e Catholic Record.

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

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Catholic Record. London, Sat., May 18th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As wE go to press the sad news reaches us that the Rev. Father Michel, of the Diocese of Toronto, died at Lafontaine on Monday last. He was in the fif:y-eighth year of his age and the twenty third of his priesthood. The funeral took place on Thursday morning at Lafontaine.

His Lordship the Bishop of London as present at St. Mary's Church, Hill street, on last Sunday evening, and, taking his text from the Gospel of the day, delivered a discourse that went directly to the hearts of the very large congregation. Visits of His Lordship to St. Mary's Church are always looked forward to with the greatest interest, and on this occasion the good people of the parish will have reason to be grate-ful for having bad the privilege of listen-ing to a discourse at once beautiful and touching and calculated to leave lasting impressions for good.

REV. FATHER DAMIEN, the heroic priest who devoted himself to the charge of attending to the spiritual wants of the lepers of Molokai in Haiwali, is dead. He contracted the leprosy, and has been suffering from it for years, literally dying by inches, and at last he has gone to his reward. *Requised in pace*

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the most thoroughly puritanical States of the Union, has a larger divorce record than any other State, even than California and Connecticut, according to population. In five years 1 500 divorces have been decreed, being about one-tenth of the number of marriages.

NOTWITHSTANDING that Catholics in New Jesuit medals to Col. O'Brien and the South Wales are exceeded in number by | subaltern members of "the Devil's members of the Church of England, it is indicative of the earnestness of their faith that the Catholic population are far ahead of all other denominations as church. or all ofted understanding church on Sunday have been estimated, and it was found that there were 72 505 Catholics to 06,796 of the Church of England. In Victoria the numbers were 85,816 to 58,

WE DIRECT attention to the announce ment made in another column concerning the meeting of the Irish National League to be held in the month of July. Every Irishman should take an interest in the proceedings of this gathering, which will in many regards be the most important of the kind yet held in Amer. though we do not profess to be in the ica. The day of deliverance is at hand secrets of the Committee, we understand and every one having a spark of Irish blood in his venus should aid in hastenthat this is what they intend to do. ing the hour when the flag of Home Rule will once more flat over the old Parlia-ment House in College Green.

A so CALLED history of Ireland has appeared from the pen of John Anthony

the res of Galilee and Beyrout. The sec-FATHER FLANNERY AND REV. MR. AUSTIN. ond section there parts with the first to return home, and the third section will make a trip to Constantinople. The first To the Editor of the Journal :

To the Editor of the Journal: SIR-I find that during my absence from home last week Rev. Mr. Austin again returned to the charges which I had so completely refuted in my last letter. He once more puts forward what he styles the disputed record, viz, fire assassinations by the Jesuits, backed up by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and serveral other evines. He curtes section will go to Alexandria, and thence to Paris for home. All evjoyed very much their presence at the sacrad offices of holy week on the spot where nearly 1900 years ago the mysteries of our Redemption were accomplished in their

reality.

and several other crimes. He quotes, especially, the poisoning of Pope Cle ment XIV, with all the proofs at his disposal, but asys: But I undertook to prove none of those, "lat us pass them over," and he blames me for not letting THE notorious Edith O'Gorman has been retailing her lies against nuns and nunneries in several parts of Eagland. In Bromley, as she was delivering her diaover," and he blames me for not letting them pass. Was there ever such arrant hyporisy as this mode of procedure? He gives all the proofs he can possibly rake up to fasten on the Jesuits the orime of having poisoned the Pope, and then coolly tells us he does not under-take to prove anything of the kind, and that I about lat it mass. But whe does tribes against Popery, some persons present mildly expressed dissent, and six respectable factory girls were evicted from the hall with brutal violence. The cause on account of which dissent was expressed, was that the lecturer villfied a small comthat I should let it pass. But why does he undertake to prove it ? Why does he mention it, and repeat it, if he does not munity of French nuns who live in Bromley teaching French and other believe it? Why did he assert so audaciously in his former letter all the branches of study. The chairman said "he trusted every one present would persuade other charges of assassination of kings against the Jesuits if he did not believe their friends not to send, or to discontinue sending, their children to the French conthem guilty of such horrible crimes? There is no other solution of the There is difficulty vent near by, after such statements as difficulty than the belief that Mr. Austin wanted to fasten all they had listened to from the lecturer of

the evile they might be subject to." The nuns who were maligned are universally respected for their virtues and for the good work they are doing ; but No. Popery lecturers are all alike in their propensity to talk evil of those devoted ladies whose holy lives put them to shame.

THE Mail was very indignant a few weeks ago because it was hinted by "Knoxonian" in the Canada Presbyterian that it and others were encouraging the anti. Jesuit cry "for business purposes." Nevertheless it has made a business trans-

thirteen." It announces these medals for sale with "the Mail's" advertisement emblezoned on one side. The presentation is regarded as a purely advertising dodge

Considering that the Citizens' Committee are not likely to get many more contributions than would pay for the medals, and that after such payment there would be scarcely enough left to give a retainer to coursel to begin to test the constitu tionality of the Estates' Act, we think they are wise in letting the Mail bear the expense of its own advertisement, and quote Martin Luther and Henry VIII.

EVIDENCE is now being taken before the Massachusette Legislature in regard to school matters. It will be recollected that

the bigots of Boston-men who the bigots of Bosten-men who are fond of noise and notorlety after the fachlon of our own Wilds and there is never sent forth a son obedient

ary by the presence of Cardinal Gibbons, who entered the hall of reception leaning on the arm of President Cleveluid. The Provincial Jeenit father came in leaning on the arm of Secretary Bayard. Several other eminent senators and statesmen appeared on the platform in the presence of hood adjacen among whom was asen

of 5 000 cltizene, among whom was seen the dite of Washington and of other clties. President Cleveland delivered an eloquent eddress of congratulation, re-marking that this great and far-famed seat of learning hal educated great num-bers of the best and most loyal citizens of the great Republic. Is not the history of this college a flat

though eloquent contradiction of Pietro Sarpi's arraignment endorsed by Mr. Austin and set before the public, not as Austin and set before the public, bot as a disputed, but as an acknowledged, record, viz., that the Jesuit colleges never sent forth a son obedient to his father, devoted to his country, or loyal to his prince? The Jesuit colleges of Fordham, New York; Sauta Clara, Cal; Worsentry, Marsa, Largie Baltimera Worcester, Mass ; Loyola, Baltimore, and several others are every year sending and several others are every year sending out loyal sons and devoted patriots adorned with learning and piety to falsify the charges of Sarpi and to make utterly void and foundationless what Mr. Austin calls, in his own courteous, ministerial and polite way, "The dark and damning record,"

Among the acknowledged records Mr Austin quotes the Parliaments of Paris, These Parliaments always took sides with the Jansenists and infidels against the those crimes on the Jesuits, and to leave the impression on his readers that the Pope and the Jesuits, as they do to this day, by banishing the name of God from the text-books in the schools and colleges fathers were really guilty of every one of them. Mr. Austin calls for honesty and fair play. Where is the honesty or the justice or the Christiauity in such whole-sale calumay? And in the face of all this honester by the such that it has a such that it hat it under their supervision. He has great admiration for those Parliaments which beheaded King Louis XVI, and introhypocrisy he wants me to let it pass. Why should I, the defender of the fair duced into France all the horrors of the great revolution and the Reign of Terror, why should 1, the defender of the fair fame of the much-maligned fathers, allow such a "dark and damning" impression to remain on the minds of the public, when, by a new quotations from history, I can bleat the father of the f when every man and woman that pro-fessed Caristisnity was declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to death on the public scaffold. These are the Parliaments which Mr. Austin takes to big home, which condemning which has est them of the infamous imputation ? bis bosom, while condemning what he styles the "lofty patriotism of our poli ticians," for having allowed the people of Quebec to grant a sum of money to the I am accused of quoting manufactured history. When a writer cites day and history. When a writer cites day and date and names and facts he does not manufacture history. If I manufactured facts and names why did not Mc. Austin Jesuits and others for the sacred pur-

Jesuits and others for the sacred pur-poses of religious education. Dres the Principal of A'ma College understand the meaning of the word Infallibility? It seems not. I must attempt by a single quotation to disprove my assertions? He could not do it, and I defy him to do it : and. farthermore. I charge him now as being an ignorant his torian or a wilful and malicious forger of instruction, then, or, if he be too obtage or unwilling to learn, I will inform the public that Papal Infallibility does not mean Papal Improceability. In his private capacity the Pope is just as liable to err history. Mr. Austin evidently takes great delight in trotting out once more Pietro Sarpi as a Catholic author, which I denie1. His reasons are "that he was the friend of three successive Popes," which he does not attempt to prove. Why does as any other man. In his disapproval of lines of policy or in condemnation of individuals or communities, he may have he does not attempt to prove. Why does not Mr. Austin tell the whole truth, and say that he was a receade, that he preached rebellion against Pope Paul V., been misinformed and misled by calum nies, and thus have given erroneou preached rebailion sgatast Pope Paul V., and was denounced in Rome as a heretic? Martin Luther was a friend of the Pope's before his fall from grace. Henry VIII. was also a friend of decisions which either he or his succes sors may have to reverse afterwards. It is only when speaking ex cathedra in the name of Jesus Carist on dogmas of the Pope, who conferred on him the title of "Defender of the Faith." But faith and morals to the Catholic world that his decisions are accepted as infal all must acknowledge how great a fool a man would make of himself were he to lible, from which there is no appeal, because he is the supreme judge, and his teachings are founded on Scripture, on the writings of the fathers and the universal tradition of the Church. None Catholic authors, after their prevarias Catholic authors, after their prevari-cations, their crimes and their apostacy. It makes little difference, however, whether Pietro Sarpi was a Roman Catholic or an apostate; his very words, as quoted by Mr. Austin, prove him to be an arrant scoundrel and a vile cal-umniator. For instance, Mr. Austin quotes from him, saying that "The Jesu-its are a public playue the playue of the of those conditions are found in the Brief of those conditions are found in the Brief "Dominus ac Redemptor Nostor" for the suppression of the Jesuit order. In-stead of founding his condemnation on Scripture or the writings of the Fathers, he makes up his mind to suppress them on the strength of "complaints" which may have been one sided--of accusations of "heathenish practices" (row which the of "heathenish practices" from which the those days) as long as the fathers tot no fair trial. the persecuted Pope Clement vielded to the fear of losing France, Spain and Portugal, as was breakened, and thus suppressed the Jesuits, he regretted it to his last hour ; in fact, some writers maintain that the gri-f of it broke his heart. Is Mr. Austin horrified that a Pope should display weakaess? It speaks volumes fo Mr. Austin's good opinion of Popes and bishops. But Peter, in a moment of weakness, denied Christ, even with an oath. He however, repented immediately, the Gospel says, 'and going forth he wept bitterly." The words of the Brief of Suppression which I have read i Darras and other Caurch histories is no ion which I have read in exactly couched in the words used by Mr. Austin. Here is the version, an the true one : "Inspired, as we humbly trust, by the Divine Spirit," said the Pope, "urged by the duty of restoring Pope, "urged by the duty of teed that unanimity to the Church, convinced that the Society of Jesus can no longer render those services for which it was instituted and moved by other reasons of prudence and state policy, which we hold locked in our own breast, we abolish and annul (not of Jesus, its functions, houses and in stitutions." This version is found also n "Ranke," a Protestant historian, and differs altogether from the "damning and annihilating" of Alma's little Principal "The Pope," says the historian, "was like a master, who, to save his ship, sacrifice his most precious goods," Tais occurred on the 21st July, 1773 Pope Ciement died one year and two months afterwards, on the 22nd September, 1774, miracu ously assisted in his last moments by St. Alphonsus Liguori. Strange to say and tell how God always provides for his own. On being suppressed in Catholic countries the Jesuits were invited to open colleges in Protestant and schiasurer the indictment? Again, Georgetown mstical countries. Frederick the Great, University in Washington was founded in February, 1789, by the Jesuit Father Carrol, brother of Carrol, of Carrolton. written to Pope Pius VI., immedi-ate successor of Clement, requesting His Holiness to grant permission to the Jecuit fathers to direct the colleges in

Then ensued the terrible French Revolu-tion, when Pope Pius VI. was made prisoner by the French infidels, and died at Valence. Pope Pius VI. restored the Jesuits to all their immunities and privileges, as soon as peace was made and tran-quility prevailed in Europe. I hear that Mr. Austin is about to de-

liver a lecture on the immoral teachings of the Jesuits. I hope, in view of saving immortal soul, he will keep in mind the words of Holy Writ, "A thief is better than a man that is always lying, but both of them shall inberit destruction. (Ecclus, and all in the states of the same states of the same shall in the same states of the sam

Yours truly, W. FLANNERY, P. P. xx1, 27. St. Thomas, May 7, 1889.

The Discussion Draws to a Close.

To the Editor of the Journal : SIR-Mr. Austin comes out hot foot with another letter before I bave time to answer his last calumnicus effusion. This time it is all about the immoral teachings time it is all about the immoral teachings of the Jesuits, to prove which he quotes passages from Pascal, the sworn enemy of the Jesuits, who wrote his "provincial letters" against them over two hundred years ago. This Pascal was the tool of the Arnaulds and the Port Royalists, whose doctrines were condemed by the Church. And Pascal's work, quoted so triumph-antly by Mr. Austin, was written at their instigation. Such confusion and horror did these letters produce in some parts of France that in the Council of State and Parliament of Aix they were condemned Parliament of Aix they were condemned to be burned by the hand of the public executioner in the year 1657. It is from th's Pascal that Mr. Austin quotes some th's Pascal that Mr. Austin quotes some decisions arrived at by some obscure writers in Spain, whose books are out of print for the last hundred years. and nobody would know anything whatever about them if the passages cited by Pascal were not preserved most religiously by fanatics for the purpose of making their hearers believe that those are the teachings of the Catholia Church are the teachings of the Catholic Church and the Jesuits, whereas Catholics never heard of such books. They were written in Latin and translated into French by Pascal, who could translate them any way he liked for all Mr. Austin knows. If Pascal were a conscientious author he would have left Escobar, Bauny and the other Liliputians to strike with more telling effect such authors as Bourdaloue, Suarez, Bellarmine, Poissevin, Canisius, Petau and Solet, wno were all Jesuit Petau and Solet, who were all Jesuit Fathers, and whose works on philosophic and theological questions would shed lustre upon any soclety or any nation. Such writers are the glory of the coun-try that gave them birth. Pascal pre-tended not to know of their existence, and attacked the less accurate among the many eloquent and more exact masters in theology produced by the Order of Jesuits. But Pascal and all his Jansenist compeers have all disappeared out of sight, the Jesuits still live and flourish and taken and sond brilliant men out into the world of science and letters from their magnifi-cent colleges, nowhere so flourishing as in free England, Canada and the United States. The puny efforts of Mr. Austin States. The puny efforts of Mr. Austin to defame them must be held in utter contempt by the more intelligent of your readers, who estimate at its just value every effort to discredit the politicians chosen by the people and to raise up a third party, of which Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Austin would be the primo buffos, at a good round salary while Mowat would be gone.

Mr. Austin untruthfully says : "As it is a well known principle of the Jesuits that none of the order should priot any theological works without the sanction of their superiors the order stands justly condemned for the teaching of its doctors." The Jesuit fathers who write

their kingdoms, which was readily granted. outrageous that he should style them "Moral lepers," "Hordes of Ishmael-ites." Could the Methodist body show he same unvarying, unblemished record As some great orator said : "I pause for a reply." To show how absurd is Sarpi's calumny and Mr. Austin's endorsation of the

same, I will mention just a few names of men prominent in the order in this Dominion. The people of Guelph have reason to respect and admire Father Dougherty, S. J., who has erected at a cost of \$150,000 s magnificent church in their city. He is a native of Prince Edward Island and spent fifteen years in philosophical and theological studies in Stonyhurst College, England. Lately a prominent Orangeman in Guelph declaiming against the Jesuits. Al stander asked him if he bad ever seen a Jesuit. "No," said the other, "never in my life," "Did you ever see Father Dougherty ?" "What, is he a Jesuit ?" "Certainly," was the reply, "and the other priests on the hill are all Jesuits." "Well," prices of the orangemso, "I never knew that before. I have been dealing with those prices for the last twenty years and I declare to God I never met honester or better men in my life."

Rev. Father Jones, S. J., St. Mary's College, Montreal, is connected by blood with the aristocratic/Jones and Strachane, of Toronto, where he was born. His father was a U. E. Loyahst.

Rev. Father Drummond, late of Mon-Rev. Father Drummond, late of Mon-treal, now teaching in a University Col-lege in Winnipeg, is son of Judge Drum-mond, of Montreal, and was born in Quebec city. The present Judge Drum-mond, his father, was for a long time a member of the Cabinet in the Cartier-McDanald Government. Rev. Father McDonald Government. Rev. Father-McDonald Government. Rev. Father Kenny, son of Hoo. Sir Edward Kenny, was born in Halifsx, studied law, became a leading barrister in Nova Scotia and then retired from public life to embrace all the ascetic rigors of a monastic institution. He is now the leading pulpit orator of Montreal. In the United States I might mention the name of Rev. Father Sherman, who about three years ago joined the Order of Jesuits with the reluctant but final consent of his father, General Sher-man who broke the back of the American rebellion and saved the American Union. These are some of the men re-viled and slandered as "moral lepers" so wantonly with such diabolical pertinac ity by Pietro Sarpi and his grand coad-jutor, Rev. B F. Austin.

I think, Mr. Editor, this contest has now proceeded its full length, and for my part I do not propose to continue the discussion any longer. I could say, and discussion any longer. I could say, and have often felt tempted to say, more by way of reprisal, but I feared to wound the susceptibilities of my many Protes-tants friends in this city and vicinity. For some of them, even Methodists, I enter-tain feelings both of esteem and affec-tion and would make any possible sacri-tice or a any distance to render them a fice or go any distance to render them a service, but I could not see my flock insulted, and the noblest and greatest characters in our Church most greatest coaracters in our Churca most grossly and unwarrantably calumniated, and, kaowing their innocence, not take up my peu in defence of men who are "the honor of our country, the glory of Jerusalem, and the joy of all Israel," (Jadith, xx. 10.) (Judith, xx., 10.)

Thanking you, Mr. E litor, for the use of your columns and your personal urbanity and kindness throughout, I am, yours sincerely, W. FLANNERY.

St. Thomas, May 7, 1889.

ST. BASIL'S HYMNAL. Bishon's Palaca

have read it. It is a pity that Father Tom Burke, who crushed Froude when the latter made his tour in America to promulgate false notions concerning Ire land's history and needs, is not living to refute this work. But we expect that some scholar will take up the subject and will humble Froude as he deserves.

ON SUNDAY, 5th inst., one of the Christian Leaguers attended Riverside barracks of the Salvation Army in Toronto, and after some of the "soldiers" had spoken, introduced a discussion on the manner in which Commissioner Combs is conducting army affairs. The captain, a young woman, told him that it was neither the time nor place for such discussion, but as the interloper persisted

in his course, she gave out a hymn, and the Salvationists gained the victory by singing him down. The Christian League is the Association formed by the seceders who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the army is conducted.

THE Church in Washington territory is making extraordinarily rapid progress particularly at Paget Sound, there being a great rush of immigration into Seattle, Tacoma, and various points on Puget Sound. The churches are now much too small for the people. Ar:angements have been made, however, for the build. ing of a new church at Seattle, and an. other at Schome. The Right Rev. Bishop Junger has been on a visit to the locality and has done much towards en couraging the rapidly increasing population to make strenuous effort. operate with the priests in their eadeavors to meet their growing spiritual needs.

THE American pilgrims ended their visit to Jerusalem on Easter Monday. They then left the city in three sections. The first section started with the second for a tour through Palestine, Nazareth, a modified Free Love.

the doing of the fanalics: Mr. J. W. McDonald, Principal of the Stoneham High School, called by Mr. Donnelly—He was the son of Scotch Presbyterian parents, and himself a mem-ber of the Congregational Church. He held that the State had an absoult e right o dictate as to the education of her chil. dren, but the State should be careful how it exercised that right. For the past 200 years achools of various Protestant de nominations, and scores of private schools, where rich men could

schools, where rich men could send their children, without needing to fear they would be under too stern dis-cipline, have existed in Messachusetts without interference. It is only when the Catholic Church establishes private the interference in proposed. He schools that interference is proposed. He protested sgainst making the common school a covert instrument of assailing a Church, for, say what they might, the question was one of hostility to the Cath-olic Church.

According to the Boston Traveller, the Shakers of New Hampshire are destined to early extinction, owing to the sale of their entire property in Enfield, N. H., consisting of 900 acres of land and all their buildings. The purchase was made by a company at \$30,000. For years the Shakers of New Hampshire have been losing ground, their numbers decreasing rapidly ; and they have besides mot with many financial losses. It is said that in other localities the Shakers are in a similarly embarrassed situation, and that unless they go to some new section they must soon disappear. The Shaker community origin. ated in England about the year 1770 but they are now found only in the United States, where there are seventeen communities, with a total membership of about 4,000. They have a community

of goods, and they are the only people who have retained for so long a period this mode of living. They repudiate marriage, and it is said that they practice

of teachers, not to say of religious men. Were I, or any one else, to make similar charges against Aima College, were I to say that no young lady ever leit that college without-well, without having learned to chew gum and smoke cigar-ettes, how would Mr. Austin feel about it ? And does he fancy the Jesuits are woid of feeling, that they cannot feel hurt and wounded by such vile, calumni-uur and doen suiting obsurge heaved ous and deep-cutting charges, heaped right and left upon them with devilish malice and Satanic hate? Has Mr. Austin any fear of God's judgments, pro ounced against those who are guilty of detraction and calumny ? Quoting de ractors is endorsing detraction, A the words of Holy Writ, "My Son . . . have nothing to do with detractors, for their destruction shall rise suddenly. and who knoweth the ruin of both ?" (Prov. xxiv, 21.) Surely Mr. Austin's eyes must have fallen sometime upon the text, "Six things there are which the Lord hateth, and the reventh, His tongue, a deceitful wit ness that uttereth lies, and him that ness that utterein ness and nin the soweth discord among brethren," (Prov. vi., 16.) and, again, in the same holy book, (xix, 5): "A false witness shall not be unpunisned, and he that speaketh

lies shall not escape." To show to a demonstration how false are the charges of Pietro Sarpl, endorsed by Mr. Austin, viz, that "from the Jesuit colleges there never is sent forth a son obedient to his father, devoted to his country, loyal to his prince," it may suffice to state that most of our prominent men in Quebec and the lower provinces received their education at the Jesuit College in Montreal, And will Mr. Austin dare to maintain that not one of those is obedient to his father, devoted to his country or loyal to his prince ? Is not falsehood stamped on the very face of Its inauguration was honored by the presence of George Washington. Its cenanial celebration was graced last Febru-

ical questions are allowed or points of doubt to maintain their own

minion. Suarez differs from Bellarmine opinion. Suster differs from Belarmine in many of his decisions—so does Canisius from Poissevin, and yet they are all Jesuits. Works of Catholic the-ology on moral questions are like works on the knowledge and practice of law, and doctors differ. If such latitude were not allowed there would be no freedom to discuss knotty points or put forward and maintain an opinion. One Jesuit father is therefore not responsible for the opinions of another, especially when that other lived and wro taught over two hundred years ago in Southern France or Spain, where cus toms and manners are different. If Mr Austin cannot understand this he must Austin cannot understand this he must be below the ordinary standard of intel-ligent preachers, and if he does compre-hend it why does he give people room to doubt either his verscity or his sanity. Would it not be ridiculous for me to

assert because Bishop Colenso teaches that there is no truth in the five books of Moses, therefore all Protestants are unbelievers. Would it not be very un gracious in me to hold all Protestants or ny Protestant responsible for the teach. ing of Bishop Dopping, "that no faith should be held with Papists." Theodore Bezs, a Huguenot head preacher in the days of Luther, taught Jacques Poltrot that it was no sin for him to shoot down the Duke of Guise, the head of the Cath olic party, and that he would be rewarded for his crime, both in this world and the next. And did not our famous Dr. Wild declare in his pulpit last February, that the great attention paid to this matter in the religious training of their children. The man who any man might shoot a Jesuit father at sight, and that according to English law he could not suffer for it? I would be said "give me the making of the bailads of a people and I care not who makes their laws," gave expression to a very sorry indeed to imitate Mr. Austin and hold Protestants responsible for those atrocious principles. And Mr. Austin's arraignment of the Jesuit fathers has no better, more Caristian or great and important truth,

As Mr. Austin has not even attempted to prove what he undertook to establish, viz: that any one Jesuit, either in Europe or America, was at any time brought before any court of justice to commend its use for the separate schools and other educational institutions of my answer for any, even the most venial, sin diccese. I am, faithfully yours, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London, or punishable misdemeanor, it is most

May 11th, 1889. MY DEAR FATHER BRENNAN-I beg to acknowledge receipt of the copy of "St. Basil's Hymnal," which you so kindly sent me. This is an excellent and valu-able compilation and is well fitted to supply a want long felt in our parochial schools and other educational institu-tions. I am convinced that there is not sufficient attention paid to the import. ance of training our school children to sing Catholic hymns as well as the psaims and the Gregorian Masses which the Church employs in her public services; and yet ner public services; and yet such a training ought to occupy an im-portant place in the scheme of a truly Catholic education. Who that has been thus trained in our service of the scheme of the sche thus trained in school does not feel the salutary influence, the sweet, sacred spell exercised over his mind and heart by the airs and words of the hymns he was taught to sing in the happy days of his youth and innocence? The memory of such hymns comes back upon him like the "fragrance of a plentiful field which the Lord hath blessed." The French cantiques sung in the schools and churches, in the fields and work-sbops, in the forests and along the lakes and rivers of Lower Canada, have had a powerful influence in holding firmly the French Canadians to the faith of their fathers. Methodism and other Protes. tant sects would have long since per-ished had it not been for the prominent place given to their hymns in their pub-lic services and family devotions and

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And if this truth applies with such force to the national life of a people, why not also to their religious life ? I, therefore, contheir religious lite ? I, therefore, con-gratulate you on the publication of a work so useful and so much needed as St. Basil's Hymnal, and I earnestly re-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXIV. TIGHE SECURES A HORSE.

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TIGHE BECURES A HORSE. Tighe was astir early the next morn-ing and ready for his visit to old Ned Maloney. With many an affectionate entresty and loving counsel, his mother, of the previous night, and satisfied that Tighe's inner man was fortified by a hearty breakfast of her plain but abund-ant fare, allowed him to depart. Tighe did not immediately betake a nimesif to the miser's shop ; he had friendly calls to make on some of the neighbors whose vesidences lay between the car-office and the dingy-looking shop. He was welcome everywhere, despite his ogod nature and simple candor when, to good nature sho simple fand to partake pressing were the invitations which he preceived to rest himself and to partake out Tighe thankfully declined, and advantivy turned the random conversation on N.cl. Maoney.

adroitly turned the random conversation upon Nid Maloney. "I heard a quare story about him," eaid Tighe, dropping his voice to a wateper that brought his eager listeners close to him; "they say there's some giatieman from Tralee comin' down here in the course o' the wake to see him, an' that the ould sinner kapes a blundher-buss on hand to shoot the gintleman the minit he puts his nose inside the shop "

minit he puts his nose inside the shop " "The cross o' Christ betune us an' harrum," spoke up one of the women hearers, devoutly crossing herself, "sure that's dhreadful !"

that's dbreadful!" "It's awful!" said Tighe, lifting his wyes in pious horror; "an' it'll only be the dacent thing for all o' you down here so near the car place, where he nust surely come, to be on the watch for him -sure any o' the bright witted gossons that are slways round the cars will wig him in a minit he's a succording man an' him in a minit; he's a spoortin' man, an' his name is Mr. Joe Canty; be followin' him a little distance they can see whether he makes for Maloney's place, an' if he does, some o' you grown folks can jist go an' beg him not to go there, but to turn back as fast as he can. I' I could satay down here I'd do it, but I can'? can't.'

"Ob, we'll do it, Tighe," spoke up all the voices at once. "It'll be a noble act," resumed Tighe

"It'll be a noble act," resumed Tighe a Vohr; "an' tell the other neighbors, so that whin you all together waylay Mr. Canty he'll surely have to belave you, an' ne'll get away wid his loife; but don't let ould Maloney know a syllable o' this; nor don't let him see you watchin' him any more than usual, for there's no knowin' what desperate turn he moight take among varsel'a"

there's no known whe despirate turn he moight take among yersel's." "Thrue for you, Tigne; sure they say he signed his sowl to the divil long ago for the sake o' good luck in his stills an' "Oh, Mr. Osrmody, for the love of God don't !" and the trembling wretch was almost on his knees at Tighe's feet; "I meant nothing by it; the words only escaped me; but Mr. Maloney 'd believe them, and I'd lose my place; it's an easy one, and a pretty good one so tar, and I have a wife and family depending on me." his smugglin'." Tighe shook his head ; "I am afeered

the divil'll have himsel' an' his money afore a great while." "But what is the rayson," asked one

of the more inquisitive of his listeners, "that he wants to shoot this gintleman [" "The divil alone, besides ould Maloney himsel', could tell you that," was the re-

sponse; "he has such terrible saycrete, that same ould man, that it'd take betther brsins than any one here has to discover them. I'm goin' down mesel' to see him this mornin' on a tbriffe o' business for another person, an' it's frightened enough I am afther all I've heerd o' bim to go near him."

"You needn't be afcered, Tighe," "You needn't be afcered, Tighe," spoke up a couple of voices; "he's al-ways been purty civil to you." "You niver can thrust a miser," was

"Fou niver can thrust a miser, was Tighe's reply, as with a friendly fare well, responded to by hearty God-speeds, he departed. The miser, seated in the doorway of

his shop, was awaiting his expected visitor. A greasy coat, buttoned so as to conceal his shirtless bosom, hung upon his spare form, and his great bony hands, that ?"

resting on his knees, gave little evidence of any recent ablution. Tighe's salute, of any recent ablution. Figure statut, from which he difficient for the proper secompanied by an energy and independence of manner assumed for the housing of the steed; and the sight of housing of the steed; and the sight of t

beclouded with the absurd stories in which horses, devils and gbosts were mingled in strange and terror striking fashion, that the little, wiry fellow was as abstracted and absorbed as his sharp companion wished him to be. Tighe announced at last the termination of the journey, and Arty Moore, the groom, abook himself like one swaking from deep sleep, and looked half stupidly about him. A wide stretch of open country, environed by hills, lay before him, and the only house in sight was that which they were about to enter-asmall thatched dwelling, with what appeared to be several out-bouses adjoining. The groom's full conciousness returned, and with it the suspicions which were pecu liar to him. "I thought we were going to Tralee," he said, haiting within a step of the door way ; "that's what I understood from Mr. Maloney, and that the horse was to be stabled there." "And who said we weren't?" said Tighe, turning round with an assumption of disreness before which Moore shrunk. "Didn't you tould me you were niver in Tralee ?" "I did," answered the man with a crest/allen look ; "but my common sense tells me that this isn't the town of Tra-lee." "Well, mebbe yer common since would from his glass, the rosy color of the liquer perhaps helping to make the blash which came into his wrinkled face. "I did that, Corny ; an' you were min tioned ; yia, Cornv, you were minitioned be the mother an' the son." Mr. O'Toole arose. "I trust, Mr. Car-mondy, that no allusions were made to disturb your mother's widowed feelings; rather would I bear my own unbappy sentiments to the grave; yes, sr !" and he stood erect, glowing with the con-sciousness of his noble rectitude. "Sit down, Corny, an' let me tell you; the minition o' you put me mother in a

lee."

ise." "Well, mebbe yer common sinse would tell you how far out o' the town we are," macked Tighe; "an' mebbe that same common sinse that you brag av would tell you I have a very good rayson for what I'm doin'-an' one that's to Mr. Maloney's intherest. Now, tell me one thing: "-going very close to the groom, and continuing his intimidating manner, --"didn't Mr. Maloney himsel' tell you to be attintive to my directions ?" "He did,"

"To the future Mrs. Toole," reponded "To the ruture Mrs. Toole," reponded Tighe a Vohr. Corny was in a state of the bighest satisfaction—pleased with himsell, with his visitor, and with his surroundings; and Tighe, in the same happy state, judged it would be a very good time to broach the true object of his visit.

good time to broach the true object of his visit. Mr. O'Toole looked a little doubtful

"Very well thin; mebbe you're sharp enough to know that there's a great dale depindin' on this race; or mebbe you haven't the gumption to see that there's something to be put in yer own pocket if you have discretion in the matther. Which is it now?" That was a shrewd way of detecting whether Arty Moore, Ned Maloney's groom, was too faithful to the miser's interests to be bribed into betraying them. But the groom's principles were not of the stanchest kind, and there was no very cogent reason why he should be "I don't know, my boy, how I'll bring myself to do that. I haven't been in society since your mother married, and I haven't much mind for talking to any

I haven't much mind for talking to any of these sporting characters " "The divil a hap'orth you'll have to say to any o'thim but Mr. Canty himsel', an' thin, barrin' he draws you into any remarks o' his own, you have nothin' to tell him but that Mr. Maloney desires him not to go down there to see the borse; an' you nadn't moind puttin' the message in very athrong more arther. not of the stanchest kind, and there was no very cogent reason why he should be faithful to old Maloney at the risk of a pecuniary loss to himsell; with a snap of his black eyes, he answered : "Trust me for that; I'm not particular

borse; an' you nadn't moind puttin't he message in very sthrong words ayther; for if he won't belave you, an' if he will go down to see cld Maloney, faith it's a quare welcome he'll get both from the people in Dhrommscohol an' the miser nimsel'!" and Tighe laughed heartily as his imagination vividly pictured the crowd that would surround unsuspecting Mr. Canty, entreating him to return. "May be he'd ask me if I came straight from Mr. Maloney," said Corpy; "what will I answer then !" "Trust me for that; I'm not particular which master I serve, so long as the money's to the fore." Tighe turned upon him with well assumed indignation: "Hould, you traitor! is that the way you're sarvin' the poor lonely old man that thrusts you? It'll not overtake me to let him know your character." "Oh, Mr. Carmody, for the love of God don't!" and the trembling wretch was

"The thruth, Corny," responded Tighe, with the energy of conscious virtue ; "always spake the thruth. Lies is bad

"always spake the thruth. Lies is bad ivery way, as degradin' to the man that tells thim as to the man that Hstensy and there's nothin' loike the voice o's good conscience for makin' a man feel himsel' afore the world, an' o' importhon me." Tighe pretended to be unmoved for a few seconds ; then he seemed to yield only for the sake of the dependent ance in h s own eyes."

family. "Will you swear to be thrue to Mr. "Right, my boy; every way right!" responded Mr. O'Toole. "Tell him, Corny, that the messenger Maloney's intherests be moindin' sthricily what I tell you ?"

"Tell him, Corny, that the messenger who kem direct from Mr. Maloney is at yer house, but for some rayson he couldn't take the message himsel', but gev it to you; an' that'll be the thruth, anyway: sure I have the best o' raysons for not wishin' to meet Mr. Canty this while at " "I will, I swear solemnly I will!" answered the groom. "Very well, thin ; you're not to answer any one a single question about this horse, save that you're his groom, an' nothin' more; you're nayther to tell the name o' the baste, who is his owner, nor the man that's to ride him; if the ould b'y bimsel' was to sthand afore an demaud such information, you're to refuse to give it, both now, durin' these few days afore the race, and till after the ace is over. Do you consint to all "I will, I swear solemnly I will!"

while yet." At length it was settled ; Corny agreed At length it was settled; Corny greed to take the message to the "Blennerhas-set Arms," the most probable where abouts of Mr. Canty, and Tighe departed to seek Garfield for the purpose of bring-ing him out to view "Brian Boru," race is over. Do you consint to all

CHAPTER XXV.

MR. CANTY. A soft, bright morning, a country re-dolent of balmy sir and new mown hay, and the perfume of a thousand wild, but sweet scented flowers, that decked the floke on occur wide, but answer. The stable to which the horse was led was hardly as comfortable as the one from which he had been taken, but at least it was sufficient for the proper

"Mr Maloney desires Mr. Canty not to go down to Dhrommacohol to see his horse, 'Charmer'; the animal is kind of touchy, and won't bear looking at, nor trial. On the morning of the race Mr. Maloney'll have him here in time." Mr. Canty's supercilious air changed to one of violent indignation. "Does Mr. Maloney suppose that I'm going to obey any such message as that—not see the horse I'm going to ride till the very morning I'm expected to mount him ? you can pay my respects to the gentle-man, and tell him I shall have the pleasure of introducing myself to him to morrow afternoon." "You had better not," answered Corny, turning upon him with an air which he meant to be intimidating but which was only a most laughable assumption of fierceness. to still further surprise and delight the coldier' by an exhibition of his skillful horsemanship. Garfield was in an ecstasy of joyous anticipation; he could hardly wait for the exhibition to be con-cluded, and until Tighe and himself were in the silent open country sgain, on their return, when he burst forth:

their return, when he burst forth: "I feel as if I owe you an apology, my friend, for my past distrust of you; yes, I own,"-becoming more frank as he looked into Tighe's wondering and ap-parently artless eyes-"that until this morning I did not entirely trust you; there was a lurking doubt which I could not explain to myself that perhaps you were deceiving me; but this morning, Mr. Carmody, has obliterated all that, I believe you fully now, and I thank you from my heart!"

fierceness. "Indeed !" sneered Canty ; "pray who are you who have been deputed to direct

"Tom my heart!" "That's always the way," responded Tighe; "thim that's innocent is sus-pected, an' thim that's guilty escapes." "I did not forget, Mr. Carmody," re-sumed the soldier, "my promise to you, and out of gratitude I shall fulfill it this very day. I hope I shall be as success-ful for you as you have been so far for me. Come to the barracks to night, and I shall have an answer for you." Almost at the same moment Corny O'Toolo was having his interview with Mr. Joe Canty in the coffee-room of the "Blen-nerhasset Arms." He had sought that gentleman on the previous evening, but without success, either at the "Arms" or at Mr. Canty's residence, and at the latter place Corny was told that he would surely find him at the "Arms" by a cer-tan hour the next morning.

surely find him at the "Arms" by a cer-tain hour the next morning. Mr. Joe Canty was the type of a sport-ing man : not too tall, lithe, wiry, with a look about the legs as if they were always holding themselves in readiness to mount, and a dash and swagger about his bearing that marked the trickster and the dare-devil. From his small, and the dare-devil. From his small, keen eyes, to the tawny mustache which shaded his upper lip, there was an ex-pression of half score, as if he were con-stantly mocking his surroundings, and treating to mental sarcasm his very associates. He was popular among sporting circles, because of his abilities in that line; and the latter, sharpened her an extraordinary shrawdpess. had by an extraordinary abrewdness, had made him a most successful counsellor on betting interests. He was surrounded by an eager group of his own class, when it was signified to him that some one wished to see him. "Let the person come in here," he said, too esger, in his animated descrip-

tion of some race, to gare to cease or to break the thread of his voluble account tion of son by leaving the company. Corny O'Toole was ushered in; his

drab gaiters, bringing into more promin-ent view his ungainly feet, were sur-mounted by pantaloons that, having shrunk in siza, stood sufficiently above his gaiter tops to reveal to a considerable extent a pair of brown stockings; the extent a pair of brown stockings; the color of the unmentionables, once black, had become a dingy brown from age and wear, and gave evidence in the several light-colored spots on their surface of hard and valuable service. The upper part of his body was incased in a tight-fitting body coat; a quarter of a century before it probably fitted its wearer, and could boast of being cut in the style of the day; but now it bore as antiquated a look as if it had been handed down from the ark, and it was an tight and

a look as if it had been handed down from the ark, and it was so tight and short a fit for him whose stout, wide back it covered that it suggested the idea of a straight-jacket. His shirtbosom, innocent of starch, hung limp and abundant on his breast, and the equally limp collar about his neck was orna mented in front by a flaring crimeon bow. His sidelocks, oiled and curled, were plastered in greasy twists against the sides of his yellow, wrinkled face. The sight of this strange, comical, antiquated figure provoked a smile that before long deepened into a broad grin upon every face. Corny had not forgotten his old-time bow, when he was a younger and more gallant man, and with this pro-found salasm he saluted the company, giving a supplementary courtesy to Mr. Canty, whose person he knew. "Your servant, sir; and I would like a word with you." imp collar about his neck was orna

as on every side, together with the prospect of winning his money and re deeming bis honor, all conspired to put William Gatfield, quartermaster in her aid haughtily; "what is it you want?" Mr. O'Toole's dignity was hurt; fondly imagining that he was gifted with literary genus, his absurd conceit led him to fancy, also, that others must read his mental superiority in the very poise of his form and the expression of his face.
This humiliating slight to which Mr. Canty, "he said, in deeply ibdignant tones, "I came here with a message from Mr. Maloney, of Dhrommacohol; if you were the gentleman I thought you were, I'd deliver it to you, sir, in full; but since you're not, I'll put you to the trouble of asking questions;" and Corry assumed his most fierce and dignified attitude.
aituated, and he drives down from his parcohial residence four miles distant on parcohial residence four miles distant on the second and fourth Studay of every month regularly and on Easter, Christmas and on other great feast days in addition thear confessions and say Mass for the Catholics of Esser Centre, at 9 o'clock a. m. on those Sundays and feast days. All trains on the Ganada Southern Rail going east. It has the pretitiest station on Windsor; it is one of the best markets in the county of Esser for pork, grain, and cloverseed; over a million of dollars was banking facilities for doing that amount banking facilities for doing that amount attitude. A half suppressed laugh went from mouth to mouth, while the circle of amused listeners drew closer to Corny, amused listeners drew closer to Corny, their faces expressing an eager antici-pation of something ludicrous and racy. Mr. Canty did not join in the laugh—he was too much nettled by the situation in which he found himself; and with a still more haughty, superclinous air he answered : "Your message is your own concern, sir; whether you deliver it or not is immaterial to me." "Very well, Mr. Canty, you can take your own risks of what'll happen to you before long!" and Mr. O'Toole, with a most ludicrously dignified bow, was turning away.

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"Indeed!" sneered Canty ; "pray who are you who have been deputed to direct my movements ?" "Who am I ?"—all the little man's spirit was aroused ; the blood of the princely O'Tooles tingled in his veins, and gave courage and animation to his voice. "Who am I ?" he repeated ; "a better man than ever you were !—I come of the house of O'Toole, where kings and princes had their rise and fall; my pedi-igree is unstained, and my ancestry is one that my posterity can boast of ; among my posthumous descendants"— in, his excitement Corny was confusing his words—"was a great grand aunt who, with her own hands and her own noble exertions, ducated three hundred young men for the priesthood ; they went in a body to Rome, and were received in the Vatican by the Pope himself. Yee, gentlemen"— continuing with greater emphasis—"the Holy Father entertained them, and drank with them all to the health of my noble grand-aunt." A shout of laughter cut Corny short. Every man was holding his sides, and squirming and contorting his body with the most violent ebuilition of mirth, Even Canty was forced to join in the merriment. Corny was maged; to have this glowing account of himself and his race, which he intended should be re ceived as a convincing proof of his title to blod and breeding, thus mockingly interpreted was more than his O'Toole spirit could bear. He turned with re-newed indignation on Canty : "Now let me tell you, sir, who you are. You are the grandeon of a tinker who went mending his wares over the coun-try; your father wasn's much better, and your mother was the daughter of an ignorant sheleen keeper ; and as for your-self, you have the breeding of a knave who wouldn't mind betraying bis own father, providing it put a pound in your pocket !" This home-thrust, pointing so directly at the base part which Canty had played in allowing hismelf to he hought forw an

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES,

This home-thrust, pointing so directly at the base part which Canty had played in allowing himself to be bought from an engagement to ride for Garfield stung the sport to the quick. He sprung at Corny, but a dozen hands pulled him back before he could strike the blow aimed with despect force at the blow aimed with desperate force at the little man's face and more than one voice urged Corny to depart, a request with which Mr. O'Toole, whose courage, while it was equal to a war of words, dwindled before a display of muscular force, eagerly complied ; the flowing tails of his body coat were speedily seen flying turough the open doorway. TO BE CONTINUED.

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MAY 18, 1889.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

At length, in March, 1803, Mr. Mc. Donell obtained the sign manual for a grant of land to every officer and soldier of the Glengarry regiment, whom he should introduce into Upper Canada. Such good fortune must meet with opposition. As soon as the fact became known the Highland proprietors took alarm and endeavored by every means that could be though of to prevent their people from emigrating. The regulations of the emigrant act were rigidly enforced, and many of the poor men, after enforced, and many of the poor men, after selling their effects and repairing with their families to the ports of embarka-tion, were not permitted to leave the country. Such was the effect produced by the fears and threats of the Highland lairds on the Home Ministry, that even Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary of State, urged Mr. McDonell to conduct his emirguate to Under Canada, by way of urged Mr. McDonell to conduct his emigrants to Upper Canada, by way of the United States, in order that the odium of directly assisting emigration from the Highlands might be avoided, there being at that time a Provincial isw which granted 200 acres of Jand to every loyal subject entering Upper Canada from the United States with the intention to settle in the Province. Mr. McDonell could not be guided by this advice: and, beedless of opposition, made his way to Upper Canada with his followers, as he beat could, in the years made his way to Upper Canada with his followers, as he best could, in the years 1803 4. He may be said to have actu aily smuggled away his people, so numerous and so vexatious were the re-strictions that stood in the way of their

departure. Mr. M. Donell landed in Quebec in 1803 and was immediately appointed to the mission of St Raphsel, Upper Canada, A remarkable incident oc-curred at his landing. There were no wharves in those days at Quebec. What wharves in those days at Quebec. What happened in consequences may well be alluded to as showing the extraordinarily powerful physique which characterized the Highlanders of a generation or two sgo. The ship lay out in the river and Mr. McDoneli was considering the best way of getting ashore, when, as he bim-self related to cheralier W. J. Mac Donell of Toronto. 'a fine stravning self related to chevalier W. J. Mac Donell, of Toronto, "a time strapping young tellow waded out to the ship, took me in his arms as if I had been a baby, and carried me ashore." This "fine strapping young fellow" was the cheva lier's uncle, John McDonell, in his day a renowned "North Wester," who died about forty vears ago, at his resid ence, Point Fortune, on the Ottawa. It has been well remarked: "there were guants in those days." Mr. McDonell, the chaplain, was himself a man of herculean stature, six feet four inches in height and stout in proportion. What, then, must not the fine fellow who carried him so easily have been? vias, del, missione de me de la construction video carried bin so essily have been? Bishop MoDonell related, as the cheva-lier informs us, that Golonel John Mc Donell, the father of the young fellow, John McDonell, one spring morning when the ice was breaking up, ran into bis son? morn and cried out. "John you his son's room and cried out, "John, you are a pretty fellow to be lying abed at this time of day, while a poor man is being carried down the river on a csk? of ice." John at once leapt from his couch, hastened down to the river, plunged in, "unaccoutred as he was, rescued the man who was on the point of perishing, and returned in triumph to the paternal dwelling. The ex chaplain's strength and cour-

age were not inferior to his stature, Later, when bishop at Kingston, which was at that time a not bed of Orangeism, he was called upon together with his Vicar-General, Mr. William McDonald Vicar.General, Mr. William McDonald, one 12th of July, to assist in quelling a riot. His splendid figure was concpicu-ous. A worthy disciple of King William (unwoorthy we should say, for King William opposed all he could the en acting of the penal laws), in a state of great excitement, presed through the crowd, declaring his intention to have "a bit at that his anti-Christ." The "a hit at that big anti-Christ." The bishop looked at him, and in his calm, deliberate manner, jerked out: "It would be the dearest blow that ever you struck." The pretended disciple instantly enhalded On arriving in Upper Canada Mr. Mac Donell presented his credentials to Lieutenant General Hupter, who was at the time Lieutenant Governor of the the time Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and obtained for his followers the land allotted to them according to the Sign Manual. He took up his residence in the County of Glengarry, and had there his chief dwelling place for a quarter of a century. Very few of the emigrants who had previously arrived in the previously arrived in emigrants who had previously arrived in the country had procured legal tenures for the lands on which they were settled. In consequence of this state of matters, he repaired to York, and, after a good deal of trouble, obtained patent deeds for 160 000 acres of land in favor of his new clients. After a some further deles nor 100 000 acres of land in favor of his new clients. After some further delay patents for the lands of his own follow-ers were also secured. Thus, Mr. Mac-Donell, the Moses of his people, if he did not conduct them through a wilderness, brought them in safety over the great ocean notwithstanding the most formid able opposition, and established them, although not in a land actually flowing with milk and honey, in a country that abounds in every product conducive to healthful life. His next care was to pro vide churches, of which there were only three in the whole Province on his ari. val, two of wood and one a stone build ing. There were no more than two pricets, one a Frenchman who knew pol word of the English language, the other an Irishman who soon afterwards left the country. There was, thus, a vast field for Mr. McDonell's missionary labors and he devoted himselt to them during and he devoted himsell to them during the remainder of his days. Having seen our Catholic Highlanders, under the guidance of Mr. McDonell, securely and permanently settled in Canada, we go back a few years and find an English gentleman, Sir John Hippesly, who was a member of Parliament and Decision in the settled settled settled settled settled in the settled settled in the settled settle a Protestant, laudably endeavoring to establish diplomatic relations between the courts of Rome and great Britain. It was no secret that Papal envoys, although not publicly recognized as such,

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purpose of impressing the old man, was slowly and gravely returned. Then without another word he bade Tighe fol-low him to the stable. Report had not eraggerated when it said that old Ned Maloney had built a better stable for his horse than he had a house for himself: his injunctions of secret to the second horse than he had a house for himself; the stable was a stanch, comfortable structure, well roofed, well floored, and abundantly supplied with straw and forage; and the groom was a close, wiry fellow, who evidently knew his business

The horse was led out, and stood well. in all its noble proportions before Tighe, whose eyes sparkled as he noted the in which no one in the county was better versed than himselfthat marked the horse as being sound of wind and fleet of limb; from the proud arch of his neck to his slender legs the

<text>

"I do willingly," was the earnest

deemabg bis honor, all conspired to put William Gaifield, quartermaster in her Majesty's — Regiment, in excellent spirits, as in company with Tighe a Vohr, and both mounted on horses capable of a fair gallop, they cantered through the stretch of country which led to the stable of "Brian Bora." The Eng-lishman was in a humor to reliab Tighe's laughable and original remarks about the locality through which they were riding, the people, their habits, and everything that Tighe could facetiously twist or make up into a story of laugh-able absurdity or startling interest. His conversion, however, was not without a frequent random remark regarding the Widow Moore, a careless observation containing some item of news about her that was of profound interest to the love-smitten soldier; and once the artful tel-low insinuated how report had it that the widow was excited about the coming race, and anxious for Garfield's success. Alls first impulse was to seek hir. Joe Canty; his next to depute Corney O'Toole to deliver the message; for this step he had an important reason; it might be rather an awkward contretemps to have Mr. Canty on the morning of the race recognize in the jockey who would step forth to ride for Quartermaster Gasfield the person who had been the bearer of a message from Mr. Maloney, the owner of the horse that Canty ex-pected to ride : it might cause suprision race, and anxious for Garfield's success

soldier was in a glow of anticipation

The soldier was in a glow of anticipation and pleasure. "Only win for me, my dear fellow," he said, elapping his hand familarly for an instant on Tighe's shoulder, "and you will make me your lasting friend, willing and eager to serve you in everything." "The divil a fear o' me losin' for you; I niver lost a race yet. But wait till you see 'Brian Boru;' if his beauty doesn't quicken the soight in yer eyes me name's not Tim Carmody ! only I've a word of caution : don't dhrop any remark afore the groom that you'll foind wid the horse—don't even call the horse be name; for the groom is a fellow not much to be thrusted, I think, an' if he suspected that you were the man I was much to be thrusted, I think, an' if he suspected that you were the man I was to ride for mebbe I couldn't kape the saycracy I want to kape till the day o' the race. You can let on to be a care-less frind o' moine that's jist some out for divarsion's sake to have a look at the baste."

baste," The soldier was strictly obedient to Tighe's injunctions and though the lighting up of his heavy face, and his start of delighted surprise when the magnificent animal was led out, betrayed his admiration, he was careful not to drop a syllable of remark. Tighe lightly mounted "Brian Boru" and proceeded

"For shame !" echoed a couple of

voices; "the message may be of import-ance; question him, or give one of us permission to do so."

permission to do so." "Act your pleasure, gentlemen," re-sponded Canty curtly ; and one of the foremost of the group, shrewdly devining Mr. O Toole's vanity, pretended to pander to it by as absurd an air of deference as ever marked the mein of O'Tool

himself. "I beg you, my dear sir, to overlook the gross incivility with which you have been received, and state your message to me,"

Corny was mollified and pleased; his wizened face relaxed its severe expres-sion and he smilled upon the speaker.

⁴ HEMORRHAGE may take place from the kidneys or from the mucus membranes, particularly that of the nostrils." So writes T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Surgeon to H. M., the Queen of Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, in an article on Beight's Disease. Hence the only natural inference is that the kid-neys must be restored to a healthy condi-tion before its effects will disappear. Warner's Safe Cure is the most efficient agent for this purpose known to science.

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MAY 18, 1889.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

At length, in March, 1803, Mr. Mc. Donell obtained the sign manual for a Parliam grant of land to every officer and soldier of the Glengarry regiment, whom he should introduce into Upper Canada. Such good fortune must meet with opposition. As soon as the fact became known the Highland proprietors took alarm and endeavored by every means that could be though of to prevent their people from emigrating. The regulans of the emigrant act were rigidly enforced, and many of the poor men, after soling their effects and repairing with their families to the ports of embarka-tion, were not permitted to leave the country. Such was the effect produced by the fears and threats of the Highland lairds on the Home Ministry, that even Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary of State, urged Mr. McDonell to conduct his urged Mr. McDonell to conduct his emigrants to Upper Canada, by way of the United States, in order that the odium of directly assisting emigration from the Highlands might be avoided, there being at that time a Provincial law which granted 200 acres of land to every loyal subject entering Upper Canada from the United States with the Canada from the United States with the intention to settle in the Province. Mr. McDonell could not be guided by this advice; and, headless of opposition, made his way to Upper Canada with his followers, as he best could, in the years 1803 4. He may be said to have actu aily smuggled away his people, so numerous and so verations were the restrictions that stood in the way of their

eparture. Mr. M. Donell landed in Quebec in 1803 and was immediately appointed to the mission of St Raphael, Upper Canada, A remarkable incident oc-curred at his landing. There were no wharves in those days at Quebec. What wharves in those days at Quebec. What bappened in consequences may well be alluded to as showing the extraordinarily powerful physique which characterized the Highlanders of a generation or two sgo. The ship lay out in the river and Mr. McDonell was considering the best way of getting ashore, when, as he bim-self related to cheralier W. J. Mac Donell, of Toronto, "is time straubing Donell, of Toronto, "a time strapping young tellow waded out to the ship, took me in his arms as if I had been a baby, and carried me ashore." Tais "fine strapping young fellow" was the cheva lier's uncle, John McDonell, in his day a her's uncle, John McDonell, in his day as renowned "North Wester," who died about forty vears ago, at his resid ence, Point Fortune, on the Ottawa. It has been well remarked: "there were guants in those days." Mr. McDonell, the chaplain, was himself a man of includent stature, six feet four inches in height and stout in proportion in beight and stout in proportion. What, then, must not the fine fellow who what, then, must not the fine fellow who carried him so easily have been? Bishop McDonell related, as the cheva-lier informs us, that Golonel John Mc Donell, the father of the young fellow, John McDonell, one spring morning when the ice was breaking up, ran into his son's room and cried out, "John, you are a pretty fellow to be lying abed at this time of day, while a poor man is being carried down the river on a csk³ of ice." John at once leapt from his John at once leapt from his couch, bastened down to the river, plunged in, "unaccoutred as he was," rescued the man who was on the point plunged of perishing, and returned in triumph to the paternal dwelling.

The ex chaplain's strength and cour age were not inferior to his stature. Later, when bishop at Kingston, which was at that time a hot bed of Orangeism, he was called upon together with his Vicar-General, Mr. William McDonald, Vicar-General, Mr. William McDonald, one 12th of July, to assist in quelling a riot. His splendid figure was conepicu-ous. A worthy disciple of King William (unworthy we should say, for King William opposed all he could the en acting of the penal laws), in a state of great excitement, pressed through the crowd, declaring his intention to have "a hit at that big anti-Christ." The "a hit at that big anti-Christ." The bishop looked at him, and in his calm, deliberate manner, jerked out: "It would be the dearest blow that ever you struck." The pretended discuple instantly unbridded subsi On arriving in Upper Canada Mr. Mac Donell presented his credentials to Lieutenant General Hupter, who was at the time Lieutenant Governor of the the time Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and obtained for his followers the land allotted to them according to the Sign Manual. He took up his residence in the County of Glengarry, and had there his chief dwelling place for a quarter of a century. Very few of the emigrants who had previously arrived in the county had provinced legal tenures the country had procured legal tenures for the lands on which they were settled. In consequence of this state of matters, he repaired to York, and, after a good deal of trouble, obtained patent deeds for 160,000 acres of land in favor of his new clients. After some further delay patents for the lands of his own follow. ers were also secured. Thus, Mr. Mac-Donell, the Moses of his people, if he did not conduct them through a wilderness, their interview was discussed the subject of employing some of the French emi-grant priests on the Scotch mission. Several of them were already laboring with much acceptance in Bishop Gib brought them in safety over the great ocean notwithstanding the most formid. ble opposition, and established them, although not in a land actually flowing with milk and honey, in a country that abounds in every product conducive to healthful life. His next care was to provide churches, of which there were only three in the whole Province on his ari val, two of wood and one a stone build ing. There were no more than two pricets, one a Frenchman who knew not a word of the English language, the other an Irishman who soon afterwards left the There was, thus, a vast field country. There was, thus, a vast field for Mr. McDonell's missionary labors; and he devoted himself to them during and be devoted himself to them during the remainder of his days. Having seen our Catholic Highlanders, under the guidance of Mr. McDonell, securely and permanently settled in Canada, we go back a few years and find an English gentleman, Sir John Hippesly, who was a member of Parliament and a Dengistant and a production for the settled for the settled by the settled by the settled for the settled for the settled for the settled by the settled for the settled by the settled for the settled by the settled for the settled fo a Protestant, laudably endeavoring to establish diplomatic relations between the courts of Rome and great Britain. It was no secret that Papal envoys, although not publicly recognized as such,

tions, as they seemed to imply a sus-picion that the difficulties referred to would discourage him. All that those unfortunate exiles desired was that they should be independent of public had been already received at the British Sir John Hippisely had been similarly employed. The newspapers of the day, in alluding to these well known facts, expressed no disapprobation. It was in they should be independent of public support. In return for their services they asked only food and clothing Many of them were applying diligently to the study of the Erglish language. Bishop Hay met with some whose pro ficiency was very great. The opinion of his condjutor appears to have been in harmony with his own; for, before the end of the very there were aix emigrant contemplation, even, to introduce into Parliament a measure for establishing official relations between the British and Roman courts. In order to prepare the way for so great a change Mr. Hippisley had charge to ask the Scotch agent at Røme, in the name of his Government, to supply any descent to provide the to supply any documents proving the desire of Propaganda that the British Catholics should live in submission to the established Government, especially end of the year, there were six emigrant French priests on duty in Scotland. From their anxiety to make for themselves an their anxiety to make for themselves an independent livelihood many of the emigrants sought to subsist by teaching in parts of the country where there were no Catholics. One of these applied to Bishop Hay for permission to say Mass without a server and without any person being present. This good priest, who was formerly Vicar General of Livieux, taught French in a part of the country where it was impossible to hear Mass, and where there was not a single Catho-lic. Considering the circumstances the bishop gave him permission, according to his application, on Suadays and holidays. But afterwards, doubting his authority in the matter, he applied specially to the Holy See. during the years 1715 and 1745. It was of great importance to secure the favor of the Pope to the proposed measure, Mr. Hippisley, accordingly, asked for an Italian translation of a narrative of the repeal of the penal laws in England which Mr. Macpherson had given to Cardinal Antonelli. This translation, Mr. Hippisley delivered with his own hand to the Holy Father. Although not at Rome in the quality of an ambas-sador, Mr. Hippisley possessed more in fluence than all the foreign ambasesdors together. The envoy from England was in high favor with the British Catholics at Rome. The clergy, secular and regu-lar, joined in a public address to him, testifying their appreciation of his strenuous endeavors to establish anew friendly relations between the British and Demonstrations between the British

the Holy See. Bishop Geddes, meanwhile, although the weakness in bis srms and hands was increasing, continued to apply with his usual diligence to literary pursuits, and completed this summer his paper on Catholic affairs in Scotland in the years 1745-46

and Roman courts, whilst at the same time showing much friendliness to Cath olics generally. The British Catholics resident at Rome, in like manner, ex-pressed the gratification afforded them He contemplated writing a lite of Bos covich and was expecting from Rome some materials for the purpose. The agent there informed him that a fellowpressed the gratification afforded them by the conduct of the Pope in opening his ports for the supply of the British fleet and by causing a British regi-ment of cavalry to be honorably re-ceived and entertained for three months in the Papal States. The Pope, more-over, as a mark of his special esteem for the British nation, presented each officer with a gold medal. The negotiations conducted by Mr. Hippisley, no doubt, largely contributed towards these agent there informed him that a fellow-countyman of his was collecting matter for a biography of the admirable Creigh-ton. Perhaps the bishop could throw some light on his history? To this the invalid replied that the life written by Sir Thomas Urquhart, which he had read long ago, was of suspicious authority; and some of the statements were proved absoluted false by their anachronisms. largely contributed towards these friendly intercommunications. This was expressed in the address, which also alluded to the approbation by the British and some of the statements were proven absolutely false by their anachronisms. The late Lord Hailes had published a life of Creighton. There was also an account of him in the *British Biography*. Cabinet of Mr. Hippisley's diplomatic services and the esteem which they had But the most authentic history of him that Bishop Geddes had ever seen, was won for him among all the members of the Roman Court. Parties who took a deep interest in these matters, now hoped to see the diplomatist speedily appointed British Minister at the Papal inserted in the dedication of Cicero's Paradoxa (inscribed to Creighton by Aldus Minutius the younger), and in the annotations of that work. It was published about the year 1581, when Greighton was actually at Venice. The small chapel house at Aberdeen,

appointed british Minister at the Papal court. It was suggested that the bishops of Scotland should present to Mr. Hip-pisley a complimentary address, Mgr. Erskine, however, advised that a private assurance of their gratitude for his services would be more to the purpose in the actual state of matters. Bishop Gaddes, accordingly, addressed to Mr. in which the invalid bishop resided, was now well filled. Beside the bis! nephew, Mr. John Gordon, who was the officiating priest of Aberdeen, there were Mr. Farquarson and three Dousi students who had been lately boarding in in the actual state of matters. Bishop Geddes, accordingly, addressed to Mr. Hippiley a polite private letter. In reply, the diplomatist assured him of his own friendly dispositions and those of the British Government towards the Glenlivat with Mr. Paters four occupied the upper story. This last arrangement had not proved satis factory, owing chiefly to the impracticable Britain, in whose behalf he hoped to see substantial justice finally meted out by the nation. Some students from Dousi, who were desided for Valladolid, may be mentioned here, as their names were long familiar to many Catholics of more recent times. They were William Wal-lace, so long chaplain, afterwards, at in the biase of the seminary was shortly joined by Mr. Andrew Scott, who had passed the pre-burga. Mr. Farquarson's office was that of preparing the four youths for ordina Holy See and the Catholics of Great mentioned here, as their names were long familiar to many Catholics of more recent times. They were William Wal-lace, so long chaplain, afterwards, at Traquair; Alexander Badenock, known, for several years, as an able and editying priest at Edinburgh, and George Gordon, tor a long time highly esteemed in the North, as the priest of Dufftown. In North, as the priest of Dufftown. In North, as the priest of Sanit Here and the source at the several the priest of the source at the source at the several the priest of the source at th North, as the priest of Dufftown. In their voyage from London to Spain they were driven, by stress of weather, as far as the coast of Brazil. They were three months on their passage; and it cost the mission £100, in addition to the expense of their journey from Oporto to Valladolid. The Principal there did not think that the talents of Mr. Wallsce were equal to those of his two com

were equal to those of his two com-panions. But he described him as solid, are full though less numerous might have been expected. He re-tained, however, Mr Farquarson thought, parlies. But no described inin as solid, wery exact in the performance of his duties, and, withal, a friend of his books. This was a moderate estimate. If Mr. Wallace had applied his abilities or four years of his Spanish pension re-If Mr. Wallace had applied his abilities to general literature he would have figured among the lights of his time, Some controversial writings which only he produced, like most works of the was in straitened circumstances.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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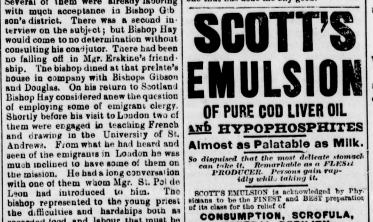


should understand that Extracts of Meat have no nutritious properties, because the Albumen and Fibrine, which are

kind, are now forgotten. The Principal gave Mr Badenoch credit for talents as well as uncommon application; and, what was even of more importance, he possessed the art of securing the affec tion of his companions and the con fidence of his superiors. Mr. Gordon he

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the utmost cordiality; and the visit was repeated the following week. He also visited Monsignor Colbert, Bishop of Raodes, who had done signal service in the dispute with Principal Gordon. This excellent prelate introduced him to the emigrant bishop, St. Pol de Leon. At their interview was discussed the subject Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents. To lesson mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspersia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."



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nutitious elements of meat, are insoluble and cannot exist in a clear liquid such as extract of meat makes. The sediment in JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF contains the nutritious constituents of Beef. Get rid of it, and the

clear liquor that is left is only meat flavor.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmon street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-42,00 per annum. EDITORS : REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.

REV. WILLIAM FLANNERT. THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprision. MESSES, LUKE KING and JOHN NIGH are willy authorized to receive aubscriptions and transact all other busi seas for the CATHOLIC SECORD. Agent for Alexandria, Glennevis and Locniel.-Mr. Dounaid A. MoDonaid. Rates of Advestising-Ten cents per line each insertion.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-nic Cirragondence intended for publication, correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business. Cerrespondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the propristor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

must reach London not later than Tuesday Morring. Dependents must be paid in full before the pepercan be stopped. Foreons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their kormer pos office.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., May 18th, 1889. STILL RAMPANT. The Mail still presists in maintaining

that the Jesuit Estates Act confers upon the Pope a temporal authority in Canada which encroaches on the rights of the Crown, and last Saturday's issue states that "the Jesuits will, without doubt, evolve startling corollaries from the surrender they have just imposed on us." It has been sufficiently shown, over and over again, that neither does the Pope claim, nor does the act regard him as possessing more power than that of an equitable claimant to proprietary righte, but in the Mail's desire to find a grievance against the people and Government of Quebec that journal persists in misrepresenting the case. It still founds its contention on the statement made by the Pope that His Holiness "is pleased to grant his permission for the sale of property that had belonged to the Crown for a century, on condition that the sum received for it should be placed at his disposal." The Mail adda:

"By allowing the Act to go in force, the Federal executive and Parliament endorsed the principle referred to; while to place the matter beyond cavil, our Ultramontane Minister of Justice sent out of his way to preclaim it read went out of his way to preclaim it good constitutional doctrine

We suppose it must be conceded that meither the Jesuits nor the Church had a legal right to the property which was seized by the Crown. The Crown has a knack of legalizing its own acts, and it has the might of enforcing its claims Against all comers. The Jesuit Estates' Act, therefore, states in its preamble that the Pope has no legal right to the estates in question. It cannot be said, then, that the Act proclaimed any right on the part of the Pope which did not exist. But it cannot be denied that the Jesuit Order owned the estates before the spoliation, and if by the spoliation the Crown made itself the legal proprietor, this did not constitute it morally the owner. The laws of honesty are binding on the Crown equally with individuals, and the moral right of the Jesuits, or their representatives, survived the act of spoliation.

The Estates were conferred on the Jesuits partly by the King of France stake." We may inform the Mail and and partly by private donation for the all concerned that as far as the interior purpose of enabling them to continue discipline of the Church is concerned the poble work in which they had been ergsged, of civilizing the savages and of This is a matter which concerns the educating the youth of the Province.

granting Catholics the fullest right to ractice their religion. From all this it follows that the Act of

the crown in taking possession of the Jesuits' Estates, and diverting them from the purposes for which they were given, was an unjust Act, and the hier. archy of the Province constantly protested against it.

We have said that we do not propose to call into question the merely legal right of the Crown to take possession of the property, but that legal right, if it existed, was a moral wrong, a huge niquity.

The moral right of the Jesuits is conceded by the Government and people of Quebec. Now, it is customary with very paternal Government to take moral right into consideration in the distribution of property which has been even legally forfeited. Within the last few years several cases of this kind have occurred in Ontario, where the moral claim was far more dubious than in the case of the Jesuits' Estates. We may instance the allotment of the Mercer Estate by the Ostario Government : and the Parliament of Canada was actuated by similar sentiments of just and even beneficent dealing in indemnifying those who lost property by the rebellion of 1837 and by that of the Canadian North-

West. The language of the Pope, on which the Mail is so fond of harping, amounts to no more than a decisive statement of his proprietary rights. The Jesuits and the hierarchy are agreed on this that the Pope is their Superior, and that they are bound by his decision. Who is there, then, that can so well settle any dispute between these two bodies as to the proper disposition of the funds? And with whom could the Government of Quebec better settle terms, than with the authority who is recognized as supreme by all the claimants ? We have no hesitation in saying that the Quebec Government could not do a wiser thing than make their settlement with the Pope, who alone could give the assurance that the settlement would be final and satisfactory to all concerned.

It is a small matter for the enemies of the Jesuits to make so much noise because the Pope "is pleased to grant his permission for the sale of the prop. erty." It must be remembered that the Pope while saying this speaks as the

owner in equity of the property. He speaks as one whose equitable claim is recognized, but even it he considered himself the legal owner it would be a contemptible ples for the Government to rest thereon for a pretext to deprive aim of his moral right.

The permission which the Pope grants the Quebec Government is nothing more than the lawful owner of the poperty may very properly give. No one else could give such permission, and it is granted is an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Crown.

The Mail says that the natural result of this admission of the Pope's authority will be that he must next have "trib. unals of his own wherein to try questions of person, property or conduct, in

which ecclesiastical discipline is at the Pope has already such tribunals. Pope, and not the State. But neither

Congregationalist clergy have been so ffensively manifesting for several years past, not only on the question of dis allowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act,

but on other questions of public policy. There is much more danger to be apprehended from the meddlesomness of such men as Professors McVicar and Cavan, and Drs. Wild and Sutherland, than from Jesuits, who are known all over the country as exemplary priests, fulfilling their duties in an unassuming manner, and minding their own business. Their maligners would do very well if they only followed the example of the Jesuits in this as well as in other matters.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

The Rev. Morgan Dix recently advised his hearers to protect themselves sgainst the sin of anger by "msking the sign of the Oross upon their breasts where the passion is reging, and on their lips before the angry words fly thither from their hearts." Dr. Diz is a well known Protestant Episcopalian Minister, and it is a leasing sign that Protestants of any denomination are beginning to hold the sacred emblem of the cross in veneration. A very short time ago even Episcopa lians, or members of the Ohurch of England, by which name that denomination is known in this country, detested the sign of the cross, although its use is commanded by the Ritual of the Church in the admin istration of the Sacrament of Baptiam, but it is now a rare thing to se a' new church erected for that denomination which is not surmounted by a cross. We remember that on one occasion a Protestant bishop refused to exercise episcopal functions in a church not far from this city, until the rector removed a cross which had been erected in honor of the bishop's visit. The bishop was expected, if we remember right, to administer Confirmation in the church. The sign of the cross is now constantly used by thousands of the clergy, and by the laity who receive instructions from them, and even in St. Paul's church, London, the symbol of the cross is erected in an honorable position. It is surely a sign of returning Christianity when Episcopalian Ministers are beginning, like St. Paul, to glory in the cross of Christ.

CHARITY VS. PHILANTHROPY.

The latest whimsicality in the direction of separating morality from religion comes to us in the way of a cable report stating that a largely attended meeting was held at Anderton's hotel last Friday for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of founding an "Elsmerian Church" which shall be free from dogma, and bend its energies to finding the millen. nium on earth, leaving the next world to take care of itself. The proposition is absurd to say that such a permission to name the new institution the Christian Ethical Church, and it was decided to erect a building for purposes of worship in London. Benevolent works are certainly worthy of commendation, and if the new society relieve, even temporarily, prevailing distress, the general condition of the people will be so much improved ; but the only true basis of charity is love for God, and when this element is eliminated, real and permanent success cannot be expected. There is no sufficient motive for loving called Catholics in this Province who share our neighbor, where there is not love for God, and this must be lacking where it

MR. P. BOYLE OF BRANT. FORD.

A letter over the signature of "Patrick Boyle," which appeared in the Toronto Empire on the morning of May 3rd, is entitled to a few comments at our hands. The name Patrick Boyle at the foot of long letter in one of the great Protestant dailies would naturally arrest atten. tion, and make the reader exclaim. "hello ! a letter from an Irish Catholic !" Great was our surprise as we proceeded adown the letter to find that the author. Mr. P. Boyle, was not a Catholic. The next question suggested was, what is he? He does not seem to be an out and out eleven years he taught as master in the Catholic separate schools of Outario." Probably, then, he is a Jansenist in disguise, or an Arian, or an Iconoclast, but

it is very certain that whatever he may profess to be, or pretend to be, he is not a Catholic. It is utterly impossible that any Catholic, either by conviction or profession, would be guilty of the disloyalty, the disrespect and utter contempt for papal authority that is so defiantly ex. pressed in almost every line of this contemptible letter. "The old pretensions of Rome," he says, "had been extinguished by the wars of the Reformation, and the French Revolution, never, we trust, to be resuscitated, and the thunder bolts, hurled nowadays from the ation that they are Catholics and Vatican, are as harmless as they were formerly terrible, and, in some instances. unmerciful and iniquitous." This wanton display of historical ignorance on the part of Mr. Boyle, this daring and unjast commentary on the action of God's Church in times past, by an ambitious pedsgogue, could scarcely be surpassed, though it might be equalled, in sacrilegious audacity by the most rabid of Methodist or Presbyterian controversialists. It is most fortunate for the Catholic population of Brantford that its rising generation has been withdrawn from the pestilential influence of this daring obscurantist. "Rome's thunder bolts" he says, "inciting to carnage and destruction and setting one nation sgainst the throat of another, have died away with the times that witnessed them." We challenge any of the fanatical brocd of Insane proselytisers to formulate a more wicked and malicious arraign-

ment of the authority of Christ's Vicar on carth than this passionate and ignorant display of lofty independence and contumacious pomposity on the part of Patrick Boyle. If these were his sentiments, if these were his teachings concerning the visible head of the Church, concerning the heavenly appointed representative of God upon earth, it is no wonder he was adjudged an unfit and improper person to; fulfil the duties of Catholic teacher in a Catholic separate school. The mystery is how a man, with such rebel principles egainst ecclesiastical authority, could have been allowed. during eleven years, to poison the minds of Catholic children, and sow broadcast the seeds of schism and heresy in the midst of a Catholic population. But the mystery deepens as reading further on we discover that Mr. Boyle is an oppon. ent of Catholic separate schools in toto, and that his real object is to have them obliterated by amalgamating them with the common school system. We have rerson to believe that there exist some sc. in the Godless views of Mr. Boyle,

apostacy from the priesthood ; and it allowance. The Warder seems to have should not surprise us that they exhibit a the best of the argument. kindred and sympathetic feeling for the THE petition of the advocates of dis-Irish Catholic spostate, who deplores the

allowance of the Jesuit Estates Act con. Increase of Catholic schools, for the reason cludes by asking the Governor. General that such increase, as he tells us, "would to dissolve Parliament, if there be no enlarge and confirm the power of the other means by which he can obtain the Pope of Rome in Canada." support of Parliament to justify dis-

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who put every tramel his bigoted mind could suggest sgainst the smooth and easy working of the separate school, is lauded to the skies by Mr. Boyle for having made it necessary that every Catholic should send in a written declaration to the city or town clerk that he is a Cath. olic and a supporter of the Catholic Protestant, for he declares that "for about separate school. And the Mowat Government is condemned for relieving him of this necessity, and for allowing the city assessor to do this for him. Again, he asks what right had the Mowat-Hardy Government to take away the rights of the Roman Catholic rate payer, guaran. teed him by the Ryerson Separate School Act? Who asked for this change ? It is a great pity Mr. Boyle was not consulted by the hierarchy and the ministers of state before any change for the better could be made in the provisions of the Separate School Act. It often happens that Protestants living near a separate school are anxious to send their children there, but they have no liberty to do so unless they make a declar

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE. The complicity of the Government in the Times' forgeries was once more clearly brought out by a question put to Chief. Secretary Balfour in the House of Com-mons just before the Easter recess, by Professor Stuart, M. P. for Shoreditch. The Government are not fortunate in keeping from the eyes of an inquisitive public their secret circulars, but this time one came to light which was marked "very secret." It was intended only for the confidential eyes of the chiefs of police, and it directed item to ferret out "very decreetly" any information they could procure which would connect Na-tional leaguers or the National Lergue with agrarian crime, and to state what witnesses could give evidence on the subject and what each witness could prove. Of course the object of all this man the Leagues a three abits. anxious to be supporters of the Roman Catholic separate school. Why should Protestants be deprived of their liberty, and be compelled to abandon the faith of their fathers if they wish to support separate schools ? No such inability is imposed on Catholics. They are not asked to declare themselves Protestants. All that is required of them by law, is merely to hand in a written declaration stating their willingness to support the common echools. Practially all they do is to tell the assessor that they send their children to the common schools. But the Toronto Mail, of infidel persuasion, and Patrick Boyle, the self accused enemy of Rome, exclaim that the Catholic parent is debarred of his rights and robbed of his and the League, a thing which up to the present the Government denied point blank that it had done. The consterna-tion of Mr. Balfour may be imagined when Mr. Stuart demonded to have liberty, because he is asked to move at all in the matter. Under Ryerson's system hundreds of Catholic parents sent their children to Cathelic schools while being assessed for the common schools. whether such a circular had been sent, and whether information thus acquired had been placed in the hands of the solicitor for the Times newspaper. Mr. Balfour was fairly cornered. It has been his custom to deny unpalatable facts, but well he knew that if he denied this he would be confronted with the circular, so he positively refused to answer. He said "if a circular was sent out it has been he. They were strangers to our law, either from Ireland or from the United States. the fathers were employed on railroads, the mothers all too busy at home. The school trustees had no time to hunt up those families. When they located them after many attempts, it took several positively refused to answer. He said "if a circular was sent out it has been be-t:syed by a breach of confidence, but I can-not say whether or not it existed." On being pressed further he said: "I neither denue not affirm the confidence of the said of the visits to find the head of the house at home and explain to him the law. Thus for years sometimes Catholic children were being taught in our schools, while deby nor affirm it." Thue, as United Ireland puts the matter, he sheltered him-self under the privilege of a criminal of the Oid Baily, "i am not bound to crimina-ate myself." Mr. Parnell, in a most each-Catholic moneys were being paid into the common school fund. It is this infquitous system that Mr. Boyle blames Mr. Mowat ate myself." Mr. Parnell, in a most scath-ing speech, commented on the duplicity tor destroying and that he wants reintroexhibited by the Government, and the cowardice of the Secretary-the brave Balfour as he has been called -- in refusing duced, with other disabilities and vexttious conditions that would result in the utter collapse of Catholic education in a straightforward answer. In Cavan a number of especially bar. Oatario. It is very fortunate, however, that Mr. Boyle has come out boldly and exposed the tendency and the wishes of

barous evictions took place on the 26th March. Mr. Townsley, Sub Sheriff, with a number of bailiffs and a body of police, a humber of ballifs and a body of police, or mmenced operations on the Singleton estate in Maudabawn. The procession of evictors numbered thirteen cars. Moyduff was the first visited, where two those liberal Cawtholics, who, for their own selfish ends, and to curry favor with certain political aspirants to place and power, are willing to create disturbance orphan girls became easy victims, there being no opposition. Lismacles was visited next. Here Patrick McKitterick, and confusion in the Catholic body and to smash up our Catholic separate school ch hath P isstem, to

MAY 18, 1889.

CONSECRATION OF O'CONNOR.

SERMON OF HIS LORDS BISHOP OF LONDON ON OCCASION.

We are pleased to be enable before our readers this week . of the beautiful and impressi preached by His Lardship t of London on the occasion of cration of Right Rev. Dr. O Bishop of Peterborough.

"Take beed to yourselves and to flock wherein the Holy Ghost h you Bishops to rule the Chur which he bath purchased wit blood."-Acts xx, 28.

MY LORDS, REV. FATHERS AND BRETHREN-The occasion the together to day cannot but he found and absorbing interest for and people of this diocese, and might say of the entire ecclesion ince of Toronto. We have ass witness the sacred rites and cere which a priest is raised and cont the sublime office of the Cat the sublime once of the card copate. The ceremonies u prayers offered, the solemn made by the consecration to the bishop-slect, the sacred the form itself of consecration the form itself of consecration the form itself of consecration full of meaning, instruction and tion, and speak most forch august and sacred character of the pair office, of its tremend our seep and obligations, of the powers it bestows, the authority it could and govern by wise and salutas the adverse by wise and salutas teach and prerch and shepherd of Christ, feeding it with the de salvation, nurturing it with en graces, preserving it from the pastures of sin and vice, and g against the destruction areas against the destructive error teachers, who, in the words of C teachers, who, in the words or of like ravening wolves to catch a the sheep of the fold, and like steal and kill and destroy (Jo 12). The epicopal order is the of the prisshood of Christ, it 1 arguing principle of His mysi erating principle of His myst and the channel of all the st and the channel of all the signaces. The episcopal order is through which the Holy G directs and Illumines the "The Holy Ghost bath pi Bishops to rule the Church Its voice is the voice of Christ His revelation to mankind. heareth you heareth Me." Bishop who alore ordains priest perpetuates the priesthood Bishop who alone ordains priest perpetuates the priesthood. B'shop who raises the priest copal order. It is the Bishop w the Christian character and g sacrament of Confirmation. If consecrates the holy oils, while visible sign of the invisible und Holy Ghost in so many sacra consecrations; in a word, accor diea of St. Cyprian, "the Chur Bishop and the Bishop in the The Bishop in his concertain the plenitude of sacerdotal g with the also receives that seal with it he also receives that seal with it he also receives that seat ter from the eternal priesthood which neither his own conduct n seductions nor human hostility can destroy, and which will ma forever. But, although the Bish the plenitude of priestly pow consecration, he cannot lawful them, he cannot put them into i cration for the salvation of could glory in accordance with divin ment without the mission and that appoint him to a diocese an a flock, and that mission and an a hock, and that mission and at obtains not from consecution the spostolic and sovereign p authority of the Holy See. tolate alone had the right to ceees and appoint Bi-hops o When the spostles died the authority did not die with then wired by the will and account vived by the will and appoint God in the mystical body of Ch Is His Church, and was conse concentrated in the See of Pet the death of the last apostle, S

is only the Roman Ponti successor for the time being enjoyed the spostolic gifts o trisilibility in teaching versal mission and jurisdicti this rock," said Christ to will build my Church, and th hell chall not prevail against it lows, therefore, that the Catho pate in communion with the and it alone is apostolic in it and that it slove has lawful m jurisdiction. We will dwell o ject for a time, because, althou utmost importance in the domiand having an intimate bearing an essential connection with t our eternal salvation, it is ignored, if not entirely lost sig religious world around us. The Church of Christ must be its ministry and its mission, the there must be in the Church a p petual and uninterrupted su Bishops from the apostles do time and down through all the consummation of the world. before His accension gathered I around Him, organized them as body or Church. clothed them own power and commissioned organized living body of His n teach His doctrines and dis mysteries for all time. "All pr He, "is given to Me in heaven an going therefore, teach all nation ing them in the name of the I of the Son and of the Holy Gl ing them to observe all things ' I have commanded and behold you all days down to the com of the world." (Matthew xxv 20) The commission is to the body, and to it alone; it is as b world, as universal as manking as time. The evident the commission is that the apo istry should last in the world to m, that though the apostles as do other men, they would live successors, and the apostoli created and chartered by the S would continue forever in its teaching the doctrines of Christ administration of His ordinand as there lived men to be taught to be saved. But a constant, succession of pastors, although is not of itself sufficient to co true apostolic ministry, othe Ancient heretics, such as the I

allowance. The Globe very properly

points out that this clause of the petition

is arbitrary and unconstitutional, and a

direct blow to responsible Government,

so that no Liberal can sign it. The

Globe asks, therefore, that this clause

be struck out. Of course our opinicn will not be asked in regard to the proper

course which the petitioners should

pursue, but we will state it nevertheless.

As they are asking the Governor. General

to take an arbitrary and unconstitutions!

course, and as they want to make the

Government responsible to the Orange

lodges and the parsons, instead of to the

representatives of the people, it is quite

fitting that their petition should mani.

fest the small respect which its framers

hold for the constitution of the country.

By all means let it be worded arbitrarily

and unconstitutionally, for this is the

kind of wording that best suits theOrange

promoters of the movement. Orangeism

does not want any measures which fall

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

when Mr. Stuart demanded to know

whether such a circular had been sent

leny nor sffirm it."

short of being arbitrary.

take possession of all public property, to the civil government. but the law of nations does not author. ize the conquering power to take posses. sion of private property. In the present case special provision was made that the property of religious communities and of priests should be preserved intact. The terms of capitulation, read by the Minister of Justice in his able speech in Parliament contain this clause :

"All the communities and all the priests shall preserve their movable property, the revenues of the seigniories and their estates which they possess in the colony of what nature soever they be, and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions.

This clause was unequivocally granted by the conquerors, and when the Jesuits' estates were afterwards claimed to be Crown property, it was in direct violation of this treaty, entered on by both parties while their arms were still in their hands.

The noisy talkers who are so loudly insisting upon the rights of the Crown over these Jesuits' Estates are compelled to claim that the penal laws of England, including the Act of Supre- are so near at hand, they might well remacy, were in force in Canada. The Act of Supremacy was of such a character that the practice of the Catholic religion was utterly impossible under its operation. It is absurd to say that such an Act could be in force while religious on us." There has really been no surtoleration was promised to the people, and the same is to be said of the penal Laws of Great Britain. They had not and could not have force in Canada in the face of the sgreement made in the but they have shown no such desire to Treaty of Paris, and the Imperial Act of domineer in the politics of the country, Parliament which confirmed that treaty, as the Presbyterian, Methodist, and

When Canada was conquered by Great in the permission which he gives the Britain, the British monarch became Quebec Government, nor in any other pussessed of the sovereign rights of act of the Pope, does he claim any the King of France, and was entitled to administrative function which belongs

When the Ontario Government thought proper to compensate parties having more or less of a moral claim against it, and even when it thought proper to make property grants to the various denominations in Algoma, the people of Quebec never dreamed of disputing their right of so doing. It is therefore as ungracious as it is impertinent for Ontario fanatics to attempt to interfere with the autonomy of Quebec in regard to the Jesuits' Estates legisla tion. The plea that public policy requires such interference is but a hypocritical pretence. This plea is based

upon false charges of immoral teachings and conduct of the Jesuits of ages gone by. We would not need to go back two or three centuries to find evil teachings from Protestant pulpits, and to find evil conduct among Protestant clergymen, even in Canada. We have no desire to recall very recent examples of this, but we would remind the Ontario fanatics who are so fond of making these charges that as their own glass houses

frain from the stone throwing which has been of late their favorite pastime. The Mail need not be alarmed lest the Jesuits will "evolve startling corollaries from the surrender they have imposed render imposed at all, and in the past the Jesuits have been, indeed, a body of priests doing much good for the country, both by missionary and scholastic work,

is proposed to leave out all Christian dogma. The success of the Catholic Ohurch in conducting institutions of charity arises from the fact that they who engage in such work are animated by the true principle of Christian charity.

In such undertakings as are proposed by the London meeting, the principle of Christian charity, as explained by St. Paul, is altogether overlooked : "If I should distribute all my goods to

bed the poor, and if I should deliver my bedy to be burned and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." (1 Cor. xiii., 3.) liver my Mere philanthropy, which substitutes humanity in the place of God, can never do the work of charity. It has not the qualities which make charity successful. "Charity is patient, is kind; charity envieth not, dealeth not perversely, is not puffed up, is not ambitious, seeketh not her own, is not provoked to anger. thinketh no evil,"

"FAR AHEAD."

We have received from Rev. Theo. Spetz, of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ont., the following kind letter in reference to the CATHOLIC RECORD : Editor of the Catholic Record :

REV. AND DEAR FATHER-We are all highly pleased with your defence of the Church and the Jesuits in the RECORD, and hope you may long continue to keep that paper at the head of Catholic jour-nalism, as undoubtedly it is far abead of any paper I know in Canada or the United States. ______Yours truly, Yours truly, THEO SPEIZ, C. R.

Sunday last, being the first anniversary of the death of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, a special anniversary service was held in St. Michael's Cathedral in the evening: The church was draped and an eloquent panegyric was preached by Rev. Father Hand.

like him blame and condemn the Mowat Government for having introduced amendments to the Separate School Act which facilitate its operation. "Where was the Globe," asks Mr. Boyle, "when the Mowat Government introduced and made the law of the land

those amendments to the Separate School Act, which have done more to enlarge and confirm the power of the Pope of Rome in Canada than dozens of your Jesuit Bill's." It is well that Mr. Patrick Boyle has spoken out and exhibited the cloven foot. The Oatholic ratepayers of Toronto and other citles may now easily see in what direction is tending the action of those malcontents who give so much annovance and public scandal at school board meetings, and who oppose every effort to enlarge the operation of separate schools and promote their efficiency. Their object is evident to all who take

time to reflect on their conduct. Patrick Boyle's letter has let the "cat out of the bag." As the Protestant fanatics, rather than put up with Catholic Quebec as an integral portion of the Dominion.

are willing to smash up Confederation into its original fragments. so it happens that those pigheaded Catholics who would dictate to priests and bishops and lay down laws for the guidance of the Pope himself, are anxious to see the separate school system all go to smash and become part and parcel of the common echool management, where priests and bishops would get scant courtesy from men of the Patrick Boyle stamp, but where, he tells us, Presbyterian ministers would be found "considerate,

kindly and sympathetic." Presbyterian ministers will be ever found kindly and sympathetic with Catholics, teachers or

Catholics point with pride in proof of the liberal spirit of our institutions and of the loyalty all Catholics owe to enlightened and impartial government in this free Dominion.

THE ministers and Orangemen of Hamilton are making preparations for a great anti Jesuit meeting to be held in the city. They propose to protest against the Pope's interference in Canadian affairs and to sympathize with the Protestant minority in Quebec who

do not ask their sympathy.

IT IS stated that Col. O'Brien, on discovering that the disallowance medal is an advertising dodge of a newspaper, has returned, or is about to return to the ionors the gold medal which he received as the chief of the "noble thirteen" members of Parliament who claim to have monopoly of patriotism, inasmuch as they alone voted to refuse restitution to the Jesuits for the property of which they were unjustly deprived by confisca. tion

THE Orange wing of the anti Jesuit party do not seem to be getting along very cordially together. The Lindsay Warder has been reproaching the Mail for advising the allowance of the Jesuit Estates Act, as it was within the power

of the Quebec Legislature. The Mail explains that though it stated that it was within the powers of the Legislature, it nevertheless advised disallowance because it was contrary to the general advantage of Canada. The truth is that the Mail, while acknowledging it to te intra vires, stated that it could not be dis. others, who are in rebellion against allowed except on the ground of its being Church authority. The Presbytery opened against public policy. This is quite a its arms wide to receive Chiniqui in his different thing from recommending dis-

aged ninety years, was hurled from the home of his ancestors because he was unable to pay an increased rent. Tom Rice, of the same townland, was the next to be thrown out for non payment of costs. After hard work he managed to Costs, After hard work he managed to raise the paltry sum, and was re-ad-mitted. Mary Reilly, of Drumlum, was cleared out, but re admitted by paying two years' rent. Last in turn was Joseph Parker, of Lisclougher, a blind man; when the army, after half a day's work, ceased here, and proceeded to the Annesley estate at Sherocck. Next day, at Cootehill Quarter Sessions, Mr. Wynne took out fifty seven ejectment

A despatch from Melbourne says a monster meeting of Irish sympathisers was held on 30th April. John Dillon made an address which created great en-thusiasm. One thousand pounds was subscribed for the Irish cause.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Toronto, May 7th, 1889. Toronto, May 7th, 1889. To the friends of the Irish Cause: Allow me to thank you and all the friends in your locality who have so gener-ously contributed to the various funds of the Irish National League. In making grateful acknowledgment, I beg to inform you that a Convention of the American Branch of the League will be held in Phil adelphia July 9th and 10th, to which are invited delegates from all friendly societies that have contributed aid through thus organization. It is confidently expected that this Convention will surpass all others hitherto held of the Irish people in Amer-ica, both in point of numbers and influ-ence.

It is very desirable that this Province, which has so largely contributed, should be well represented. I would therefore ask you, and those associated with you, to select at as early a date as possible a dele-gation of one, two or three to attend, and forward their names and addresses to me. forward their names and addresses to me. It is our intention to try and arrange for a return ticket at a reduced rate; and to do this it will be necessary to have an approx-imation of the number going. Your prompt action is respectfully urged. Be-lieve me to be, Yours truly, "B. B. TEFF, Delegic Contario ses to me.

Delegate, Ontario, 56 Gloucester street,

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CONSECRATION OF BISHOP

O'CONNOR.

wants, and will know how to provide for them. He knows the circumstances of the people and their means, and he will, therefore, keep in view the measure of their fincincial capabilities ; when pro-viding for the building of churches and planning for the erection of educational and charitable institutions. In a word, he comes to you provided with the pate in communion with the Holy See and it alone is apostolic in its ministry, they were of God. Mission, therefore, must be proved and must be easily, irreactest of Protestantism. Its pastors have no mission or jurisdiction, they were sent and commissioned by no one who had authority to do so. If they had a mission it would be either extraordinary or ordinpoor children of doubt and dread whose faith is built on reeds. Says the great St. Augustine: "In the Catholic Church Instituted by Jesus Christ. It alone in-herits His promises, it alone holds His com mission and authority. Oa this apostolic body, and on it alone, the Holy Ghost descended in a public and official manner on the day of Pentecost, quickening and in forming it with His divine life, taking possession of it as its soul, and, through it, as His organ, becoming the teacher of mankind for all time. To no one outside of that body were the words, "Go and teach" ad iressed, and therefore no one outside of it has commission to do so. Any person else presuming to exercise faith is built on recus. St. Augustine: "In the Catholic Church the agreement of peoples and of nations keeps me, an authority begun with miracles and strengthened by antiquity keeps me; the succession of priests, from the very chair of the apostic Peter, to whom the Lird, after His resur-rection, committed His sheep to be fed, down even to the pre-ter Bishop, keeps me." Cardinal the prior the succession of priests and the prior the succession of the pre-ter the succession of priests and the pre-ter the succession of priests and the pre-ter the succession of priests and the pre-ter the succession of the succession of the pre-ter the succession of the succession of the pre-ter the succession of the successio and that it alone has lawful mission and jurisdiction. We will dwell on this sub essibly proved, as God could not allow the claims of His Church to rest on doubts and uncertainties. The more strictly He jurisdiction. We will dwell on this sub-ject for a time, because, although of the utmost importance in the domain of faith and having an intimate bearing on, and an essential connection with the affair of our eternal salvation, it is practically ignored, if not entirely lost sight of, in the religious world around us. The Church of Christ must be apostolic in its ministry and its ministor that is to an and undertainties. The more strictly lie requires submission and obedience to those who speak in His name the more He owes it to His goodnees and justice and veracity to furnish to His true messengers, such testimonials and evidences of their mission as that all honest searchers for the truth our easily and surger discout them and charitable institutions. In a word, he comes to you provided with the priestly virtues, the intellectual attain-ments and practical knowledge and experi-ence that eminently fit him for the epis-copal office and the efficient discharge of its dutics, and that, with the bleesing of God give estimation promises of a wire and can easily and surely discern them from mere impostors. And such in fact has its ministry and its mission, that is to say, there must be in the Church a public, perbeen always the case. When God ap-pointed Moses to be the leader of His chosen people, He empowered him to work the most eplendid and startling mir-God, give certain promise of a wise and fruitful and blessed administration amongst you. But the duties and re-sponsibilities which he assumes to day in your reserved involves. true pastors of souls-they have not entered the sheepfold of Christ by the petual and uninterrupted succession of Bishops from the apostles down to our time and down through all the ages to the Any person else presuming to exercise the effice of a shepherd of souls would be which converted me-to which all partic the cifice of a shepherd of scale would be rightly considered as not entering the sheepfold by the door, but by climbing up another way, and would, therefore, be a thief and a robber, coming to kill and to steal and destroy (St. John x., 1); he would be like those faise prophets of whom the Lord complained through His prophet Jeremiah (xriii. 21), "I did not send prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied." This is the conception of the apostolic ministry and of the transmission of splittual power to it given by St. Paul in his episties after that ministry had been in operation for twenty years and more. ular enquiries converged. Christianity is door, but have climbed up another way, and therefore are not the shepherds of the sheep, they are but like those false prophets of whom the Lord complained through Jeremiah, "I did not send these not a matter of opinion, but an ex sponsibilities which he assumes to day in your regard imply on your part cor relative duties and obliga-tions to be discharged towards him. If he is bound to take heed to himself consummation of the world. Our Lord before His accension gathered His apostles acles in proof of His appointment and ternal fact, entering into, carried out in, indivisible from, the history of the world. It has a bodily occupation of the world ; it is one continuous fact or thing the same from first batt to her the same mission. The prophets proved their mis slon by miracles as well as by the fulfil-ment of their prophecies. The apostles around Him, organized them as a teaching body or Church. clothed them with His own power and commissioned them as an through Jeremish, "I did not send these prophets, yet they ran, I have not spoken to them yet they prophesied." (Jer. xviii, 21 c. iv). Busides, either the Cath-olic Roman Church was the Church of Christ in the 16th century, or it was not. If it were the Church of Christ, then there would have been be in which with on the If he is bound to take heed to himself and to the whole flock wherein the Holy Ghost has placed him Bishop to rule the Church of God in this diccese, you, the priests and people, have the cor relative obligation of giving him a willing and hearty obedience. "Obey your prelates," says St. Paul, "and be subject to them, for they watch as having to give an account of your souls, that they may do this with joy and not with grieving. For this is not expedient for you." (Hebrews xiii, 17) This obedience should not be a mere passive obedience, but it should, on the contrary, he a willing, active obedi proved themselves the envoys of heaven from first to last, distinct from everything proved themserves the envoys of heaven by the most astonishing prodigles. "And they going forth preached everywhere, the Lord working withal and con-firming the word with miracles that followed." (Matthew xvi 20) Even organized living body of His ministers to else : to be a Christian is to partake of, to submit to, this thing; and the simple organized living body of His ministers to teach His doctrines and dispense His mysteries for all time. "All power," said He, "is given to Me in heaven and on earth, going therefore, teach all nations, baptiz ing them in the name of the Father and question was, where what is this thing in this age, which in the first age was the Catholic Church? The answer was undenlable, the Caurch called Catholic now is that very same thing in hereditary descent, in organ could have been no justification for the Reformers to leave it, and in doing so followed." (natthew xv1 20) Even Christ Himself repeatedly appealed to His works and miracles to show that He was sent by His Father. "When John had heard in prison the works of Christ, sending two of his descipies he said to him: "Art thou he that art to come, or how works are the said to a set." of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teachthey were guilty of the awful sin of schism and of revolt against Christ's Church. If ing them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded and hehold I am with in operation for twenty years and more. The following passage is sufficient to give the complete Pauline conception of the Church and its sacred ministry as it was present to his mind during the whole range of time from the first to the second advent of the Sac of Chad tration, la principles, in position, in ex-ternal relations, which was called the Catholic Church then; name and thing you all days down to the consummation of the world." (Matthew xxviii, 18, 19 it were not the Caurch of Carist, it could It were not the Reformers mission of juris-not give the Reformers mission of juris-diction. In any case, therefore, the sects founded by them have not the elightest proof of apostolicity in doctrine, ministry proof of apostolicity in doctrine, ministry a mere passive obedience, but it anound, a mere passive obedience, but it anound, on the contrary, he a willing, active obedi-ence, consisting not only in submitting to the just exercise of his authority but to make diagram and therefore are mere)) The commission is to the apostolic dy, and to it alone; it is as broad as the look we for another ?' And Jesus mak. have ever gone together, by an uninterlog answer said to them : Go and relate to John what you have seen and heard-the rupted connection and succession. from world, as universal as mankind and as lasting as time. The evident meaning of then till now. Whether it had been coradvent of the Son of God. "I, therefore a prisoner in the Lord beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation in which you are called; with blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are and mission, and therefore are mere to the just exercise of his authority but human religions, without power to instruct or grace to save. It is admitted on all sides that any list exercise of his authority but in upholding and sustaining him in it. This fillal obedience should result in loyal co-operation with him in his iabours rupted in its teaching was, at best, a matthe commission is that the apostolic minblack step, the deaf hear and the dead rise again." (Matt x1.2, 3, 4, 5) Hence it is by no means sufficient for a man to say that ter of opinion. It was indefinitely more evident a fact, that it stood on the ground istry should last in the world to the day of m, that though the apostles would die, and in the place of the ancient Church, as Its heir and representative, than that ceras do other men, they would live on in their successors, and the apostolic college, created and chartered by the Son of God all humility, with patience, supporting one another in charity ; careful to keep the he is an envoy of heaven and holds a com-mission from God to preach and govern ; table rad representative, that that cer-tain peculiarities in its teaching wore really innovations and corruptions. Say there is no church at all, if you will, and at least least patients of the bott tain peculiarities in its teaching were really innovations and corruptions. Say there is no church at all, if you will, and at least I shall understand you, but do not meddle with a fact attented by manking. unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace ; one body and one spirit, as you are called he must prove it by incontestible miracles if he claims he is commissioned to estab lish a new form of religion. When a new order of things has been established, when religion is once founded, a lawful mission to tashe and counted to failed mission would continue forever in its office of teaching the doctrines of Christ and in the teaching the doctrines of Christ and in the administration of His ordinances as long as there lived men to be taught and souls to be saved. But a constant, unbroken succession of pastors, although necessary, is not of itself sufficient to constitutes true apostolic ministry, otherwise the ancient hereites, such as the Nestorians, true apostolic ministry. He gave gifts to men." Now ancient hereites, and an sub as the Nestorians, true apostolic ministry and many and many and necessary, ancient hereites, such as the Nestorians, true apostolic ministry and as the Nestorians, true apostolic ministry and the gave gifts to men." Now the apostolic ministry and the gave gifts to men." Now in one of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism; one God and the Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all. But to every one of us

comes, as it were, the bists of man's salva-

the Entychians and Donatist, could have claimed the spoatolic ministry, in spite of their errors and achieves that is the spoatolic ministry, in spite of their errors and achieves that is the same also that accorded first into the lower rationed valid orders. Something else is, therefore, required to constitute a true apostolic ministry, and that something to mission, or the faculty to teach and dir pense the mysteries of Christ conferred by of the hour to himself but he that is truip of God, unto a perfect may unto the melianer of the sign of the same of the function, who by the there of God. (Even, "says 8, Fan, (Hebrews v. 5.6) "Christ din no tigorify that eric of Michael for "Again, at the transfiguration of or M. Lord on Manny Thebre, God core, The the the truth in chartly, wa may in all that eric to Him, Thou as a price to form, by cunning calities, of the hour to the mode of the transfigures of the site for-the massion of the transfigures of the site for-site the transfigures of the site for-thet reason the site form for a grant the same of the hour to thing the transfigures of the site for-site the transfigures of the site form for and for a site the site of the site the site form that erick to Him, Thou at a price for the the reason figures for the order of Michael form the past, a modern (Hebrews v. 5.6) "Christ dial not glorify the transfigures of the order of Michael form the past, a modern childred to see of the site form for, and carried with the reason for a site form for a descendent of the spostels, for to with the reason for the site form for a grant the serve and for a

cession in the Catholic Church down to our time. And so certain and indisput able is this fact that not a solitary instance doctrine and which comes down to him holding in her hand the authentic and in-disputable proof, that she was founded by Christ on the apostles and is governed by their legitimate successors, that she is the Church built upon the foundation of

<text><text><text><text><text> erating principle of His mystical body and the channel of all the sacramental graces. The episcopal order is the organ through which the Holy Ghost rules, directs and lliumines the Church. "The Holy Ghost bath placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God." Its voice is the voice of Christ, teaching His revelation to mankind. "He that heareth you heareth Me." It is the Bishop who alore ordains priest, and thus perpetuates the priesthood. It is the Bishop who raises the priest to the epis-copal order. It is the Bishop who perfects the Christian character and grace in the sacrasent of Confirmation. It is he who consecrates the holy oils, which are the visible sign of the invisible unction of the Holy Ghost in so many sacraments and consecrations; in a word, according to the idea of St. Cyprian, "the Church is in the Bishop and the Bishop in the Church." The Bishop in his consecration receives the plenitude of sacerdotal power, and with it he also receives that seal or charac-ter from the eternal priesthood of Christ which neither his own conduct nor worldy the work of the apostolate. Peter is the head of the apostolic col-lege The Church is defined by St. Paul to be the body of Christ; it is a living with body and must have a little to be the solution of the tolic succession that orce bound England to the Catholic Church, that the modern to the Catholic Church, that the modern Arglican Gaurch has nothing in common with the pre-reformation Church in that country--that it is not her daughter in the country--that it is not her daughter in the country--that it is not her daughter in the country--that is is not her daughter is not her visible body, and must have a visible head. able is this fact that not a solitary instance ition ; since, without mission, imparted by God to His preachers, the people could not have true faith or the true worship of in the Church who did not receive his Pater has been appointed its head by Christ Himself. He is the rock founda tion of the Church. The Church, thus founded on Peter as the rock, is guaran-teed an undying, indestructible existence a with the pre-reformation Church in that country—that it is not her daughter or a continuation of it, but that it is quite a i modern institution, the creature and the slave of the state. And if this be the case with the Church of Eagland it is for a greater reason the case with all the Protestant denominations that have admitted no episcopacy; these have not a shadow of tile to apostolic succession but are as branches cut off from the living tree of the Courch of Christ. Of all Pro-iterast denominations it may be said in not have true faith or the true worship of God. Mission has been at all times, both in the ancient as well as in the new dis-pecastion, by divine appointment, becassary condition of a lawful ministry and it has, in consequence, been considered a wicked and profane usurpation for any percon not, commissional the assurpation for any the constant of the same the founded on Peter as the rock, is guaran-teed an undying, indetructible existence and victory to the end of time. "hou pecessary cordition of a lawful ministry are Peter and on this rock I will build My Church and the gates of hell shall not prevenil against it." (Matthew xvi, 18) Peter is the key bearer of the kingdom of heaven; that is, he is made supreme, visible ruler in the Church, having supreme power in this city of fou dispensed. "To thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of heaven." (Matthew Ibidem.) He is supreme lawgiver in God's kingdom. "Whatsoever thou shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; what soever you shall lose on earth shall be other aposites, and their successors in the other aposites, and their successors in the universal episcopate, because through the prevent of contine in the context of the subset of the subset of the source of (Didem.) Peter has been appointed to contine mis brethren, the other aposites, and their successors in the universal episcopate, because through the prevent of the supreme is well as in the new dis-pensation, by divine appointed to assume the in civil society it is necessary for ambas-sadors to prove by their credentials that they are duly commissioned by the gov-its required from judges to prove that they is required from judges to prove that they which neither his own conduct nor worldly seductions nor human hostility or violence can destroy, and which will mark his soui forever. But, although the Bishop receives tree of the Church of Carist. Of all Pro-testact denominations it may be said in the words of Boseuet: "it ever remains inauifest to the whole world that they once withdrew from that numerous and arcient Caurch which was founded by the apostles and prophet, "Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." (Eph. il., 20) conservation, he cannot lawfully extern been, he cannot lawfully extern them, he cannot lawfully extern the system lawfully extern the syst the plenitude of priestly powers in his consecration, he cannot lawfully exercise

fally garded the citadel of divine truth, who preached the gospel of Jesus Christ to the savage as well as the civilized races of man, illuminating their intellect with the light of faith, softening and Christenizing their hearts by the graces of prayer and sacraments, refiaing their manners by the gentleness and sweetness of charity. teaching them justice, mercy, charity and peace, until, under the magic power, the creative influences of their bright ex-amples Christendom sprang up from the corruptions, the moral ruins of the past, and the Charities and sanctities and innumerable bleesings of the religion of Christ overflowed the world, like the covering waters of the sea. tolic succession, bat when confronted with the crucial test of Tartullian its claims we find to be false, its title deels mere for-geries. Let them, Anglicaus, show the origin of their Churches, let them exhibit the unbroken series of their pastors, dating down from an aposite or an apostolic man. Were Cranmer and Parker, their first Archibishops, appeinted to the See of Canterbury, by one of the aposte or an by the light of holiness in this world like f stars in a dark firmament — it found hu-manity lying wounded and bleeding by it he roadside of the world and, like the f good Sumaritan, it took it up tenderly in its arms, dressed and heale i its wounds, and restored it to health and strength f — Veronica-like, it has wiped the sweat and tears from the face of suffaring man — it has been like an angel of consolation in the Geth-semane of the suffering and the sorrow-stricket — 'thay raised institutions for the alleviation of every form of human misery, for the confort and the healing of the slock and suffering — 'thas been the light of the world as well as the sait of the earth — it has chased away the ignorance and barbarism of nations and peoples, not only by the light of gospel truth, but also by its great institutions of learning that have risen like land marks over every waste of barbarian violenct—it founded the great universities of Europe — "thas created and fosterel the arts and sciences, guiding by its inspirations the -'t has created and fosterel the arts a

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t God to sive the human kind from eternal shipwreck.
To-day you have had the consolation of seeing a good, holy, faithful priest raised to the office of a lawful Bishop and made (a partaker, through consecration, of the glorious Catholic episcopate. The title deeds of his authority as a Bishop and jurisdiction have been exhibited to you in the Bull of the Vicar of Christ read to you. He now stands before you fully authorized and equipped to exercise his enlacental.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

loyal co-operation with him in his labours to repress vice, to uphold and enforce ecclesiastical discipline, and to promote virtue and good works. The opposite of this loyal obscience which is due to the authority of your Bishop would be the spirit and practice of unfavorable or hos-tille criticiem and obstruction, whether covert or open. These are great evils and

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

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Glasgow Observer, April 13. EDINBURGH GENERAL MISSION ----IONY AT ST MARY'S METROPOLI-

TAN CATHEDRAL — ARCBBISHUP SMITH SPEAKS Sunday witnessed the close of the Edinburgh Mission. In one church it

Sunday witnessed the close of the Edinburgh Mission. In one church it was found necessary to continue the ser-vices of the missioners for a week longer, and although the closing ceremony took place in St Mary's Cathedral on Sunday. Father M Laughin remained there until Thursday in order to assist the Very Rev. Canon Donlevy in the foundation of a branch of the League of the Cross, and in the working up into a state of greater efficiency, the numerous confraternities and solalities in connection with the Cathedral congregation. The last week of the mission was marked by special exercises and devotions in the Cathedral, there was Exposition of the Biessed Sacra-ment on Monday, and on Thursday night took place the ceremony of consecration to the Biessed Virgin. The church was crowded each evening, and the confes-sionals were literally basiged by pari-tents. Father M'Laughlin was assisted in the work of hearing confessionals by the Very Rev. Canon Donlevy, the Cathe-dral; the Very Rev. Monselgnor M'Kerrell, Lennoxtown ; Fathers Rosche, Ex on ad O'Haire, the Cathedral; Father Shaw, Edinburgh ; Father Hoban, Ratho, and others. AT 87. PATRICKS' CHURCH and others.

Shew, Edinburgh ; Father Hoban, Ratho, and others. AT ST. PATRICKS' CHURCH the services have been well attended. Confessions were heard from early morn-ing until late at night, and on Saturday the entire staff of misionary and resident clergy were in the confessionals until a few minutes before midnight. The misionaries at this church belong to a community of secolar prisets who have their house at Ennisorthy. Father Kelly, the superior, is the chief misioner, and he is assisted in the work by Fathers Lemon and Roache, and the resident clergy, the Very Rev. Canon Hameu, Fathers Foley (late of Sacred Heart, Gla-gow), Stuert, and Culthane. Father Roache preached on the "Pasion" at the principal service on Sunday morning. In the afternoon a great meeting of the male portion of the congregation was held. About 1500 persons were present. The objects of the meeting were to further total abatinence principles, and to resusci-tate the Young Men's Society, which is one of the foremost bodies of its kind in Britain, having up til recently a member-Britain, having up till recently a member ship of close on 1,000. Sunday's meet ing, it is expected, will close any breach that has occurred in the body, and aug ment its membership considerably. The mission instructions in this church will continue for another week.

THE CHURCH OF THE JESUIT FATHERS. THE CHURCH OF THE JESUIT FATHERS, in Laurieston, has been crowd(d nightly during the course of the mission. Father Myer, S. J., was in charge, and he was assisted by Fathers Cooney, White, Lea, Selby, and Brennan, S. J. Sunday even ing say the close of the mission, with the ceremonies of the renewal of the baptismal yows, the administration of the Papai blessing, and the function of colemn bene-diction. In the Church of Oar Ludy Star diction. In the Church of Our Ludy Star of the Sas, Leith, during the past fort-night crowded congregations have attended nightly to hear the learned instructions and eloquent discourses of the Oblate Fathers. The spiritual exercises of the mission terminated on Sunday evening with the customary ceremonies. Fathers Cyle, Carroll, Ryan, and Brady were the

SUNDAY AT THE CATHEDRAL. On Studay morning High Mass was sung in the Cathedral by Father Easson, the Very Rev. Canon Donlevy being descon, and Father Roache subdeacon. After the first Gospel Father M'Laughlin, the missioner, preached on "Prayer," show-ing how indipensable it was if we wished to sanctify and save our sculs. In the even studier group could be found in the SUNDAY AT THE CATHEDRAL. even standing room could be found in the aisles or the galleries. Seats were improvised within the sanctuary rails for about two hundred people, but they were alto-gether insufficient for the crowd which gener incominent for the crowd which surged up to the altar steps, rendering the passages to and foo of clergy and acolytes a rather difficult and trying task. At the hour appointed for the services to com

the sermons of His priests in all countries and all ages. His words were: "If thy right eye scandalize thes, pluck it out and cast it from thes, for it is expedient for these that one of thy members should perish, rather than thy whole body should go into hell. And if thy right hand rean-dalise these cut off and cast it from thes, for it is expedient for thes, that one of thy members should perish rather than thy whole body go into hell." In these words our Lord made it clear that it must be one thing or the other, that thing or the other, that

THE SOUL MUST MAKE ITS CHOICE, and it must be either entirely for Him or against Him. If the coul was able to break the chain that kept it in the bond-age of the devil and would not do so, then in the bondage of the devil it would remain. While it wilfully kept upon it even one of the fetters of the devil by clinging to some sinful occasion, the liberty of the children of God it can never have. God would have it understood, and understood beyond all manner of doubt, that to have that effection for sin, which frequenting some occasion of sin THE SOUL MUST MAKE ITS CHOICE. doubt, that to have that encourse in or an, which frequenting some occasion of sin implies, and to be, at the same time, united to him by the band of grace is im-possible. He would have it understood, too, that to indulge in the sinfal satisfac-tion of living in the midst of cocasions of sin and to prepare for ourselves a place in Heaven was an absolute impossibility. All this and much more He meant to con-All this and much more he meant to con-vey in that precept of His Divine law which He repromulgated in the solemn and emphatic words which he (the speaker) had quoted from the sermon of the mount. The words it was true were the mount. The words it was true were not literal, but figurative. Our Lord did not mean that there should arise circumstances in which we would have to pluck out our eye or cut off our hand. No. He stances in which we would have to pluck out our eye or cut off our hand. No. He was reasoning from what people were willing to submit to in order to save the life of the body to what they ought to be equally willing to submit to in order to save the life of the soul. The eye and the hand were the two most useful, and most treasured members of the body, they were the two most necessary to man in the wear and tear of human life. And as a man was willing to part with his eye rather than lose his life, as he would readily allow his arm to be amputated rather than risk the danger of it mortify-ing and bringing death to the whole body, so the Ohristian must be prepared to as cri-fice the most cherished, the dearest object in creation, if the possession of it places him in the imminent danger of losing the grace of God here, and of being congrace of God here, and of being con-demned to eternal'death hereafter. That

THE PRICE TO BE PAID FOR UNION WITH

THE PRICE TO BE FAID FOR UNION WITH GOD in this world, and for the enjoyment of His eternal reward in the next. But could our Lord put the matter in a stronger light? Could He have used more powerful or more emphatic language? He laid as much stress upon the present of diving law as if the salyathe precept of divine law as if the salva-tion of the soul depended on its fulfilment alone. He pointed to heaven and to hell. He referred to both that the eternal duration of both might give weight to His words. He spoke with an emphasis, as if He meant to anticipate the foolish, futile excuses of those who for some filmsy reason or other refused to give up some son or other relused to give up some occasion of sin. His great desire was to bring home to the minds of all that the fear of sustaining loss, the desire of gain, the dread of the world, and of the remarks of people and other groundless objections of a similar sort, must be lost sight of, and must be suck into insignificance when the question is one of gaining heawhen the question is one of gaining hea-ven or escaping hell. It mattered little whether we lost or gained a fortune, but whether we as one to a weather our soul was aved or dawned. Company that had been the cause of sin in the past must be avoided. Places or houses that were occasions of sin to us must be visited no more. Bocks that had caused us sin must be flaug into the fire. These were

in them, had been sources of very great comfort, edification, and encouragement to the cierge and himself. He had one duty to perform, and that was to thank the zealous and eloquent father who had conducted that mission during the last fortnight. He had to thank him on their behaif and on his own for his most zealous labors. Father M'Lunghlin had spent his strength, his time, and his devo-tion on them. His Grace hoped they would remember the good missioner in their prayers, and pray that God would grant him many days, that he might do as much good elsewhere as he had accom-pliahed amongst them. The Archbiahop then gave the Papal blessing, authority to give which had been telegraphed on the Thuradsy from Rome, and the ceremonies of the evening were brought to a close by

of the evening were brought to a close by Solemn Benediction, at which His Grace officiated.

NOT SEPARATION, NOR THE SUPREMACY OF CATHOLI. CISM.

By Rev. A. Burns. D. D., LL. D.

By Rev. A. Burns, D. D., LL. D. "Manhattan," in his letter on the Irish question in Zion's Heraid of April 3.d, would have its readers believe that those advocating Home Rule desire the separa-tion of Ireland from England, and the supremacy of Roman Catholiciam. These are the cards that the privileged class in Britain are playing to create hostility to the measure. There may be Irishmen-doubless there are—who, outraged by prolorged misgovernment, and a succes-sion of enactment that seem to have been ion of enactments that seem to have been made for the express purpose of irritating made for the express purpose of irritating and exasperating even to violence and crime, give vent to their indignation in terms not over loyal Bat it should be remembered that, during the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell, not an ounce of dynamite has been used, nor an outrage perpettated, spitat the government. The reason is obvious. These great leaders, always the advocates of law as well as coulty. have created and nourisched in the equity, have created and nourished in the hearts of my countrymen the hope that their wrongs would be redressed by con-situtional means; and thus, although erasperated far beyond the limit of Ameri-can endurance, they have held themselves wisely in check. At a recent brutal evic tion, some one asked the poor wretches why they submitted : "Sir, we don't want o embarrase Parnell and Gladstone," was

the prompt response. Home rulers do not ask for the separa. tion of reland from England. Giadatoue's bill did not ask as much power for the Irish parliament as the c-lebrated Grattan parliament possessed. Faw of those who so flippantly and so violently denounce Home Rule have ever read the bill. I have not yet met an opponent who had have not yet met an opponent who had taken the trouble to do so. Home Rule -- the Home Rule asked by Gladstone and Parcell-no more separates Ireland from England than American home rule sep arates Massachusetts from the United States. Mr. Gladstone's bill, presented in one of the grandest, if not indeed the most eloquent, speech ever beard in West-minster Hall, asked for local self-govero-ment, but with marked exceptions and restrictions. The exceptions, numbering thirteen, are contained in the third clause, and should satisfy the most exacting loyalist. Imperial rights are protected in the fullest possible manner, and Ircland's position as an integral portion of the empire of which Great Britain is the head, could not be defined more definitely.

The restrictione, numbering seven, are a clause four, and prevent the Irish parliament from special legislation on religion or education. The first and second prohibit "the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or imposing any disability or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief." The third and fourth protect education. In fact the two objections that are paraded with such persistency-namely, that Home Rule means separation, and would be only another name for "Rome Rule"_____ the conditions on which grace could be preserved, and these were the conditions were as fully gualded sgainst as if that had been the sole object of the blil. Is it not time that opponents of the measure on which our soul must be sanctified and saved. Jesus Christ not only forbids sin, but He forbids every avenue leading to sin. He knew that sin, and the wilful should make themselves acquainted with the subject before denying to others what they demaid for themselves? The land laws and special legislation imposed on Ireland would not be tolerated by Amerishould make themselves acquainted wit ein. He knew that ein, and the wilful attachment to the occasion of sin were inseparable. And hence, while He was patient and long suffering, and full of tenderness and mercy in forgiving sin,

dangerous and reckless revolt into a legit-imate and constitutional movement. All his suffering is not too great a price to pay for the good will and mutual confi-dence and national prosperity which will grow out of it "

grow out of it " I trust I have not exhausted the patience of your readers, but I think that the above facts are sufficient to show that the present movement for Home Rule implies neither movement for Home Rule implies neither movement for Home Rule implies neither separation from England nor subjc tion to Rome. These are nothing but the hoarse, harsh, husky old war-cries that were piled for all they were worth when the Irish Church was disestablished in 1869 They did not defeat that sightcous measure, and I treat and hope that they will be equally power-less, as they are equally off-eneity and dis cordant, in the present conflict.—Zion's Herald. Herald.

FATHER LAURENT HONORED.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. On Monday evening St. Michael's palace was the scene of quite an enjoy-able entertainment. It was the occasion of the presentation by the St. Louis Sanctuary Society of St. Michael's Cathe dral of an address to the Very Rev. Father Luurent, V. G., Administrator, accom-panied by a bouquet and a life-sized por-trait of himself. The Rev. Father was so astonished that he could hardly find words to express his

he could hardly find words to express his surprise as well as his gratification. The address was as follows :

Toronto, April 29th, 1889 Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, V. G., Admin.

VHRY REV. AND DEAR FATHER-Out sense of gratitude does not allow us to let this occasion pass without manifesting to you the earnest affection and fond regard in which we all holiyou. You have been for so many years our spiritual guide and most amiable banefactor that, did we not most amiable banefactor that, did we not give you some exhibition of our esteem, we would feel ourselves guilty of g:eat ingratitude. The present happy and pros-perous state of our society we may truth-fully say, dear father, is due in great part to the disinterested and self-secrificing efforts which you have exercised to pro-mote its welfare. For all the arxiety and care you have undergone for our spirit-ual advancement, for the many concerts and social entertainments which you have provided for our enjoyment and gratifi-cation, the greatest return in our power cation, the greatest return in our power falls far short of that which our wishes desire you should obtain. On more than one occasion we have given you unneces-sary trouble and cause for vexation, but for which we hope you will grant us pardon, pledging ourselves not in the least to incur your displeasure in the future. Kindry accept the accompanying portrait, which we pride ourselves to be an exact copy of your venerable countenance, the trath of which we hope you will not be long in discovering. That you may be long spared to guide us onward in the future, as you have done so nobly in the past, and that heaven may reserve for you an abundant share of its most preclous gifts, are the earnest and eincere

THE MEMBERS OF ST. LOUIS SANCTUARY SOCIETY.

The entertainment, besides the presen tation of the address, consisted of a number of songs and recitations by the members of the society, to the intense delight of their admiring hearers.

Opening Chorus — Sanctuary Choir. Sanctuary Choir. Song—"Jim, the Carter's Lad,"...... Recitation—"Excelsior"...... J. McGrand. Song—"For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told Yoa,".

Song-"Dreams of my Childbood,"..... Song-"Dreams of my Childbood,"..... Address and Presentation. Soug-"I'm a Foor Irish Ministrel,".... W. Giroux. Recitation-"Ireisand's Future,".... J. Wrigat. Distribution of Prizes...

After an hour thus epent, every one

The New Pain King.

Mist on Earth.

hand.

THE JESUIT "OATES."

As during the anti Catholic crusade, which is now, and has for some time past, been waged in Boston, the bigots have availed theuselves of the bogus so called evailed themselves of the bogns so called Jenit oath to prejudice the minds of the misinformed people against the illustrious Society of Jeuss and through them the Catholic Church, of which they are such able advocates and indefatigable defenders, we have taken pains to secure from an undoubted authentic source the real vows. which the members of the Society take at the different stages of their progress. First come the simple vows, so-called, which are taken after the candidate has passed his novitiate. These vows are not irrevocable. They are renewed every six months. They are as follows: THE FORM OF THE SIMPLE YOWS.

THE FORM OF THE SIMPLE YOWS

THE FORM OF THE SIMPLE YOWS. "Almighty, everlasting God, I, N. N., though altogether most unworthy in Thy divine sight, yet trusting in Thy good-ness and infinite mercy, and moved with a desire of serving Thee, yow before the most succed Virgin Mary, and the whole court of heaven, to Thy divine insisty, perpetual powerty, chastity and obedience, in the Society of Jesus, forever to lead my life therein, understanding all obclience, in the Society of Jesus, forever to lead my life therein, understanding all thirgs according to the constitutions of the same society. Therefore I most hum-bly beseech Thee, by Thy infinite good-ness and mercy, by the blood of Jesus Christ, that Thou wilt vonchesfs to admit the holocaust in an odder of wastroom and his holocaust in an odor of sweetness, and that as Thou hast already given me grace to desire and offer it so Thou wilt also bestow plentiful grace on me to fuifil it

After a space of about fifteen years, during which time the members have ample opportunity not only of thorough preparation but also of testing their voca-tion, they take final yows which are irrevceible and are a fullow irrevocable and are as follows :

A. M. D. G. FORMULA OR PROFESSION OF THE FOUL VOWS

"I. N—, make profession and promise to Almighty God, before His Virgin Mother, the whole heavenly court and all here present, and to you Reverend Father N., General of the Society of Jesus, hold-ing Gcd's place, and to your successore (or to you Reverend Father N., in the place of the General of the Society of Jesus), perpetual poverty, chastity and place of the General of the Society of Jesus), perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience, and I promise a zealous care in the education of youth according to the manner of life laid down in the Apostolic Letters and Constitutions of the Society of Jesus. Moreover, I promise a special obedience to the Sovereign Pontifi, in the matter of missions, as is set forth in the same Apostolic Letters and Constitutions.

same Apostolic Letters and Constitutions. "I, N.—, a professor of the Society of Jenus, promise to Almighty God, in presence of His Virgin Mother, the whole Court of Heaven, and Reverend Father General (or before N, in place of Reverend Father General), that I shall never in any way cause or consent that the decrees laid down in the constitutions of the Society relating to poverty be changed, unless it should some time seem proper, on account of existing circumstances, that poverty be

should some time seem proper, on account of existing circumstances, that poverty be made more strict. "I promise, besides, that I shall never, even indirectly, cause or seek that I be chosen or advanced to any prelature or diguity in the society. I also promise that I shall never desire or strive after any diguity on prelature or stride of the that I shall never desire or strive after any d'guity or prelature outside of the society. Neither shall I ever consent to my election to any such office unless com-pelled thereto by his order, who can com-mand me under pain of sin. Again, I promise, that if I come to know of any one who seeks or strives after any of the above named diguities, I shall refer him and the whole matter to the Society or its and the whole matter to the Society or its General. Moreover, if it should ever happen, that, under these conditions, should be raised to the government of any church, I promise that according to the care which I ought to exercise for the salvation of my soul, and the right ad ministration of the charge imposed upon me, I will hold the General in such esteem and regard that I shall never refuse to listen to the counsels which he There were present the Rev. Fathers Hand and Gibbons, of St. Michael's Cathe-dral and Rev. Father Guerin of Flos; have be to the connects which he efforts of bimself, or any one else of the Society whom he may appoint in his stead, may deign to bestow on me. I also promise that I shall always follow counsels of this nature, if I judge them to be better than

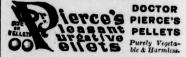


MAY 18, 1889.

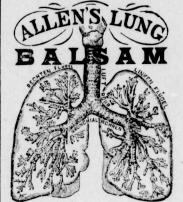
THE NEW PRIZE STORY

THE NEW PRIZE STORY is eggerly sought for, read with pleasure or dis-appointment, is then tossed natice and forgot-ten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Fa-ovite Prescription, read it again, for they dis-cover in it something to prize a messenger of int something to prize a messenger of neutropy of the search of the search of the readnesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, to swonderful curative and healing powers. I is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satis-faction in every case, or money will be re-funded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out tor many years. Sl.0b by druggists, or six bottles for \$5.00.

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MAY 18, 1889.

WORLDLINESS.

Cardinal Manning commenti text, "Love not the world, nor which are in the world" says :

which are in the world" says : Let no one say that the v meons only the ancient world, and currupt, which has passed exists no lorger. The world is out God, and it will never pass the end of all things. The worshipped many gods then ; no god now. The god of thi Satan or itself. There are three spirits which men: the spirit of God, the aprir

There are three spirit of God, the spirit the spirit of man. "Whosees by the spirit of God are the son Whoseever are led by the spirit are the slaves of Satun. Who led by the spirit of man are the these latter day.

led by the spirit of man are the these latter day. The regenerate who fall a their beptuming race, fall age their own human spirit, and measure under the spirit of Sa ibly they are in the kingdom invisibly they live by the spi world; they are deed to God an the world. In body they are in the as St. Augustine asys, but in 1 are out of it. God only can them. They have many spots of ness upon them by which the known.

We are not speaking of a declared transgressors of the law leave aside the darker and gross leave aside the Ostreer and gross which men destroy themselves. W A love of honors, titles, highlight, precedence, undeserved p pretention without merit, superfective over others, and superiority over others, and superiority over others, and or a love of pleasure, anuemo out moral test or restraint, indi-food and drink and ease, full e of all lawful things, otten pa immoderation; a selfish forget what is due to others, as if w another level with special privil-larger liberty; a love of societ moral discemment of the othe persons, houses, anusements : c persons, houses, amusements ; c to the three axioms of society-as the majority think; to d majority do; to follow the fashi majority in hours, amusements, ture, dress, language, reading, in or condemning; that is, to tal of life public opinion, custom, formity to "the concupiecenc eyes, and the pride of life, wh of the Father, but is of the wor No one is safe from this subt

phere ; no place is a shelter from canctuary may be tainted by homes are open to it; we are by it on every side. The on from it is in our own heart; safety, under God, is in being d world and to its spirit.

sately, under God, is in being d world and to its spirit. Sometimes we are told that to nix freely in the world, that may be saved. How many with aim have simply lost themselv not by conformity to the world shall convert the world. It is humble but inflexible antag thought, word and deed to the spirit which reigns in the world shall escape its power of assimi-perhaps win back some who are in it to the liberty of a higher H Do not fear threfore to be over strict; do not fear to be ro est extreme; do not fear to be

as extreme ; do not fear to be orly. never compromising prin forsaking a duty, cost what it n world's favor. But be as unc in humility, modesty, and charl are in firmness. Fortitude is a gift of the Hol:

ro also is charity. Separated, be rudeness and harshness; un are irresistible.

But if we cannot serve the w shield curselves from its assimil cept by a firm but unpretending tem, it is certain that we canno worldly without mortification Without mortification of self v can be no real mortification of out the love of God and our When the love of God reigns in

the love of souls springs up a everywhere. Take no lower

test of your spiritual state. I my neighbor ? If not, I cannot What have I ever done, what an now, for the love of my neighbo

I given him food or clothing ? prayed, or denied myself, for

OBITUARY.

mence-to the very minute-a procession, headed by a cross bearer, with covered crucifix, emerged from the lower vestry. Next came a number of children dressed in white with wreaths and vells, and fol-lowing them came the ladles' confraterni-ties covering bearer and bearer

ties, carrying banners and bannerettes Well worthy of mention are the banners of the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St Andrew, St. Patrick and St. Joseph, St Andrew, St. Patrick and St. Margaret, Then came the acolytes and clergy, last among whom was His Grace Archbishop Smith. The children and ladies passed into the front seats of the nave, while the cross-bearer, acolytes, and clergy entered the sanctnary. His Grace having been installed on the archie piscopal throne, Vespers, in the chanting of which the choir was assisted by the congregation, were intoned. The singing throughout the evening was mostly con-gregational and that of a very high stand-ard. Father M'Laughlin preached the ard. Father M'Laughlin preached the closing sermon. Taking for his text the words, "He that loves the danger shall

perish in it," the speaker referred at coniderable length to

THE OCCASIONS OF SIN and the necessity for perseverance in avoiding the approximate danger of sin. Human lips inspired by the Holy Ghost were the organ through which, Father M'Laughlin said, this divine precept which formed the subject of his text was ex pressed in the Old Dispensation, and the language then used was indeed earnest and emphatic But not human lips, nor even angelie lips, were to express the form in which that law was to be promulgated under the New Dispensation. No. The lips of the Incarnate Son of God, the lips of Jesus Himself, were to reannounce that decree of divine law, and to sound it forth in words which would be a worthy organ of His voice, words in which he meant to place the sternness and the strictness of the precept beyond all manner of doubt, words in which He designed to impress and engrave as it were on the minds of all, the great truth : "That if the soul is to remain united to Him, He will tolerate

NO COMPROMISE WITH SIN or the occasion of sin." The words He tion which they had shown at the instruc spoke in His memorable sermon on the tons and conferences, and the hearthese mountain, He meant to be re-echoed in with which they proved the faith that was

He was stern, vigorous, ane inexorable in forbidding the occasion. The preacher said he cared not for the customs of society or the fashions of the day, or the

VAIN AND FOOLISH TALK VAIN AND FOOLISH TALK of the cold, the careless, and the indiffer-ent. They would pass away, and with them would also pass away their foolish reasoning, but the words of Jesus Ohrist would ever stand time. "Heaven and earth," He said, "will pass away, but my words will not pass away." And His words were : "If thy right eye scandalise thee pluck it out and cast it from thee, for it is expedient for thee than one of thy members should perish rather than thy whole body should go into hell". In taking his farewell of the congregation, Father M'Isugh-lin referred to the great success that had attended the mission. He thanked His Grace the Archbishop, whom he addressed

THE PRIMATE OF SCOTLAND, for the many kindnesses he received at his bands, not only during the course of that mission but on many previous occasions. To the zealous and energetic canon, the

pastor of the church, and his able assist ants, Father M'Laughlin ascribed the com plete success of the mission. Having given his blessing, the rev. gentleman read the office of the renewal of the Baptismal vows, the congregation repeating the words. This function was most impressive. Every person in the church, from the pre-late on his throne to the smallest acolyte within the amplitude and from the next within the sanctuary, and from the most successful merchant and professional man down to the humblest laborer in the church, held in the right hand a lighted candle while renewing the vows of fideli'y to God and His Caurch. Addressing th congregation immediately after this cere mony, His Grace the Archbishop said he could not allow that occasion to pass with-out expressing the consolation which the clergy and himself had derived from the manner is which the people had attended the spiritual exercises. The crowds that had flocked to the churches, the assiduity which the congregation had displayed throughout the mission, the great devo

cans one week Sectarian bitterness is kept flive by the privileged class, who see that if Ireland were once united, she would shake off

were once united, she would shake off the horrid incubus without much cere-mony. Hence they keep the fires of bigotry burning, ascuring Protestants that Home Rule would be the downfall of religious liberty and the end of Protestant ascendency. But these tricks are being detected, and Protestant Home Rule asso-clations are found all through Ireland, even in the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin The Protestant Home Rule de-monatration held in Dublin last year had an overflow meeting, and crowded two halls. It consisted of representative Pro-testant gentlemen, both lay and clevical, balls. It consisted of representative Pro-testant gentlemen, both lay and clerical, from the cities and towns of Ireland, and was most enthusiastic in its advocacy of the measure. The meeting in Belfast was

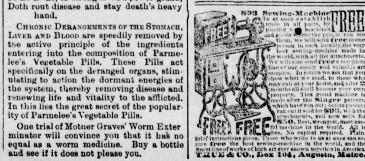
equally so. "Manhattan" pictures the entire Pro-"Mannatian" pictures the entire Pro-testant Oburch as opposed to "Parnell & Co." I cannot reconcile his statement with the published fact that, in a country with less than half the population of the United States, 3,730 Dissenting ministers protested recently against Britsin's treat-ment of Ireland, and that 1,200 Quakers sent a similar protect. A circular was Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills spasms and cramps. Nerviline cures promptly the worst cases of neuralgia, toothache, lumbago and ciatica. Nerviline is death to all pain, whether xternal, internal or local. Nerviline may be tested at the small cos sent a similar protect. A circular was sent recently to 1,000 representative mem-bers of the Wesleyan Church, asking their opinion of Britain's conduct towards Ireof 10 cents. Buy at once a 10 cent bettle of Nerviline, the great pain remedy. Sold by druggists and country dealers, land. Sixty nine per cent. promptly con-As morning sun, with strong and vivid ray, lemned it. A large number of those who refused to sign the protest declared them-selves of the same mind, but thought that church members should not meddle with politics. The last issue of the Methodist Times of England has the following about Drives from the earth the sullen mi away, So B. B. B., in strength and power grand, Parnell : "How patient, how dignified, how self restrained Mr. Parnell has been amidst this cesseless torrent of infamous falsehoods ! Surely he has already had his merited reward when he stood in the Its merited raward when he should in the witness-box yesterday morning, and the hapless, crushed Attorney General did not even dare to ask him a single question. He will have a yet greater reward in the confidence of the British as well as of the Irish people. It is now quite plain that he has rendered us and his own races an imperishable service by turning, at the imperishable service by turning, at the peril of his life as well as his reputation, a

those that occur to my own mind." These vows may not commend them also Rev. Bros. Louis and Patrick of the Sanctuary Society and Rev. Bros. Odo, Baldwin and Sulpicius of the De La Salle

These vows may not commend them-selves in every particular to the enemies of the O.der; but even they must acknowledge that if they err at all, they err, according to Protestant notions, on the side of too great strictness. At any rate a comparison of these vows with the bogus Jesuit oath must convince any candid person of the devilish malice of those who will persist in circulating the latter to the great injury of the illustrious Society of Jesus.-H. L. R., in Donahoe's Marczine. Institute. The portrait was the work of M. Desrochers of the De La Salle art school and framed by the President, E. Hobber-lin, the efforts of both being highly credit. We append the prize list of the society We append the prize list of the society : SENTOR MEMBERS.-JOS. Redmond Wm. Winterberry, Wm. Rosar, John McGrath, Francis Kano. JUNIOR MEMBERS - Alf. Giroux, Wm. Giroux, Ed. P. Short, Thos. Pinfold, John McGrand, Thos O'Connor, El. Barneau, reier Brake, Alb. Short, Leo. Giroux, John Harnett, Jas McGrath. HONORABLE MENTION.-SENIOR MEMBERS -Thos, Gloster, Wm. Bernes. JUNIOR MEMBERS.- Wm. Dillon, Ed. Rosar, Ang O'Donohus, Ed. Duggan, Wm. Keough, John Organ, Richard McGuilian, T, harneit. Magazine.

Many of the recognized authorities in civil as well as military circles say, "The malarial disease is most dangerous in that the kidneys are liable to break down." Such men as Dacosta, 'Atkinson and Pepper, professors in our leading medical schools, and Soldaton, Sargeon Gen. in the Russian army, Woodward, Gen. in the Russian army, Woodward, Surg Gen. in our American army, speak of malaria as a direct complication of chronic Bright's disease. The kidneys must be kept free from disease and the poisonous germs of maleria; they must act normally in cleansing the blood, for 65 gallons of it passes through them every hour. People in malariat locslities re-cover from both the cause and effect of malaria by using Warner's Safe Cure. Every person, in the spring or fall, who has either kidney disease or malaria should use Warner's Safe Cure as a pre-cautionary measure.

cautionary measure.



(Liquid.)

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



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



Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a dis-tance, or blurred vision in reading, re-moved by using our Properly Adjusted Giasses. Every case guaranteed or money refunded. A call solicited. -A. S. MURRAY & CO., 169 Dundas street, London, Ont.

James McCrea. Renfre The CATHCLIC RECORD of th called on to chronicle the death its most esteemed subscribers in son of the late James McCres of son of the late James McCres of This highly respected and unive gretted gentleman was prematur moned from the fond embras loving and inconsolable famil possession of that home which Christian virtues so richly me: him were found all those steril ies which along can be attribu ties which alone can be attribu good Christian, devoted parent fearing citizen. His death was of his life-the edification of secular and laity. The serene with which his soul quitted if casement left an impression net forgotten by those who had happiness of witnessing his final To his grief-stricken bereaved family do we extend or and heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Patrick Crowley, I We regret having to anno death of Mr. Patrick Crowley, curred on the 26th of April, in U.S., where he had been sojou some time, for the benefit of 1 Mr. Crowley was about thirty ge when lurg disease cut him prime of life. He was born in C Irish parentage, and was alway able for his piety and steady life. He had always ambiti office and dignity of the priest was well advanced in his stud feeble health compelled him Mr. Patrick Crowley. feeble health compelled him college. While sending our n condulence to his bereaved fath Crowley, Dunwich, we req prayers of all for peace and a

MAY 18, 1889.

WORLDLINESS

majority in hours, amusements, expendi-ture, dress, language, reading, in praising or condemning; that is, to take as rules of life public opinion, custom, and con-formity to "the concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life, which is not of the Father, but is of the world." No one is safe from this subtile stmos-

phere; no place is a shelter from it. The eanctuary may be tainted by it; all homes are open to it; we are enveloped by it on every side. The only shelter from it is in our own heart; the only safety, under God, is in being dead to the world and to its snirit. world and to its spirit.

world and to its spirit. Sometimes we are told that we ought to mix freely in the world, that the world may be saved. How many with this high aim have simply lost themselves. It is not by conformity to the world that we shall convert the world. It is only by a humble but inflexible antagonlam of thought, word and deed to the human apirit which relows in the world that we

thought, word and deed to the human apirit which reigns in the world that we shall escape its power of a similation, and perhaps win back some who are entangled in it to the liberty of a higher life. Do not fear therefore to be thought over strict; do not fear to be reproached as extreme; do not fear to be in a min-ortly. never compromising principles, or forsaking a duty, cost what it may of the world's favor. But be as unchangeable in humility, modesty, and charity as you are in firmness.

Mr. Patrick Crowley,

PENNIES FOR THE PLATE.

 WORDDINESS.
 PRNNES FOR THE PLATE.

 Tadinal Manning commenting, on the text, "Lore on the world, nor the world area in the world" agas:
 The second world, nor the world here and our parts the world is man with our Goat and it will never pass away the world here and our path. The world is man with our cond and it will never pass away the world here and our lines. The world is man with the end of all things. The old world w

pitiable individual which wars against its own welfare by resenting such an appeal. But it is a very common character. It can be met waiting near the church dcor any Sunday after Mass, when a collection has been asked—self-satisfied, plump, generally with an ample quantity of cufts and collar, or gorgeously cloaked and bonneted, and full of eloquence touching "how it is always the money question." Such are just the people who rarely drop anything but pennies into the plate, but if occasionally they give a dollar or so

if occasionally they give a dollar or so towards a special work, they do so with as much flourish as if it were at least ten or twenty. They are indeed the mean critica

critics. Then, let us all give with a good heart towards our church, according to each one's means, be they large or small, in this respect the Caurch leaves us absolute freedom, so that all are free to exercise their our undermark in the survey. their own judgment in the matter.-The Lamp.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

to such matters. Much has been said and written in recent years concerning the extreme and often-times fatal danger which results from delay in the treatment of kidney diseases. Physicians admit that they cannot con-trol s dvanced disease in those organs, and it is doubtful whether they can control it in any stage without the assistance of Warner's Safe Cure, which is established s the only known means which will re-llably prevent and cure this class of dis-of ill health in most cases where consump-tion, heart, brain or nervous disorders are supposed to exist, and in consequence of s such belief many fatal mistakes have been committed by our best physicians in treat-ing such disorders, which are but the symptoms of the disease, while they have allowed the real disease of the stidues the real disease of the maswer. If our modern attist or dealer in works of art is asked why no Chris-tal we the class of the cursits of atting so full health in most cases where consump-tion, heart, brain or nervous disorders are supposed to exist, and in consequence of allowed the real disease, which are but the symptoms of the disease, which are but the stale. There is no safer or surer way by which health can be preserved and disease of late. Mathemater of the consequence of the stale diserders, which are but the symptoms of the disease of the stale with can be preserved and disease of the treat is no safer or surer way by which health can be preserved and disease around the real is no safer or surer way by which health can be preserved and disease around the real the consequence of the spirit of the spirit of the state when not case the subtice the and keep but it has been found very difficult to dispose of them there are indeed numistakable signs of a treadency on the part of the spirit of the Much has been said and written in recent ears concerning the extreme and often-imes fatal danger which results from my neighbor? If not, I cannot love God. What have I ever done, what am I doing now, for the love of my neighbor? Have I given him food or clothing? Have I prayed, or denied myself, for his salva-tion? Have I OBITUARY. James McCrea, Renfrew. The CATHOLIC RECORD of this week is called on to chronicle the death of one of ite most esteemed subscribers in the per-son of the late James McCrea of Ranfrew. This highly respected and universally re-gretted gentleman was prematurally sum-moned from the fond embrace of his loving and inconsolable family to the loving and inconsolable family to the committee by our des physicans in the poecession of that home which his many ing such disorders, which are but the constraint with the set of the symptoms of the disease, whilst they have allowed the real disease—disease of the kidneys, to escape their notice until too ties which alone can be attributed to the good Christian, devoted parent and God-rearing citizen. His death was the echo of his life—the edification of all, both secular and laity. The serene calmness with which his soul quitted its earthly casement left an impression never to be forgotten by those who had the sad happiness of witnessing his final dissolu tion. To his grief-stricken wife and bereaved family do we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy. and heartfelt sympathy.

THE NEW PLANTATION SCHEME IN IRELAND.

Some time since it was stated that an effort is being made to bring about a "new plantation" in the counties of Louth and Meath. This was to be effected by evict. Meath. This was to be effected by evict-ing the rack rented Catholic tenants and putting into their holdings Protestants from the North. That the effort is being made is a proved fact, though it by no means follows that it will be successful. An advertisement was increted in certain obscure papers of the North of Lelard by Messre. Dudgeon and Emerson, Land Agents of Dublin, and Hunt W. Chambre of Stewartstown, addressed to "Protestant tenant farmers and their Sons," and stat ing that in the counties named there are several vacant firms in close proximity to the important sesport and market town of Drogheda which will be let on terms specially advantageous to suitable tenants

to the important seaport and market town of Drogheda which will be let on terms specially advantageous to suitable tenants. The advertisement suggestively states that "none but Protestants need apply." The property referred to in this prec-ious advertisement is on the setate of Load Massarene, and the scheme of crowding off the Catholic tenantry, and the substi-tution of Protestants in their places is regarded with great favor by Mr T. W. Russeil, M. P. for Tyrcne, who has received some subscriptions of £1,000 each from several wealthy Englishmen to help it forward. These people imagine that if the tactics of Oliver Cromwell can be made to succeed, the Irlah problem will be satisfactorily solved; but though the Coerclonist Government would, un-doubiedly, be very gird to see such a scheme carried out, the experience of the past proves that it will be futile. Mr. Balfour may have the wish to be the Cromwell of the the 19th century, but he is too far behind Cromwell in ability to carry out such a programme. Times have changed since Cromwell's days, and the people are in a position to make a more successful stand for their rights as men than they were in the middle of the 17th centary. But in the precent case the princinal

centary. But in the present case the principal danger is not that the tenantry will stand danger is not that the tenantry will stand for their rights by lawful measures. There have been attempts at this kind of planta-tions before now-and all have ended disastrously. Men may act peacefully as lorg as they have hope, and the evicted tenants of Lord Massarene are still in hope that new laws will recognize their rights to the soil. But when hope is gone, des-peration ensues. They cease to be peace-able and law-abiding. It is much to be regretted, but it is the teaching of exper-lence that this is the case. Outrages and crimes have invariably followed settle-ments which have been made in the style ctimes have invariably followed settle-ments which have been made in the style atter which it is proposed to make this new settlement—and the result has always been the same, total failure. It is said that thirteen new tenants have accepted the offers of Messra. Dudgeon and Emerson, but to say nothing of the arrogance and brutality of the arrangement, it can starcely be exof the arrangement, it can starcely be ex-peted that it will succeed any better than similar experiments in the past. It is to be hoped for the peace of the country that the men of the North will not lend that the men of the North will not lead themselves to the carrying out of this proposal so unjust to those who have been already barbarously treated, and so daugarous on account of its exciting to windictive courses the tenants whose rights have been already contemptuously disregarded. We disapprove of agrarian outrages, but as long as men have human nature, when they are outraged they will Under the above heading the New York World of Feb. 10th, contains an editorial, of which the following are a few extracts: "Physiciaus and unprofessional men of sense agree that if people would take a little of the pains to prevent dlease that they do to have it curred that the civilized world would be much les like a vast hos-pitel than it is now. * * * * But the idea of a regular and stated physical ex-amination, even of persons who are anner

in humility, modesty, and charity as you are in firmness. Fortitude is a gift of the Holy Ghost; idea of a regular and stated physical ex-idea of a regular and stated physical ex-is an instation, even of persons who are apparent or shield curselves from its assimilation ex-tent it secratal that we cannot be ur-tem, it is certain that we cannot be ur-tem, it is certain that we cannot be ur-tent it a certain that we cannot be ur-tem to the world. There is world a soon be conformed to the world. There is a great deal of wisdom in what out the love of God and our neighbor. When the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, when the love of God reigns in the heart, the brow of souls springs up and reigne everywhere. Take no lower or lesser everywhere. Take no lower or lesser

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

Of Great Service,

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts and scalds on horses' shoulders, and they got better at once. I have also used it for sprains, burns, cuts and croup among my children, and can recommend it highly as of great value." W. Service, Minga, Man. Man.

Man. Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. Y., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my badly swelled neck and sore throat on my badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

Faithfully Recommended.

Faithfully Recommended. In the Spring of 1888, I had inflamma-tion of the lungs, which left my lungs weak. I had a very bad cough, and re-solved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It did me more good than any other medi-cine I have ever taken. and I can faithfully recommend it." Miss Mary Kay, Virginia.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure ; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy. Policemen suffer

From the rheumatism, dyspepsia, bilious-ness, kidney complaint and many other ills, in exactly the same manner as ordinary mortals, and Bardock Blood Bitters cures them quickly and permanently just as it always does in every case, from whatever cause arising. cause arising.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYS, N. Y., November 3, 1883. Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Snavin Cure. I have used it for Lanneess. Still Joints and Sally recommend it a sure cure, I cordi-ally recommend it in borsemet. A. H. GHERER, Yours truly, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.



Weights and Measures.

TRADERS, Manufacturers and owners of Weights, Measures and Weightong Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act

Weights, Messures and Weighing Machines generality, are especially requested to read accordingly: 1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade pur-poses, as well as for irregular inspections of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the Inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who willfully ob-structs or impedes an Inspector of Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refines to produce the whole of his weights and Measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an Inspecting Officer. 2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of weights, Measures and Weighting Machines, when paying moneys to Inspec-tors or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures, for verification fees, is entitled to, and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official erificate represent exactly in value the whole of his weights and exact of a set or when dealed upon to do so by an inspecting Officer. 3. Owners on the trader," printed at the head there of not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly in value the amount of cash paid. Traders are re-quested to bear in mind, that certificates of verification are of no value whatever unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached. 3. Owners or holders of these official cer-tificates are specially requested to a so that a bis the manner in which ordinary license certificates are done: for it must be distinctiv understood that all traders who are unable to produce their property stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an In-spector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verifications when their property stamped to such their staft keeping it would be advis-able to placard hem in their places of busi-ness in the manner in which ordinary license certificates are done : for it must be distinctiv, ha

E. MIALL, Commissioner.



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

imported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are : Ist, it is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has com-pleted such arrangements, and has com-pleted such arrangements are charged to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profile or commissions from the importers or mann facturers, and hence-and. No extra commissions are charged giving them besides, the benefit of my sz-perience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

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

there will be only one express or treight charge. 4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency. 5th. Clergymen and Religions functions and the trade buying from this Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or small discount. Any business matters, outside of buying and agency of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientionally attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything. THOMAS D. EGAN.

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URRAY,

of the Optio ight, pain in cts at a dis-reading, re-ly Adjusted ed or money S. MURRAY on, Ont.

Bern

Is it any Wender

f We regret having to announce the death of Mr. Patrick Crowley, which oc curred on the 26th of April, in Arizona, U. S., where he had been sojourning for U. S., where he had been acjourning for some time, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Crowley was about thirty years of sge when lung disease cut him off in the prime of life. He was born in Canada, of Irish parentage, and was always remark-able for his picty and standy habits of in supplying it to the people (as they are doing, through druggists) under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, such as no other medicine is sold under, viz. : that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all dis-eases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver com-plaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swell ings, fever-scres, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

tendency on the part of the split of the age to return to paganism in art, and a serious obligation is thereby imposed on true Christians to strive, both by word or example, to counteract that tendency. Let them realize how effectually they can, by the decorations of their home fasts by the decorations of their home, foster and increase that faith and plety by which they may best serve their own interests of the religion they profess. For it is well known that the "room filled with religious pictures ex-cites good thoughts;" the representations of the mentation of the interest of the server of t of the mysteries of religion and the lives of the saints, the statues of our Lord, His Blessed Mother, and the heroes of the Christian faith, must serve to remind both old and young of obligations they have assumed, and incite them to be constant



SART, WINYON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888. DE. R. J. KENDALL CO. Gents: I feel it my duity to say what I have cared with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cared wenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Rig Hend and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind. Yours truly, Aspnew TURNER, Horse Doctor.

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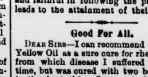
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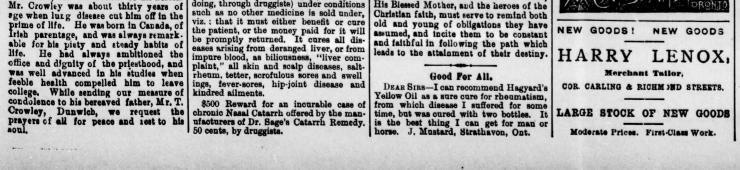
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8

THE SATHOLIC RECORD.

BISHOP WALSH'S SERMON.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE. but powerful to destroy ; they embarrass, weaken and discourage; they beget dissensions in our councils, cause division in our ranke, violate all discipline, break down due subordination, scandalize our Catholics and give joy and triumph to the enemies of the Church. Basides, they neither benefit nor bless those who preatice them, but rather they bring with them the contempt of all good men and not unfrequently the manifest j idgments of God even in this life. The Church. In the formula of episcopal consecration, of God even in this life. The Uhurch. in the formula of episcopal consecration, prays: "Whoseever asysevil of the Bishop or maligns him may be be accursed; and whoseever speaks well of him and blesses him may he shound in blessings" Qui maledizerit et sit ipse maledictus; qui benedi zerit et benedictionshus impleatur." Co-operate, therefore, dearly beloved breth-ren, with your good Bishop, uphold his hands and give him your sympathy and your moral and material support in his labors and work amongst you; give him she the heavefit of your preserve. St

hands and give bim your sympathy and your moral and material support in bis labors and work amongst you; give him also the benefit of your prayers. St. Paul frequently requested the prayers of his people, for he knew the inter-cessory prayers of his devoted children availed much with God. Pray, then, that the prince of pestors may bless, direct and protect your young Bishop, so that he may be the pattern of his fick from the heart, that his life amongst you may be the "good cour of Christ unto salva-tion, like the fregrance of a plenti-ful field which the Lord bath blessed." that his episcopal career may abound in every good work, may be frutful in a rich harvest of graces and blessings for his diocese, may be effectual in building up and extending the kingdom of God within its bounds, in promoting the divine glory and the eternal salvation of his flock, and may be crowned at last by the re-ward exceeding greet which the Son of God never fails to give to His faithful workman : "Well done, good and faith-ful servat, beccuse thou has been faith. ful over few things I will place you over many, enter hato the joys of thy Lord." I would not do justice to my own feel-ings on this occasion, nor indeed to yours, did I fail to congratulate the Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, on the happy and blessed results of his labors amongst you. To his episcopal adminis-tration of this diocese I might apply the words of scripture : "consummatus in brevi

tration of this diocese I might apply the words of scripture : "consummatus in brevi coplevit tempora multa " It was short but fruitul and effective and crowded with good works. The valuable church property, consisting of the Bishop's palace, the presbytery and spacious grounds, which he acquired, and almost entirely psid for, the noble and epscious hospital which he planned on a traly Catholic basis and which is now being built on the heights of Asburbham in the midst Catholic basis and which is how being but on the heights of Asburbham in the midst of beautiful grounds, his labors and visita-tions in the country parlshee, his kindly relations with his clergy—all prove him to be a prudent and wise administrator, a kind, fatherly and firm ruler, a good, beautiful and use administrator, laborious and zeelous Bishop, whose sole aim and whose life's ambition is to promote the glory of God and the eternal salvation of the flock committed to his pattoral care. The memory of Bishop Dowing will be long treasured here with esteem and affection and his name will be mentioned with blessings.

C. M. B. A.

Answers to Correspondents.

1 Members are allowed twenty days after the date of the Financial Secretary's notice on the assessment card, in which to pay said assessment or assess-ments; however, if members do not pay within said twenty days, they are not suppended until the time of the next results meeting of the Branch after the regular meeting of the Branch after the expiration of the said twenty days, but the Financial Secretary shall not receive any beneficiary money after the expira tion of the twenty days from notice of assessment unless the same is tendered

in open Branch meeting. 2. The Financial Secretary makes a 2. The Fibancial Secretary makes a report to the President at each regular meeting, of the members to be sus-pended, expelled, etc, and the Recording Secretary enters same in instruction of methods where anneadd

 THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

 Image: State of the sta

incorporated in a foreign state." 8 Yes, Lawyer O'Meara of Peterbor-ough, is one of the Supreme Council Committee on Laws and Supervision. We do not thick he was sent a "proof" of the late amendments to our constitu-tion prior to their being embodied in the new Constitution. Of course he re-ceived the printed official minutes of the the Supreme Convention, containing said amendments, but what is in said minutes is not the same as what is in our present is not the same as what is in our present Constitution. He decidedly objects to that part of Section 4 pertaining to medical certificates as appears in new Constitution.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 93, C. M. B. A., held on the 4th inst, the following resolutions were adopted : Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite and all-wise Providence to

remove by death from our midst our Brother and President, James McCres, be

Recolved, That we, the members of Recolved, That we, the members of Branch No. 93, C. M. B. A., tender our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the wife and family of our decensed Brother in this their sad bereavement, and pray God in His mercy to grant them grace and fortitude to bear their cross with resig nation. Be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our lats Brother and to the CATH wife of our lats Brother and to the CATH OLIC RECORD and C. M. B A. Monthly. JOHN BURNS. Rec. Sec.

Election of Officers. Branch 58, Ottawa. Branch 58, Ottawa. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Gauthier Chancellor, Louis D'Auray President, J Bocion Frat. Vice-Fatient, J Lapensee Frat. Vice-Fatient, J Lapensee Fracting Secretary, Jox. J. Srue Assistant Secretary, Jox. J. Srue Assistant Secretary, J Larochelle Treasurer, Joseph Gagaon Marshul, J & Lasont de Guard, Joseph Leonatd Truetzes, G Marsan, C Lapensee, Jos. Jacue, A Légault, H Boucler. Branch 89, Tilbury Centre.

soprano. There was another chorus by the little onea; and a well-rendered semi-chorus, "Protect Us Through the Coming Night," brough the musical pro-Branch 80, Tilbury Centre. At a regular meeting held May the 1st, J A Aubin was elected and installed as trustee nstead of L R Parry. J B Dagneau was plected and installed as Marshal instead of gramme to a close. Bishop Dowling then addressed his

BISHOP DOWLING HONORED. GRAND RECEPTION AT LORETTO CON-VENT-HIS LORDSHIP PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS AND FLORAL OFFERINGS BY THE YOUNG LADY PUPILS. DISHOP DOWING then addressed his youthful entertainers in a very happy speech. He said that he heartily appre-ciated the very great honor they had done him, coming as it did from the chief educational institution of the dio-cise. He rejoiced to see so many pupils of Lorette : the cist the section of the dioof Loretto : the sight recalled men Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The popularity of the Loretto Convent, Mount St. Mary's, is constantly on the increase. It is situated in the most beautiful and healthy portion of the city, on an eminence overlooking Burlington Bay. It has been long noted for the refined, moral and intellectual course of education imparted by the cultured ladies who preside over it. Many of the leading Protestant ladies of Hamilton eceived their education within its sacred received their education within its sacred walls, their religious feelings being always scrupulously respected. The general ex clamation of the large number of invited guests on entering the grounds was: "how beautiful," the air being so cool and refreshing beneath the shade of the numerous fruit and other trees over numerous fruit and other trees over with the fragrance of the flowers and young ladies. It was his duty as bishop fruit trees blooming in all their beauty. On entering the bouse the chaste and refined taste of the ladies of Loretto was remeat taste of the lattes of Loretto was manifest, over the entrance being a streamer with the motio, "Welcome to our Bishop," over the door leading to the music room, *Caed Mille Faitha* "The had been wisely said that "he who interior was beautifully and artistically educates a boy educates a man; but decorated with streamers of different he who educates a girl educates a colors elegantly blended with flags and family." He was certain that the ladies of Loretto fully appreciated the responfestoons of evergreens, with various mottoes of welcome on the pullars and other parts of the room. In the centre motiodes of weitome on the pinars and other parts of the room. In the centre words, "Benefictus qui venit. In Nomini Dom-ini." A temporary throue was placed in the centre opposite the platform for His the centre opposite the platform for His in, "A temporary throue was placed in the centre opposite the platform for His the centre opposite the platform for His in," A temporary throue was placed in the centre opposite the platform for His in, "A temporary throue was placed in the centre opposite the platform for His in," A temporary throue was placed in the centre opposite the platform for His in, "I don't know the language of fowers; but I presume that when you offered me these flowers you offered me the writues they represent. I see among the many lilies. When our Lord was on earth He spoke of the lilies of the tary; Carre, Brady, Twohey, Hamilton; Major Moore, Mr. Wm Kavanaga, Mr. J. Roman, Mr. P. Harte, Mr. J. T. Shea, etc. Bishop Dowling is not likely to get a heartier reception anywhere in his dio-cesee, and certainly not such a pretty ior His greatest creation, man. God heartier reception anywhere in his dio besuty, how much more would He care cese, and certainly not such a pretty one, as he got yesterday afternoon from the pupils at 8t. Mary's Loretto convent. of goodness and purity and moral The event took place in the main school. beauty. Let your lives be as sweet and

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Mary. After the presentation of the address came a vocal duet—"Erin, the Tear and the Smile"—sung by Miss Dafter and Miss Heffernan, with a harp accompaniment by Miss Nelligan. Then followed the prettiest leature of the afternoon, some forty or fifty little girls—some of them very little—trooped out in pairs from behind the painted scene, and arranged themselves in order on the platform Nearly all were dressed in white, and the little fairies in the front row carried Before the Special Commission Mr Before the Special Commission, Mr. Parnell's evidence has been most straightforward, creating a very favorable impression. Sir Richard Webster's manner in cross-questioning him on the other hand has disgusted the public, even the Tories. The Cable despatches the little fairies in the front row carried bouquets and baskets of flowers. These Bay .

"The opinion is generally expressed for a tributes were all for the bishop. Very beautiful and fresh and fragrant they were, but not half so sweet and pretty as the wee buds of humanity that bore them. A greeting chorus was sung that Mr. Parnell's complaint of the hard-ship be has been compelled to endure from Sir Richard Webster's method in cross examination is abundantly justified. The Attorney General's manner throughby the children, and then followed the presentation of the flowers. This was The Actorney General's manner through-out was gratuitously offensive, and a great many Conservatives unhesitatingly ex-press their disgust thereat, believing that whatever may be the final decision of the Commission, Sir Richard's con-duct of the prosecution has had a bad effect upon unbils quinting where a conquite an elaborate ceremony. The bouquets and baskets were ar-ranged in groups of twos and threes, each group being made up of the same kind of flowers. The dainty effect upon public opinion, where a good impression is most needed at this time."

little flower maidens advanced in groups successively, and, after having made a low obeisance, recited a few lines of poetry descriptive of the flowers which they bore; they then came down the steps and either piaced their offerings in the bishep's hand or laid them in a large wire basket before him, then gracefully retired and made way for the past Mr. Parnell's demeanor has been calm. and his statements confirm what was always believed, that his policy was not to be closely identified with that of the more thorough going men of his party. This attitude has now found justification by the fact that he is able to make wholesale denials of very searching in-terrogatories. So far nothing serious has turned up against Mr. Parnell, He admits execution with mer make the retired and made way for the pext group. It was acharming scene After all the flowers were presented, Miss Thompson and Miss Nelligan played a duet for piano and harp—an arrange-ment of Irish airs. A vocal duet fol-lowed—"Holy Mother, Guide His Foot-stons" by Wallsco. This was beautifulls admits association with men who, at a later period, were found to be extremists, when he remonstrated with several of them.

steps," by Wallace. This was beautifully sung by Misses Heffernan and Maddigan, both of whom have excellent voices—the There was considerable sensation when Mr. Parnell, on being questioned, ac knowledged that a statement attributed former a light soprano of very pleasing quality, and the latter a rich mezzo to him as having been made in the House of Parliament was untrue or at House of Parliament was untrue or at least exaggerated, viz., that secret socie-tics had completely disappeared from Ireland owing to the influence of the League. They had not entirely disap-peared though they had been much diminished in number. Really, it were a matter of small importance that the Lick league in a moment of enthusias Irish leader, in a moment of enthusiasm, and at a time of bitter controversy on the beneficial influence of the League, MAY 18, 1889.

residence, Ottawa. Mr. Dauray made an appropriate reply thanking his friends for their kind expressions of respect and esteem. The collection taken up in St. Joseph's

church on Easter Sunday for the support of the pastor, Rev. E B. Kilroy, D. D., amounted to over \$500 This is the

Mrs. Guyett, Gait. Died, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on Fridag evening, Mrg. 3rd, Mary O'Loughlin, the beloved wife of Joseph Guyett, in the sith year of her age. Not feeling well for some time past, she wished to pay a visit to her kind friends, the sisters of St. Joseph, and enjoy a few days rest from household cares, and was about returning home, when she took a chill, in-dammation set in and denth soon followed. Fortified by the last sacraments of the church, she died i most peaceful and happy death. When the sad thdings of her demise reached Gait, many a face grew sorrowful, many a tear was shed, as she was highly steemed and loved for her aniable disposi-tion and her pious, virtuous life. Her re-mains were conveyed to her late residence in Gait on Saturday morning. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Monday at 10 a.m., a solemn Requiem Mass sorrowing husband, aged parents and a priefstricken sister and brother to mourn er loss. Requiseent in pace. largest amount that has ever been con-tributed at that time of the year, and shows the kind spirit which is manifested by the Rav. Doctor's friends and parish-ioners.—Stratford Times.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 16 -GRAIN-Red winter. 1.50 to 1.55; white, 1.50 to 1.55; spring: 1.50 to 1.55; corn, 85 to 90; rse. 100. to 1.55; barrey, mail, 1.00; barrey, feed, 80 to 99; coase, 77 to \$2; peas, 85; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.3;; buck wheat cou-

and noss. Requested in pace.
"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh-Death !
We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain—

1.00; barley, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 77 to 52; peak; 85; beaks, Subsh, J. 00 to 1,3; buckwheat cen-tal, 1.00. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, bag, 25 to 35; onlose, bag, 25 to 40; radishes, 5; cabbages, dox, 25 to 40; cabbage plants, per 100, 40; tomatoes, per box, 25. MEAT.—Heet by carcase, 5 00 to 7.00; mut-ton 09 qr., 8 to 9; muttom by catcases, 7 to 8; Iamb, exrcass. 9 to 10; lamb, qr., 10 to 11; spring, qr., 150; veal by qr., 4 to 6; veal by carcass st 10.5; porty, per cwt, 6 d0 to 7.00. PEGPUCE.—Eggs, 10 to 11; burter, best roll, 17 to 19; dry wood, 425 to 4.50; green wood, 4.50 to 475; soft wood, 25 to 4.50; lard, No. 1, 12 to 18; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bush... 500 to 250; fitx seed, bush... 1.40 to 150; maple sytup, gat...75 to 1 (0; maple sugar, 1b H to 12. LiVE 9(O'K - Mileh cows, 3000 to 6000; flow hogs cwt., 5.01 to 50; pigs, pair, 4.00 to 60; fat betwees 250 to 450. POULTRY.—(dressed, 0) clucks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, secn. 50 to 630; dueks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, secn. 50 to 250; lard, 10, 12; 10, 20 to 21, 20 to 12; bitokerne, pr., 60 to 75; spring chickerse, pr 90, dueks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, secn. 50 to 760; goese, 1b, 6 to 9; 10, as pring on 2, 100 to 12, 10, 20 to 150, 20 to 150. 10, 30 to 40, 20 to 12, 10, 20 to 20 to 12, 10, 20 to 20 to 12, 10, 20 to 20 to 20, 10 to 20,

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and that the wine they sell for use i Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure an adulterated. We, therefore, by these	in t
ents recommend it for altar use to the of of our diocese. † JOHN WALSH, Bp. of Long	don
I DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWN	-

Due by one the pioneers of Western On-train are passing away from this world of old, strife and sorrow. The sudden death of Mr. Peter McCormick, of Centre road, East Williams, last Friday afternoon, May 19th, adds one more to the number who have pass-ed over to the great majority. The deceased hyde to the last moment. The deceased on the alternoon of the day of his demise was as-sisting his son, John P. McCormick, to put up a piece of a rail fence. While thus en-paged he complained of a pain in his chest, but was up any ways alarmed. He rested complained of neural nome, where he again the whole having recently had clipated, the deceased having recently had clipated, the acks, which always yielded to boill are at-ment. On this occasion, however, such as would warrant them sending for his spiritual director or calling in med.cal id—he greatly brough there was serious danger, such as would warrant them sending for his spiritual director or calling in med.cal id—he greatly brough there was serious danger, such as which was born at Benbecula, South by within a few seconds of his death. The de-ceased was born at Benbecula, south by within a few seconds of his death. The de-ceased was born at Benbecula, south by within a few seconds of his death. The de-ceased was born at Benbecula, south by within a few seconds of his death. The de-ceased was born at Benbecula, south by such as a howing wilderness, and where he resided up to the time of his death. By an exemplary life, characterized by tem-perance, economy, industry, honesty and piety, he succeded in accumulating for him-self and family a valuable farm property. The deceased had to content with smart of the data family a valuable farm property. The deceased was been a howing wilderness, has hyen hy hele head two sons, one dying whills fours. The third dau

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Guyett, Galt.

But who shall teach us when to look for Peter McCormick, East Williams.

Mr. Daniel Haragan, Kinkora,

Mr. Datiel Haragan, Kiskora.
It is, indeed, with deepst regret we are obliged to announce the deata of Daniel Haragan of the parish of Kinkora. He was born in Cork and came to this country with his parents forty years ago. By sheer industry, frugality and strict attention to all the duties of a truly devoted Cathelic and a good citizen, he was looked upon by all who had the happiness of knowing him as a model in the parisn. Quiet and inoffensive in his dealings with others, he was redy and service was required. God blessed his every undertaking and as a consequence in the end of his mortal career he had not only acquired an informity secured in their some and danghers comfortably secured in their own respective homes. He lived with the respect of the entire community and she for the loss of a dear and toving parent. May he rest in pace.
Mr. P. P. Lynch, Belleville. Charnell for making use of the figure, than for any one else in similar circumstances. But Sir Richard Webster's temporary triumph, small as it was, was of short duration. When at leisure the Hansard was looked into it sppeared that Mr.
Parnell spoke of Ribbon Societies and not secret societies generally. It was a fact that Ribbon Societies and into secret societies and virtually disappeared at the time, so that his words were really true.
Archbishop Walsh was then called to the stand.
He testified that facts that had come to the knowledge profed that the League to diminish the lead that come is able to be should for the provide and read his paper till speare the aster that was able to be should for the provide that the league to guilt ground and read his paper till speare the league had advised tenants not to enter the Land Curt after the passege of the Act establishing that Gourt a fler the passege of the Act establishing that Gourt a fler the passege of the Act establishing that district a lust of persons not the fourth of the League to publish in its district a lust of persons not members of the League to publish in its district a lust of persons not many and the passege of a resolution by a spone for the second and laser in the separate spone and catter the League to publish in its district a lust of persons not many and the passege of a resolution by a site of the spearate school book and was for a spone for the league to publish in its district a lust of persons not many action and to distify second and the second and the second and the second at the league to publish in its district a lust of persons not members of the League the passege of a resolution by a site of the second and the sec THE JESUIT QUESTION. Jeanit Estates : Answer to a Communi-

minutes of meeting. Where a suspended member is to be re-instated a vote o the members at the meeting must be taken, and the Recording Secretary enters result in the minutes; by this means said officer is enabled to discharge his duties regarding changes in member ship, notifying Grand Secretary, etc. stated in section 4, Article vii., page 80, and section 11, page 83 constitution. 3. Blank No. 4 in "List of Blanks" is to

be used by the Recording Secretary in notifying the Grand Secretary of suspensions, expulsions, re-instatements etc. and blank No. 5 is to be used in notify ing Branches in his district, of the same change in membership. The districts are the localities over which the respec tive deputies have jurisdiction.

4. The Financial Secretary, in making out the beneficiary report that accompanies each assessment remittance, must give the roll number and name of the give the roll number and name of the members suspended, expelled, or re-instated, with date of same. 5. The form "application for bene-ficiary certificate" has not been struck off

our list of blanks. The Supreme Recorder with the Secretaries of the various Grand with the Secretaries of the various Grand Councils form the committee appointed by our constitution to decide upon and draw up the various blanks and books to be used by the association, and the Grand Secretary of Canada has just received from the Supreme Recorder, a new list of blanks and books with prices, blanks and books with prices,

new list of blanks and books with prices, among which is the following : Blank No. 10, "Application for Bene ficiary Certificate." Blank No. 11, "Application for Beneficiary Certificate "Appl to replace one lost or destroyed." 6. The present death-rate in the C. M.

B. A. is about 8 per 1,000 members. The association is nearly thirteen years in existence and the assessments are no increasing. The great increase in mem bership and the care exercised in admit. ting applicants accounts for this, do not desire to make any comparison between the morisility among C M. B A members in the United States and those in Canada. For an answer to this question we would refer you to our Supervis-

In we would refer you to our Supervis-ing Examiner, Dr. Hanavan. In regard to the financial part of your question, we have certainly paid a great deal more to the Supreme Council for

of many young ladies who had passed from that institution and had been a credit to their teachers. It would always be a delight for him to visit Loretto The young ladies had anticipated his wishes by presenting him with beautiful natural flowers, emblems of the virtues that sweeten and encoble human character, and also in providing such a pleas-ing musical treat, rich in beautiful ing musical treat, rich in beautifu melodies that would never die. He con gratulated the children and also their parents upon the educational advanparents upon the educational advan-tages offered them in this institution— upon having such efficient teachers as the ladies of Loretto, who not only trained their minds but surrounded them with an atmosphere of refinement and culture and fitted them to take their beam in parial life communications. sibility of their important office as teachers, and that while they were cultivating

LER LERATIC HECCED

little flower maidens advanced in groups

retired and made way for the next

should have boasted of greater success than it had actually achieved. It could be no more than a rhetorical exaggerabe no more than a netorical exaggera-tion or hyperbole such as could not be accepted as literally true, yet no one would be deceived thereby. Such hyper-boles are of frequent use among orators, and there can be no more blame to Mr. Parnell for making use of the figure, than for any one else in similar circumstances.

The trustees and other friends pre-

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