will, through their representatives in Parliament, strive very earnestly for its overthrow, which to all This country is already white with an abundant harvest of precious souls; deign in thine infinite mercy to send forth worthy and numerous workmen into this rich harvest; inspire Catholic mothers with the holy resolution of

have added greatly to ministerial discom-fort. He is reported to have declared that he retired because the government's naval and military estimates expected \$31,000,he retired because the government's naval and military estimates exceeded £31,000, 000 without counting large supple-mentary estimates. He had indeted on the cutting down of these estimates, but his colleagues had refused to lend assent to this course— although he (Lord Randolph) had been

refused to lend assent to this course—
although he (Lord Randolph) had been
urging economy ever since August. The
noble lord then proceeded to refer to the
government's foreign policy, and amid
loud opposition cheers said:

"I also objected to the Government's
policy of needless interference in the
affairs of other nations. The policy of this
country should be peaceful everywhere.
The Government estimates were too great
for a time of peace. It has been said that
I resigned in haste. The fact is that there
were difficulties between myself and my
celleagues in the Cabinet almost from the
beginning of the present Government. As
I did not desire to remain wrangling in
the Cabinet, I asked to be allowed to
retire unless the Government expenses
were reduced within absolute peace limits.
The Marquis of Salisbury wrote in
response to my request, defending the
estimates in the face of possible war, as he
said. There was no course left open for
me but to write my resignation stating
that I declined to be a party in the game
for the high and desperate stakes other
nations were playing for, and I have seen
no reason since to regret the step I took."

Mr. Gladstone, who was the object of an
immense popular ovation, took part in

immense popular ovation, took part in Randolph's sacrifices for a sound economic policy. Referring to the Irish situation the Liberal leader said that although England and Scotland very justly complained of the Irish monopoly of the time of Par-liament, he feared there was small likeli-hood of a remedy being applied to the evil. The Local Government question would not, he felt certain, be settled this session. It was, he added, gratifying to hear that crime was rarer in Ireland, but in regard to the relations between land. lord and tenant, he greatly deplored the fact that the Queen had not expressed regret at the lamentable evictions in Kerry.

These evictions have excited a profound feeling in Britain, and done a great deal to open the eyes of honest Englishmen to the innate barbarity of the Irish land sys-tem. This feeling found expression in Par-liament on Friday, the 28th, when exciting scenes are reported to have taken place. Saturday's despatches inform us that on

the previous day

Mr. Fry (Liberal) asked the Government in the House of Commons what they had done to prevent the burning of buildings from which tenants had been evicted at Glenbeigh, Iraland. He also saked whether Gen. Baller had tried to obtain concessions on rent for the tenants obtain concessions on rent for the tenants

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Se Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that Gen. Buller had not interfered until some seventy evictions had been executed, when he tried to influence the mortagess toward greater leniency. The Government, Sir Michael said, had no legal right to go further than this. "There is," continued the Chief Secretary, "one real remedy, and that is to remove these poor people from the poverty stricken districts."—

Cries of "Shame," "Shame," and "No," "No,"—"with their own free will," went on the speaker—cries of "No," "No," "No," "Never," "Shame"—"to some other place in Ireland." A great and prolonged uproar here ensued.

caustic remark from Mr. Fry, that if he was unable to give any opinion or suggest any remedy for the Glenbeigh affair, he should do so as Lord Randolph

for Ireland. Not only overy Irishman, the very Eaglishman, who values the Istength and sourity of the empire, will pray and strive for the early advent to the Fremienship of the Grand Old Man.

THE MINORITY IN MONTERAL,

The Eaglish speaking minority of Montreal consists of about 65,000 souls out of a total of 170,000. The minority may again be subdivided into 55,000 Frem.

The Training in There are, it is true, a few French Protestants, but the French population may, for all that, be put down as colidly and unanimously Catholie, for the few French who have been Protestants. Protestants and 20,000 Catholies, mainly of Irah crigin. There are, it is true, a few French Protestants, but the French population may, for all that, be put down as colidly and unanimously Catholies. The number of French Protestants are also of accessity Anglicisted. In old times, before the French population became so very numerous as it has been for the last twenty years—before either French or Irish Catholies had acquired social standing or commercial importance—the French colling and the stated, as mentioned by the member for Montreal at veritable Chinese wall about itself, so that neither Irishman nor Frenchman dared enter the sacred precinicts. In 1851, for instance, Meesrs. Badgely and Young, both Protestants, were elected to represent Montreal in the Canadian Provincial Assembly. In 1834 four out of the six candidates who offered for Montreal's three seats were Protestant gentlemen, and the vote stood as follows: Dorion 1,975, Holton 1,571, Young 1,551, Beaudry 1,149, Badgely 1,096, Bristow 994. In 1838 there was an improvement, and the Irish Catholies and acquired social was also as a season of the same of the six of Mr. McGee vigorously opposed this measure during its passage through the Legislative Assembly. He said: "As to Montreal, the Western section would have 5,000 votes, the east 3,800 and the centre 1,000, so that one centre vote would be equal to four in the East and five in the West. But this was not the worse

Cries of "Shame," "Shame," and "No,"
"No,"—with their own free will," went on the speaker—cries of "No," "No,"
"Never," "Shame"—"to some other place in Ireland." A great and prolonged uproar here ensued.

The Speaker interrupted the proceedings at this point and notified the member igorously suppressed.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then said:
"All I wished to say was that the very poor people living in poverty-stricken districts should be removed to other parts of Ireland, or elsewhere, where they could live in prosperity and comfort. (Conservative cheers). If those who take an interest in this matter desire to promote such a settlement, I will be most delighted to give every sid in my power to any action they may combine on to bring it about."

The Irish Chief Secretary, in reply to a countie of the servant of the causalic remark from Mr. Fry, that if he was a washle to see the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to those of the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to those of the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to those of the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to the manufacturers, and yet it was proposed to throw those interests were diametrically opposed to the momber that every proposed to the member that the principal merchants of the city, headed by Sir Hugh and Andrew Allan. Placing the city of the city, headed by Sir Hugh and Andrew Allan. Placing the city of the city, headed by Sir Hugh and Andrew Al Workman, who at the time sat for Centre faith or place trust in the latter. From the rather imperfect Parliamentary reports of the time we take the following:

suggest any remedy for the Glenbeigh affair, he should do so as Lord Randolph Churchill had done, declared that he thought Mr. Fry's remarks unfair. He bitterly denounced the "plan of campaign," which, he contended, meant, so the cablegram has it, "a combination to force the landlords to accept what the tenants chose to offer, (that sum to be further reduced next year), or leave the tenant in possession of the land, rent free, and then raise the cry about the hardship of eviction for the purpose of deceiving the country. (Cries of "oh," "oh," and cheers.) The Government was obliged to do its best with the tools in its hands, but with difficulties and delays of the criminal law as it existed, it had not sufficient power to cope with such a proceeding as the Plan of Campaign."

And so the session has begun with "Irish monopoly" of the time of Parliament. That this monopoly will continue there is little, if any, room for doubt, at least so long as the Salisbury government continues to administer the affairs of the cuntry and Home Rule not declared the true remedy for Irish wrongs. The signs of the times point to an unusually lively sitting of Parliament, that may before its termination witness a ministerial crisis. A ministerial crisis means the return of Mc. Gladatone to power, and Mr. Gladstone's return to power means Home Rule to for the subscribers to the petition would not be consumed the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the consumeration witness a ministerial crisis. A ministerial crisis means the return of Mc. Gladatone to power, and Mr. Gladstone's return to power means Home Rule ber of subscribers to the petition would not be stone's return to power means Home Rule ber of subscribers to the petition would

Catholic. He maintained that the Protestant vote was paramount in Centre Montreal, referring to the recent municipal elections, regretting however that any religious feeling should then have been invoked.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON (Peel) thought

the West. But this was not the worse for the Central men, who were generally wealthy and owned property in the other sections, and might vote there also, and thus one would be equal to 15 in the West and 12 in the East."

Mr. Porion in vain proposed another division, giving the East 3,137, the centre Syddy and the west 3,670 votes. His motion was defeated by 39 to 62, and the Bill passed. In 1873, when Sir John A. Macdonald brought in his redistribution bill, he proposed a new division for Montreal, greatly enlarging the centre and equalizing the voting power of each of the three divisions. Mr. Thomas Workman, who at the time sat for Centre

Mr. BOWELL thought the member

sure (hear, hear)
Mr. BOWELL thought the member

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN thought the hon. Hon. Mr. ANGLIN thought the hon, gentleman should have appealed to the justice of both Protestants and Catholics rather than to Protestants only. Had he made out a case he (Mr. Anglin) would have voted for the amendment, as he felt that justice was due to the Minority in all cases. He had listened with attention to the statements of facts, and thought there was no danger of Montreal ever being without a Protestant representative. He would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Workman's amendment was voted down by 22 to 95. How false were his predictions, how unfounded his fears will be seen when we say that a Protestant has ever since represented Montreal West in the Dominion Parliament, and that none other but Protestant candidates have ever presented themselves for that seat. If there be any place in the world where the majority has a religious regard for the rights and for the feelings of the minority that place is Montreal. A telegraphic despatch dated Montreal December 19th, conveyed to the people of Ontario intelligence that on the previous night

"A large and influential meeting of "A large and influential meeting of English-speaking citizens was held in the Windsor hotel to nominate an English-speaking candidate for the mayorality for the ensuing year, in accordance with the proposal of a meeting of leading French Canadian citizens held last week. Mr. F. W. Henshaw occupied the chair, and complimented his fellow citizens of French descent on returning to the former principle of electing French and English representatives alternately. The meeting then nominated Messrs. Andrew

The minority, however, cannot, it is said agree. Why not? We propose, without disrespect to that minority, to give ou view of the cause of disagreement. The English-speaking minority consists, as where said, of about 65,000 souls, 35,00 being Protestants, and 30,000 Uatholic principally of Irish origin. The troub in great part with the minority is that the Protestant portion of Montreal's English speaking population will not take the Irish Catholics into confidence. The are, if possible, more hostile to them tha to the French majority. Then there is ruling element in the Protestant minority a sort of Family Compact arrangemen whereby those who politically do not se with it eye to eye and speak with it won for word are ostracized, eliminated an condemned. Hence, division, disintegre tion and demoralization in the ranks of the tender and petted minority. One of a minority ourselves, we have the ver kindliest feeling towards the minority i the Province of Quebec, but that minority has been in its days too overbearing an intolerant to call for consideration now

a-days because of its own fairness in th

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in the matter if an arrangement wer

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PARISH OF WOODSLEE.

The Rev. Father Cummins, who to such a length of time filled so ably the position of pastor of the parish of Woods lee, preached his valedictory to his parishioners on last Sunday. The rev gentleman goes to take charge of the missions of Bismarck, Dunwich an Wardsville. To those who know the hig place which his revergete held in the Wardsville. To those who know the may place which his reverence held in the estimation of his parishioners it is need less to state that the announcement of his intended departure was received with

uch sorrow.

After Mass a deputation of his forme parishioners waited on him, and preser ted him with an address and a pure containing about \$100.

The following is a copy of the address.

REV. AND DEAR SIE:—We, the under erigned, in behalf of the people of the parish of Woodslee, amongst whom you have labored so long and so faithfully your departure, to thank you most sin cerely, in the name of all, for the kind self-sacrificing and zealous manner is which you discharged the manifold dutie of your sacred office during the year that you were our parish priest. Indeed rev. and dear sir, the intelligence of last Sunday that the bonds so long existing between paster and trouble were about ing between pastor and people were about to be severed, caused to vibrate the tender est cords in the hearts of your man hearers, all feeling that toey wou soon number amongst the abset one to whom they were so forcible drawn by the golden chains which bin the people to a kind and self-sacrificin pastor. But to none did the faelings pastor. But to none did the facings of gratitude make stronger appeals that those of your flock who were called, during your ministration, to mourn the losof a dear departed friend. They knew the management of a dear departed friend. They knew the min their sorrow, whose kind voic taught the poor sufferer on the bed of sickness to hear with Christian fortitud this last and most terrible trus; an whose kind hand administered the lamplemen rites of Our Holy Mother the church, which brought such sweet cor solation to the dear departing sou Our children, too, were marked object of your attention. On them you lavish

them in the sublime truths of our horeligion, but also in teaching them the duties they owe to God, to themselve and to their neighbors. We trust the with divine assistance the good secown by your hand has not failen of barren soil, but will fructify and britise forth fruit an hundred fold, and the those children will continue to cherically the fondest recollections of one with hearts overflowing with gratitude. Our church property, too, has undergot at your hands improvements which admuch to its beauty and usefulness, an although these improvements necesstated the expenditure of a largum of money, to your credit as financier, it must be said, the all obligations contracted by you in connection with this laudable worker attended to at maturity, and the from funds acquired in ways which from funds acquired in ways white made the burdens exceedingly light o your parishioners. And now, rev. an dear sir, we conclude with expressing hope that your great mantle of charit

bestowed attentions, not only instruction them in the sublime truths of our ho

Robinson, president of the Habour Commission; G. A. Drummond, Hugh Mc Lennan, Sir Donald Smith, Thomas Workman, Edward Murphy, and several others, and a committee was appointed to wait on the gentlemen nominated and get their consent to stand, to report to a future meeting. The general feeling is that no opposition will be given to whoever is nominated by the English speaking citizens. The retiring mayor, Mr. Beaugrand, has promised his earnest support to an English candidate as his successor,"

Here we have the French majority stually begging the English speaking to put one of its representative men into the Mayor's chair for 1887-8 The minority, however, caunot, it is said, egree. Why not? We propose, without disrespect to that minority, to give our view of the cause of disagreement. The English-speaking minority consists, as we have said, of about 65,000 souls, 35,000 being Protestants, and 30,000 Catholics, principally of Irish origin. The trouble in great part with the minority is that the Protestant portion of Montreal's Englishspeaking population will not take the Irish Catholics into confidence. They are, if possible, more hostile to them than to the French majority. Then there is a ruling element in the Protestant minority, a sort of Family Compact arrangement sereby those who politically do not see with it eye to eye and speak with it word for word are ostracized, eliminated and demned. Hence, division, disintegration and demoralization in the ranks of the tender and petted minority. One of a minority ourselves, we have the very kindliest feeling towards the minority in the Province of Quebec, but that minority has been in its days too overbearing and intolerant to call for consideration nowa-days because of its own fairness in the past. At the present moment we find its so-called representative men in Montreal frittering away a splendid chauce of putting an English speaking Mayor in the civic chair. Little difficulty would be felt in the matter if an arrangement were entered into, and observed after being entered into, whereby the English speak ing Catholics as well as the English speaking Protestants might have a share of the good things going to the minority. Till this is done, till the Protestant majority of the minority learn to understand that there are other uses for Irish Catholics besides fighting the French at Their bidding, Montreal will have French rule in abundance and superabundance.

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Atter Mass a deputation of his former parishioners waited on him, and presented him with an address and a purse containing about \$100.

The following is a copy of the ad-

dress:

REV. AND DEAR SIE:—We, the undersigned, in behalf of the people of the
parish of Woodslee, amongst whom you
have labored so long and so faithfully, desire to approach you on this, the eve of your departure, to thank you most sincerely, in the name of all, for the kind, self-sacrificing and zealous manner in which you discharged the manifold duties of your sacred office during the years that you were our parish priest. Indeed, rev. and dear sir, the intelligence on last Sunday that the bonds so long existing between pastor and people were about last Sunday that the bonds so long existing between pastor and people were about
to be severed, caused to vibrate the tenderest cords in the hearts of your many
hearers, all feeling that trey would
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drawn by the golden chains which bind
the people to a kind and self-sscriftoing
pastor. But to none did the feelings of
gratitude make stronger appeals than gratitude make stronger appeals than those of your flock who were called, dur ing your ministration, to mourn the loss of a dear departed friend. They knew best whose sympathetic heart felt for them in their sorrow, whose kind voice taught the poor sufferer on the bed of sickness to hear with Christian fortitude this last and most terrible trial; and whose kind hand administered the last whose kind hand administered the last solemn rites of Our Holy Mother the Church, which brought such sweet consolation to the dear departing soul. Our children, too, were marked objects of your attention. On them you lavishly bestowed attentions, not only instructing them in the sublime truths of our holy religion, but also in teaching them the duties they owe to God, to themselves and to their neighbors. We trust that with divine assistance the good seed sown by your hand has not failen on barren soil, but will fructify and bring forth fruit an hundred fold, and that those children will continue to cherish the fondest recollections of one who deserves to be remembered by them with hearts overflowing with gratitude. Our church property, too, has undergone at your hands improvements which add much to its beauty and usefulness, and although these improvements. ch to its beauty and usefulness, and although these improvements necessitated the expenditure of a large sum of money, to your credit as a financier, it must be said, that all obligations contracted by you in connection with this laudable work were attended to at maturity, and that from funds accounted in

will obscure from your view all our short-comings, and that notwithstanding the fact that our waywardness must have at times brought sorrow to your tender heart, you will in your charity give us a place in your memory at all times, but especially as we desire you to remember us in your prayers.

especially as we desire you to remember us in your prayers.

In token of gratitude, please accept this little present, accompanied by our fondest wish that God will bestow upon you his choicest bleasings in your new field of labor.

Signed on behalf of the people of Woodslee parish, this 23rd day of January, 1927.

FRANCIS FUERTH,
PATRICK MURPHY,
PATRICK STRONG,
BERNARD MORAN,
MANUAL PROPERTY,
JAMES GRAHAM,

HUGH MCPHARLIN, JAMES GRAHAM, M. McHUGH, JR.

The Rev. Father Cummins made a suitable reply, in the course of which he recapitulated his experience during the course of the four and one half years that he was pastor of Woodslee, and concluded with bespeaking for his successor, the Rev. Father McMauus, of whom he spoke in the highest terms, a kind and hearty recention. reception.

The children of Woodslee Separate

The children of Woodslee Separate School, as if determined not to be outdone by their elders in giving honor to whom honor is due, invited the Rev. Father Cummins to their school, and there presented him with a nice address and a very handsome silver tea-set. The following is a copy of their address.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—We, the children of Woodslee parish, have learned with the greatest sorrow of your intended

children of Woodslee parish, have learned with the greatest sorrow of your intended departure from our midst to another field of labor. We cannot allow you to leave without expressing our heartfelt gratitude for the fathely interest you have always manifested in us, and the great care you have taken of our spiritual welfare. Please accept as a slight token of our gratitude and love this small present, and with it accept our earnest wishes for your future happiness and success, Signed in behalf of the children, RICHARD LAMBERT, JOSEPH FUERTH, TILLIE HOGAN, ANNIE GAUGHAN. Woodslee, Jan. 25th, 1887.

RICHARD LAMBERT, JOSEPH FUERTH, TILLIE HOGAN, ANNIE GAUGHAN. Woodslee, Jan. 25th, 1887.
This manifestation of gratitude on the part of the children must have been gratifying in a special manner to one who was so tenderly attached to them; and who laboured so hard in their behalf ar did the

laboured so hard in their behalf as did the Rev. Father Cummine.

Later a number of priests from the neighboring parishes called on the Rev. Father Cummins to bid him good-bye; and as a souveneir of the kindly feeling which they entertained for nim, presented him with a handsome gold-headed M.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

His Lordship the Bishop of London is nnounced to lecture on next Sunday evening in the Cathedral for the benefit of the poor under the care of St. Vincent de Paul's Society. The subject of the lecture will be "Catholic Worship and the Fine Arts," In this connection we have pleasure in laying before our readers the last annual report of this mos

deserving and praiseworthy society;

Report of the Conference of Our Lady
of London for the year ending December
31st, 1886.

The Council meets on Sunday of each
week, at one o'clock p. m., in St. Peter's
School House.

COUNCIL OF THE CONFERENCE.
Spiritual Director—Right Rev. John President_T. J. O'Meara.

Fresident.—T. J. O'Meara,
First Vice-President.—M. Gould,
Second Vice-Pres.—John A. Miller.
Secretary.—C. G. Wright,
Treasurer.—John Denaby,
MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS,
Members on Roll at last Report...31

"admitted during the

year....deceased, President John Wright..... Average attendance at meetings..13

" persons comprising these families, adults 8; chil-

Receipts.
Collection, weekly meetings...\$95.13 36.50

Fuel. 8 00
Patronage of Schools. 11 00
 Money
 15 00

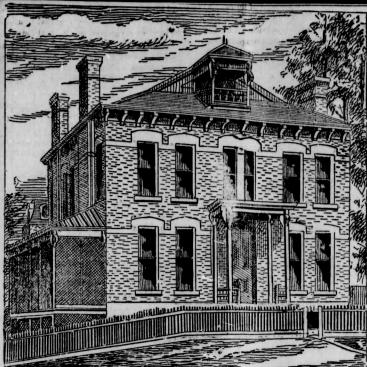
 R-nt and Board
 10 00

 General Expenses
 9.15
 Total\$198.00 SUMMARY.

Balance on hand last Report. \$81.21
Receipts during the year... 131.63

\$21284 Expenditures..... 19850 Balance on hand..... \$ 1434

Rev. Father Antonuci, who has been laboring zealously among the Chinese in San Francisco for some time, and who speaks Chinese just like a native, is about to erect a building on Jackson street which will comprise a chapel, school and pastoral residence. There are severs Chinese in that city who are good practical Catholics, and the devoted father in charge of this work thinks that when better facilities are afforded them many were attended to at maturity, and that from funds acquired in ways which made the burdens exceedingly light on your parishioners. And now, rev. and dear sir, we conclude with expressing a hope that your great mantle of charity



OPENING OF THE NEW CONVENT,

Oa'Sunday last, before high mass, His Oa Sunday last, before high mass, His Lordship the B'shop of Kingston solemnly blessed the new convent adjoining the Catholic church, and the Sisters who came from Villa Marie to teach the children in attendance in the Separate School. The convent was erected during 1885 at a cost of \$7,000. It is built of red brick, with

attendance in the Separate School. The convent was erected during 1885 at a cost of \$7,000. It is built of red brick, with sandstone ornaments, is 40 feet by 62 feet, 2½ stories high. It is well furnished interiorly, and is heated by hot air. The building is in every way suitable for the purposes for which it is intended, and is a credit to the town. After communion the reception committee stepped inside the sanctuary and read the following address to His Lordship:

To the Rt. Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—

On behalf of the Congregation of St. Peter in Chains we extend to your Lordship in our midst, your presence on our altar to day fills our hearts with joy. On former visits your Lordship frequently assured us of your great love for your Trenton flock. Ample proof indeed, have we on the present occasion of the tender solictude your Lordship has for us. In the ceremony about to be performed a great blessing will be conferred on the parish, for which we are all profoundly grateful. The opening of the New Convent means much for this congregation. Ever since the Separate School became a living institution in the parish it has been the sole desire of its supporters to make it worthy of the great work expected to be done. A white field it has in the shaping of the future of the young minds seeking knowledge within its precincts—and in imparting that knowledge it has always been the aim of those having special supervision of the work to see that while the mind was being stored, the heart should not be overlooked.

We are gratified to know that the labor

We are gratified to know that the labor We are gratified to know that the labor honestly performed is about to be rewarded; that your Lordship appreciating the honest efforts being put forth in the cause of Catholic education, is about to strengthen our hands by sending into our schools holy women whose lives are devoted to the instruction of Catholic youth. Words cannot express our feeling of gratitude for this touching evidence of the deep interest taken in us by your Lordship. Our steadfast devotion to your Lordship will show how much we realize Lordship will show how much we realize the benefits that will flow from the pres-ence of the Reverend Sisters who have come from that renowned institution, Villa Marie, to take charge of our little ones. We know that the example of their lives will influence young and old for

good.

But the great boon conferred on us this day is not a matter of surprise to those at all conversant with Your Lordship's past life. Long before departing from the Island of Saints Your Lordship had become distinguished as a friend of the oppressed, as a champion of Catholic education. And in coming to a new sphere of labor Your Lordship brought these titles with you. Proud are we indeed to have a Bishop who glories in performing a round of duties with the object of opening up new parishes, sending faithful priests to tenderly care for Catholics in distant parts of the diocese and making our schools real halls of learning and piety. But prouder still are we to have a Bishop who is ever ready to buckle on his armour and as a true champion defend the rights secured to Catholic parents by the constitution. Our children must receive an education that will fill their minds with Catholic principles, that will instill into their hearts the love of God.

The lambs must be protected from the fierce attacks of the wolves, who instead would give them a Godless education. So long as we have such faithful sentinels on the watch tower as your Lordship we fear nothing. Long may our Bishop be spared to defend our rights by voice and pen.

Through your Lordship we desire to But the great boon conferred on us this

spared to defend our rights by voice and pen.

Through your Lordship we desire to bid kindly welcome to the good Sisters who, through a sense of duty have cast their lot with us, for the performance of a holy work for us and ours. We can assure your Lordship that we shall do all in our power to make them happy and contented, which we are sure can be done by faithfully supporting them in the task before them; by humbly endeavoring to profit by the every day examples which their lives will afford us.

We cannot close this address without bearing a tribute of praise to our zealous and beloved pastor who has, since assuming charge of the parish, worked so earnestly and so successfully for the advance-

etly and so successfully for the advance-ment of our interests. The many evidences of that labor, to be seen on all sides, are the result of the indefatigable efforts put forth by him for his people,

In conclusion we beg to assure your Lordship of the love we bear your Lordship's person and to ask Almighty God to bless this diocese by giving her devoted Bishop many years of health and useful-

ness in order that the great work of the past six years may be continued.

St. Peter in Chains, Jan. 23, 1887.
His Lordship preached one of his most eloquent and logical discourses, basing his remarks on 1st Matthew, 28th chap. 18th verse, "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth, going therefore teach all nations," etc. It would be impossible to give anything like an adequate synopsis of his learned and profound exposition of this text. Suffice it to say that everyone of his hearers left the sacred edifice thoroughly consacred edifice thoroughly con-vinced of the truth and beauty of the lessons inculcated therein. During his sermon the Bishop referred in eloquent terms to the nature and necessity of a sound and religious education for the young. His description of the dignity

terms to the nature and necessity of a sound and religious education for the young. His description of the dignity of the Catholic religion was truly grand, and our only regret is that we cannot reproduce it in the very words of His Lordship for the benefit of our readers. The rev. pastor, Father Waleh, and the Catholics of Trenton have every reason to congratulate themselves on the beautiful ceremony of Sunday last, and they have doubly reason to congratulate themselves on baving such a profound scholar and estimable gentleman for their Bishop as is Dr. Cleary. After the celebration of mass His Lordship took occasion to return thanks to the choir for the beautiful music furnished. It was led by Prof. Deny, of Belleville; Prof. Monk, Toronto, lat violin; Brown, Ottawa, leader of Gilmour's Band, Trenton, cornect and Tierney, baritone. Mr. Murdoff subsentiful voice showed to advantage at the occasion. He also replied in extense to the address pre-ented by the congregation, and took that opportunity of explaining the stand taken by him at the late provincial elections. He was, he said, no politician, but a Catholic churchman, standing at the door of the sanctuary, crozier in hand, ever ready to repel any political party whatever which should dare to intrude itself into its sacred precincts. Outside of such an event as this he simply preserved an armed neutrality towards each party. The remarks of His Lord. ply preserved an armed neutralty towards each party. The remarks of His Lordship dispelled completely any idea that might be held by some of his favoring either one of the two sides in our provincial politics. They both are the same to him, and since his coming to Canada he cial politics. They both are the same to him, and since his coming to Canada he has never expressed any political preference. In fact the Bishop spoke so plainly on this point that there can be no excuse whatever for any one who should wish to distort his words into his favoring either Reformer or Conservative. We heartily endorse this noble stand taken by His Lordship, and we are convinced that it is the one in accordance with the dictates of prudence under the circumstances. We join in extending to our Catholic fellow-citizens our sincere congratulations in thus securing the valuable services of the rev. Sisters of Villa Marie for the educating of their rising youth. We warmly welcome them to our town, and we feel sure that we but voice the sentiments of all our townsmen when we say that we sincerely wish them renewed success each succeeding year.

The reception committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Mesers. F. J. McGuire, T. A. O'Rourke, B. McBready, P. J. O'Rourke, J. A. Cluire, T. McCabe, P. McCue, L. Paquet, D. Viger, jr., B. A. Driscoll, J. Auinlau, T. D. Kinsella, Geo. Auger, and W. H. McDonald. The address was read P. J. O'Rourke.

In replying to the address His Lordship expressed himself as highly pleased

O'Rourke.

In replying to the address His Lordship expressed himself as highly pleased with the sentiments combined therein and the style in which they were developed.

Shortly after the bishop's arrival in town the Gilmour band, under the direction of Prof. Brown, of Ottawa, serenaded His Lordship at Father Walsh's residence.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Glories of Divine Grace, a free Reading of the original treatise of P. Eusebius Nieremberg, S. J., by Dr. M. Joseph Sheeben, professor in the Archie-piscopal Seminary at Cologne, trans-lated from the fourth revised German dedition, by a Benedictine monk of St.

Meinrad's abbey, Indiana. Benziger
Bros., publishers, New York.

Meditations on the sufferings of Jesus

critic writes of it as good in thought, in sentiment, and in language. Price \$1.25. New York: Benziger Brothers.

CHARITY CONCERT.

On the 16th inst., in Victoria Hall, in on the lots mat, in victoris than, in this city, a charity concert will be given under the auspices of the Calidren of Mary. Very many deserving poor are now in great need of assistance and we hope the charitably disposed will contribute to make the entertainment a Gannala success. Vocalists of great merit tribute to make the entertainment a financial success. Vocalists of great merit from Toronto and Windsor, as well as our best local talent, have promised to lend their assistance, and we doubt not the concert will be one of the best of the season. Next week we will publish the programme. Tickets 25 cts., reserved seats, 35 cts.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles McLoughlin, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Suuday, 9th Jan, of heart disease, was the fourth son of the late Francis McLoughlin, of Mona Mills, County of Simcoe. Educated in St. Michaels College, Toronto, he removed Michaels College, Toronto, he removed to Brooklyn about twenty years ago and has for the past twelve years filled the important position of Public School Principal in that city. From the Brooklyn Eagle of Jan 12th we clip the following: "The Principal's Association of the Brooklyn Public Schools met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Bard of Education to take action on the death of Education to take action on the death of School Principal Charles McLoughlin. Principal John Gallagher, of school No. 5, gave a brief sketch of the life of his de-ceased colleague and a just estimate of his

character. character.

Superintendent Patterson said: "I feel called upon to say a word about one of the men who first extended to me a kindly hand in Brooklyn. I was impressed when I first met him, with his kind and generous nature. We have never one of us known him to fail to take the part of an absent friend. At the head of one of our Brooklyn schools the head of one of our Brooklyn schools he was over practically a section of our city representing 25000 citizens. Hundreds of his pupils will hold him in kind remembrance, Mr. McLoughlin was always faithful as a Principal, faithful as a friend. He has gone to his reward." A number of other Principals paid glowing tributes to the many manly qualities of the deceased Principal. The funeral which took place this afternoon was very largely attended, about twenty of the Public School Principals attending in a body. The interment took place at the cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, where also repose the remains of an elder brother, Rev. F. T. McLoughlin."

The deceased was a brother of our esteemed friend, R. J. McLoughlin, Esq., merchant, of Wallaceburg, to whom we tender our heartful condolence.] - Editor CATHOLIC RECORD.

BRANTFORD NOTES.

On Sunday at High Mass Father Lennon read his annual statement for the year 1886, which all word receipts from all sources of \$4,657, and expenses of \$4,730. After the annual statement he read an account of all monies passing through his hands since he came to the parish, which showed that in May, 1882, the total debt of the parish was \$11,635 and since then there has been added for improvements the sum of \$10,001, making a total of \$21,636. The added improvements include plastering, slating, pews, pulpit, and stations of the cross. Since May, 1882, there has been paid on account of debt the sum of \$9,586, which leaves a debt on the parish at present of \$12,050. Father parish at present of \$12,050. Father Lennon took a cheerful view of the situation. He said the people of his parish had accomplished much in the past five years without any assistance but their own united and earnest efforts, tion.

"When the ceremony was over he came "When the ceremony was over he came"

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The following is the financial statement of Brantford Separate School for the year 1886, as forwarded to the Education Department.

Dopartment.		
RECEIPTS.		
Balance from 1885	8 0 60	,
Government grant	178 00)
City and Township taxes	979 00)
All other sources	491 39	•
Total\$	1,649 7:	
Teachers salaries\$	1.100 00	0
Loan repaid	150 00	0
All other expenses	358 59	•
	1 608 50	-
Balance on hand	41 1	3

WEDDING RELLS.

A very interesting event occurred in the Catholic Church at Victoria Road on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 25th. The bride, Miss Merry, a most estimable young lady, looked charming and was accompanied to the holy altar by three of Victoria's fairest daughters: Miss Katie and Florence McDonald and Mabel Mcand Florence McDonald and Mabel McKenzie. The groom, a general favorite in the Midland Counties, was Mr. Daniel McDonald, and was accompanied to the holy altar on this most important occasion by Mr. Thomas Merry, one of the most popular young gentlemen in this portion of Ontario.

The Rev. Father McCloskey, our zealous and efficient parisn priest, tied the nuptial knot, and Lindsay's popular curate, the Rev. Father McGuire, celebrated mass with all due solemnity. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss

brated mass with all due solemnity.
Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Emsur for the admirable manner in which she presided at the organ.
Kev. Father Keilty of Eonismore presched a most eloquent, sermon on "The Church, our Mother, considered in the kindly vigilance with which she watches over the eternal interests of Her children, from the cradle to the grave." We must Meditations on the sufferings of Jesus Christ, by Father Francis da Perinaldo, S. J., is a work particularly suited to Lent, because, as the author remarks, our holy Mother the Church has consecrated this time to the commemoration of the sufferings of the Man God. Father Perinaldo is known as the author of several learned works, and the original of the book in question run through four editions in a short time. A competent

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Hamilton, Jan. 25th, 1887. At a meeting of the Hamilton branch of the Lesgue of the Cross held Tuesday evening, Jan. 18th, the following resolu-

when the passed:
Whereas, it has pleased the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother James McManus, who has been a faithful member of the Sodality ever

ful member of the Sodality ever since its inception, and who for many years previous was a devoted member of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society. Be it therefore

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be conveyed to his family in their late bereavement, and we fervently pray that our loving father may grant them the balm of sweet consolation and Caristian resignation to bear the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered on the minute book of the sodality.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered on the minute book of the sodality, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy to each of the daily papers, and one to the CATHOLIC RECORD of London for publication.

JOHN P. HENNESSY, Sec. L. of C.

DEAD BEAT SUBSCRIBERS.

Michigan Catholic.

A Catholic contemporary, the New York Tablet, recently printed the tollowing reply to a letter from one of its subscribers: "It is our rule never to erase the name of a subscriber from our books until the subscription is paid up. In your case there is something so indescribably mean that it is almost with reductance we withhold your full name. Twice within the past two years you have notified this office, over your own signature, to change the address of your paper, and now when a bill is presented you dishonestly assert your ignorance of its coming to your house. We venture to say that better men tuan you have field across the Canadian time." How often have we had occasion to make such a reply! the name of a subscriber from our books

We have had the same experience ourselves. The man who would take a paper from the Post Office for years, and then, without sending the amount due, authorize the postmaster to mail "Refusal"notice to the publisher, is either a very ignorant person, or a swindler, and in some cases both combined.

CONVERSION OF PAUL BERT.

Several newspapers have industriously

Several newspapers have industriously denied the reported conversion back to the Catholic faith of Paul Bert. It would appear, however, to be a well demonstrated fact. The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times thus describes this wonderful miracle of grace:

"In closing an estimate of the career of the late Paul Bert, a few weeks ago, I ventured to use these words: On the eva of his departure from Tonkin, Paul Bert stated that he had resolved to leave his anti-religious fury behind him, since anti-clericalism, as Gambetta has said, is not an article of exportation. Let us hope that he spoke truly, that even at the last hour, when he realized how clear he was advancing to the portals of steraity, a Merciful Greator voucheafed to the unfortunate man the grace of sincere repentance. That hope has happily found its fruition.

The gratifying intelligence has been received here, from an absolutely authoritative source, that this bitter hater of the Church, this malignant reviier of the

Church, this malignant reviter of the clergy, died a fervent Cathone, fortified by the Last Sacraments. Mgc. Pinaud, the new Bishop of Keso, has, in a letter to his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, detailed the circu

"When the ceremony was over he came into the sacristy and speke to me these words, which I fathfully reproduce: 'Allow me to offer you my fenciations, in the name of France, and on my own personal behalf. At this solemn moment I recognize, tardily it may be, the devotion of those noble souls for whom lat h and Paul, I, too, may find my roat to Damas-cus." "But," ands the Bishop, "the con-version of the Resident General did not-end there. Paul Bert

RECKIVED THE LAST SACRAMENTS from the hands of the Abbe Deves, a Belfrom the hands of the Abbe Devos, a Belgian priest. He was unable to receive the Viaticum on account of a difficulty in the process of deglution; but he received Extreme Unction, and yielded up his apirit in the most plous dispositions. The Abbe Devos, mentioned in the dispatch, is probably Monseigneur De Voss, a member of the Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and a Vicar-Apostolic in China. Every effort with of course, be made by the Republican and influed press, especially that portion of it winds is under the control of the Masonic suct, of which Paul Bert was a prominent member, to Paul Bert was a prominent member, to hush the matter up.

MADAME BERT A SCOTCH PROTESTANT.

From additional information which has come to hand, it appears that Madame Paul Bert, who is a Scotch Protestant contemplated with feelings the reverse of sympathetic the change water came over her husband's mind; and it is even stated that she would have preferred that he should die an atheist rather than a Catho

On her arrival at Marseilies one will be waylaid by journalists and political friends of the late Resident General of Tonkin; and it will then be seen whether she will join the conspiracy of silence entered into by the anti-religious journals, or whether she will attempt to distort the lacts which have already come to light. It is scarcely likely that she will adopt the latter course, for there will be fortnessing the testimony of other witnesses whose narratives will not, to say the least, be less worthy of credence than hers.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by

ing rich. The prorest education that teaches selfcontrol is better than the best that neg-

Kildare.

It is said that the Duke of Leinster, who has already made arrangements for calling the bulk of his property in Iraland to his tenants, under Lord Ashbourne's Act, has offered for sale the manor of Maynooth, which has been in his family almost ever since the Conquest, and which includes the splendid old castle, now a rain, from which a monkey, according to the tradition, rescuted the heir of the Fitzgeralds on the occasion of a fire, whence the monkeys in their armorial bearing to this day.

Con Jan. 4th, the remains of the late Dr.

On Jan. 4th, the remains of the late Dr.

Charles Segrave were laid to rest with the
bones of his fathers, in the family burialphase, Dunany, co. Louth. The deceased,
who was in medical practice in Sheffield,
died of an acute attack of pneumonia,
and his remains were brought to Droghede.
There was a numerous attendance of
clergy and laity. The coffin containing
the remains was borne from the steamer.
Lord Athlumney, to the hearse in waitirg.
There was a large concourse of carriages
and ears in attendance.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan
has appointed the Rev. James McGee,
P. P., Dunleer, a Canon of the Chapter of
the archdic cese of Armagh.

Cork.

A large number of ejectment processes are posted on the Courthouse, at the suit of the trustees of the Carbery estates, against tenants in the district for non-payment of a year and a half's rent. There are also a few at the suit of the now famous Mrs. Frances Rebecca Sadlier Wheeler, married woman, egainst tenants at Claushfluck. The struggle between her and her tenants has been going on for some time, the particulurs of which the public are familiar with. They have adopted the "Plan of Campaign," and placed their rents beyond her reach. It is more than probable she will cave in, and yield to the just and reasonable demands of her tenants.

of her tenants.

The first notes of the approaching great rent war on the Kingston estate, come in a general service of legal notices, notifythe tenantry to pay up the rents fore Dec. 30th. On Dec. 31st a large monatration of the tenantry of the Oldtletown and Kilderry districts was ld. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Mandeville, Chairman of the Mandeville, Chairma

without effecting service on any of the tenants. The same officer, protected by thirty of the constabulary, revisited the place, and though a great many country people gathered round them, they succeeded in serving several of the tenants

Several wretched tenants on the Kennare estate were to have been evicted on January 5, but owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather the evicting party only took formal possession of the farms and readmitted the tenants to their miserable hovels. It was originally intended to throw the tenants out on the roadside, and several bailiffs, prothe roadside, and several online, pro-tected by about a hundred police, went, provided with crowbars, etc., to over-come any resistance, and the tenants were only saved by the circumstances that the evicting party wished to avoid the inconvenience arising from the inclement weather.

Limerick.

1

On January 5 the tenants on the proon January 5 the tenants on the property of Msjor Brudenell Plummer, at Kilcoors, who were previously served with writs, held a public auction of all their stock. There were upwards of three hundred head of cattle for sale,

but the landlady refused to allow any abatement whatever, and the tenants did not pay any rent. Mrs. McCarthy has now served writs on most of the tenants. The local branch of the League has promised them every support in their struggle.

Mr. Wm. Henry Harkness, J. P., intimated to his Ardagh tenantry that they could become owners of their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act, at the rate of twenty years' purchase. The tenants, however, considered these terms excribitant, but they stated they would be willing to buy at sixteen years' purchase.

On Jan. 6th, a magnificent demonstration was held at Nenngh, in support of the National cause. The men of the premier county, assembled in thousands, and the utmost order and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting. The platform was erected in the market square, and the whole space surrounding was densely crowded. The fair sex, too, were present, in large numbers, and were quite as decided and enthusiastic in their applause of the different speakers as were the sterner members. Mears. T. P. Gill, M. P., and Dr. Tanner, M. P., travelled down from Dublin, and at the different stations after Bally brophy had been passed, were met by large crowds of people, who cheered repeatedly for the members of the Irish Party, Mr. Gladstone, and the "Plan of Campaign." On arriving at Nensgh, they were met by Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M. P., a number of clergymen, and a large number of people, with bands and bauners. The Campaign." On arriving at Nensgh, they were met by Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M. P., a number of clergymen, and a large number of people, with bands and banners. The atreets of the town were spanned at intervals by triumphal arches, bearing National inscriptions, and the houses were decorated with evergreens and flags. As the hour of meeting drew nigh, numerous coutingants from the surrounding country poured into the town, each headed by its own band, and conspicuous among them were the mounted men from the mountains, who have been happily phrased "The Land League Cavalry." There were no less than 15,000 people present. On the motion of the Rev. Father Finn, P. P., seconded by Mr. Denis McGrath, J. P., the chair was taken by the Rev. P. Flannery, P. P., Nensgh. The meeting was addressed by Mr. T. P. Gill, Mr. John O'Connor, and Dr. Tanner. The men of Tipperary throw their whole energy into whatever they undertake to do, and the extent and representative character of the Nensgh demonstration may be regarded as indicating the unity and determination with which the people have taken up the work of crushing ract-renting out of existence.

Mr. M'chael Egan, of Derrinakane, parish of Oak field, Co. Clare, died on January 3, aged 105 years. He was an honest man, and had his faculties to the last. His funeral was a very large one to Ballysheehy Churchyard.

The relations of Mr. Vandelour with his tenants remain just as they commenced. Mr. Studdert, the agent on the property, refused to give the abatements demanded, viz., 25 per cent. on judicial rents and 30 per cent. on old or non-judicial rents.

Antrim.

ageneral service of legal notices, notifying the tenantry to pay up the rents before Dec. 30th. On Dec. 31st a large demonstration of the tenantry of the Olderstein and Kilderry districts was held. Great enthusiasm prevailed, Mr. John Mandeville, Chairman of the Mitchelstown Union, delivered a vigorous and eloquent address. He congratulated the tenantry on the prompt and cheerful response they had made to the advice of their leaders in banking the rents. Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., also made an address.

Kerry.

The following clerical changes have taken place in the diocese of Kerry:—Rev. J. Brick and Rev. J. M. McDonnell from Tralee to Boherbee and Castleidand respectively, replaced by Rev. Father O'Sullivan, Manchester, and Rev. Father O'Sullivan, Manchester, and Rev. Father O'Sullivan, manchester, and Rev. Father O'Sullivan in place of Rev. D. O'Keeffe, Killarney, who has been appointed administrator.

All the tenantry on the extensive prop-

ministrator.

All the tenantry on the extensive property of Lord Ormathwaite have agreed to adopt the Plan of Campaign. The tenants have repeatedly demanded an all round reduction of 30 per cent. from the agent, Mr. George Sandes, and also from Lord Ormathwaite himself, but they were on all occasions refused.

On January 5, a process-server named Herbert went on the lands of Banemore, accempanied by two armed policemen, for the purpose of serving the tenantry of Mr. Benjamin Smith with ejectment processes, but owing to the hostility of a large crowd of the peasantry that collected around them they had to retreat without effecting service on any of the tenants. The same officer, protected by thirty of the constabulary, revisited the place, and though a great many country to the place, and though a great many country processes as the result of the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, the Holy See has been pleased to yield to his application for the appointment of a Coadjutor, to assist his Grace in the important administration of the archdiocese of Armagh. All the parish priests of the Archdiocese have been accordingly summoned to attend in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, on January 19th, for the purpose of selecting the names of three clerky men, to be afterward submitted to His Holmess the Pope for approval. The health of Dr. McGett. igan is not sufficiently strong to enable him to travel about and discharge all the onerous duties which devolve upon him, and the assistance of a great deal of auxiety and labor.

Down. The Tenantry, numbering one hundred of Cross Moyard and Tullavee townlands, on the Annesley estate, marched, on the 7th inst., to the office and presented a 7th inst., to the office and presented a petition, requesting 25 per cent. (If the November rents. Earl Annesley being in India, and the agent being invisible, the tenantry were obliged to retire, deferring settlement while awaiting the landlord's answer, which cannot be signified before two months.

The tenantry of the Hilltown portion of the Downshire estate recently memorialized the agent for a reduction of 25 percent, in their rents, owing to the severe depression from which they suffer. The rgent, Major M'Clintock, wrote from Ballmasloe to say that a reduction of 10 percent, had already been promised; but he held out no hope that the trustees would grant any more. The tenantry of the Hilltown portion of grant any more.

of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood. It never falls to root out all diseases from the surrounding districts were present. The cattle were all disposed of in a manner most satisfactory to the tenants, who, having now, as it were, cleared their decks for action, are prepared for the next move of the Isandlord. They are steadfast, but nevertheless passive in their determination to hold out against the action of the landlord.

The tenants on the property of Mrs., McCarthy, at Mountcollins, lately applied for an abatement of 20 per cent., On Sunday evening, Jan 2, a most wan-

few minutes after the occurrence. He was in a very weak state, having lost a great quantity of blood. John Mcliroy, a Protestant, has been arrested and remanded. When asked why he committed the assault he replied that the devil tempted him. Father Maginnis is better, but not out of danger. The utmost indignation prevails among all classes throughout the town at the destardly outrage.

Magina Magina

Galway.

Mr. Peter M. Kirwan, of the Castle, Galway, died, on January 6th, after a lingering illness. Mr. Kirwan leaves a wife and young family to deplore his loss, and his mother, a venerable lady, after of the late Bishop O'Donnell, is still alive.

The Relieving Officer of Clifden has been notified to hold himself in readiness to afford relief, to over a dozen tenants threatened with eviction on the estate of Mr. McCullegh, of Roundstone, who has steadily refused to give his poor tenants anything like a reasonable reduction. The parties who are in daily expectation of the crowbar brigade reside in the villages of Dolan and Calla, near this town, and are all wretchedly poor, as the following facts testify. One of these, whose name is Patrick Folan, was supplied by the St. Vincent de Paul Society with a few necessaries on Christmas Eve, while his poor old mother was carried to the Union hospital 10 miles distant in the workhouse van, over a road covered with snow on the preceding Sunday. Martin Mannion, another of the unfortunate tenants, awaiting a "sentence of death," is bedridden for the past seven years, and totally unable to work upon his miserable holding. The foregoing cases are, however, scarcely as pitiable as that of John King, who partly supports himself by travelling about to adjacent villages in the capacity of an itenerant musician, his instrument of music being at in whistle. The other cases are equally as bad, and the total amount of decrees for the two townlands of Dolan and Calla is something about £50.

Unusual crowds of people paraded Ballyhannis from an early hour on January 3, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. J. Mullarkey, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Henchan, who were released after a month's imprisonment for alleged complicity in the attack on Lord Dillon's bailiff and his assistant at Tullsghane, about six weeks ago. About 2,000 people, men and women, in processional order, bearing banners and national emblems and mottoes, and headed by the brass band of the town, marched to the Ballyhannis station to meet them. As they alighted from the train, they took their seats on a car which was in waiting; the horse was immediately unyoked and the car taken by a number of women. The people then fell into ranks, and headed by the band and the released prisoners' car, with its novel mode of locomotion, paraded the town. As the evening advanced, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and huge bonfires were lighted in the market square, surrounded by large and enthusiastic groups awaiting the arrival of Mesers. C. illy and Mayne, M. P's, who were expected from Eallinlough to address them. Mr. Grilly, after delivering two speeches in Ballagha derrin, and one in Ballinlough, arrived at about half past five to do honor to the occasion. He spoke at considerable leugth commencing the exemplary action of the Tullsghane women, and making seasonable allusions to Lord Dillon's relations with his tenants.

The trial of Jasper Tully for publishing hoycotting notices in the Roscommon Herald was resumed at Silgo on January 4, and the jury returned to court and stated that they were unable to agree. The Chief Baron sent them back for half an hour; but at the end of that time, being still unable to agree, they were discharged, and the trial was postponed to the Roscommon Assizes, in March next.

vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Put.

have least, there is nothing equal to this great ramed. nave been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and supply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

The Best Taken.

"I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was entirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken. P. P. Tanner, Neebing P. O., Ont. O. E. Comsteck, Caledonia, Minn.,

writes: I was suffering the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

Mrs. W. J. Lang Bethany, Ont.,
writes: I was one of the greatest sufferers
for about fifteen months with a disease of
my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire
deafness. I tried everything that could
be done through medical skill, but without
relief. As a lest resort, I tried Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes
found relief. I continued using it, and
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in a short tim and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Ch. mist and Druggist, Mr. T. C. Wells, Ch. mist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood. It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

INJUSTICE CORRECTED:

To the Readers of the Catholic Record.

To the Readers of the Catholic Record.

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We bave convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a permanent conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a marked check had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 4883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders did not increase over the previous year: other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim credit for checking these ravages.

"Seven years sgo we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health: within the past five years all careful life insurance companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to day millions

kidneys was not required, to day millions of dollars in risks are refused, because chemi-cal examination discovers unsuspected dis-

cal examination discovers unsuspected diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributed to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the msjority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pheumonia, consumption, and insanity; over half the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

sumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex official of the United States was an nounced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was not the cause of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

by kidney acid in the blood.
"If the doctors would state in cfficial reports the original cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yes, nearly panic stricken, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to justify the claims that they have made, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many different diseases because it and it alone, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named. paration named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The wide spread interest in the public mind

tion from cisease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's asfe cure before the world, because it cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by the doctors as incurable, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our claims, and to their public and universal verification with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing, we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

Food for Consumptives.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most wonderful food. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh but heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Palatable as milk and in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children, is a marvellous food and medicine.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task withwhich the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of maskind look upon drunkenness as a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drunktard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon those portions of the nervous system which, when disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon those portions of the nervous system which, when disease, cause lunacy, dementia, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the trembling hand, revive the lagging spirit, balance the mind, etc. The nervous system of the dram drinker being all austrung or shattered, must be signed and the strong of the cacustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that of test of the accustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that of test of the cacustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that of test of the cacustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that of test of the physical and moral prostration that of test of the section of the accustomed for the section of the section

AYER'S HAIR No More Bald Heads.

luxuries of our house." Miss Miss AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. gersoll, Ontario,

writes: "While all its contents, a keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor headed the sores, and in less than twelve months produced hair a foot long.

PREPARED BY

thick growth of hair, early two inches long, covered my head." L. D. MeJunkin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Baidness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor headed the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor headed the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor headed the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor headed the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor headed the hair cots, and so caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, covered my head." L. D. MeJunkin, lo PREPARED BY

luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; able. When the glands are decayed and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered but, when they are only inactive, from the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, the need of some excitant, the applica-lilinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's tion of Ayer's Hair Vigor used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or writes: "After a protracted lilness, with turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first entirely baid. I

of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, be-fore I had used all its contents, a

OR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell,
Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all Druggists.*

AYER'S VIGOR.

scalp in a healthy condition.'

Bell ORGANS

AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court, purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

For Tone and Pleasing Design the Bell Organ maintains its supremacy as the best. Send for latest circular to

W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

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THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and rectore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THEED OINTMENIANT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, 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.), LONDON,
nd are sold at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
Oxford first London, they are spurious.

WANTED

A smart, energetic person in every town, to whom a most liberal arrangement will be

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING WORKS IFE & LABORS OF THE MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, D.D. Three hundred and fifty (350) pages, printed on heavy toned paper and bound in green satin cloth, with magnificent black and gold designs. Price full gilt cover

Full page Photograph of His Grace,
Plain edges without photograph,
Gilt cover without photograph ery Canadian home should possess a copy of this most interesting and valuable work,

Just presented to the public, another researchful and admirably written work,

"THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE; OR, FAITH AND INFIDELITY"
BY JOSEPH R. FORAM. Reautifully bound in fancy colors, with gold and ink designs,

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FEB. 5, 1887.

A PLEASING STORY.

In a village in Norway there is a of a stork carved on the church, and many of the houses. This is the brial story they tell of it:—"In the age once there lived a little lad in Conrad, and his widowed mother. I summer a stork came near the house built its nest close by.

Little Conrad and his mother very kind to the stork. They fed it petted it, so that it got to know and would come whenever C whistled, to feed out of his hand. I spring they watched for it, and wheame it seemed as glad to see the they were to welcome it.

came it seemed as glad to see the they were to welcome it.

Spring and summer chased each of until Conrad had grown up to be quyoung man. Then he said he wou to see and make money enough to back and keep his mother in her old. So he went as a sailor, and set out distant land.

All went well for many weeks.

All went well for many weeks one day when they were near to the of Africa, a number of cruel pi swarmed around in their boats, climbed up the ship's sides. They possession of the ship, and put the ors in chains, and afterwards sold

ors in chains, and afterwards sold as slaves.

Weeks went by. The widow beg be afraid about her boy, it was so since she had heard of him. Ship come and gone, and brought no ti of him. At last she gave up all the seeing him again, and mourne him as drowned, and all the villagied the lonely mother in her grief. for her, the only thing that seem interest her at all was the stork came each year. For Conrad's sak welcomed it and fed it, until the aucame, and it flew away into the seems. welcomed it and fed it, until the aucame, and it flew away into the a South. Now it happened that on as poor Conrad toiled away at his dwork in some lonely place, a stork flying close to him, wheeling about in great delight. In a moment the flashed on him of his home and mother and their yearly visitor.

Scarcely knowing what he did whispered as he used to do to cabird long ago.

bird long ago.

To his delight the stork came at To his delight the stork came as close to him, as if to be fed, Conrad lifted up his heart to God with tears gave thanks that so de old friend should have found him to

Day after day he saved what he

calling the bird to feed at his hand.
But Conrad's heart grew and age
the time came for the bird to fly
to the North. Was it going t
mother's cottage? Was the nest
still that he remembered so well?
there anyone to welcome it now
anyone to feed it? Then it occurr
him, "why this bird may help me a
way from this vile place."
He managed to write on a so
paper a line or two, telling where h
and that he was a slave, and th
tied it firmly around the bird's leg
The spring came again and with
stork, and the old widow's eyes lit
it came, reminding her of her los
and tenderly she welcomed it and
And as it took the food from her

and tenderly she welcomed it and And as it took the food from her she caught sight of this strange tied at its leg. Curiously remove think of her joy when she found to was from her son!

Forth with the tidings she ran eminister of the little parish to tell minister of the little parish to tell the news. It quickly spread throu village, they must send and redeer rad, was what everybody said. The next Sunday morning the brought their money to the Churc each gave what he could for the w

Then one sent to the king to Is case before him, and to get a ship from him, that the pirates would dare to touch.

and to Africa, and there to recovered from his slavery.

Before the stork had flown, the fithe church had rung and all the ple rejoiced with great joy for widow's son was redeemed, an aafely at home again in his mother than the story of th

tage.
Such is the story they tell of the in the Norway village.

Meg had a lovely dolly that Claus brought her, and she lo dearly. She kept it nicely laid aw played with it now and then. O baby was left in Meg's care while n baby was left in Meg's care while n was out, and she began to fret, last to cry very hard. Meg to amuse her with books and toys, be could not please her. At last thought of her dolly. She knewould like that, but how could sit to her? At last she made mind to be unselfish and make he eighter harm, and so Meg house mind to be unselled and make ne aister happy, and so Meg broug dolly to her and let her kiss it threw up her little arms and la and her little face was as bright tear had never been on it. So beside the cradle and let baby the dear dolly until marma can the dear dolly until mamma can then the dolly, not one bit harm-laid away again, after mamma had her unselfish little girl.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair R imparts a fine gloss and freshnes hair, and is highly recommended is sicians, clergymen, and scients removes dandruff, makes the scal and clean, and restores gray hai youthful color. Joyful News.

Joylul News.

It is certainly glad tidings to the invalid to be informed of a remewill give prompt and sure relief in painful suffering. Such a remedy yard's Yellow Oil, adapted for and external use in all aches, pain ness and soreness. It cures them neuralgis, sore throat, croup and flammatery pains. flammatory pains. A Fair Proposition.

There could be no offer more fa that of the proprietor of Hagyard's Oil, who have long offered to refut cent expended for that remedy if to give satisfaction on fair trial for matism, neuralgia, sore throat painful complaints.

A PLEASING STORY.

In a village in Norway there is a figure of a stork carved on the church, and over many of the houses. This is the beautiful story they tell of it:—"In that village once there lived a little lad named Conrad, and his widowed mother. Eyery summer a stork came near the house, and built its nest close by.

Little Conrad and his mother were very kind to the stork. They fed it and petted it, so that it got to know them, and would come whenever Conrad whistled, to feed out of his hand. Every spring they watched for it, and when it came it seemed as glad to see them as they were to welcome it.

Spring and summer chased each other, until Courad had grown up to be quite a young man. Then he said he would go to sea and make money enough to come back and keep his mother in her old age. So he went as a sailor, and set out for a distant land.

distant land.

All went well for many weeks; but one day when they were near to the coast of Africa, a number of cruel pirates swarmed around in their boats, and climbed up the ship's sides. They took possession of the ship, and put the sailors in chains, and afterwards sold them

Weeks went by. The widow began to be afraid about her boy, it was so long since she had heard of him. Ships had come and gone, and brought no tidings of him. At last she gave up all hopes of seeing him again, and mourned for him as drowned, and all the village pitied the lonely mother in her grief. As for her, the only thing that seemed to interest her at all was the stork as it came each year. For Conrad's sake she welcomed it and fed it, until the autumn came, and it flew away into the sunny welcomed it and fed it, until the autumn came, and it flew away into the sunny South. Now it happened that one day as poor Conrad toiled away at his dreary work in some lonely place, a stork came flying close to him, wheeling about him in great delight. In a moment the scene flashed on him of his home and his mother and their yearly visitor.

Scarcely knowing what he did, he whispered as he used to do to call the bird long ago.

bird long ago.

To his delight the stork came at once

urt,

its

To his delight the stork came at once close to him, as if to be fed.

Conrad lifted up his heart to God, and with tears gave thanks that so dear an old friend should have found him there. Day after day he saved what he could from his wretched meal, for the joy of calling the bird to feed at his hand.

But Conrad's heart grew sad again as the time came for the bird to fly away to the North. Was it going to his mother's cottage? Was the nest there still that he remembered so well? Was there anyone to welcome it now, and anyone to feed it? Then it occurred to him, "why this bird may help me to get

anyone to feed it? Then it occurred to him, "why this bird may help me to get away from this vile place."

He managed to write on a scrap of paper a line or two, telling where he was, and that he was a slave, and then he tied it firmly around the bird's leg.

The spring came again and with it the stork, and the old widow's eyes lit up as it came, reminding her of her lost boy, and tenderly she welcomed it and fed it. And as it took the food from her hand, she caught sight of this strange lettertied at its leg. Curiously removing it, think of her joy when she found that it was from her son!

Forth with the tidings she ran to the minister of the little parish to tell him of

minister of the little parish to tell him of the news. It quickly spread through the village, they must send and redeem Con-rad, was what everybody said. The next Sunday morning the people brought their money to the Church, and each gave what he could for the widow's

Then one sent to the king to lay the case before him, and to get a ship of war from him, that the pirates would not dare to touch.

and to Africa, and there to recover Con-rad from his slavery.

Betore the stork had flown, the bells of the courch had rung and all the peo-ple rejoiced with great joy for the widow's son was redeemed, and was asfely at home again in his mother's cot-

tage.
Such is the story they tell of the stork in the Norway village.

Unselfish Meg.

Meg had a lovely dolly that Santa Claus brought her, and she loved it dearly. She kept it nicely laid away and played with it now and then. One day baby was left in Meg's care while mamma was out, and she began to fret, and at last to cry very hard. Meg tried to amuse her with books and toys, but she could not please her. At last she thought of her dolly. She knew baby would like that, but how could she give it to her? At last she made up her mind to be unselfish and make her little gister happy, and so Meg brought the sister happy, and so Meg brought the dolly to her and let her kiss it. She doily to her and let her kiss it. She threw up her little arms and laughed, and her little face was as bright as if a tear had never been on it. So Meg sat beside the cradle and let baby look at the dear dolly until mamma came, and then the dolly, not one bit harmed, was laid away again, after mamma had kissed her unselfish little girl.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, and scientists. It removes dangruff, makes the scalp white and clean, and restores gray hair to its youthful color.

Joyful News.

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It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures theumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains. flammatory pains.

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There could be no offer more fair than There could be no thar more and that of the proprietor of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all painful complaints.

THE PREMIER COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Fire Insurance Cos

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT OF THE BOARD-THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - REPRESENTATION TO THE MANAGER-THE NEW

DIRECTORS, ETC.

The annual general meeting of the London

Mutual Fire insurance Company was held
in the rooms of st. George's society yesterday afternoon, the President, James Armstrong, Esq., M. P., in the chair, and the
following persons being present: -D. Macmillan, M. P., City; stephen White, Chatham; Daniel Black, City; C. G. Cody, City;
James Armstrong, Union; U. G. Cook, Ingereoll; Jno. F. Tribe, Tilsonburg; J. B.
Lane, Dorchester; John Hodgson, Tilsonburg; John turnett, Ponson; J. Shoebuttom,
Kialough; Joseph Fellows, E. R. Camerou,
Hugh Vallance, City; Angue Campbell,
Mayfair; Thomas Trebileock, f. G. Hewitt,
City; T. E. Robson, London Township; D.
S. Butterfield, Norwick; Wm. Patrick, Telfer; A. J. B. Macdonaid, Ald. Vining, Capt,
Williams, David Rutherford, City; James
Grant, Joseph H. Marshall, London township

The Secretary having read the notice

williams, David Rutherford, City; James Grant, Joseph H. Marshall, London township
The Scoretary having read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of last session having been read and adopted, the sannual report was presented as follows:—
ANNUAL REPORT.
To the Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.
The Board of Directors beg leave to submit for your consideration the 27th annual report of the Company, and have reason to congratulate the members on the continued substantial progress of the Company during the past year, notwithstanding certain circumstances hereinatter alluded to tender to reduce the aggregate of the business, but the action taken by the Board it is more than certain will eventually have the effect of placing the Company in a stronger position than eyer.

In the year 1886 18,953 policies were issued,

certain will eventually have the effect of piacing the Company in a stronger position than eyer.

In the year 1886 1,953 policies were issued, and of these 4,89 were on the cash system, and 7,494 on the premium note system, being an increase of 1,131 policies over the issue of the year 1.83, of waith last year was the renewal. This continued increase in the business of the "London Mutual," in the face of the chronic and determined opposition on the part of many of the outside stock companies is the most practical evidence that can be adduced to show that our Company hold the fort they nave occupied now for over 28 years past; the same steady improvement in the class of business done is the fact that the average of each policy is now \$1,633 80, and the total amount at risk \$42,61; 306.

Losses.—The sum of \$3,863,86 has been paid for losses. Of this \$77,841.18 were for claims that happened during the year, and \$6,047.50 for claims that first occurred previously, but which had either not been reported or adjusted at the end of the year, and also including a claim which had been in litigation, and the just of your foord in resisting it was evidenced by the fact that a jury gave a verdict for cot of your foord the losses somewhat exceeded the whole the same rate for the previous three years. This, of itself, shows the average, it is suring with a company that can more than maintain its own and not be affected by an extra draft on its resources, besieve which it shows the wisdem of the Discorra in suring with a company that can more than which are as moderate as can be afforded with safety.

Financial standing of the Company is shown in the statements annexed. Owing to the sum of \$17,81,43 having been written of the premium not account of the financial standing of the Company are shown in the statement annexed. Financial standard, has increased from \$1,510.50.20, but yet the net research ways that the company are shown in the statement annexed. Owing to the sum of \$17,810.30.20, but yet the net research of the premiu

Dominion Government shandly a creased from \$1 1,816.94 to \$110,955.82.

INVESTMENTS—The invested unds of the Company are shown in the statement annexed. A further sam of \$7.483 12 was invested in municipal debentures, and this amount was added to our deposit with the Government for the security of the members. In this connection it may be mentioned that the amount of the assessment made against us by the city of London was paid under protest, and the question as to our liabilities is before the Court of Appeal at present.

at it is at present.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.—The books and affairs of the Company were inspected during the year by William Fitzgerald, Eaq and the business conducted.

MARITIME AGENCIES.—As was shown in the business conducted.

MARITIME AGENCIES.—As was shown in the business conducted.

MARITIME AGENCIES.—As was shown in the propert for last year the business in the Maritime Frovinces was of an uncomproming observe but very much the reverse, the borne, and after cancelling all the Jordes, returning all uncarned premiums and premium notes, despatched our accountant, Mr. J. B. Vining, to visit the Provinces and close the agencies, which has been done, and now we do not carry any risk outside the Province of Outarlo. The failure of our beautiful to the Province of Outarlo. The failure of our beautiful to a lack of knowlinces may be stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and owe serred in Aixing our rates at much too low a figure; the distance of the field of other of the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and one we red in Aixing our rates at much too low a figure; the distance of the field of other of the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and the acceptance of the field of other of the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and one werred in Aixing our rates at much too low a figure; the distance of the field of other of the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and one and one and of the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and one and of the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and one appearance of the stiributed to the stiributed to a lack of knowlinces and of the stiributed to the stiributed to a lack of the stiributed to the stiributed to

eligible for re-election. All of which is respectfully submitted. CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Received from Interest " Division Court.
" Transfer fees...
" Extra prem-76 48 105 00 485 63

\$190,494 99 Commission to Agents.... 20,438 74
Salaries, Officials, Auditors
and Clerks.... 7,599 68
Salaries-Directors' Fees... 1,148 49
\$ 9.148 08 224 91 730 49 \$ 1,345 12 1,924 38 434 84 Printing and Advertising.. Solicitor's Fees and Law

nterest..... Premiums on Debentures

Examined and compared with books and vouctors and found correct, as set forth in the above statement.

[Signed] J. HAMILTON, J. B. LAIDLAW, Auditors.

Accrued interest on deben-

833 60

2394.783 80

Audited and found correct, as above set forth.
[Sd.] J. HAMILTON, J. B. LAIDLAW, Auditors.

56,988 Deduct lapsed and can-celled.
Policies remaining in force
3ist December, 1886.
Amount at risk 3ist Decem-ber, 1886.
Average amount insured
under each policy. 15.744 41,219 \$12,612,366 00

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN BILIOUS DISEASES. Dr. D. Schaub, Muncie, Ind., says: "I have used it in cases of bilious disease, and

the results were all that could be desired.

It is valuable.

An old physician, retired; from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary; the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the lapsedy, and jeermanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Luog Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblitiy and all, Nervous. Compiainta, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desie it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing tand; using. Sent by mail by addressing twith stamp, naming this paper. W. A., NOYES, 149 Power's Blook, Rochester, N. Y. CONSUMPTION CURED.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay A NEW TREATMENT.

Fever.

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and custachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.



Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirite, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the work scordula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Discase, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.
Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs, by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitia, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torrid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DE. PIERCE'S PELLETS — Antis-Billious and Cathartie.

PIERCE'S PELLETS - Anti-Billous and Cathartic, 25c. a vial, by druggists.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors,





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FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING. FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.

FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE HACKS
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS
FOR FOOT ROT. AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.
SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.
From His Grace The Duke of Rutland.
From His Grace The Duke of Rutland.
Selver, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.
"Sirs.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful.
Rutland, Galvery House, Selvery House, Selvery House, Grantham, Last the Royal Embrocation in my stables. Continued and the Continued House, The Selvery House, The Selvery House, The Selvery Hitles into wing it.
H. H. FRIGE, Lieut Col., Make of Red Selvery House, Sold by Chemists, Store, and Saddlers, Price Selvery House, Sold by Chemists, Store, and Saddlers, Price Selvery House, Sold by Chemists, Store, and Saddlers, Price Selvery House, Sold by Chemists, Store, and Saddlers, Price Selvery Hitles lines using it.

LLINANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION ELLIMANS EMBROCATION,

RHEUMATISM LUMBAOO.
SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS,
SORE THROAT non COLD.
CHEST COLDS.
The Safest, Quickest, most
certain remedy.

Frepared only by ELLIMAN, SONSAC. SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have 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 Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Fews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

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LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayand, Sarnia;
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Corocrae, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreel.

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there will be only one express or freight bharge.

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

Allowed the regular or usual discount.

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

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Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopais, for all forms of chronic and acute discasses, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid sealed in pain wranges. sealed in plain wrapper.

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TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, w feel assured, be glad to learn that WILSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity e sicili in Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Outario are coglially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

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TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAP-HAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Urreline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Hailway, a miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodions building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grands are extensive, including groves, sardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and channille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charges. Board and Futton per annum, paid samiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawith ther particulars address, MOTREE SUPERIOR.

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B. O. MAUDONALD.

D. O. MAUDONALD,

J. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence At a meeting of branch 37, C. M. B. A. smilton, the following resolutions were

Hirmitton, the following resolutions were menimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Aimighty God in His infinite windom to call from our midst our brother, James McManus; be it resolved that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family in their sfiliction. Resolved, that by the death of our departed brother we have lost a true friend and worthy and honorable member.

morable member.
Resolved, That our charter be draped
mourning for 30 days, and that a copy
these resolutions be sent to his family
d published in our official organ and

The following resolutions of condol ench were adopted by Windsor Branch, No. 1, C. M. B. A., at regular meeting held January 20th, 1887:

Whereas, The members of this Branch have learned with sorrow of the death of the wife of our respected brother, Patrick Downey. Therefore be it
Resolved, That we sincerely condole with Brother Downey and other members of the family, being fully conscious of their great misfortune in losing one who was worthy the highest regard and

Resolved, That while bowing with mesoived, That while bowing with aubmission to the Holy Will we earnestly pray that they may obtain strength to bear their great sfiliction. Resolved, That these resolutions be

and on our minutes and a copy there-be sent to Brother Patrick Downey to the Catholic Record for publicant.

J. M. Meloche.

Rec. Sec. Branch 1, C. M. B. A.

> Two New Branches. Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 20, 1887.

R. Brown, Esq , Grand Sec. O. M. B. A. of Canada, London, Ont. VERY DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I take grea

VERY DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I take great pleasure in forwarding you enclosed application papers of our new branch, No. 52, of the C. M. B. A., organized in this city Monday night, January 17th.

Words fail to describe the supreme astisfaction I feel in having the honor and privilege of forming this, the first branch in our great North West.

I followed your instructions as closely as possible, and hope that now, as we have a branch here, it will spread rapidly. The day after our organization I had four new applications for admission. I do not mind the amount of work and trouble it has given me now. Following is the list of officers:

of officers:

President—P. J. Doherty.
First Vice President—M. Hughes.
Second Vice President—John Tobin.
Treasurer—P. Shea.
Recording Secretary—J. Chadock.
Assistant Secretary—J. Carey.
Financial Secretary—E. F. Radiger.
Marchal—J. Mahoney.
Guard—J. O'Neil.
Trustees—James Miller, J. Tobin, J.
W. Heric, P. Shea and P. O'Donnell.
Your fratenally.

Yours fraternally,
P. J. DOHERTY,
C. M. B. A. Deputy.

Guelph, Jan. 28th, 1887.

Mr. S. R. Brown—Dear Sir and Brother,—On 27th January I organized Branch 53 at Mount Forest, Wellington County, with twelve charter members, all first class men. The prospects are good for a fine Branch here. Rev. Father Cassin is quite interested in our Association, and worked hard to help to institute the Branch, Following is the list of officers.

he branch, Following is the list of hoors.

President—M. Donnelly.
First Vice President—D. Murphy.
Second Vice President—D. Cummins.
Recording Secretary—J. O'Brien.
Financial ecretary—F. Colgan.
Treasurer—J. P. Noonan.
Marshall—J. Kane.
Guard—J. Diemart.

Trustees for one year—J. O'Brien, D. Cummins, J. Kane.
Trustees for two years—J. P. Noonan,

J. Diemart.
Spiritual Adviser and Chancellor—
Father Cassin.
Nights of meeting.—Every 1st and 3rd

Thursday in each month.

Yours fraternally,
E. J. O'BRIEN,
C. M. B. A. Deputy.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

4181

FATHER NOLIN'S REPORT FOR 1886-HIS APPOINTMENT TO PREACH ON COLONIZA-TION IN THE OTTAWA ARCHDICCESE ALSO. Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S. J., gave last Monday his yearly report of the Society's operations in presence of His Lordship the Archbishop of Montreal and of the Board of Directors, Since Fabruary last Father Nolin he February last Father Nolin has estab. lished the Colonization society in 50 par-ishes and 130 houses of education of the Archdiocese of Montreal-that is, in about one third of the whole Archdiocese. He has found everywhere, among the English speaking as well as the French speaking people, a most kind welcome and an admirable zeal in behalf of the important work entrusted to him, as the favorable results obtained amply prove it. For spart from the whole one effects produced in the minds of the people, by drawing their attention to the great drawing their strength to the great advantages of colonization in reference to the welfare of their country and the placing of their own families, and from the good effected in the hearts of the the good effected in the hearts of the school pupils by inspiring them with zeal for good works and actually employing them in such useful pursuits; good money receipts have been secured, which will enable the directors of our colonization scheme to push on vigor coult the opening of new townshirs in colonization scheme to push on vigor-ously the opening of new townships in behalf of so many people who desire to settle there. Those 50 parishes have brought 71,455 new members into the

leges, convents and academies. The average number of members in these 50 parishes is 4,429 and the average yearly subscription \$142.90 per parish. Out of this amount an average of \$32 per educational house was reached. A detailed account of the work done by each local branch will appear in the Colonisation Annual which will be published in May for the Feast of St. Isidore, atron of the work of colonisation. Father Nolin is now having pretty to colonisation memorials prepared in Paris for average one of the school pupils who will have been successful in smolling the members from March, 1886, till February 1tth, 1887. He will begin to distribute those rewards in March. Father Nolin's field of operations will be considerably enlarged this year; for, His Grace Archbishop Dahamel has kindly appointed him diocean preacher of colonization for the Ottawa district, in behalf of the Ottawa Colonization society. His Reverence will begin to preach to morrow in the Ottawa Archdiocese, at Papineauville, then in some other parishes during the month of January and February. During the month of May be will organize the society in the city of Ottawa and its suburbs. One may, therefore, expect that not only will the yearly receipts in behalf of colonization increase considerably by the opening of so many new branches, but that hundreds, if not thousands, of families will go en mass and settle on colonization lands. Already many people, both French and English "praking, from Quebe, Outario, the United States and France are in correspondence with Father Nolin with a view to secure colonization lota. are in correspondence with Father Nolin with a view to secure colonization lots.—

Daily Post, Jan. 12.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WEST-

Correspondence Kingston Freeman,
Your humble servant enjoyed the rare
pleasure of assisting at a charming entertainment given in the Convent of Notre
Dame, Westport, on the evening of 12th
inst., as a tribute of gratitude to the Rev.
M. J. Stanton, P.P., of Smith's Falls, but
lately paster of Westport, for his herote
achievements in the mission during his
eleven years' residence there, but especially on account of the crowning act of all,
viz., the establishment of a branch of that
justly celebrated educational community,
the Sisterhood of the Congregation de
Notre Dame of Montreal in their midst.
And justice compels me to add that the
vocal and instrumental concert—for
such it really was—giren by the pupils
on this occasion, was a marvelous success in every respect, when we reflect
that the good Sisters of Notre Dame
have as yet been only some three months
located in Westport. It goes without
saying, that both the Rev. founder of
this Convent School and his worthy successor in the pastorate of Westport
indulged in glowing language over the
already wonderful results. In this connection I may state that a leading Protestant citizen of the village, Mr. Fredenburg, expressed not alone his extreme
satisfaction with the entertainment
given by the Convent children on this
occasion, but also his unfeigned surprise
that they could have been taught so
much in so short a space of time. As
an interested listener, your correspondent had his ears open and could
gather from the general remarks
of those around him that all
present were pleased—aye, more than
pleased with the entertainment as a
whole, and already there are indications
of a large accession of even Protestant
pupils to the Convent School of Notre dence Kingston Freeman

pleased with the entertainment as a whole, and already there are indications of a large accession of even Protestant pupils to the Convent School of Notre Dame de Westport. The late pastor, Rev. M. J. Stanton, replied in eloquent terms to the address presented to him by the children at the close of the entertainment, and was followed in equally happy speech by the present incumbent of Westport, Rev. P. A. Twohey, who has already wrought wonders there, though only some six months pastor of that thriving mission. Hereto you shall though only some six months pastor of that thriving mission. Hereto you shall find appended the paternal and happy reply of the Rev. Father Stanton to the beautiful address of the Convent pupils. I may add that the Rev. pastor had as gueste on this occasion, besides Rev. M. J. Stanton, of Smith's Falls, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Perth, and the Rev. John P. Kelly, of Merrickville. Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc., Westport, Jan. 14th, 1887.

REV. FATHER STANTON'S REPLY.
MY DEAR CHILDREN:—I am deeply and sincerely thankful to you for the beautiful and touching address you have prepared for me, and which has been so pracefully read in your name by Miss

Bigginson of the process of the REV. FATHER STANTON'S REPLY.

The kind present accompanying this address I accept with pleasure, and will ever keep as an affectionate and valued souvenir of the dear children of West-

With the enthusiasm and partiality that characterize the actions of gratefu and affectionate hearts, it can hardly be expected that the work one has done for them will be estimated solely upon The words of your address over rate, indeed, alike my work in this mission and my humble abilities. I feel that the portrayal of those good qualities which you ascribe to me is due more to your own warm friendship than to any gift or effort of mine. For that kindliness and indulgence, which mark every word of your references to myself, you are largely indebted to your good parents, to who attachment to the ministers of God's Church and to whose generous co opera-tion in every undertaking having for its object the promotion of His glory, every priest that has laboured here can bear suffering has kept warm and active in their thoughts and affections and affairs the faith of St. Patrick.

To the self-sacrificing efforts of your devoted process.

brought 71,455 new members into the society; each of those members having paid their yearly fee of ten cents, \$7,14550 have thus been handed to the society's treasurer. Father Nolin has then, at least, 7,145 enrolling efficers, each of them having to enroll ten members into the society; 3.004 of those officers are adults, and 4,051 pupils of col-

theirs, they shall not be unfaithful in Westport. For these devoted ladies and for your respected pastor, I am sure I can bespeak that genercus and unfailing co-operation I, in my eleven years residence here, received in every necessary and laudable undertaking. For you all, young and old, I feel I can say this—less I could not promise for you, and more no priest could expect.

It would afford me sincere pleasure to pay you a visit on any ordinary occasion; but the circumstances of this evening—the pleasing and creditable entertainment—this spontaneous mark of your affection and remembrance of me, make my present visit a matter of rare and unalloyed pleasure. I wish you, dear children, your good parents, your teachers and your priests many happy years and every possible success in the bright future that is opening before you. I thank you again with all my heart for your kind and touching address and acceptable present, and ask you to believe that neither in my memory nor prayers shall Westport or its people be forgotten.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

HUSTEN, JANE: Sense and Sensibility. Pride and Prejudice. Emma. MANSFIELD, PARK : Northanger Abbey and Persuasion. BOWLES, MISS: Eagle and Dove. BLACKMORE: Lorna Doone. CARLTON, W: Willy Reilly.

COOPER, JF: The Spy. The Pilot. The Pioneers. The Prairie. The Last of the Mohicans COX, GW: Popular Romances of the Mid die Ages.

die ages.

CRAVEN, MRS: Sister's Story. The Veil Witndrawn, etc.

DICKENS, C: Barnaby Rudge. The Pickwicz Papers. Martin Chuzzievit. Nicholas Nickleby. David Copperfield. Bleak House. Oliver Twist.

DRSEY, MRS. ANNA H.: Coains. The Flemings. May Brooke. Tangled Paths. The Old Gray Rossry.

DRANE, E. T.: Uriel. Lady Gladstonbury's ELIOT, GEORGE.: Scenes of Clerical Life Silas Marner.

ENNIS, REV. A. C.: Octavius. FABIAN: Norton Broadland. FERRIER, MISS: The Inheritance. De tiny. Marriage. EISHER, UNWIN : Heroic Tales FOUGUE: Magic Ring. Minstrel Love Undine. Sintram. Thiodolf, the Ion

lander.

FULLERTON, LADY G.: Constance Sherwood. Ellen Middleton. Lady Bird Too strange not to be true. Countess of Bonneval. Mrs. Gerald's Niece. Rose Le Blanc. Fifth of November. Fire in London. Grantly Manor. Rosemary. The Straw-cutter's Daughter. Trauvaille. The Two Cottages. A Will and a Way, etc.

GASKELL, MRS: North and South. Lizzie Leign. Mary Barton. GATFY, MRS: Parables from Nature. GLEIGH, G. R.: The Subaltern. HOWELL: A Modern Instance. The Rise of Silas L*pham Indian Sumaer. JACKSON, MRS.: Ramond.

KAVANAGH, JULIA : Adile. Nathalie. KINGLAKE, H.: Eothen LEVER, C.: Tom Burke of Ours. The Bramleighs of Bishop's Foliy. A day's Ride.

LOVER, P: Handy Andy. Irish Stories and Legends. LYTTON, LORD: The Caxtons.

MANZONI: I Promessi Spose, or the Be

FLORENCE: Open Sesame.
Wh MELLEVILLE: The Queens Maries.

MILLER HUGH: Tales and Sketches.

AULHOLLAND: Wild Birds of Killeevy.

JULHOLLAND: Wild Birds of Killeevy.
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O'HANLON: Which is Right?.
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The Perpetual Curate. Miss Majorebanks. The Rector and the Dector's
Family. John, a Love Story. Phoete
Junior. White Ladies, A Country
Gentleman. A House Divided Against
Itself.

O'ME ARA, KATHLEEN: The Bells of the Sanctuary Lza, the Battle of Conne-mara, Queen by Right Divine. PICARD, DR. GEORGE H: Mission Flower. READE, CHS: Christie Johnson. Hard

Cash. It is Never Too Late to Mend.
ROBINSON, J W: Owen a waif.
SCOTT, SIR W.: Waverly Novels. Waverly.
Guy Mannering. Old Mortality. Fortaness of Nigel. Quentin Deerward. The

Talisman.

ROE, MISS: Kenliworth. A Long Search.

SMEDLEY, F. E.: Frank Fairleigh.

SToWE, H. B.: Uncle Tom's Cabin.

TAYLOR, MISS: Stoneleigh's of Stoneleigh.

Tybrne, and Who W-th Thither.

THACKERAY, W. M.: The Adventures of Puthy. Gendeunis. The Newcomes. The

THAYER, W. M.: From Log Cabin to White House, being the story of Pres. Gardeld's Life. THOMPSON, MRS. E. H.: The Wyndham

Family.

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WALLACE, GEN.: Ben Hur
WABURTON: The Crescent and the Cross.
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WISEMAN, CARD: Febrola.
WOOD, MRS. H.: The Channings. Roland
Yorks.
YONGE, MISS E.: Hopes and Fears. The
Heir of "edolyfie. The Triad. The
Countess Kale and the Stokes by Secret.
The Light Duke.

Smacks of the Catechism.

DIED.

In Peterboro, on the 21st Dec., 1886, T. F. P.
Devlin, only son of W J. and Elien Devlin.
Aged three years and one month.
Our dear one is dead, or is it a dream.
Which makes a sad phantom reality seem.
Would it were so, but also its too tree
He bade this gay world a final adieu.
In the days of his life to him all was smiles
A pure guileless soul, unknown to men's
wiles,
But the welkin had rung, the young spirit
had fird,
He based into Heaven, our dear one
that's dead.

BIRTH At Nilestown, on Jan. 18th, the wife of authony Henry. Esq , of a son. A Good and Holy Work.

The first Catholic mission for the colored people in Canada. This great work of charity is actually being carried on among the colored people in the county of Essex, Ont Let all charitable disposed persons and their mite towards the good work, to the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont.—let that mite be ever so small.

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F. C. FLANNERY'S Looking at the distressed condition of Ireland, at present, one is reminded of a rather witty retort recently given by a Tipperary cooper, when asked what was Ireland like. With true Hibernian with he said, "Ireland is a place of punishment where the Irish people must unfer for a time before they can go to America."— It is American. C. FLANNERY'S BANKRUPT STOCK STORF. LHSS THAN COST For the next two weeks the balance of B. L'oyd & Co's stock, in order to make room or big shipment of goods on the cond.

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INSPECTION INVITE TO AN IMPRISO

Correspondence of United Ireland.
A wisk to the imprisoned priest in way jail was not a bad preliminary wisk to Woodford. Indeed, the mee with his genial and high-souled you clergyman was something to rouse o spirits from the depression into which had been plunged. He was so serene hopeful, although in durance vile, had such a firm belief in his people. fifty-six Woodford prisoners, too, oh fully bearing the consequences of has made a famous stand for their homeste were a sign of the times that showed ndence of United Ireland. were a sign of the times that showed the promising side of the shield, and pared you for the gallant spirit which were to discover later to be the promis characteristics of the men of Woodfe characteristics of the men of Woodf A queer state of things, truly—a prise to whom the governor of the jail is respectful as if he were his guest; where the turnkeys who lock him up reveres whom nobody in the world believes to a digrace to his cloth, fit only to wear convict-gray, but a credit to the hig and holiest of professions. Father Februiary in hand, advances up a path the custody of a warder, and, after a dial greeting, we hold our chat in the gernor's office (by special favor), the v der, of course, making a third party to interview.

interview.

By a further act of special favor were informed that the usual twenty mutes allowed a prisoner to see his frie would in our case be extended to half would in our case be extended to hall hour. What a curious thing custom None of this seemed odd to me, thoug was near five years since I had been in of an Irish jail, and the interview had he spent in an atmosphere the most fore in the world to this. The gold-laced of warder seemed an old friend; the claim half is the string prison graden we warder seemed an old friend; the claing bolts, the strip of prison garden up the tall gray wall, the whitewashed to the half-furtive interview brought a marily to an end with a rattle of keys the courteous but inexorable ja seemed experiences of every day that been momentarily interrupted. So m for having been a constant visitor at the jails in Ireland in those merry ti when Foster was consul! Within Experience of our little half hour Esther of the property of our little half hour Esther. when Foster was consul! Within compass of our little half hour Father F compass of our little half hour Father F
managed to tell me something at
Woodford. All that he said I veri
afterwards on the spot myself, and s
plemented it with something further.
did not boast, what I, from my own
servation, don't hesitate to declare,
nowhere in Ireland is there a stron
braver, more resolute, more resource
more alert, or altogether more effect
attitudes a strong the server of the server Fort," which it took four separate exp tions of the emergency army to capt Twice were the invaders repulsed toos. A third time they reconnoitee force and retired. Finally they c with a thousand men advancing with it of skirmishers from Portumes (the se n Porti a (the

of skirmishers from Portumns (the se of the garrison had amused themselves spreading rumors of an extensive ar-resistance); they brought scaling ladd an army surgeon, and an ambulance to Their advance was delayed for houre felled trees and broken bridges. Saund Fort, flying its green flag from the character, greeted them, when they can with boiling water, hivee of bees, and a constitutional missiles as an ingenuity quite Chinese could devise. It was to constitutional missiles as an ingenuity quite Chinese could devise. It was ta in the end, of course, and fifty-six gal fellows were marched off prisoners of to Galway jail. But it cost the government £10,000, and the landlord recovered no rent. Furthermore, on six evicted farms the landlord has to hup a staff of some eighteen twenty hulking emergency men, cost him on an average thirty five shill a week a piece. There were five on Seders' farm, guarded by five policen Three of them were making believe dig; two of them were fitting up a cer and a portable stove in the barn, we it is intended to make into a sort of eral store for the supply of provisions it is intended to make into a sort of eral store for the supply of provisions other necessaries to the boycotters of district. ("I don't associate with the says one of the five policement to me vignity. "They had separate apartm and a separate mess, and I never excha word except on a matter of duty. I might come to tall us they were a word except on a matter of duty. This is a word except on a matter of duty. The stream to draw water, we'd except them.") As for the evicted, and the men imprisoned, in words of an appeal that has been is for a local subscription, "the example the six will be followed, if needs be every tenant in Woodford, and hund have volunteered to replace the men in Galway jail." The effect of Saun Fort upon the local landlords was instaneous. On witnessing this sample the earnestness of the people, several had ejactments pending capitulated yout parley, accepting the reduction naby the tenants and demanding no costs. I had not the least doubt Woodford men will be as good as word, if further sacrifices be nee They feel they are in the forefront otenants' struggle, and with them liefter. tenents' struggle, and with them lie fate of their brothers throughout country, and they are proud of their sponsibility. But the meet striking significant thing about the whole but

is the fact that all the action, and di line, and the organization that have