Catholic Record

Lordon, Sat., May 17tb, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As the canvass proceeds in the election which is now upon us doubtless many Catholic electors will be told by the political charlatan that Mr. Meredith is a good fellow-that his candidate, Mr. Se and So, is also a good fellow and will not permit the infliction of injustice on Catholics. Trust them not. No matter how "good" the "fellow" may be, consider, primarily, the fact that he will take his seat amongst those who are our declared, perhaps sworn, enemies. Reflect, too, that the "good fellow" will be the companion of Hughes, that Hughes is the companion of Fulton the Vile, and so on to the end of the chapter. The "good fellow," it is true, be he a Catholic or an Orangeman, may not exhibit unfriendliness towards us either inside or cutside the House, and would perhaps vote against the infliction of wrong upon us. This is not the point, however, to bear in mind. He will vote the Mowat Government out of power, and the Meredith faction into it. What next? Why, then, as Mr. Fraser said, "Tae Grand Lodge will be in session." The Catholic who votes for a Meredith candidate will thus do his share towards placing the affairs of Ontario in the hands of his hereditary foes. Beware of the "good fellow" scheme.

Mail —"It is obvious, that so long as State-aided Catholic schools exist the Bishops and priests must and will seek to control them."

But if you take away your State aid will not the Bishops and priests still have con. trol? Why do you desire that the Bishops and priests should not have control? Is it because you wish to cut away religious training? We think it is. To come down to hard pan, you would like to have Catholic children educated, not in the Catholic, but in some other faith. Rather than see them Catholics, you would, indeed, prefer they should have no faith at all, and make fun of prayer, as you have done. Again, so long as Catholic Bishops, priests and people are of one mind as to the conduct of Catholic schools, is not interference from outside somewhat of an impertin-

MAIL—"The State may, if it pleases—
if it sees fit to do so, so much the better—provide the money required for maintaining the schools, but the Church and she alone is entitled to prescribe the mode of teaching and the subjects to be taught."

The State does not provide the funds for maintaining the schools. It gives a small grant, it is true, but so small that it is not worthy of consideration. The Catholic people provide the funds for their neighbors' children - why trouble yourself about who prescribes the mode? We will suppose for a moment that the people of Ontario are seven-eighths Catholic and one eighth Protestant. The majority concedes the right of the min ority to Separate schools, and gives them the privilege of retaining their taxes for their support. What would be thought of the Catholic who would say: "Gentlemen, you must not have the Ross or any other bible taught in your schools-you must not have pictures of Luther or Wesley or King William or Kuox hanging on the wall-above all, you must not allow your Bishops or moderators or preachers to have any say in their man agement. This would be spiritual bondage, medis avalism, and ecclesiastical aggression. It would be contrary to the spirit of this century. You must consider your ministers as your inferiors, and not your superiors." We would say that that Catholic was somewhat out of order; was, in fact, a ninny who did no know how to mind his own business.

MAIL -"In declaring for the abolition of Separate schools, the Equal Rights Association seems to us to have taken the only sound position that can be taken in the controversy by those who are unable to grant that large postulate.

The schools, however, cannot be abolished without smashing Confederation, It is evident you desire the smashing to commence at as early a date as possible. The annexation scheme having failednothing having come out of the rest and recreation excursion to Washingtonyou are hungry for a tumbling down of things, guided, perhaps, by the same motive that actuates the bad boy when he goes to a fire.

Mail — Why, for example, should Roman Catholios enjoy special representation in the Provincial Cabinet? They have no special representation in England, the United States, or any other Rights" and Conservative candidate for

to modern ideas of government.

They have no special, but they have representation, both in England and in the United States. In the latter country, however, the representation is much more liberal, because the people there have almost entirely grown cut of the superstitious dread of Catholics which still prevails in Great Britain and some of the colonies. In New York, Boston and other great cities Catholics are frequently elected to the position of Mayor. he knew that Mr. Ross had a prior engage-When will you arise to that degree of fair play that will allow a Catholic to be saw the Equal Rightist, they loudly called elected Mayor of Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton or London? It is all nonsense to say Catholics should not of one he had previously delivered, and citizens, and they are knifed because they are Catholics. Deny this you cannot. Evidence of its truth surrounds you on every side. You and your kind are pretty people to form an Equal Rights Party! You and your kind form a party of illiberality, exclusiveness, injustice, bigotry, and aggression towards your Catholic neighbors.

Mail -"Let no Roman Catholic be excluded because of his religious belief from any position, political or otherwise, to which his talents may entitle him."

This is a very lovely doctrine in leaded type in editorial columns, but when the Mail-Meredith Orangeman advances to the poll box his ballot is marked against the Catholic because he is a Catholic, except in a few isolated cases where he is under discipline and has to obey orders.

AT a meeting in Lindsay, called in the interest of Mr. Cleland, the Reform candidate, Mr. Creighton was allowed to speak for one hour. He made the astounding statement that his party "had no objection to the French (Canadians) coming into this Province. He welcomed them, but objected to English being crowded out of the schools, which, remember, are Public schools, built by English speaking people." Tais is quite a change of position since the whole party supported Mr. Craig in his denunciations against French being allowed in the schools at all. It is true that the motion supported by the Opposition during the last session of the Legislature did not go so far as the proposition of the previous session; but the spirit of antipathy to French-Canadians who are our fellow-citizens was equally there. English, however, is not crowded out of the schools; and it is equally false that the schools in the French localities were built by English-speaking people. They were, for the most part, built by the French who settled there. However, it may have happened in some cases that, owing to the emigration of English speaking people, or influx of of the Government, and Mr. Ross said, for the residents, and, of course, in this case the residents becoming French, they could not be excluded from the schools. It has equally happened that French, some localities once English the children are well taught—so long as they are equally as well educated as It has equally happened that some schools once French have become Eng. ish. Mr. Creighton's statements were therefore gross misrepresentations.

> HE ALSO made a great noise about the teaching of the Catholic catechism is some of the French schools. It is surely no great outrage if, in a purely tholle locality, where the children are a'l Catholic, the Catholic catechism should have been taught. In most cases, however, It is taught out of school hours. If the contrary occurred sometimes, by error in regard to the law, it was a matter for the trustees 'and 'teachers to settle with the Inspector. To outsiders, like Mr. Creighon and the Lindsay Orangemen, for whom this rhodomontade was intended, it is of no concern. The law permits religion to be taught outside of school hours ; and, if it did not, the Catholics of such localities would not be prevented from having re ligion in their schools, for they would establish Separate schools with which certainly Mr. Creighton and his party could not interfere. The French Canadians have no wish to exclude English from their ols. They are auxious for it; but they object to the exclusion of French, without which their children could not possibly learn English.

AFTER all the noise made by fanatic against accidental and pretended breaches of the school laws in Catholic localities, it is found that as regards the very Protestant schools of Toronto, the Public School Board have neglected to provide a playground for the children at the new school on the corner of Queen St. Avenue and Caer Howell street, as the law prescribes. These gentlemen are very ready to see the mote in their neighbors' eyes; let them contemplate for a while the beam which is in

MR. JAMES L. HUGHES, the "Equal

meeting of the electors of that constitu- ical gatherings for the purpose of deprivency, held in the interest of Mr. Chisholm, at Brampton, on Monday, the 5th inst. It had been announced that Mr. Chisholm and the Minister of Education would deliver addresses on the issues now before the people, and the placards had in large letters, "the Opposition candidate is invited to attend." It was Mr. Hughes' intention merely to invite Mr. Ross to attend one of his meetings next day, when ment; but when the assembled multitude upon him to speak then and there. The and thus to the end of the chapter. speech was a rehash, in fact a repetition seek representation because they are consisted almost solely of abuse of Catho-Catholics. They never do so, They lies and their docrine. Mr. Ross in reply seek public positions because they are stated that he was not there for the purpose of vindicating Catholic doctrine, and and to persecute Catholics? But here is that if Mr. Hughes wished to debate such matters he should meet Archbishop Cleary or some other ecclesiastical digoitary who mit to the process. The Catholic clergy, perhaps would be able to cope with him. as a rule, keep themselves apart from Mr. Ross then, amid the loud laughter of middling with purely political matters; the audience, proved that Mr. Hughes but the laity are quite able to distinguish Government, once under Mr. Crooks, and | cordingly. once under himself. Mr. Rass omitted to state that he had endeavored to use the influence of Archbishop Lynch in order to obtain office on one of these occasions. He then showed that the references of Mr. Hughes to the Separate school question were gross misrepresentations, and that his statement that Separate echools are a failure is a falsehood. Mr. Hughes had endeavored to prove his statement by showing the state of education in Spain and Mexico; but Mr. Ross reminded the people that Ontario is neither in Spain nor Mexico. It is with Ontario matters they had to dea', and in Ontario 58 per cent. of the Separate school pupils who applied at the High School entrance examinations had passed, and 59 per cent. of the Public school pupils. The competition was too close to enable anyone to draw the inference that the Separate schools are a failure.

the meeting.

hall, defending the policy of the Governshowed that the Separate schools of the from the Government to the injury of Public schools, but that it has been their aim to make the Separate schools as efficlent as possible. To do this is the duty amid the cheers of those assembled :

Department could make it so, with the education received by the Public school

In reference to the amendment by which Catholic Separate schools are given a representation on High School Boards, Mr. Ross said "it should be judged by its Lodges. fruits. There had been a large increase in the number of Catholic children attending the High schools since this representation was granted, owing to the confidence in the conduct of the High schools with which this provision inspired Catholics. There would have been no need of this provision, Mr. Ross said, if Catholics had been elected to the Board; but, except in some very few instances, this had not been the case, and Catholic rate-payers had been in consequence averse to sending their children there."

On the 5th inst. the Empire published a statement of its correspondent that His Lordship Blahop Dowling had notified the clergy of his diocese to meet him at Hamilton on that day, "when doubtless arrangements would be made for the campaign." Next day an unqualified denial of the statement from Rev. Father McEray, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, was published. Father McEvay says that no notice has been sent to the elergy to meet him for the purpose alleged, either on the date named or any other day. The Empire, in its zeal for news items, should be more guarded in ascertaining their truth before their publication. While the Empire and other no-Popery papers seem to be thus bent upon mixing up the names of the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood in political matters, and are appealing to Protestant prejudice on the false ground that they should resent Catholic clerical influence, they have not a word to say against the Presbyterian, Methodist, and other ministers months ago Mr. Creighton rushed into a

mixed community conducted according Peel, attended, for a short time, a mass who day after day sit and preside at polit ing Catholics of the right to educate their children religiously. On one day we find Ray, Dr. Caven presiding over one such meeting in Toronto, another day it is Rev. David Auld, who presided at a simflar meeting on the 5th inst., and the same evening, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Rev. W. L. Scott, and we know not how many more assembled in Shaftesbury Hall to nominate a candidate for one of the divisions of the same city for the Local House, and selected Alderman Moses as their standard bearer, It is parsons—parsons everywhere, and all is deemed very proper. Have we not rightly said ere now that the pretended Equal Rights cry means the right of Protestant parsons to ride roughshod over where the mistake comes in. The Catholice of Ontario have no intention to subhad twice begged office under the present friends from foce, and they will act ac-

REV. DR. JUSTIN D. FULTON, Baptist,

and Mr. James L. Hughes, Orangeiste,

have taken to praying. This, however, is not their regular line of business. Preaching is their occupation. Fulton endeavored to preach the "Romish' communion out of existence, but, the outlook, not being of an encouraging character, he now wants to pray it off the face of the earth. Hughes, feeling convinced that the Church of Rome blocked his entrance into Mr. George W. Ross's office, has been likewise preaching a crusade against the rock of Peter, but in that wise not being able to knock a splinter out of it, he has, as Dickens would say, "flopped," rolled his eyes upwards, and petitions heaven destroy God's work. In a Christian land it is not a little humiliating to reflect that we have in our midst such charactors as Fulton and Hughes, and that MR Ross's reply completely annihilated they have a certain following, insignifi Mr. Hughes, and as the speech of the cant, it is true, but yet a following. latter, owing to his absurdities, was Christianity enjoins upon all of us a love received only with derisive laughter, he of our neighbor-we are admonished not saw that his case was hopeless and he left to speak ill of him-we are expected to help him carry his burden and speak kindly to him. Fulton and Hughes both THE Hon. Minister of Education had claim to be Christians-one a Baptist, already made a brilliant and effective the other an Orange Christian-but all speech before Mr. Hughes entered the the while their thoughts are of the demon character. They preach hatred ment towards Separate schools. He and feel it—they preach lies and know they are lying-they are apostles of Province have received no special favors strife and know they are doing the devil's work-and, worse than all, they beseech heaven to bless their horrid doings. From all thoughtful Christians will come upon their heads that swift and heavy sentence of contempt which is the portion of the designing, ill con-

structed knave and hypocrite "The Roman Catholic voter goes to the poll with a blunderbuss at his head." -Mail. May 9.

BLUNDERBUSSES are too media val, as it were. You should, Mr. Bunting, suggest the use of bricks or cobblestones, the more modern implements of persuasive. ness which are wont to be used by the warlike wing of the Toronto Orange

For all the abuse and vilification hurled at the heads of the Catholics the past few years, it must be admitted that ooking at the matter from one standpoint, the Hon. Oliver Mowat is to blame. He has a surplus, and a large one, in the treasury. That is what Mr. Meredith's following have their eyes firmly fixed upon, and they have engaged in an anti-Catholic crusade because Catholics do not see fit to mark their ballots for them. "Oaward to the surplus!" is the battle cry which sets their hearts ajumping and a thumping.

REV. T. LYNCH has, we understand been authorized to make a tour of Prince Edward Island and Canada for the purpose of soliciting aid towards the re-building of the Cathedral at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. We entertain no doubt that the Rev. Father will meet everywhere kind friends who will give material aid towards this great and holy undertaking, and we hope that only a short time will elapse until the sight of a restored Cathedral will again gladden the hearts of that noble Churchman, Bishop Macdonald, and his pious and self-sacrificing people

MR, CREIGHTON - "Mowat and his co! leagues denied a secret ballot, thus pre-venting undue interference by the

We should not be surprised, also, were it claimed that the Church forced Mr. Mowat to enact that these same ballots must be marked with a cross. Some few

bookstore, asked for a drawing book, gave the clerk ten cents, and hurried off without taking his change, four cents. He then proclaimed to the world, through the Empire, that the people were paying too much for their school books. We basten to assure Mr. Creighton that the Caurch has about as much to do with a secret or any other ballot as with his little escapade in the bookstore.

A CORRESPONDENT in Chatham writes us as follows :

"SIR,-The following valuable amendment to the Separate Schools Act was introduced by Mr. Clancy, M. P. P. for West Kent in the Legislature, on 18th March last, and finally passed on 4th April. In order that all interested may take advantage of this measure, be good enough to give it a place in the RECORD: "Provided always that where the pro-

prictor or tenant was not, on or before the 1st day of March in any year, a resi-dent of the municipality, or rated upon the assessment roll thereof, he becomes such resident, and entitled to be rated on the assessment roll thereof, before the time for appealing from the assessment to the court of revision, he shall be entitled to give the notice provided for by this section at any time before the expir-ation of the said time for appealing, and a notice so given shall have the same effect as if given on or before the first day of March, of the year in which it shall be given.
"The clerk of every municipality in

which there is a Separate school shall, once in each year, upon the written request of the trustees of such Separate school, de-liver to them a statement in writing showing the names of all persons appearing upon the assessment roll for the current year, who had given the notice required by section 40 of the said Act, with the amount for which each person has been rated upon such assessment roll.'
"Separate School Boards should not

neglect to see that all those coming into a municipality since March 1st are num. bered among their supporters, as provided for by Mr. Clancy's timely legisla tion, of great value to our Separate schools "Yours faithfully, "CHATHAM."

While Mr. Clancy may deserve credit for having introduced these useful amendments, it would be well to bear in mind that the Government of Mr. Mowat deserves the gratitude of our people for having so willingly adopted them. What would become of them, however, were Mr. Clancy's friends seated on the treasury benches? Why, they would undoubtedly be placed on, if not under, the table. That our people may rest satisfied that this would be the case it is only necessary to state that Mr. Meredith's most bitter onslaughts were made on the Mowat administration because it permitted the increase of Separate schools, while nearly all his followers, notably Mr. Clarke, are on the war path with the object of tearing them away from us root and branch. Mr. Clancy, we regret to see, is on the wrong side of the house. So long as he choses to remain there, Catholics cannot conscientiously support him.

"The CATHOLIC RECORD represents the Nation as the official organ of the Equal Rights party. This is incorrect in two particulars. In the first place, the leaders of the Equal Rights movement we disclaimed any intention of to ing a distinct and separate party. In the second place, the Nation speaks for the Third Party, which is another organ-ization altogether.—Torento Mail of the

THE same issue of the Mail which makes the above statement informs the public that on Thursday of last week the "Third Party" held a meeting at which it was resolved "to interview the Equal Righters with the view of securing united action during the ensuing elections," It is true that the two organizations are nominally distinct, but as they are man. aged by very much the same men, and are working with the same object in view, they are practically one concern. Our view of them as practically one party arises from these considerations. It is not always necessary to take cognizance of minor family differences when we are contending against false principles, rather than against the men who maintain them.

"POLITICAL RELIGION."

"We do not traduce the parties in say. ing that the Church of Rome has been zealously courted by both, and that, while both Conservatives and Reformers well know that Rome has her own ends to serve and cares nothing for their politics, they will stick at little which may help them, for the time, to secure the Catholic vote, There are, of course, among our public men, noble exceptions to this rule of subservience, but the parties as such are utterly weak whenever Rome is united in her demands,"

Mr. EDITOR-The above is from the pen of the learned Principal of Knox College, on which I wish to make a few remarks. Is it not the learned Professor and men of his ilk who are continually running down their Catholic brethren as bad men, bigots and ignoramuses? If and men of his lik who are continually running down their Catholic brethren as bad men, bigots and ignoramuses? If so, then why fear so much from the ignorant? If we are wrong in the position that this learned but yet intensely bigoted gentleman and his followers works of the Catholic missionaries in West Africa, has now divided the territories belonging to France, England and Germany into three Apostolic Prefectures. They have hitherto been united in one vicariate, that of the Gaboon and the bigoted gentleman and his followers

and his class learn wisdom. I had a Protestant, and at the same time a regular reader of your valued paper, and I very much regret that Principal Caven, Bishop Carman and their followers, do not display the light of wisdom, the spirit of justice and fair play which at all times mark your utterances and your columns. From the position these men take, from the nonsensical arguments, if such they can be called, that they pro-duce, from the fear they at all times ex-hibit, I am lead to believe they fear that in political matters right shall prevail and that justice will be done our Catho-lic brothers and their religion respected. I venture the assertion that all these rabid attacks upon the Catholics will strengthen instead of weaken the Catholic Church. If these men would pay more attention to the training of the youth under their control and less time to attacks on the relig-ton and members of the Catholic Church, the less learned of the Protestants would know far less of the spiritual benefits as well as the temporal powers of this power.

Amherst, Nova Scotta. Anglicus. MONTH'S MIND FOR REV. L. A. WASSEREAU.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., solemn High Mess was celebrated in the Catholic church of Kingsbridge, in the township of Ashfield, for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Father L. A. Wassercau, late P. P. of St. Francis Church, Trudel. Father Wassercau had been formerly parish priest of Ashfield for eighteen Wasser. of Ashfield for eighteen years, and was much beloved by his parishioners for his of Ashneid for eighteen years, and was much beloved by his parishloners for his great zeal and the interest he always man-ifested for their welfare, spiritual and temporal; and after his departure he was always held in affectionate and grateful

remembrance.
The Rev. B. Boubat, the present P. P. of Ashfield, manifested his kindly feelings towards his predecessor by inviting a number of the priests of the diocese to a number of the priests of the discosse to conduct a month's mind or memorial Mass for the deceased priest. The Rev. C Magee, P. P. of Wawanosh, was cele-brant; Rev. P. J. Gnam, of Wyoming, deacon; Rev. J. Cook, of Irishtown, sub-deacon; and Rev. D. A. McRae, P. P. of Parkhill, practer of corporation.

deacon; and Kev. D. A. McKee, P. P. of Parkhill, master of ceremonies.

About four hundred persons of Ash-field parish received Holy Communion at the Mass, offering their communion for their first pastor, whom they so much loved and cherished.

After Mass, Rev. P. Corcoran, P. P. of

After Mass, Rev. P. Corcoran, P. P. O. La Salette, preached a most appropriate and touching sermon; and although it is fourteen years since Father Wassereau was in Ashfield, many in the congregation were in tears while the preacher referred to his zeal for God's service, and his devotion to the interests of the people. Requirest in Page. people. Requiescat in Pace.

PRESENTATION TO ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

FEELING ADDRESS FROM THE PRIESTS OF HALIFAX, ACCOM-PANIED BY A PORTRAIT.

His Grace the Archbishop met with a pleasant surprise recently at the Glebe house. The priests of the city waited upon him there and presented him with the following address, which was read by Very Rev. Canon Carmody, V. G.:

To the Most Rev C. O'Brien, D. D., Arch-bishop of Halifax:

bishop of Halifax:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The approaching departure of Your Grace from the dear old Glebe house to a new and more suitable episcopal residence furnishes us, the priests of the city of Halifax, with a favorable opportunity of glying expression to the entiments of devotion and love which we priests of the city of Halifax, with a favorable opportunity of giving expression to the sentiments of devotion and love which we entertain for you, our spiritual father and guide. Your kind and gentle disposition has complete won our hearts. Your brilliant after equalifications, enlivened by an ardest zeal for the progress of religion and the satisfaction of souls, have filled us with admiration, and have stimulated us in our labor to establish the kingdom of Christ in the hearts of men. And while we are thoroughly alive to the advantages which the new estdence will afford Your Grace, giving out, as it must, more ample facilities to devoce yourself to the spiritual claims of the docese at large, still we are convinced in the change will be to our disadvantage. We shall feel the loss of your presence. We shall miss the gentle words of kind advice and fatherly direction which have always faile so gracefully from your lips. But in our loss we must recognize your gain, and so we are content.

In conclusion we beg to wish you, with all our heart, a long and happy life in your new home, and we request you to accept the accompanying portrait of yourself, hoping that your humility will not refuse it a prominent place among the portraits of your precessors, in whose ranks you have won a a exalted position.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Grace's nathful and devoted pricats of the city of Hailfax.

John cannot Carmody, P. L. Manden, E. F. Murphy, Geo, A. Ellis, Gereld Murphy, D. P. McMenamin, John Walsh, William Foley and Donald J. Sunmers

His Grace made a kind and touching reply, expressive of his love and attach-ment to his priests. He desired them to observe that the change of residence would make no change in the spirit of union which bound them and him together. He felt assured they would lend their hearty co-operation in the future as in the past, to aid him in his plaus and designs for the advancement of the holy Church. of sultable accommodation for his made the change necessary. But he hoped they would regard the new residence as their home also and visit him there as

they now do at the Glebe house. The gift accompanying the address con-sisted of a very handsome and muchadmired portrait of the Archbishop which lately occupied a position in Notman's studio .- Morning Chronicle.

The Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, in order to facilitate the works of the Catholic missionaries in West

The Future.

BY AUGUSTA C. WINTHROP. What may we take unto the vast Forever? That marble door mit no fruit of all our long endeavor No frame wreathed crown we wore, No garnered lore.

What can we bear beyond the unknow portal? portal?
No gold, no gains
Of all our toiling; in the life immortal
No hoarded wealth remains,
Nor gilds, nor stains.

Naked from out that far abyss behind us
We entered here;
No word came with our coming to remind us
What wondrous world was hear,
No hope, no fear.

Into the silent starless night before us Naked we glide; No hand has mapped the constellations o'e

No comrade at our side, No chart, no guide. Yet, fearless towards that midnight black and hollow, Our footateps fare; The beckoning of a Father's hand we follow— His love a sione is there, No curse, no care.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXXVI-CONTINUED.

"Good night to ye," said Tom Hogan, rising from his chair. "'Tis time to be goin' home."

"Tis time for all uv us." said Mat Donovan. "I'll come down to morrow night," he added, "and lend a hand to that chair of Norah's. 'Tis sinkin' too much

Norah thanked him with a grateful lok.. Every little act of kindness made

her happy. "Come out, Honor, and get me a herrin'," said Billy Heffernan. "Faith, I'm afeard the spuds 'll be broke. I hung 'em down to bile when I was comin' out." "Good-night," said Tom Hogan, when he came to his own gate. His hand trembled so much that he could not raise

tremoled so much that he could not raise the hasp, and Mat Donovan stopped and opened and closed the gate for him.

"God help him," said Mat, as he re-joined Billy Heffernan, "If ever it comes

to his turn.

"To be turned out." "There's no danger uv that," Billy re-led. "He's the snuggest men in the

"All he's worth in the world," returned Mat, "Is buried in the land. He couldn't give a fortune to Nancy. An' as for Jemmy, he tells me he'll run away an' let, he makes him work so hard, and wouldn't give him a shillin' for pocket-money. An' tis a hard thing, Billy, to think that any man could come up to you and tell you to walk out uv the house an' place you wor afther spendin' the labour two works.

uv your life on."
"Begor, Mst," returned Billy, "I could stick the man, as onld Dhu 35. stick the man, as ould Phil Morris says he'd do, that 'd turn me out of that ould cabin there, not to say a snug house and farm like Tom Hogan's."
"Peg Brady was tellin' me," said Mat,

"that you called into Phil Morris's last night whin you wor passia'."
"I turned in to redden the pipe whin I

see the doore open " "She was goin' on about somethin' that "She was goin' on about somethin' that I couldn't pick head or tail out uv," continued Mat Donovan. "On'y she said if I knew id I'd be surprised. She said you kem in to light the pipe afther, but I couldn't understand her. But she was dbrivin' at somethin'."
Billy Heffernan put his finger and thumb

Billy Heffernan put his inger and thumb into his waist coat pocket, and was on the point of saying that he had passed Phil Morris's without remembering to give the little box to Bessy, but he felt instinctively that he ought not to speak of it, though he had no particular reason for supposing that it concerned Mat Donovan more than applicable.

wor sittln' at the fire."
"What two?"

"Peg an' Bessy."
"Wasn't there any wan else?"

"Divil a wan—whin I wint in. The ould man was in bed." "Peg is sich an innocent soart uv a girl,"

said Mat, as if to bimself. "I suppose she wanted to take a rise out uv me. She was hintin' at somethin' or other, but the was hintin at somethin or other, but the not a wan uv me knows what id was. She tould me," he added, after a pause, "that Bessy was comin' over to cut a new gownd or somethin' for Miss Mary to-

Begor," said Billy Heffernan, putting

"Begor," said Billy Iteliernan, putting his hand again in his pocket, "Il may as well give you a message I have for her." "What is id?" Mat asked.
"I won't mind id," returned Billy, as it occurred to him that if he gave the box to Mat he should tell from whom he got

Billy Heffernan was in the habit of making little purchases for his neighbours in Clonmel, and Mat Donovan attributed his change of mind regarding the message, to what he considered a very natural desire on B lly's part to deliver it to the

fascinating Bessy himself.

"Come in an' rest," said Billy, when they had come to his house.

"Oh, 'tis all hours. My mother 'll think the mickilleens is afther ketchin' me," replied Mat, as he quickened his pace with all the appearance of a man in a great hurry. But Billy saw him stop almost immediately, and, after heattating for a moment as if he thought of turning

nor a moment as it he thought of turning back to renew the conversation, walk on again very slowly towards his own house.

"By my word," thought Billy Heffernan, as he took the "spuds" off the fire—which "spuds," to his great relief, he found were not broken, owing perhaps to the length not broken, owing perhaps, to the length of time the fire had taken to kindle—"by

my word I'm afeared he's a bad case too. He lighted his bog pine candle, and ex amined the little package the dragoon had given him with considerable curlosity. "Now, I wondher what might be in id?"

weight by moving his hand up and down.
"Tien't heavy, whatever id is. But what is id to me what's in id? I'll give id into

little thing some people couldn't make harm uv. Well, 'twouldn't be aisy to make me b'lieve any bad uv Beesy Morris; though she is the divil for coortin'."

He strained the water off the "spuda" into the pool outside the door, and leaving the not on the floor to let them cooling the

ng the pot on the floor to let them cool, he eat upon his block and shook the little

box close to his ear.
"Now, as sure as I'm alive," said he,
"'tis a thimble. An' sure Nelly Donovan tould me 'twas to larn to be a manty-maker that Bessy stopped in Dublin so long. But 'tis thinkin' uv my two-eyed

long. But 'tis thinkin to be later he later he had eaten nothing since he breakfasted in the cellar to be not surprising that nothing since he breakfasted in the cellar in Clonmel, it was not supprising that Billy Heffernan should now think of his supper. And while he is reasting his herring on the tongs, we will go back for a moment to Bessy Morris, whom we left sitting in her grandfather's arm-chair, with a flush upon her forehead, and nervously tapping with her fingers on the table.

"When did he come ?" she asked, with-

out raising her eyes.

"A little start afther you goin', "replied Peg Brady, who had returned to her seat, and was occupied in taking some of the partially burnt turf from the fire and quenching it in the ashes in the corner.

"I was goin' to tell him to run afther ye, an' have his share uv the fun."

Bessy looked at her with surprise, and.

an' have his share uv the fun."

Bessy looked at her with surprise, and, drawing a long breath, as if she had escaped a great danger—for she shrank from the idea of the sensation the dragoon's appearance in search of her would have created at the wedding—she said with forced calmness, "You had no right to let him stay."

"Was id to turn him out the doores I was? An' how was I to know that ye'd stay so late? I thought you'd be home before twelve o'clock at the farthest. An' he afther comin' for nothin' else in the world but to see you."

"But didn't you know how my grand—"

"But didn't you know how my grand-father hated the sight of a soldier? There's no knowing what he might say or do if he ment-for it was after supper when Tom Hogan had walked out for a chat with Phil Lsby—Mrs. Hot an lighted a candle, remarking that it was "time for honest people to be in their beds." But no eaw him.

"There's my thanks for sendin' him "There's my thanks for sendin' him into your own room till your grandfather was gone to bed, whin I hear ye comin'."
"Peg, you are very foolish." And Bessy commenced tapping the table more nervously than ever. "What would be said if he was seen in my room?"
"Faith, you're losin' your courege," returned Peg Brady. "I thought you woulin't mind what any wan'd say."

Reser Morris closed her line tightly and

Bessy Morris closed her lips tightly and gazed into the fire.

gazed into the fire.

"He said he wrote a letter to you from Dublin," said Peg Brady.
"So he told me," Bessie replied, absently. "But I did not get it. May be 'tis at the post office."

"Begor he's a fine, handsome man, anyhow; an' he's a sergeant. He said that in all his travels he never see' the like uv you."

you."

The compressed line parted, and a flash of light shot from Beesy Morris's eyes; and, bending down her head, she covered her face with her hands as if she wished to hide these symptoms of gratified vanity from her companion.

from her companion.

"I don't know how you manage to come round the whole uv 'em," said Peg Brady, with a sigh. "I wish you'd make up your mind an' take wan an put the rest out my uv pain. An' may be thin some uv us might have a chance."

"Well Pag" said Resu, as also rose

"Well, Peg," said Bessy, as she rose from her chair, "don't say anything about it. You don't know how hard the world is"

"Oh, yes ; that's the way ! Partend to billy Heffernan put his finger and thumb ato his waist coat pocket, and was on the foliat of eaying that he had passed Phil forest's without remembering to give the safe programment was a foretaste of what as if Programmark was a foretaste of what a safe programment was a foretast of the whole up 'em there's no wan but himself, and keep 'em all on your hands."

'Ol, yet it was the way! I attend to the way it have a safe programment was a foretast of the whole up 'em there's no wan but himself, and keep 'em all on your hands."

'There it is," said Bessy, stopping, before she had reached the door of her room, as if Programment was a foretast of the way.

she had to expect.

"Well, you may depend on me," returned Peg, "I'll say nothin'."

Bessy Morris retired to her room greatly

"Did you see Bossy?" Mat asked, seeing that his companion had offered no remark upon what he had just said.

"I did," Billy replied; "the two uv 'em wor sittin' at the fire."

"I don't "Excited.

"But what is there to be frightened at?" she thought, "Sure he's not the first bachelor that ever came to see me.

But people are so bad minded."

"I don't

But people are so bad-minded."
Yet it never occurred to her that if she had not been such a "divil for coortin'," as Billy Heffernan had expressed it, the dragoon, in all probability, would never have heard of the existence of Knocknagow, where he found himself the previous evening, and learned from Mat Donovan's mother that he had passed Phil Morris's house and left it a mile or two behind him.

"May Heaven direct me!" exclaime Bessy Morris, as she knelt down to say her prayers. "I feel as if some misfortune was hanging over me."
"I wish to the Lord," said Peg Brady,

as she raked the ashes over the embers of as she raked the ashes over the embers on
the hearth, "that he was afther whippin'
her away. An' sure what betther match
could she expect?" An' who knows but
—well, there's no use in countin' our
chickens afore they're hatched. What a
fool poor Mat is!" And Pcg Brady broke
off with a sigh as she put the back-stick to

CHAPTER XXXVII.

of so bright a red as to make the paleness of his face more striking, and his white, regular teeth seem literally of pearl.

His sister, who bore a strong resemblance to him, looked at him now with the deepest sympathy, the tears welling into her gentle eyes, and seemed at a loss for something to say that might cheer him. She approached they almost timidly and DISCONTENT AND RESIGNATION. Tom Hogan grasped the gate with his trembling hand, after Mat Donovan had closed and fastened it, and resting his forehead upon his arm, remained standing there for some minutes like a man overcome by fatigue or weakness. Rousing himself, he looked round the yard—at the himself, he looked round the yard—at the stacks in the heggard, and the snug thatched dwelling house, and the new slated barn, of which he was particularly proud. There was a look of blank anxlety, if we may use the expression, in his face, till his eyes rested on the new slated barn; and then pride seemed to gain the ascendancy over every other feeling, and Tom Hogan stood erect and looked more like a man than he had done looked more like a man than he had done since Phil Lahy placed his helpless dependence so vividly before him. From that moment, until his eye kindled with pride as he took in the outline of the slated barn—which was equal in every way to Attorney Hanly's and superior, except in size, to Maurice Kearney's—Tom Hogan was the very picture of a crushed and spirit-broken siave. He tried to banth from his mind the dread thought that so unmanned him. and crossing the ward, her own hands, for maybe if any wan else got id they might make harm uv id, as little as id is. An'," added Billy Heffernan, with a shake of his head, "'tis a d—n.

that he was in very deed the owner of six cowe—"as good milkers," he muttered, "as you'd find in the parish." He lifted the latch and pushed against the barn door to see that it was locked; and after paying a visit to the old brown mare and the colt, which he intended putting to the plough that spring, Tom Hogan pushed in the kitchen-door, and entered with a show of baste and bustle, as if he were in capital spirite, and in quite a hearty mood that evening. His wife, who was as thrifty and hardworking as himself, was "scalding tube," and his daughter drying a pail, which she had just scoured, opposite the fire, turning it round and round, and occasionally rubbing the iron hoops

a pail, which she had just scoured, opposite the fire, turning it round and round, and occasionally rubbing the iron hoops with a woolen-cloth till they shone like bands of bright steel. His son, Jemmy, lay upon his back on a form, with his hands clasped over his face; while Ned Carrigan, the servant-boy, was driving a few "pavers" in the toe of his old brogue, by the light of the fire—for candles were made to go far by Mrs. Hogan. Tom Hogan sat down and commenced holding his hands to the fire, and drawing them quickly through the blazs, and rubbing them together—as if he thought it very pleasant to sit by one's own fireside on a

for you."

"I'll never marry, Jemmy. All I'd ever ask is to have us all live together as long as God spared us to each other. An' oh! how happy we'd be. An' wouldn't you take a delight in improvin' the place, like my father? An' afther a time you'd have some money my would over you. quickly through the Disz, and rubbing without together—as if he thought it very pleasant to sit by one's own fireside on a winter's night. No word, however, was spoken by anyone, except the short sence, "Got up, Spot," which Tom Hogan himself, who was evidently casting about for a pretext for conversation, addressed to the dog, and which that drowsy animal, lying at full length upon the hearth, responded to by lezlly wagging his tail, thereby causing the ashes to fly up into his hereby causing the ashes to fly up into how of nails he had driven into the toe of his brogue, the sole of which seemed one sheet of iron, that shone quite as brightly as the hoops on the pail. The tubs having been scalded and rubbed dry, and the pail laid upon the stilling, and Ned Carrigan having put his foot into his bregue and retired to his sleeping apartment—for it was after supper when Tom Hogan had walked out for a chat with have some money uv your own. You might have a few helfers or cows—I'll give you my lamb!" she excisined suddenly, as if she were sure that the lamb, beyond all doubt, would banish discontent

beyond all doubt, would banish discontent from his mind for evermore.
"You'll never have sinse," he replied, smiling. "But why do you say you'll never marry? Is id on account of that blackguard, Ned Brophy? I don's know what kep me from—well, no matther."
"Don't blame him, Jemmy. Maybe he couldn't help it."
"Didn't he know all along what he had

he couldn't help it."
"Didn't he know all along what he had
to expect?" Jemmy asked, indigoantly.
"An' when he knew he couldn't marry
wudout a fortune, where was he keepin'

wadout a fortune, where was he keepin' gaddin' afther you, an' makin' you the talk uv the counthry?"

"I don't care about the talk of the counthry," his sister replied, with tears in her eyes. "Let 'em talk away."

"But why do you say he's not to be blamed?" sooner had she lighted the candle and snuffed it, and carefully removed a little ashes that adhered to it with a large brass pin by which her shawl was fastened, than

she exclaimed in accents of surprise and

"Tom, what's the matther wud you?"
Jemmy flung himself off the form, looking quite frightened, and Nancy turned round and fixed her eyes upon her father's

"Nothin' is the matther wud me,"

replied Tom Hogan, looking up at his wife as if he wanted an explanation of

her question.
"Tom," said she, "you're as white as
the wall. Maybe you're not well. Or
might id be anything you're afther seein'?
God betune us an' all harm."

"I didn't see anything worse than myse'f," he replied. "An' glory be to God,
I was never in batther health in my life."
"Well, you must be afther gettin' a
change, an' let me give you a dhrop out
uv the battle; there was some left since
the last night James was here." Mrs.

God," Mrs. Hogan observed; "but I didn't see him look so bad since the cow

fell in the dyke. Jemmy, what are you doin' there? You ought to be in bed an

"I don't know what I ought to do,"

replied fretfully, as he dropped his chin on his hand, and stared into the fire.

He was a singularly handsome young man, with a fresh, clear complexion and light blue eyes. His crisp golden curls, like his stater's, had a tinge of red in them.

nd it was a common remark among the

and it was a common remark among the neighbours that Jemmy Hogan was "too handsome for a boy." He certainly appeared delicate and effeminate to strangers; but such a thought never occurred to his acquaintances, for it was well known that he could do as good a day's work as any man in the parish

well known that he could do as good a day's work as any man in the parish except Mat Donovan; and that at the hurling he was often the first, and always among the first, to be "called" when the match was making. He was generally good-humored and amiable; but it was a marked that then there has a second of the second of the

remarked that when strongly moved all colour would fly from his lips, which were of so bright a red as to make the paleness

in his lap, looked playfully into his face.
"Tell me comething about the fair,"
she said. "Did you meet many people

you knew?
"I didn't meet any wan you'd care to

hear about," he replied.
"Did you call into Mrs. Burke's?"
"I did; an' I don't know what busing

Her countenance fell at this, but forcing a smile, she said. "How is Alice?"

"She's very well," he replied, with assumed indifference.

"Oh, yes! pretend you don't care
which!"

"You know very well, Nancy," he said, after a short silence, "'tis no use for me to be thinkin' uv any wan."

athrong.

blamed?"
"Well, I don't say he's not; only not so
much as a person might think. I think,"
she continued, with a sigh, "it was partly my mother's fault. She was so anxious for him that the minute she saw he took for him that the minute the saw he took notice of me, she was always huntin' him, an' nearly makin' him come whether he'd like it or not. I know I was foolish myse'f. But when every wan used to be jokin' about him, an' when I see him so fond of me, I couldn't help it," poor Nancy added, blushing deeply, and struggling to keep down the sob that swelled up into her throat. "'Tis all over now," she continued, plaintively, but more calmly, "an' my mind is at rest, an' I'm satisfied. But I don't think I could ever care for any wan again—that way. Miss Kearney stopped a whole hour wud me to-day, an' 'twould do any wan good to talk to her. She says that, no matter change, an' let me give you a dirop out uve the bottle; there was some left since the last night James was here." Mrs. Hogan alluded to a visit her brother had paid them some months before, when Tom Hogan partook not only of "a bit of his own butter," but of a stiff tumbler of whiskey punch in his own house.

"I don't want anything," he answered impatiently, as he took the candle from her hand.

"Maybe 'tis nothin', wud the help uver the state of the state of the state of the lessings of this life God is pleased to bestow on us. I couldn't explain it as she did; but every of the shear of the pleasings of this life. word she said went to my heart. 'Tis a shame for us to be frettin' about every

disappointment, an' so much terrible misery in the world."

"Well, that's thrue," returned her brother. "But, for all—" And he con-

doin there? You ought to be in bed an hour sgo. Get him a bit uv a candle, Nancy. An' don't be stayin' up yourse'f, makin' a fool of yourse'f, 'Tis no wondher for you not to be fresh an' tinued gezing into the fire.
"Are you there, Jemmy?" Tom Hogan called out. Nancy assured her she would make no "I'm just goin'," he replied, imagining unnecessary delay, and Mrs. Hegan followed her husband to the bedroom. "I think you ought to go to bed, Jemmy," said Nancy Hogan, in a sweet

that his father meant to order him to bed.
But instead of that Tom Hogan continued,
"R:n out, Jemmy, and see who is afther
stoppin' outside the gate. I hear a step."
It was said that Tom Hogan knew by inapproached that little farm in which "his heart was stuck." Jemmy went out to the gate, and returned in a minute or two saving that it was "only Mick Brien. "Mick Brien." returned his father apparently both surprised and troubled —for Mick Brien had a larger and a better farm than his own only a few years ago and "look at him now," thought Ton Hogan, beginning to tremble.

"God help him," his wife remarked; "his poor wife tould me this mornin' that she was afraid 'twas the favor her little girl had, and she was goin' for a ticket for the docthor, to Mr. Kearney. An' where was he goin', jemmy, this hour uv the night?" she asked, raising her voice so as to be head by her son, who was in the act of kicking Spot into the yard, before barring the kitchen door.

"He didn't well know that himse'f when I axed him," Jemmy answered; "but he said he b'lieved he was goin' over the short-cut to Pender's."

Tom Hogan started up in his bed, to the great bewilderment of his wife, who fancied he was going to start off he pur-She approached him almost timidly, and laid the tips of her fingers lightly on his shoulder. He took no notice, and, after a moment's hesitation, she pulled one of his hands from under his chin, and, sitting

fancied he was going to start off in pursuit of Mick Brien.

"To Pender's!" gasped Tom Hogan, whose breath seemed quite taken away by the intelligence. "An' Darby Ruadh tould me to day they wor goin' to thow down the cabin. An' Wat Corcoran remarked he did'nt like the job at all."

Tom Hogan was quite a confidential friend and grow of the two helliffs: who were and crony of the two balliffs; who were wont to assure him that the master—meaning Mr. Isaac Pender—had more respect for him (Tom Hogan) "than for

respect for him (Tom Hogan) "than for any man in the parish."
Nevertheless, it was not fear but hope that took Tom Hogan's breath away.
"I know, Jemmy," his sister murmured,
"Yis that young man of Captain French's that's puttin' these notions in your head."
"No," he replied, "I'm thinkin' uv it this long time. Don't be a fool. Sure I am write to we am' may be I might come can write to ye, an' maybe I might come home afther a few years in flyin' colours."

"Is it to America?" she asked. "Well, maybe you're too young to think uv gettin' married yet awhile, but that's no resson why you wouldn't be thinkin' uv somebody. An' if you knew how light they are about you," she added laughingly. "Well, no," said Jemmy, stopping to geze into the fire again, though he was

among their women would put to shame the inhabitants of our own country dis Having to linger, owing to the bad health of one of my children, in a small village of Lower Austria, there was plenty of time to study the people and their ways. The climate was indeed severe during the winter season, yet this village seemed a favored epot, situated on the slope of a hill looking to the South, which

fill was covered with rich vineyards, testi-fying to the heat of the summer suc. The scenery all around was besutiful, being close to the Syrian Alps and the far-famed Is mering pass. The air, too, was singularly pure and healthy, and disease is scarcely known among the peasantry. At last the winter came to an end, and May arrived; a month which fills the heart of every Catholic invalid with a double hope that the fair month will bring with it a return of health, and that the Queen of May whom we love to in-woke as the "Health of the Sick," wil',

during her month, restore strength, both to body and soul. At once, the "Month of Mary" devo At once, the "Month of Mary" devotions in the little church began. From
all the mountains round the poor people
flocked to attend the services. The altar
of our Lady was lovely, decked with
masses of azaleas and hothouse plants.
Each evening the good parish priest
preached a sermon, rich in thought, and
yet most practical; telling us day by day
of some saint, who, because he loved our
Lord so well, was remarkable for his love
to His Blessed Mother; and how it was
through devotions practiced in her honor
that they obtained grace and help from
God to love Him better and to do great
things for Him.

things for Him.

But I must tell our readers the history of this good priest, who was a small, thin man, in delicate health and yet full of zeal

and courage. Toere is hardly a history of a vocation to the priesthood or to the religious life which is not rich in marvels of the ways of God's Providence. And there is also hardly one of those stories which has not in it, as a golden thread running through it, or as the light of a bright star guiding one in life through weal and woe, one special thing, and that is the love of a mother. In one case, it may be the love of an earthly mother, who gives the first training to the future priest; in another, it is the love of that Heavenly Mother, who watches over with special care those who watches over with special care those whom she knows are destined to be priests of her Divine Son. And not unfrequently it is the love of both these mothers combined; our Blessed Luly making use of the mother who gave him birth to draw

that child to the altar. And this was the origin of the vocation of this good priest.

His mother came from a poor but most plous family in Upper Austria. Early in life she went to service, and was for years merely known as a steady, good, hard working girl, in the cathedral town of Linz. Truthful to her employers, she was still more faithful to her religious duties Imbued from childhood with the tender imbued from childhood with the tenderest devotion to our Blessed Lady, she
made every year a pilgrimage to the shrine
of Our Lady of Poestlingberg, on a
mountain, a few miles out of the town of
Lintz, where people flocked to venerate a
famous image of our Sorrowful Mother;
and our Lady richly repaid her love, and
watched over her both spiritually and
temporarily.

temporarily.
In course of time what appeared to be an excellent marriage was proposed to her. The man was no longer very young but bore a good character for steadiness and sobriety. By the advice of her friends she married him, and at first all went on emoothly, and her happiness seemed complete. But alas! like so many others, she found out after a time that her life would be one of continual trial. Her husband was a man of a furiously jealous disposition, and developed also a most trying and violent temper. Poor Mary met his suspicions and ill-humor with never-fall ing patience, sweetness and forbearance; but even that failed to soften him, and she had many a sad and bitter hour of pain and suffering in her once happy home. Two things kept up her courage: first being able to pour out her soul's anguish in prayer at the feet of the Mother of Sorrows, and next in devoting herself to the care of her little boy, who was born the year after their marriage. The baby was weak and ailing, and caused her much anxiety for the first few months. But with incessant care and devotion she managed to rear him, and he became the one earthly joy and consolation of her life. The child repaid her love with his whole heart, so that amidst all the abuse whole heart, so that and at all the abuse and ill-treatment of her husband she found relief in her boy, whose character was fortunately like her own, and whom she early trained in habits of obedience and self-denial, for she was not one of those foolish mothers who makeldo is of their children, and ruin them by over-indulgence in every whim. She had her-self been brought up simply and hardly, and she accustomed her boy to the same loving discipline.

to look displeased, while a smile of gratified wantry played upon his red lips.

"Nancy," said he, after a pause, "I have my mind made up."

"For what?"

"Not to stay here any longer."

"O Jemmy, don't talk that way."

"Where is my use in atayin' here? My father don't want me. An' what am I betther than a common labourer?—and say anything to throuble me, for 'its throuble enough that's on me."

"O Jemmy!" she walled, resting her head upon his shulder, and trembling wiolentity. "G Jemmy! "I'd rather be dead."

"O Jemmy!" she walled, resting her head upon his shulder, and trembling wiolentity. "G Jemmy! I'd rather be dead."

"That's all foolishnese," he replied, encircling her waist with his arm. "T'will be the best for all uv us. You know yoursef' you never could be settled if I stopped at home, unless I got married and got a fortune to give you; an' the Lord nows when that might be. So 'da how happy we'd be. An' woulda's on the head of the fall had not be seen at he seed and tonched the head of the fall hid. I have been at the controllanc

The sacrifice was made; leaving him in the hands of some thoroughly good and plous friends, she found an excellent lucrative situation in the house of a nobleman, with salary sufficient to pay for his schooling and higher studies. But this good place entailed another sacrifice, her master being soon after appointed to an important position in the Court of the Emperor, so that she had to leave Lintz, and reside in Vienna.

Again and again she hurried back from Vienna to Lintz, whenever she could get

Vienna to Lin'z, whenever she could get twenty four hours' leave, to see that all was well with her boy; and it was in one of these hurried journeys that she nearly lost her life and was saved, as she always lost her life and was saved, as she always said and felt, by Our Ludy's intercession. In those days the steam-boat communication up and down the river Danube was very badly managed. She had started as usual one day, hoping to arrive at night at Stein, a small place where she was to land. No pler had been built at this port, and the passengers had to go across a simple plank from the boat to across a simple plank from the boat to the shore, which was very insecurely fixed the shore, which was very insecurely fixed It was pitch dark, and in trying to go across the plank, she missed her footing, and in a moment was engulfed in the water below and borne off by the rapid stream of the Danube. When she felt herseif failing, she cried out: 'O Mother of Poestlingberg! help me!" And in an unaccountable manner she found herself missed out of the stream and managed to raised out of the stream and managed to cling to a paddle of the steamboat, which, fortunately, at that moment, was not in motion. Her fall had been seen, and motion. Her fall had been seen, and there she was rescued by a boat, escaping all save a wetting-a mercy which she ever after attributed to Our Lady of Poestlingberg.

IV.

But that Heavenly Virgin had also proved a faithful guardian to the son to whom his mother had so earnestly comwhom his mother had so earnestly committed him. The boy advanced daily in age and strength, and also in grace and wisdom. None but good reports of his conduct reached his mother, as well as praises of his progress in his studies; but what above all delighted her heart was that his one thought and prayer was to be worthy some day to become a priest of

At last he began his theological studies, and then, of course, his mother saw little or nothing of him, but she redoubled her prayers and devotions to Our Lady on his behalf. But God reserved for her one supreme consolation. It was on the feast of the Holy Name of Mary that her son, having been ordained priest on the 8th of September (the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin), was to sing his first Mass in a church in Styria. So that she hurried across the Styrian Alps and arrived in time to be present on that joy. ful and blessed occasion. Fully was she then repaid for all her toll and sacrifices; for the long years of separation, and her God's service and our Lady's!

Her joy may be imagined when she saw that darling son come out of the vestry, clad in the sacred vestments, and ascending the holy alter to offer the Holy Sacrifice. Who can describe what passed in the hearts of both mother and son as she approached the altar-rails to receive the Bread of Life Eternal at the hands of one who owed to her his earthly life and his supernatural vocation! It is only at such a moment that a child can repay all that he owes to his earthly parent. That happy day passed in mutual joy

and spiritual intercourse, and then there was a fresh parting. Hardly second to a death-bed separation is that between a mother and her son, a priest; when they love each other tenderly and yet sacrifice that almost heavenly bliss of living and being together for the sake of God, that is to say, for a priest's first duty—his duty to souls redeemed by the Most Precious Blood of Jesus Christ. Circum— Circumrrectous Blood of Jesus Christ. Circumstances arose which made their living together difficult, if not impossible; and so, a day or two after this intensely happy meeting, they separated, hoping for future reunions. But it was not to be —the son never again saw that loving mother, not even at her death-bed, which occurred very soon after, and too quickly to summon him to her bedside. A stranger priest attended her, and after she had received the last rites of the Church God manifested how acceptable to Him was her sacrifice to their apparent separation here on earth. For, though so far from her son, all along she had kept herself united to him in thought and deed: and had had a share in his priestly labors and tolls. When she felt her last hour was at hand, she asked "what o'clock it was?" and on being told it was 6 o'clock, she joyfully exclaimed: "This is just the hour when my Mathia; says his Mass!" she joyfully exclaimed: "This is just the hour when my Mathia; says his Mass!" upon which she remained perfectly silent for nearly half an hour, absorbed in prayer and in union with him in the Holy Sacrifice. Suddenly she looked up, her face all aglow with joy: "My Mother Mary!" she cried, and so lifting up her eyes with an expression of intense joy at something she saw—she expired on the something she saw—she expired, on the 15th day of the month of May. At the same moment an ineffable feeling of joy and sweetness filled the heart of her son. uv gettin' married yet awhile, but that's no resson why you wouldn't be thinkin' nuv somebody. An' if you knew how hat would pay my passage."

light they are about you," she added laughingly.

"That's all nonsense," he replied, trying and something of the month of May. At the same moment an ineffable feeling of joy then they are about you," she added laughingly.

Nancy bowed her head in sorrow, perhaps in shame—for she felt that he had nursed him with the greatest care and her eternal bliss begun.

The Blessed Virgin.

TRIBUTES FROM PROTESTANT POETS. Ave Maria! thou whose name All but adoring love may claim; Yet may we reach thy shrine; For He, thy Son and Saviour vows To crown all lowly, lofty brows With love and joy like thine.

-John Keble.

At morn—at noon—at twilight dim— Mary! thou hast heard my hvmn! In joy and woe—in good and il!— Mother of God—be with me still! -Edgar Allen Poe.

Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love! Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love! Ave Maria; may our spirit dare Look up to thine and to thy Son above!

-Lord Byron. Mother! whose virgin bosom was uncrossed with the least shade of thought to sin allied;
Woman! above all women glorified;
Our tainted nature's solitary boast!
Purer than foam on central ocean tossed;
Brighter than eastern skies, at sunset strewn with fancied roses.

For such high tidings as to thee were brought,
Chosen of heaven! that hour, but thou, O
thou!
E'en as a flower with gracious rains o'er
fraight,
Thy yirgin head beneath its crown dids't
bow. And take to thy breast th' all Holy Word! And own thyself the Handmaid of the Bord! -Mrs. Hemans.

This is indeed the Blessed Virgin's land, Virgin and mether of our dear Redeemer! All hearts are touched and softened at her All nearts are obtained.

Allee the bandit with the bloody hand.

The priest, the prince, the scholar and the peasant.

The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer.

Pay homage to her as one ever present!

—Long/ellow.

I have always envied the Catholics their faith in that sweet, sacred Virgin Mother, who stands between them and the Deity, intercepting something of His splendor, but permitting His love to stream upon the worshipper more intelligibly to human comprehension through the medium of a woman's tenderness.—Hawthorne.

THE LEPERS.

INMATES OF THE LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE.

Toronto Globs, May 8.

Toronto Globs, May 3.

Tracadie, N. B, April 29.—Situated on an eminence overlooking an arm of the gulf that stretches inland to grasp the puny waters of the Tracadie River stands a long frame building in which a score or so of lives find their tomb—the Lazaretto of Tracadie. It is in Glouces ter, in the north-east corner of New Brunswick, and to reach it you leave the International Railway at Bathurst and over the Caraquet Railway, a short line, and, oh, so slow, you go to Caraquet, which is about twenty miles north of the leprosy hospital. This twenty miles must be travelled over a country road that cannot at its best be compared to Ontario's concession lines, and at this season of the year is well-nigh impassable. In many places several feet of slumpy snow make passage almost impossible, and a day is cccupied in the journey. The country hereabout is settled with French—it may be said exclusively—and some years ago it was stated that owing to generations of insettled with French—it may be said ex-clusively—and some years ago it was stated that owing to generations of in-termarriage nearly all the French could trace relationship to each other. The lazaretto is a two storey frame building on an elevation that gives a wide view of the gulf. It has frieten and

compartments—one for the Sisters of Hotel Dieu, in whose charge it has for male and another for the female patients. Besides these there is a small chapel in which the Sisters keep up their regular religious exercises and all the devotions of a convent. The distuation in suramer must be beautiful. Standing near the wood pile that is seen at one end of the building a picturesque stretch of country would apread out before you, the slender stream, from which the learnet of the stream that of a respectable woman, from which the learnet of the St. Lawrence and below you the sleepy gulf rocking lazily. Such a picture and such a blot behind it, calling for sympathy and arousing repugnance! Strifering stirs one's better nature, softens and attracts one's charity, but the suffering of the poor lepers of Tracadic repels one. The disease is so leathsome, so horrible in its disfigurement. The extremities of the body rotting for sympathy in the Mirimichi River, eight miles that he prefers, provided his choice is the process of the body rotting for sympathy in the Mirimichi River, eight miles the prefers, provided his choice is the prefers, provided his choice is the manual of the prefers, provided his choice is the prefers and prefers and prefers and horrible in its disfigurement. The ex-tremities of the body rotting; fingers

symptom is the appearance of tiny tubercles on the skin, and expecially on the face. These increase f.o.n the size of a pinheed to that of a hz ze i nut. The nose and lips become inickened and swollen, so that the mouth is distorted and the features unre or gnizable. The eyes drop down, eyels he and eyebrows, and sometimes the hear frop out. After a time the tubavile hear a time the tubercles break, ulcerate and charge; the process gradually goes on, the disease at v.ck.ing even the cartilage and bone, and d piece by piece joints and flash fall of u till death gives the sufferer freedom from his terrible lot. sufferer freede m from his terrible lot. Through all itv. stay es the malady is comparatively p inle is. It has been said that the progress of the disease is attended by a moral degradation that is even more revolving, but this the Sisters say is not true. The average duration of the disease is from ten to twelve years, but the same average returns but to ere are two or three exceptions now in the hospital.

In 1886 the Province handed control of the sweet faced women who now the lazaretto over to the Dominion. Daring 1886 the building was repaired, and is now warm and charity came to lay the offering of their lives on this altar of sacrifice. Now the control of the hospital is the rule of moral suasion and religious duty. In the early years of the institution to complete those attacked with the dreadful malady to go to the Island fo Sheldrake, where the building was then situated, it was necessary to employ force of times.

In 1886 the Province handed control of the Dominion. During 1886 the building was repaired, and is now warm and homelike. Into Dr. and the children within an area of twenty five square miles must easemble in one place for religious worthing the hours denoted by the magic numbers from nine to sixteen, all the children within an area of twenty five square miles must easemble in one place for religious worthing and instruction, and not divide into groups as older people do. This of itself justifies the new departure in Manitoba, the immediate isolation of cases is that a family may be deprived of the services of a son or husbandiyet good for many years.

W. J. Macdonald, maragement of the lazaretto is ver i different to day from what it was

Men would lasse the poor creatures like wild animals, drag them by ropes, and beat them with long poles to drive them into the lazaretto, for none would touch them. Having been torn from the care of their families and enclosed into the amplification of the sample of the care of the

of their families and enclosed into the small, low cottages that then served to protect them from the weather, the unfortunates, whose only crime was that they had been born of their parents, herded together like animals. With no one to give them the attention their condition required, deaths were numerous, and filth and immorality hastened them. The condition of the cottages and their inmates became so abominable that the Government of the Province under whose care the place then was that strong measures of reform had to be made. The reform came in the persons of the Sisters of Hotel Dicu and the old state of things ceased at their advent. The lazaretto was formerly a prison from

The lazaretto was formerly a prison from which escapes were numerous. Now it is a home to which the inmates are in many cases attached. The lepers and the house are kept scrupulously clean. Hired attendants do all the manual work to be done about the Lazaretto and the

Hired attendants do all the manual work to be done about the Lazaretto and the inmates need do nothing only what he or she pleases. They are allowed a piece of land, with which they may do what they choose. They have boats in which in the summer time they sail on the gulf, and the Sisters take many means of amusing them and keeping their time employed. They seem contented and resigned. They roam about the little inlet in their boats, fishing, it may be; they may go anywhere on the farm, but permission is not given them to go farther than its boundaries.

When the miserable colony was in such a deplorable condition, when the discovered leper was driven to the Lazaretto and his food left for him on the ground at a distance from the place, families in which the disease made its appearance hid the knowledge from every one with a jealeus care on which their social intercourse with their neighbor depended. This assisted the spread of the malady. Now the teaching of the priests and the ministrations of the Sisters have resulted in a different feeling. When a case becomes apparent it is now generally made known to the authorities, I am told, and the sin of marriage by leprous families is preached. sin of marriage by leprous families is

preached.

There is no longer any fear of the discase so far as contagion is concerned, and the people of this district take only the interest in the lazaretto, those who have no friends or relatives there, that the citizens of Toronto take in the asylum. They have become accustomed to it and seldom visit it. The Sisters at tend to the medical treatment of the patients, do all that can be done, and handle them without a trace of fear. No Sister has died of the disease, nor has any one who ever entered the institution any one who ever entered the institution who did not enter with it. A washer-woman, who, for a great many years, has washed all the clothes of the legers, has not contracted it. The patients' ages range from ten to seventy years.

There are several theories as to how hepresy got among the rough settlers from Acadia on the south shore of the Call of St. Lawrence and all are impro-

from Acadia on the south shore of the Gali of St. Lawrence and all are improbable. One of them is that about one hundred and thirty-fire years ago a ship from the Levant near Syria was wrecked on the coast of what is now Gloucester County and that some of the sailors shared the hosyitality of the Acadians and infected them with the leprosy. Another story is that the contagion was carried from Quebec by a traveller and a third is that the origin was the eating of

The Legislature voted £500 and a hospital was erected on Sheldrake Island, in the Mirimichi River, eight miles below the Town of Cuatham. Next tremities of the body rotting; fingers gone, leaving the round stump of the band; feet or toes dropping off or the nose gone; large soft discharges, ulcerated sores and ghastly marks of living decay.

Most of the cases have come from the district in a radius of twenty-five miles, but some were found in the Islands of Shippegan and Missou, at the mouth of Chaleur Bay, and included in the limits of Gloucester County. Dr. Smith has now the superintendency of the lazaretto and the disease in the infected district from the Dominion Government, but he fore his appointment the cases were located principally by the pries's of the Catholic Church. The disease is styled Greek elephantiasis. Its first symptom is the appearance of tiny the pries's of the lazaretto about the vegetal stream of the lasaretto about the part of the lazaretto about the tream of the lasaretto about the lasare

and, on the part of the Government.

The Sisters of Hetel Dieu, Montreal, took charge of the Issaretto about the year 1868. The sympathy of Miss Viger, of Montreal, or Sister St. John as she was called in religion, was aroused by hearing of the deplorable state of the lepers, and she volunteered to go to them. The result was an invitation to the Sisters to come to the relief of the sufferers. The Mother Superior seked for volunteers, and every Sister offered. Seven were chosen, and before coming to what was then a veritable charnel-house they were instructed in the treatment of leprosy. The Mother Superioress herself came down for a few months at first to help get things in shape. Since that time some of the Sisters, at first numbering seven, but after-Sisters, at first numbering seven, but afterwards increased to sixteen, have been obliged to retire from ill-health. Some have died here and been buried martyrs to the truest cause, though no monument stands over their quiet graves. Always

there have been volunteers ready to fill the gape.
In 1886 the Province handed control of

AN AMUSING LETTER

ON THE RECENT TROUBLES IN MAN-TOBA. - HE WHO READS MAY LAUGH. - FROM THE MANIFOBA FREE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Sir, Your defence of the Separate school system and the so-called rights of minorities, though doubtless the best that could be expected in support of a bad cause, is replete with fallacies and absurdities. Nor can you, like many other enemies of reform, plead invincible ignorance as an excuse, after all that has been said and written for your enlightenment during the past few months by the most profound scholars and logicians of the age.

You still labor under the delusion that the Catholic parents of Manitoba and the North-West desire Separate schools for their children, though the contrary has been again and again demonstrated. It is true that the Catholic clergy demand such schools, and that the laity pretend to favor this demand. But you should know that esientists, who have studied the mental condition of believers in papal supremacy, have found, as a result of their investigations, that whenever Catholic laymen by their votes, speeches or contributions, appear to agree with their clergy on any religious or educational question, they are to be understood as being privately of a contrary opinion; and that, in all doubtful cases, a committee of Protestant editors are to be understood as being privately of a contrary opinion; and that, in all doubtful cases, a committee of Protestant editors and University graduates is the proper tribunal to decide what are the real feelings of the Catholic laity in any matter under discussion. It is most absurd to suppose that so complicated and mysterious a being as the nineteenth century Papist should express his thoughts and feelings by the same means as ordinary mortals. Sound Protestants at least should have no doubtout his point. Finding that their own co-religionists in all purts of Canada insist on some religious ing that their own co-religionists in all purts of Canada insist on some religious teachings in schools attended by their children, they may conclude with absolute certainty that Catholice, whose religion is the opposite of Protestantism, must necessarily be opposed to the principle of combining religious with secular instruction. And this conclusion is borne out by the facts, for the licensed logiciaus have proved by modern and approved methods, that only about half a dozen Catholic laymen in the whole Dominion are in favor of Separate schools;

a dozen Catholic laymen in the whole Dominion are in favor of Separate schools; but I am inclined to think that even in the case of these few, any court of law would sccept such a peculiar circumstance as proof that the individuals in question received holy orders from some Jesuits in disguise. Such being the case, whatever may be said in favor of Separate schools for Utopia or other places beyond the sea, it would be highly criminal to force such schools on Canadian Catholics or to establish them for the sake of a few eccles-

in choosing as the basis of his policy the one that he prefers, provided his choice is determined by worthy motives, such as a love of office and its emoluments and not by a base desire to promote the welfare or

happiness of the people,

Mhatever may be your private opinion as to whether the national schools should be secular or religious, you must admit that if Christianity is to be recognized at all, there are too great advantages in having the character and amount of religi-ous evertises determined by a central authority for the whole Province, instead of allowing each parent to send his chil-dren for religious instruction to a teacher of his own denomination. In the first place, the former plan will ulti-mately bring about uniformity of worship and belief throughout the whole counand belief throughout the whole country, a "consummation devoutly to be wished" by all good Christians. If children are taught to worship together when young, they are not likely to split up into denominations for such purpose when they grow up; whereas if you continue the separate system we may expect a continuance of the present lamentable divisions and sub divisions which so retard the progress of Christianity and strengthen sions and supported which so retard the progress of Christianity and strengthen the common foe. A second advantage of the new system is that the worship and religious teaching are more likely to ac-cord with the divine original if determined by an advisory board composed of learned, enlightened and spiritual men, acting under the inspirations of Cabinet minis ters renowed for virtue and plety, than if ters renowed for virtue and plety, than it the matter were left to the whims or fancles of parents, each prejudiced in favor of his own particular creed, and the majority of the Scriptures and of the rudiments of theology. But we are not left to conjecture on this important point. If you will take the trouble to read the productions of the departmental mathematicians and astrologers you will find it maticians and astrologers you will find it proved most conclusively that during the hours denoted by the magic numbers from nine to sixteen, all the children within an area of twenty-five square miles must



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schools on Canadian Catholics or to establish them for the cake of a few ecclesiastics who practice cellbacy.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., May 17th, 1890.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. James Welsh, paid a visit to London last Friday, and, as will be noted elsewhere, presched in the Cathedral on Sunday, His Grace in the morning and Father Walsh at Vespers. On both occasions immense crowds filled the beautiful edifice, for an opportunity was afforded of once again seeing and hearing an Archbishop and a priest who were still very near and dear to them. We need scarcely say that, for the Archbishop and his Secretary, there welled up in the hearts of London's Catholics a welcome as warm as it was intense and sincere. The remembrance of by-gone days crowded on the memory-happenings which make up the history of a parish came back in all their vividness-the burning words of affection and admonition which touched the heart in other years both in the dear old St. Peter's and in the new Cathedral (symbols of those who have gone home and of those who remain), filled the mind anew with holy aspiration; and thus was last Sunday added to the long list of days to be treasured as hav. ing afforded our faithful people a joy of soul and a consolation inspiring naught save heavenly thoughts and heavenly longings, and binding stronger and stronger those links of brotherly love that make of earth a paradise and delight the hearts of God's anointed.

DISCOMFITED.

It is amusing for a disinterested spectator to behold the grotesque variations of attitude which the no Popery agitators assume towards each other, and towards public question. We are thereby reminded of the contortions of the India-Rubber Man. A faw days ago the Mail was loud in its praise of Mr. Meredith for his vigorous stand in adopting the bogue Equal Rights anti-Catholic policy, and for regarding Catholics as "the common enemy;" and it assured the public that Mr. Meredith is thoroughly "honest," Later on that same journal makes the discovery, real or pretended, that Mr. Meredith is going to "awallow himself." Thereupon it advises him to keep a stiff backbone, and not to let his knees weaken, if he expects the Mail's continued support.

On the other hand, Mr. J. L. Haghes amuses the Conservative electors of Peel with a story of how a certain fort was captured, when the beslegers had reason to believe that two of their soldiers were traitorously desirous of creating a panic in order to prevent the success of the attack. These two were placed by the commanding officer in front of the advancing column, and the soldiers in the next rank were ordered to kill the suspected traitors if they saw in them any sign of treason or cowardice. The traitors did at the critical moment attempt to create a panic, and called for a retreat, in order to create confusion in the ranks, but they were at once cut down by their comrades next them, and over their dead bodies the advancing column trampled, and marched on to glorlous victory.

Mr. Hughes declared that in this way leader-shoot him in the back without mercy-should he exhibit any signs of treachery. Yet it is not long since the same Mr. Hughes, after a good deal of dedging, accepted the Conservative nomination of Peel, on the ground that Mr. Meredith's proclaimed policy in its no-Poperylam goes beyond what the most fanatical Equal Righters dared expect.

It seems the fanatics are losing confidence in one another, and in their leader. We have another evidence of their discomfiture in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Equal Rights Association, which was held in Toronto on the 3:d inst. About fifty members of the Executive were present. The first sign that there is dissension in the camp was that when Principal Caven, President of the Association, was asked to take the chair, he stated that he was doubtful of the propriety of his doing so, as he had not been notified that this meeting was to be held, and he must have an explanation of its purpose before he could exaction it by presiding. This difficulty was overcome by an explanation being given by those who had called the meet. ing that they could not conveniently reach Dr. Caven, when the notices were sent round, but they declared that they had no intention to ignore him or to do anything contrary to the rules. They thought that all would be

to call the meeting. Thereupon Principal Caven took the chair, and it soon became evident that Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who was present, had been managing the wires for his own ends. Mr. McCarthy proposed a number of resolutions, most of which were carried, and a sub Committee was appointed to draft an address to the electors founded on them.

right, and therefore proceeded as they did

One of the resolutions was to introduce the ballot at Separate school elections. It was evident that the object of all this was and anxiety to introduce ameliorations

to force the ballot on Separate schools, while it is not forced at Public school elections. Dr. Caven declared that he would not be a party to such a procedure, as he did not approve of the principle. A compromise was effected, and it was decided that the sub-Committee should proceed with their work. The compromise was based on making the ballot compulsory all round. Several members objected to this; nevertheless the address has been lesued.

Of course it is not to be expected that there should be unanimity in all things among so many different minds, but these preceedings prove that there are sinister designs on the part of various leaders of the whole no Popery movement to work the machine for their own special political advantage, and on the eve of a general election they show a semi consciousness on the part of these leaders that the whole no-Popery crusade is a fallure, and that Its total collapse is a certainty. It is, evidently, now felt that the Protestants of the Province are not to be moved into a no Popery crusade, and the divided counsels of the party are the result of the consternation with which they are filled on account of their discovery that such is the state of affairs.

THE LONGUE POINT FIRE.

"Ever since Quebec was a Province its management of these most helpless of all creatures has been its shame. They have been farmed out to the nuns at a hundred dollars a head per year, and the Sisters' aim was to keep them as frugally as possible, and with the least possible outlay for permanent works or repairs.
While their most urgent bodily wants
were supplied no attempt was made at a systematic medical treatment. Insan-ity was regarded not as a disease amen-able to treatment, but as a malady instigated by the evil one to be exorcised by rayers and incantations."

The above is the despatch of the Asso ciated Press as it appeared in the London Free Press of Wednesday last. It is cruel enough and base enough to have calumnies hurled against the priests and devoted Sisters of Charity by irresponsible, bigoted journals of the Free Press and Orange Sentinel stamp, but the Associated Press is expected to be impartial and honorable in its despatches, which are read by all and copied into every village paper in the Dominion. Why then, should the manipulators of news for the Associated Press be allowed to pass judgment on public institutions that so far have been free from reproach, and tell the world that the management of the asylum in Quebec has been the "shame" of that Province. Why should an employee of the Associated Press (most probably some Orange bigot) be allowed to asperse the fair fame of the noble and self-sacrificing Sisters of Providence, and class them with the most disreputable characters, in telegraphing that the most helpless of lunatics "have been farmed out to the nuns?" Again, the man employed by the Associated Press takes upon himself to enter into the motives of the ladies in charge, and tells the world that by them insanity was not regarded as a disease amenable to treatment but as a malady instigated by the evil one to be exorcised by prayers and incantations." he would deal with the Conservative Did the unmanly scribe who forwarded this piece of intelligence to the world make any inquiries into the subject? Did he ever ask one of the ladies if such is their belief or their practice? Was such knowledge ever reached by any judicial investigation? Why then is such an imputation of folly or ignorance on the part of the nuns sent broadcast on the wings of the press? If some such horrors as were discovered and judicially investigated in the asylums of the United States a few years ago had any possibility of existence at Longue Point the condemnation of the system pursued by the good Sisters could scarcely be more emphatic than the impression conveyed by the Montreal branch of the Associated Press. In fact every feature of the institution that should speak in its favor is twisted by the scribe unfavorably against the Sisters, and adapted to the gall and bitterness of his own prejudiced mind. After advancing downright slander as to their motives he condemns their most commendable actions. Because they received all Catholics and Protestants alike, and treated all impartially with gentleness and authority, the scribe of the Associ-

> ated Press says : "Hitherto, patients of all denominations were crowded together, and by a curious coincidence the only Protestant Insane Asylum in the Province was inaugurated to day by its new superin-

The next we shall hear of this new Protestant asylum is that it receives State aid from Mr. Mercier's Government.

The Mother Superoress, who is acknowledged by all as a lady most eminent for scientific and masterly management of such institutions, went last summer to France, Italy and Germany to learn from the experience of old-time and successful establishments in Europe how to institute improvements at Longue Point. Even this spirit of enterprise

members pointed out that it were unjust cized by the Orange bigot at Ostawa. He BRYS :

"The Mother Superior, with a body guard, was sent abroad with due solem-nity to ascertain if anything could be learned from similar institutions in

It was a pity the Mother Superior did not consult this Orange blackguard as to whether she ought to travel alone or take two of her devoted Sisters to be her travelling companions.

We protest against this abuse of the Associated Press, and we call upon its managers to be more choice in their selections of transmitters and purveyors of daily happenings and general news to the world at large.

MR. MEREDITH'S PRO-

Mr. Meredith has once more publicly announced the platform on which he intends to fight in the contest which is now going on for supremscy in the Local egislature. He appeared on the 6th inst. before a large audience in the Toronto Pavilion, and laid down the policy which he wishes the electors of Ontario to enforse during the coming elections. It had been rumored, as we mentioned last week. that Mr. Meredith's intention was to back down from the hostile attitude he had assumed towards the Catholic schools of the Province. We did not credit the rumor, and at the Pavillon he declared that there is no foundation for it. He

"I have observed that in some of the public newspapers it has been reported that certain members of the Opposition compact there for me, or in my name, by which I am to abandon the ground I took in my speech at London for the purpose of receiving the support of the Dominion Government. Now I wish to Dominion Greenment. Most emphatic give to that statement a most emphatic denial. . . In the face of my London speech together which Messrs, Meredith and together which Messrs, Meredith and statement of my Lundon speech and every plank isid down in that platform. (Applause.) I did not make up my mind to take the course I have taken without due deliberation and have taken without due deliberation and full consideration. I knew my course would turn many of my friends against me. I knew it would be said I was intolerant and a bigot, and was raising race and religious cries in this province. I knew my action would be misunder stood. So convinced was I of the justice of my position, that it was in the public interests of this province demanded that position should be taken, that although I would rather leave public life than to offend the conscience of my fellow-citizens, I felt I was bound to stand by those principles whatever the consequences might be."

The meaning of this is unmistakable. Mr. Meredith has declared war against the rights of Catholics to freedom of education, and on this platform he has appealed to the electors. He was not quite so violent in Toronto in his attacks on Catholics as he was in London. He did not this time dub Catholics the "common enemy." He did not say, as he said before, that Catholics are banded together in solid compact to extract special privileges from the Government, and that Protestants should band themselves together against them and the Government they support; but he left it to his lieutenants to make these statements, and he declares in the words which we have quoted that he adheres to them.

Mr. Meredith delegated to Mr. H. E. Clarke, M P. P., the unclean duty of tickling the ears of the no Popery element with these vile calumnies, which, it seems, he had not himself the courage to repeat after the castigation he received on account of them. Instead of repudiating Mr. Clarke's lies, as it was his duty to do, if, as he pretends, he respects the conscientious convictions of Catholics, Mr. Meredith approved of them, first by asserting his adherence to his London speech, and, secondly, by the fact of his putting up Mr. Clarke to express what he evidently did not dare to repeat himself. We hold Mr. Meredith, therefore, as fully respon-sible for Mr. Ciarke's utterances.

Mr. Clarke was introduced to the meet ing to preface Mr. Meredith's speech, in order to give the deliverances of the evening that strong no Popery flavor which it might otherwise have lacked in the opinion of the fanatical support which Mr. Meredith hopes to secure throughout the Province, ne of that section of his supporters on whom the very mention of the Catholic name has the same effect as the shaking of a red rag before its eyes has upon a mad bull

The setting up of Mr. Clarke to talk such nonsense does not make us lose our temper. It merely makes us feel contempt for the speaker, and for the astute leader of public opinion who makes Mr. Clarke his mouthpiece. Mr.

larke said : "He had the greatest respect for Mr. Mowat, but Mr. Mowat is not the strongest man of his Government. There is a stronger man in the Government who boasted that he had a 60,000 solid vote at his back. It is a fact that were it not for the Roman Catholic vote, Mr. Mowat would not be in power. He had not one

together."
We totally deny that there has been

to strengthen Mr. Meredith, and some in the treatment of her patients is criti. dith has alienated most of the Catholics dith has alienated most of the Catholics who have hitherto supported the Conservative party. If so, it was not by banding together, nor by obeying the beck of Hon. C. F. Fraser that this occurred. Whatever change may have taken place in the attitude of Catholics towards the Conservative party has been the consequence of the insults heaped upon them by the Conservative icaders during the last four years; but this is not the result of any banding together. It is the result entirely of together. It is the result entirely of the individual common sense of the Catholic body, when Mr. Meredith and his followers grossly insulted and in jured them.

But let us suppose for a moment that

Catholies have banded together to sup-port Mr. Mowat. Was it, then, for any purpose of aggression upon Protestents? Surely not. There is not nor has there Surely not. There is not nor has there ever been any purpose on the part of Catholics to injure Protestants, or to circumscribe their liberties. Such a thought would be the extreme of folly. If there were a banding together, it would simply be the consequence of a growing belief that the weitare of the country is safer in the bands of Mr. growing belief that the welfare of the country is safer in the hands of Mr. Mowat than of Mr. Meredith. "Banding together" for such a reason as this is certainly no crime. Protestantism is just as safe with Mr. Mowat as Premier as it would be with Mr. Meredith at the head of the Government. Mr. J. L. Hughes at of the Government, Mr. J. L. Hughes at the head of the Education Department, Mr. Creighton, who complained publicly because he paid ten cents for a six cent book, as Provincial Treasurer, and Messrs. French, Clarke, Clancy and Co. holding other portfolios. The question has been very appropriately asked concerning Mr. Meredith's ultra champions of Protestantism, his caudidates during

the present campaign, and his followers in the Legislature:
"How many of them are prominent members of Synods, Presbyteries, Assemblies, Conferences, or other Church Courts? How many of them are pillars of Protectant Courses." of Protestant Churches? How m them are noted even for regular attendance at the services of the Church, turning up at prayer meetings on wet

It is not the banding together which Clarke recommend, in order to injure Catholics. This is the crime which is calculated to inflict real injury on the Province. We defy either or both these gentlemen to prove that Catholics have sanded together to inflict any injury on Protestantism or on the Province by whatever support has been given by them to Mr. Mowat's Government. We defy them even to prove that Catholics have banded together at all.

Mr. Clarke says that one member of Mr. Mowat's Cab'net boasted that he has sixty-thousand Catholic voters at his back. Hon. C. F. Fraser is, of course, meant here. Hon. Mr. Fraser never made any

such boast.

It is but a short time since the Protestant Council of Education unanim cusly represented to the Hon. Mr. Mercier that the \$60,000 appropriated for Protestant education by the Jesuit Estates' Act was not as much as the Protestants of Quebec were entitled to according to population. Mr. Mercier acknowledged the claim, and as soon as possible rectified the appropriation by adding to it \$6,700. If Mr. Mercier had refused to listen to the representations of the Protestant Council, how loudly would the Ontario fanatics have called upon the Quebec Protestants to band gether to resent the supposed injustice Even where there was no injustice, this nd the Protestants of the whole Dominion have been called upon to band them selves together to supress an illustrious and virtuous body of Catholic priests, and other wise to take aggressive measures agains Catholics, but Messrs. Meredith and Clarke have not a word to say against the immorality of such banding together, at the instigation of the Synods, Pres ovteries, and Conference the important Protestant Churches, and of the two hundred and fifty Protestant ministers who assembled in Toronto last

June to effect this banding together. It is evident that in the view of these gentlemen, what is a crime in the case of Catholics, is a virtue when perpetrated by Protestants. And in the face of all these facts, the Conservative leaders have the assurance to tell us solemnly that they want "Equal Rights for all special privileges for none." They are

simply, solemn humbugs.

Mr. Meredith's speech was a mere rehash of his London Opera House delivery. He told the public again that he is opposed to the principle of Separate schools. He may believe that the country would be better off without them, and it is not our intention here to quarrel with his conviction in this regard. But that is not the ques-tion at issue. Catholics wish to give their children a religious education; and the question is, are we give to have the liberty to educate our children in the manner in which we con scientiously believe they ought to be educated? We do not ask the money of Protestants for our purpose; but are we to be forced to educate other people's children while we are willing to pay from our own pockets for the education

Mr. Meredith puts the case thus : "We have determined as one of the foundations of our Government that the education of the young belongs to the State, and that it is the duty of the State State, and that it is to see that every child is instructed, and that every cit zen contributes to the support and education of every child in the State."

Notwithstanding the loud applause with which this sentiment was received we say that it should be very much modi-fied before it will express correct would not be in power. He had not one would not be people of the Dominion, for both Ontario and Quebec have school systems in which parental rights are recognized. The details of school management are left to the people of the Dominion, for both Ontario and Quebec have school are recognized. The details of school management are left to the people of the Dominion, for both Ontario and Quebec have school are recognized. social doctrine. Who are meant by Mr. Meredith's WE? Certainly not

are the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and other colleges and private schools but denominational institutions, which demonstrate that the people of Ontario hold that parents have some rights in the education of their children?

some rights in the education of their children?

Mr. Meredith, therefore, should have spoken for himself alone. I, not We, should have been his word.

He says the State should see that every child is instructed. Well, can they not be, and are they not instructed in denominational schools? We will not dispute the right of the State to insit upon the inational schools? We will not dispute the right of the State to insit upon the proper education of the children, but we deny the right of the State to exclude religious teaching from schools in which the children are properly instructed. The State is not instituted to take the parents'

we shall not enter now upon the dis-We shall not enter now upon the discussion of the advantages of a religious education. Suffice it to say that Catholics are convinced of these advantages, and that as part of the population of the country we have a perfect right to vindicate our views and to ask just and liberal treatment from the Protestants of the Province. We ask them, instead of following Mr. Meredith's policy to crush them out of existence by annoying legal provisions, to help us to make them more efficient, by just legislation in their favor. Mr. Meredith once more enters upon the question of French schools in Ontario. This question has been so thoroughly

This question has been so thoroughly debated that every one can see that the debated that every one can see that the Opposition leader's course on this subject is mere political clap trap. No one denies the advisability of having Eaglish taught throughout Ontario. The French-Canadians themselves are anxious for it, and the Government are endeavoring to introduce it gradually but surely into all the schools. This is a better all the schools. This is a better course than to introduce it violently and by compulsion to exclude French. Mr. Meredith and his supporters merely show that they wish to make capital among the Francophobes of the Province by making this a question of his platform at all. He may gain from among these some supporters, and he is welcome to them; but his rac'al crusade will only disgust all lovers of fair play and real equal rights.

THE INSPECTOR OF DOMIN. ION PRISONS.

Mr. J. G. Moylan, formerly editor of the old and long-to-be-remembered Canadian Freeman, is now, and has been for some years, Inspector of Dominion prisons. His duties are onerous and widespread, seeing that they extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That some fault should be found with his administration, or that some irregularities had crept lato some one of the many institutions under his inspection, should not excite wonder. Yet, when charges were made in the British Columbian, and repeated in the Senate at Ottawa, about certain abuses and irregularities in the prison at Victoria, Mr. Moylan at once called for an investigation, which was granted by the Government. The upshot was that no foundation was found to exist for the slanderous attacks made on Mr. Moylan's administration. Besides the articles which appeared in the British Columbian, edited by Kennedy B:03, and Co., broad sheets, filled with lying imputations, were scattered all over and mailed to prominent politicians considered inimical to the Inspector and in a position to do him injury. In his report Mr. Moylan complains of the vile and disreputable conduct of such parties, and says :

"A flysheet, printed in Washington Ter-ritory, containing the vilest slanders and most bare-faced falsehoods against the administration of the penitentiary and some of its most deserving officers, was put in circulation in Victoria about twelve The production was the work of two of the most depraved and hardened criminals that have ever cursed with their presence any penitentiary in the Dominion. Certain individuals, who were either very credulous or very un-friendly disposed towards the administration of the pententiary, made grave charges, alleging that serious abuses and irregularities existed. These charges were of the vaguest nature, nothing definite being mentioned, and they were advanced in a manner which every one who appre-clates fair play and manliness must stig matise as dastardly."

It appears, and it is admitted by all that the investigation made by Government officials showed that there was not the faintest ground disclosed for charges of irregularities in the management of the prison, and everything seemingly would have been passed over quietly had not the Toronto Mail, like Judas at the last supper, dipped its finger in the ple. That unscrupulous sheet, that is never itself except when sowing discord, hinted that Senator Mclanes, of New Westminster, was aimed at, and that because Mr. Moylan, referring to a remark of the latter, said, "I addressed a letter to that person," therefore, says the Mail, the Inspector meant to include Senator Malanes among the dastards and the slanderers. Hon, Mr. Bellerose repeated in the Senate the words of the Masl, and said : "All these libslous expressions, all these vile words, are addressed by Inspector Moylan to one of the members of this House." Thereupon the Hon. Mr. McInnes started to his feet and told how he believed that every slanderous expression in that report was intended for him. "I will show," said the Hon. Senator, "that no two constructions can be placed on that report, and that it refers to me and to me alone, and it is only by an enormous stretch of imagination, and by a complete any "banding together" of Cataolics.
It is very possible, and perhaps even nor does his formidable WE include the very probable, that by raising the no-Popery and no-French cries, Mr. Here-

and well-reasoned speech, that no such construction could be put on the words of the report. The l'oronto Mail found an explanation, however, in maintaining that if the cap did not fit the Hon. Mr. McInnes he could not have put it on. Hon. Mr. Bellerose, in fine, gave notice that he would on Wednesday next move that Mr. Moylan be called to the Bar of the Senate to answer to the charge made against him of insulting Senator McInnes.

Oa Thursday, the 24th April, Hon. Mr. Abbot said: "I have a letter from Mr. Movlan which I propose to read to the House and it will be for my hon. friend behind me to state then, if he desires to proceed further with his motion. Mr. Moylan writes to me as follows :

"Daly Avenue, 22nd April, 1890, "DEAR MR. ABBOTT—It was with great surprise I heard this morning, that the Honorable Senator McInnes had taken made in my last report to my Minister, respecting certain charges against the management of the British Columbia Penitentiary. I wish to disclaim as emphatically as I can all idea of reflecting in such report upon the Honorable Sen-ator's action or of referring to him disator's action or of reterring to him dis-respectfully in any way. I had no such intention, and I deeply regret that the language I used has been construed as applicable to him, a construction which I never contemplated, which I assure you I never intended and which I now you I never intended repudiate and deny.

'Yours very truly,

"Jas. G. MOYLAN.

"HON J. J. C. ABBETT,

It would appear, from what followed, that in every step Mr. Moylan had taken he had the concurrence of the Hon. Minister of Justice. The course pursued by Hon. R. Scott and the Hon. Mr. Power, in siding with Hon. Mr. McInnes against Mr. Moylan, was very strange, to say the least of it. But it appears, from the admission of Hon. Mr. Power, that Senators have peculiar privileges-it seems they can attack privileges—it seems they can attach and thander all they please, and that there is no remedy for it. Here is what Hon. Mr. Power said: "Any one libelled by the British Columbian newspaper has the courts of law to apply to for the defence of his character. The person slandered by a member of this House has no such remedy." This may be a privilege, but it does not seem just'es. It was no doubt admitted in law in order to protect hon. gentlemen in the free discussion of public affairs, but it certainly was never intended to protect hon. gentlemen in personal abuse of antagonists outside of the House. It seems passing strange, and beside all mundane ideas of common courtesy, not to say of common justice, that Hon. Senstors enjoy the privilege of slanderous abuse and may say with mpunity and with rancour what durst not be spoken elsewhere.

MR. MEREDITH AS AN EQUAL

"The address of the Council of the Equal Rights Association, with its scru-pulously careful avoidance of political partisanships and its moderate, reticent description of the actual situation, shows conclusively that the Equal Righters have an opponent of their views in Mr. Mowat, and a friend in Mr. Meredith."

Tais is precisely the point. The Equal Righters having declared hostility to everything Catholic, Mr. Meredith has adopted their principles holus-bolus, in the hope of getting the votes of the fanatical contingent; and, further, to emphasize the fact, the Empire, as chief organ of Mr. Meredith's party, is now daily furnishing its readers with choice extracts from the last Equal Rights manifesto, as campaign literature. We can see from all this, even if we had not Mr. Meredith's declarations on the subject, how hollow are that gentleman's professions that he would not. on any consideration, inflict an injustice on his Catholic fellow citizens. The pretence is a sham very transparent. Honest Protestants are numerous enough who will not adopt the programme of Messrs. Dalton McCarthy and Dr. Caven, and the Meredithites must grin and bear it. But if Catholics refuse to be cajoled into a plan hostile to their religion and liberties, they are abused as "the common enemy," against whom all good Protestants should unite. This is Mr. Meredith's idea of "Equal Rights to all.

special privileges to none." As an illustration of the way in which Mr. Meredith's platform is viewed by the most noisy and most fanatical of the pretended Equal Rightists, we append certain remarks of Alderman Bell, of Toronto, at an Equal Rights meeting

held on the 9th inst. Alderman Bell said "He was going to support whatever political leader was most active in an organized endeavor to abolish the Separate dangerous Jesuits. He referred to the charges made against him by the malcon-tents who gathered in the Daminion hall. He challenged them to hold a mass meeting of the Protestants in this ward to see whether the Conservatives or the Equal Righters had the strength in this ward. (Applause.) Some had said the Equal (Applause.) Some had said the Equal Righters were opposed to Mr. Meredith's platform. They were not. He was prepared to support Mr. Meredith if he proved faithful to his expressed principles. He was glad to see that Mr. Meredith had stamina enough to come out boldly. To be sure he was a little slow. He was ready to support any leader who was ready to resist the encroachments of the Church of Rome. (Applause.)"

And this is the platform which Mr. Clancy supports : "War against the Jesuits and the encroachments of the Church His coming down upon the Apostles while they were in an upper chamber

in Jerusalem. In various parts of the Epistle to the Romans St Paul likens

"There is one Lord, and one faith, and one baptism, and one God and Father of all who is above all." The really

all who is above all." The really inspired view of the Church was found in

Ephesians, where we were instructed that there is but one faith, one God, one bap-tism, one Church, and one spirit of God.

tism, one Church, and one spirit of God.
The Church was the body of Christ, and
the Holy Ghost was the life and light of it.
That there could be two true Churches
was an impossibility. "One God, one
faith." Carist no more contemplated the
establishment of two true Churches than
the did the establishing of two absurd-

establishment of two true Churches than He did the establishing of two absurd-ities. The true Church must be clothed with authority. We must know that Christ would not establish contradic-

Christ would not establish contradic-tions. Entering upon the second point of his discourse, the Archbishop con tended that the Caurch is infallible. She could not teach or lead men into

fore the voice of God, which spoke through the Church, governing it in all

It was the Holy Ghost, and there

lasting life. Not the hearers only of the Word, but the actual doers can expect

word, but the actual doers can expect salvation. Therefore arises for all men the absolute necessity of practising every virtue inculcated in the Divine Word,

is his will and desire that we imitate Him in His charities and career of Heavenly mercy. "Be ye followers of Me," He saith: "as I have done, do ye also," And the Sacred Writer, in the test I have desired gives the result of the same way.

text I have quoted, gives the reason why Christian faith should be crowned with

those works of beneficence and charity which adorn the edifice of true religion, and are the hand of perfection. The

forgot what manner of man he was. The Rev. Father then spoke in glow-

is the founder and conservator, and of

the absolute necessity for every mem

VISIT OF THE ARCHBISHOP. Religious Reception.

BEAUTIFUL SERMON BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

On Saturday morning, the 10th instant, a very solemn ceremony took place in the chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, in this city. One young lady, Miss Hennessy, of Centralia, who had completed years of probation and noviceship, took the solemn vows, and was admitted to the rights and duties of a professed nun by His Grace Most Rev. Atenbishop nun by His Grace Most Rev. Arenbishop Walsh, of Toronto. Her name in religion is Sister Genevieve. Four young ladies also renounced the world and put off its gay ornaments to assume the religious habit, and adopt the rules of the order of St. Joseph. Their names are: Miss Tobin, of Petrolia, to be known heresteath as Sister Sachia. Miss Most henceforth as Sister Sophia; Miss McCann, of this city, in religion Sister Mary Martina; Miss Francesca Mugan, nee Kirwsh, in religion Sister Paula; and Miss Givlin, of Dublin, Oat., in religion

Sister Mary Cleophas. Rev Father Walsh, of Toronto, was the celebrant of Mass, besides whom were present in the sanctuary, Rev. W. Flan-nery, St. Taomss; Rev. M. Brady, Wood stock; Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia; and Rev. Fathers Kennedy and Noonan, of St. Peter's, London. At the close of the solemn reception and profession His Grace Archbishop Walsh spoke substan-

tially as follows:
"What shall I do that I may have life cverlasting?" Our Lord stil,

*Keep the commandments of God.
But if thou wouldst be perfect go sell all
thou hast and take up thy cross and
follow Me." His Gace said that the
obligation to observe the law of God in its entirety and keep every one of the commandments is incumbent on all Christians who wish to save their im mortal souls. God wishes that all should come to salvation. He wills not the death of the sinner. He died on Calvary in order to open the gates of heaven to all the children of men. The soul of man is made unto the likeness of God man is made unto the inchess of GJa-in its spiritual capacity and powers. It never can die, O2, if we could but real-ize how fleeting is time and how endur-ing is eternity we would make constant efforts to advance in the path of virtue. All are called to be virtuous; all are invited to take on the sweet voke of Christ but all do not obey the summons. Yet we are told that these who do not obey the law can never enter the kingdom of God. "Narrow is the gate that openeth to eternal life and few there are who find to eternal life and few there are who had it," However, some chosen souls are called to a still more perfect life, designated by the words addressed to the young man in the gospel: "Sell all thou hast, distribute to the poor, take up thy cross and follow Me," Two things are required for the perfect Christian require required for the perfect Christian : renun cistion and imitation. Sell all you have, saith the Lord; follow Me, leave father and mother and the home of your childhood; follow Me, detach yourself from all the endearments of life and home as sociations and pleasures and ease and the vain things of this world. Your soul is worth more than all these. Its value

may be esteemed by the immensity of the price that was paid for its redemp-tion. It is, therefore, of infinite value since Jeaus Christ laid down His life for Ob. how true the words : "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his immortal soul? O: what exchange can he make for his soul that never dies? "Why, then, are ye solici tous for what ye eat or what ye drink; seek first the kingdom of God and His justice." Our Blessed Lord gave the example. renounced Heaven. He who holds the universe in the hollow of His hand became a little child for us. There was no room for Him in the inns at Bethle hem, nor in human hearts. He who was rich embraced poverty and lived among the poor. The birds of the air have their nests and the foxes their dens, but the Son of man hath naught but a crown of thorns and a cross. Not even a tomb was allowed Him. He was buried in the tomb which had been prepared for another. But to all those who re-

the command is given: Deny yourself, take up your cross and follow Me. Crucify your lusts and your passions. Keep all the windows of the soul closed that look towards the world. Keep that window open which looks to heaven. He that loveth his life shall lose it and he that hateth his life shall find it and shall reap everlasting joys. How can we realize the humiliation of God in the Incarnation! He, whose will the stars and the heavens obey, subjects Himself to Joseph and Mary in the retirement of Nazareth! To be perfect we must imitate Him in the loveliness of this humble life. Learn of Me because I am meek and humble of heart. Imitate His obedience, for, though God in essence, He became obedient, and ap-pearing in the habit of man was made

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obedient even unto death. Humility and perfect obedience are most difficult, but are the foundation of all perfection. Unless we are built on that foundation we never can succeed, never can per-severe. He that exalteth himself shall be humbled and he that humbleth him self shall be exalted. All the hetesies that ever arose in God's Church were the results of the pride of some who ex alted themselves like Lucifer, to be cast down like that fallen angel. God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble. Charity followeth humility and is its handmaid and its crown. We must imitate our blessed

abandon all desire of earthly pleasures

ambition the dignity of discipleship, for

and comforts and satisfactions if

Master in His charity towards us, in love and compassion for the just and the unjust, even for those who persecuted Him unto death. And the Apostle tells us we must, above all things, constant charity one to anothe bear constant charity one to another. If that be so necessary in ordinary life how much more so in a community where perfect happiness is found in the bonds of charity and blessed peace and harden to the state of the state of

mony of feeling and interest, because charity is the bond of perfection.

It produces patience to bear with

each other's burdens and resist our dislikings; it brings harmony and peace which the world cannot give. It induceth obedience, of which cur Father, not Lord gives the example. Father, not My will but Thine be done. Oh, how every word of Our Blessed Lord appears like a vision of beauty to show us the way that leads to true happiness! And how short is the service required of us. "In a little while and you shall not see Me and in a little while again and you shall see Me, and your joy no man can take from you." Follow on the narrow path and your reward is great in heaven, Oh may our Heavenly Master give us grace to walk contantly and joyfully and perseveringly in the path which leads to solid contentment in this life and to everlasting repose and endless joy in the

Miss Cassie Roach, organist of St. Mary's, in this city, with her sister, Miss B. Roach, and Miss Bergin, assisted in the choir, and sang very sweetly some classical selections, such as "Holy Mother, Hear My Prayer," and Zingarelli's "Laudate Pueri." The priests in the sanctuary alternated with the choir in singing, at the end, the "l'e Daum Lauda

The parents, relatives and friends o the young ladies admitted to the religious protession were entertained at an elegant dejeuner furnished by the Lady Superioress, and no one present seemed so happy or so perfectly delighted as the young ladies who had renounced the world and crossed the threshold of a life which demands a constant practice stern duty and self-sacrifice in the service of God and His poor.

Reception at the Sacred Heart.

On Saturday afternoon the young lady pupils of the Sacred Heart convent tendered a fitting reception to His Grace Archbishop Walsh. The spacious lecture room and hall of studies was lecture room and hall of studies was tastefully decorated with festoons and garlands of spring flowers that filled the air with delicious fragrance. His Grace entered the hall at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Rev. Father Flannery and Father James Walsh. A grand instrumental trio, with harp accompaniment, greeted the entrance of the distinguished quests. Then a sone of welcame was sung guests. Then a song of welcome was sung in full chorus by almost forty young ladies, with well trained voices, after which Miss Coffey read an address of welcome in very expressive and choice sentences, that told the delight of all the inmates of her Alma Mater, both eachers and pupils, in being privileged to welcome once more a generous and indulgent father who had so many claims

on their love and gratitude.

Another grand chorus was then sung after which His Grace grose and spoke his sentiments of delight in being once more in the midst of children in whom he always took so loving an interest. He was delighted to see so large an at tendance, and, to mark the many sign of progress, he could not help witnessing all round him, His Grace requested the Rev. Superioress to grant a holiday to the pupils, and closed his happy and eloquent emarks by bestowing his episcopal bene

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

On last Sunday His Grace Archbishop Walsh preached at High Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city. We regret we can supply only a brief summary of this most powerful and learned dis-

His Grace based his remarks on a por tion of that touching and pathetic dis-course addressed by our Saviour to the Apostles at the last supper. The distin-guished preacher said that Christ, in those words, had gived to mankind the AT VESPERS

AT VESPERS

Rev. Father Walsh, of Toronto, preached a very instructive and practical sermon from the text:

"Be ye doers of the Word, and not the that they should have all manner of sillicitions; they would have to pass through trials and sorrows, but their weeping should be turned to laughing and their sorrows to joy. And as Christ addressed these words to His Apostles, so He addressed them to all ages of the world, and to us; and in them He had sketched out a history of the Church in all time to come. He showed that it would suffer persecutions are the showed that it would suffer persecutions.

AT VESPERS

Rev. Father Walsh, of Toronto, preached a very instructive and practical sermon from the text:

"Be ye doers of the Word, and not the eastern part of the city. Thus is beautiful and spacious brick structure will lighted, ventilated and furnished with all modern conveniences, appliances and improvements. Here the chairman of the School Board and several of the trustees received and welcomed the Bishop and veiting clergy. Amongst the latter may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Spetz, President of Formosa; Rev. Father Wanter of the duties which the calls of the dioces nounce home and family ties for to pass through trials and sorrows, but their weeping should be turned to ded-fold reward in this life and life everlasting in the next. Even this renunciation does not suffice. We must renounce ourselves. We must renounce ourselves. We must renounce ourselves. We must renounce ourselves. showed that it would suffer persecution from iniquitous laws, and would be calumniated, but He had promised to uphold them in all their deeds, and eventually the pathway of virtue inculcated in the Divine Word, and hence the obligation, not only of faith, which comes by hearing, but of good works, without which all faith is dead and all religion a vain conceit. Look up to the Saviour of mankind, and see in Him a perfect model of good works, for He went about doing good, causing the blind too see and the deaf to hear, bringing consolation to the relicted and binding up the wounds and assuaging the ills of the sorrow stricken children of Israel. It is His will and desire that we imitate Him in His charities and career of Heavenly thorns should be made a pathway of flowers, for He would send them the Spirit of Truth, which was the Holy Ghost, the comforter, to dwell with them forever. It had pleased God to create the world, God the Saviour to redeem it, and God the Holy Ghost, to teach and guide it. The preacher then went on to describe the creation of light and of life, of the harmony in the universe and of man made unto God's own image and likeness. And God "saw that all things were good." Thus had the Almighty good." Thus had the Almighty and the office of Creator, which He would continue to fill to the end of time, keeping everything in harmony by His will manifested in the law. The light of His presence illuminated the stars, and all nature reflected His beauty. Man was the greatest work of God. He was the connecting link between the material and the invisible; the link in the chain of harmony running through God's law. But in an evil hour men had violated this law, and in an doing had fallen from his law, and in so doing had fallen from his high estate. He broke the link and became a ruin and a wreck, and by the breaking of the moral law man not only suffered, but the whole universe felt the shock. "Now, what will undo the evil caused by man's prevarication? Who caused by man's prevarication; who shall restore the world to the first purposes of God?" (The answer was, God Himself. And in order to make right the ruin caused by man's fall, He Himself became a man, and lifted the hearts of men from things temporal to things eternal.

Thus did God purchase us with a great price. The value of a purchase could be told by what it cost. The purchase of mankind hal cost the heart's blood of our Saylour. (Injut had come to says all mankind had cost the neart's blood of our Saviour. Christ had come to save all men, and to teach great and infallible truths. Before His ascension our Saviour had instituted His Church, that should

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESAN NOTES. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BISHOP'S CON-

continue to the end the work He had begun. It was to be thoroughly Catholic. "Go and teach all nations, and behold I am with you all days, even to the end of the world." This commission, given to the Aposties, was universal, because it was manifest that the Aposties would die, and it was therefore a corporate body, called the Church, to which these words were spoken. But when Christ instituted the Church for the preaching of the gospel and the administering of sacramental graces, it was as yet a dead body. The Holy Ghost was to be its life, and this Christ had promised again and again On Sanday, the 1st of May, 1887, His On Sanday, the 1st of May, 1887, His Lordship Bishop Dowling was consecrated Bishop in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, by the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, assisted by their Lordships Bishops Walsh and Carbery. In that short interval two of the above named Bishops have been called to their reward, and Bishop Dowling, who bade farewell on the following morning to the diocess of Hamilton, has, after two years in Poterburgh, been called back to govern the diocese of Hamilton. Thursday, the Holy Ghost was to be its life, and this Christ had promised again and again that He would give. "It is expedient that I should go, but I will send the Comforter, and He will abide with you forever." Was the promise realized? We read of the public official mission of the Holy Ghost to all mankind, and of this coming down upon the Apostles. Peterburgh, been called back to govern the diocese of Hamilton. Thursday, the 1st inst., was the auniversary of his con-secration, but, as the city priests would be engaged that afternoon in preparations for the devotions to the Sacred Heart on for the devoises to the Sacret and the following Friday morning, the Bishop's festival was anticipated by a concert the previous evening at the Convent of Loretto, to which reference is made as Epistle to the Romans St Paul likens the Church to a man. It is a body with many members, but all have not the same cflice. And so with the Church. follows by the Hamilton Evening Times.

ANNIVERSARY AT LORETTO CONVENT.

The anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Dowling, of this city, was celebrated last evening at Loretto Convent with a musical entertainment given by the pupils. The Bishop and a large number of the clergy were present and took an active interest in the proceedings. The programme included an instrumental selection by Misses Coleman, Shea, Burrow and Devaney; greeting chorus, "Welcome, Father and Protector," instrumental duet, "Welcome, The Wisses Co. J. Misses Co. J. D. "Radiense," by Misses O. D. Crookall and Ronan; floral greeting by Orockait and Ronan; floral greeting by the little ones, including songs by Misses Martin, O'Brien, O'Reilly and Aussem. Miss Gracie Kavanagh presented the Bishop with a magnificent bouquet on behalf of the little ones. The cantata, "The Nations," was agreeably rendered by a large chops of voices. Saveral by a large chorus of voices. Several solos were sung. Sprano selection, "The Meeting of the Waters," by Miss Jennie Maddigan, is deserving of special mention. The Cantata was made up its goings and comings. The speaker strongly denounced those who denied the infallibility of the Caurch, and of representatives of every civilized nation, appropriate costumes being nation, appropriate worn by the young ladies. Very worn by the young ladies. Very pretty effects were created by artistic combinations of the various national emblems. During the evening the pupils presented the Bishop with an address, elegantly bound with cardinal plush with silver hasps, the pages being of veltum and magnificently illuminated by the added that by such an act they reduced the revelation of Christ to the level of human opinion. He then referred to the many nicknames which were hurled the many nicknames which were nurted at the Church, among the earliest of which was Papist. But they availed nothing. Along the pathway of thorns over which the holy Catholic Church had travelled were the ruiss of many man-made religions, and the Caurch had attended the funerals of many such, and would ettend many man. The One and magnificently intiminated by the nuns. Bishop Dowling made a suitable and feeling reply, favoring the young people with much good advice. A banquet was tendered the Bishop and and attended the funerals of many such, and would attend many more. The One True Church would go down to the end of all time blessing mankind. "Behold I am with you all days even to the end." He exhorted his hearers, as members of the Church of Christ on earth, to live after the life of the c'ergy at the conclusion of the enter-

On the following morning (Thursday, the 1st inst.) His Lordship celebrated Mass at 8 o'clock in the cathedral, assisted by Rev. Fathers McEvay, Brady, members of the Church of Christ on earth, to live after the life of the Holy Church of God, to practice what they preached and believed, to be good neighbors, and good citizans, to retern not evil for evil, but to act with charity to all men. He assured them that if they persevered in so doing they would be members of the Church triumphant. Hinchey, O Sallivan and Cotey. The children of all the city schools, number-ing about twelve hundred, with their O'Sallivan and Cotey. Th respective teachers, were present at the Mass and sang some beautiful hymns accompanied by the organ. After Mass the Bishop addressed the children, and granted them a holiday. By invitation his G are then addressed himself in affectionate terms to his old-time parishioners. He was very happy to be with them once again. He needed hardly to assure them of the Sisters of St. Joseph the Bishop the city clergy, as well as visiting clergy in attendance, breakfast in St. Joseph's Convent. again. He needed hardly to assure them that they had never been forgotten by him. He had prayed for the living of the diocese, and for the dead, and had come to console them with the thought that he would never forget them. He was much pleased to know the church in London was prospering. Taey would soon have a distinguished prelate to fill his old place, who was in the vigor of years, and would be much better able to attend to the duties which the calls of the diocese The Sisters had at one time expected that the new St. Joseph's hospital would be opened on this day, but as building operations were not yet finished the opening of this institution had to be postponed till the 11th of June, and accordingly the diocesan clergy were notified that there would be no celebration on the 1st of May. Several of the clergy, however, called to pay their respects to His Lordship, and after dinner assisted him at the blessing and inauguration of the new school of St. Thomas Aquinas

and Rev. Father Coty, local superinten-dent, and all the other city clergy. After the blessing was read by the Bishop a procession was formed and the various rooms and apartments visited in succe sion, the clerical choir in the meantime, under the leadership of Father Brady, singing several hymns, psalms and antiphons. The ceremony concluded by His Lyrdship reciting the Litany of the Blessed Virgin and dedicating the school to Almigthy God, under the special patronage of St. Thomas Aquinas, after which he was pleased to bestow the Pontifical benediction and

pestow the Ponufical benediction and grant a holiday to the pupils.

This anniversary will, no doubt, be held in joyful remembrance by the pupils of the city schools, and especially by the pupils of the new echool of St. Thomas

During the day cordial congratulations were interchanged over the wires between Bishop O'Connor of Peterborough and Bishop Dowling of Hamilton.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS FOR COLLEC TIONS IN AID OF THE NEW PAROCHIAL HOUSE AND CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE

which adorn the edifice of true religion, and are the bond of perfection. The reason given by the Apostle is that, if a man be a hearer and not a doer, he shall be compared to a man beholding his own countenance in a glass: "For he beheld himself and went his way, and presently have "yet he was"." AT THE LAKE. On last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock a couple of dezen of the parishioners of St. Mary's Cathedral met His Lord-ship Bishop Dowling in St. Mary's school to make arrangements in connections with the division of the parish, and also to discuss the best plan for coling terms of the great works of charity of which the Catholic Church lecting funds to pay for new priests' house on Mulberry street. Dif-ferent plans were proposed and will be ber of the Christian Church to be what her Divine Founder intended, that he should be saying: "Be ye followers of Me; as I have done, do ye also." submitted to a general meeting in due time, submitted to a general meeting in due time, and the few gentlemen present showed their good-will and generosity by subscribing \$2,500 in aid of the presbytery in course of construction. On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock the Bishop met about Rev. Father Walsh concluded his very Rev. Father Waish concludes his telly eloquent sermon with the words of the Apostle: "Religion clean and undefiled before God and the Fathers is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their the same number of gentleman at St. Lawrence school to take some action in tribulation — and to keep oneself un-spotted from the world," (St. James, I., 27.) connection with the new church going up on Picton street. The people were delighted that the long looked-for church

was started, and showed their appreciation by subscribing \$3 160, with a promise of more if necessary. A general meeting of the parishioners will be held soon, so that

The funeral obsequies of Father O'Connor, whose sad demise we ctron-icled in the last number, were observed with becoming solemnity in the Catholic church of Maidstone, of which he was paster. The whole body of the church was heavily draped in mourning and bands of sombre hue crossed each other from pillar to pillar, giving to the whole interior a look of awe and sadness, while the remains of the late paster lay in an open casket in front of the Communion rail.

High Mass commenced precisely at The celebrant was Very Rev. Dean Wagner. Ray. Fathers Brennan and Watters acted as descon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Tiernan as master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Very Rev. D. O'Connor, D. D. Adminis-trator of the Diocese; Very Rev. E. B. trator of the Diocese; very Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D. D.; Rev. Fathers Flannery, St. Thomas; Gerard, Belle River; Dr. Gauthier, Detroit; Watters, Detroit; Corcoran, La Salette; Aboulin, Sand-wich; Brady, Woodstock; Hodgkinson. Woodslee; L'Orient, Ruscomb; Schneider, Pointe aux Roches; Ryan, Amherstburg; Villeneuve, St. Aun's; Bechard, McGregor ; Quigley, Fietcher ; Mc-Keon, Strathroy; Kesly, Mt. Carmel; Molphy, Ingersoll; Bayard, Sarnia; Dixon, Port Lambton; Cummins, Bothwell; Grand, Detroit; and Aylward, St.

The choir, assisted by several priests, rendered the Gregorian Mass of Requiem very effectively and in solemn tones. Mrs. Peter Tiernan presided at

the organ,
At the conclusion of High Mass Rev. At the conclusion of High Mass Rev. Father Ferguson, of Assumption College, accended the pulpit and delivered a very elequent and feeling sermon on the subject of the blessedness of a happy death, dealing especially with the heavenly consolations that attend the death-bed of a pious and self-sacrificing priest, who has faithfully accomplished all his sublime duties—who has fought the good fight, and is just about to enter into full possession of the rich reward into full possession of the rich reward and everlasting crown of glory promised to every one who walketh in the foot steps of Him who is the Eernal Hgh

At noon the remains of Fathe O'Connor were conveyed to the M. C. R. station. The whole parish was present, many in tears, and advanced from the church in form of procession, headed by the Essex Centre Brass Band, which played the "Dead March in Saul," The hearse was preceded by the mem-bers of St. Mary's Branch of the C. M. B. A, wearing badges of mourning. Father O'Connor had been a charter member and first organizer of this Branch in Maidstone. His surviving relatives are thus entitled to the benefice of \$2000.

thus entitled to the benefice of \$2000.

Several priests accompanied the remains as far as St. Taomas, and others proceeded to Toronto, and, with Archbishop Walsb, Very Rev. Fathers Vincent, V. G., Very Rev. Father Rooney, Father McPhilips, with Fathers Tiernan, Brennan, Ryan and Brady, of this Diocese, arrived at Pickering station on the G. T. R. on Wednesday morning, when a pro-R. on Wednesday morning, when a pro cession was again formed to the church where solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Jeffcott. Rev. Father Donohue, of St. Michael's College, acted as descon and Rev. Father Cummins, o as descon and Kev. Father Cummins, of Bothwell, as subdeacon. There were also in the sanctuary Very Rev. Father Vin-cent, V. G., Provinctal of the Order of the Basilian Fathere; Very Rev. Dr. O'Con-Toronto.

After the last absolution was pronounced His Grace of Toronto preached a very touching and eloquent sermon, eulogizing the good works and virtues of the lamented deceated priest, who m he claimed as one of his own children, being one of the first and most exemplary of the priests whom His Grace had ordained when Bishop of London. At the conclusion of the solemn obseas one of his own children, being one of

quies held in the church, the procession advanced to the Catholic cemetery, where all that is mortal of the late lamented pastor of Maidstone is laid at rest. Although the conviction is strong n us that he is gone but to reap th promised reward, yet Catholic faith and charity must incline us to offer up a fervent prayer for immediate happiness and everlasting rest to his soul.

From our Wingham Correspondent. The death of Rev. Father O'Connor will be universally regretted by all who had the happiness of being acquainted with him, but to the people of the united parishes of Wawanosh, Blyth and Wingham, his memory is especially revered. When these parishes were taken from Irishtown and Ashfield, and formed into a separate mission in 1880, Father O'Connor was appointed parish priest with the parochial residence at Wawanosh, or, as it is now called, St. Augustine. He was the means of getting a post office established where the Church is situated, and had it called after the Patron Saint to whom the Church was dedicated.

Church was dedicated.

In his new charge Father O'Connor found a great deal to be done. A presbytery was to be built, and furnished, and for this purpose a plot of ground had ed. Considerable debt was to be purchas on the church property, and when he left for Maidstone in 1884 it was entirely obliterated. Besides, there was a fine, well-furnished house, and the debt on the Wingham church was mostly paid off, Father O'Connor here evincing a zeal and ability that was shown to such as vantage in his late charge at Maidstone, where during his five or six years' admergau—was blown down during a vio-ministration, he cleared off a debt of lent storm.

If there was anything he 83,000. disliked it was a debt on a church, he worked hard to have it removed.

DETTON DISTRICT NOTTED

more if necessary. A general soon, so that the parishioners will be held soon, so that all will have a chance of enbacribing.

Active preparations are being made for the building of a new brick church at Waterloo, the corner stone of which will be laid in a few weeks. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new church of St. Lawrence will take place on the 25th inst., Pentecost Sanday.

LATE FATHER

memory is espacially of the bond of love, of his first parish. The bond of his first dresses presented by the people to their departing pastor and true friend coming from the inmost recesses of their hearts, and conveying but a faint idea of the

general regret.

Father O'Connor was a true friend of Holy Church, his indefatigable zeal, im-pelled by his unostentatious piety and love for his fellow-men, knew no bor No privation was too great, no weather too severe to deter him from going forth to bring the consolations of religion to his scattered flock, whether it was to keep the appoinment for Holy Mass at his distant missions, or to stand

"Beside the bed where parting life was laid, And sorrow, guilt and pain by turns dis-And sorrow, guilt and pain by turns dis-mayed
The reverend champion stood, at his control
Despair and anguish fised the struggling
soul."

For the stray ones of his flock he had, like his Divine Master, a special affec-tion, and spared no efforts to bring them back to the safe retreat of the true fold. His love for the poor was also a pro-minent characteristic of his life, and his mment characteristic of inside, and mis unostentatious charity relieved many of those whom we are told will be "always with us." Besides these many good qualities which I have but imperfectly described, there was about this good priest a sort of personal magnetism that drew all towards him. It was impossible to know him and not to respect and admire him. His kindness and consideration for the feelings of others, his modest, unassuming demeanor, the interest he displayed in the welfare of his people, both spiritual and temporal, endeared him to all, Protestant as well as Catholic, and in thus winning their respect he made no effort.

It was the purity and consistency of his truly Christian life, his universal love, tempered, diguified and enhanced by the office of the holy priestbood, that drew all irresistibly towards him. His character is to some extent aptly described by Goldsmith's immortal lines: "But in his duty prompt at avery call He watched and wept, he prayed and felt

for all,
Andlas a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new fladged offspring to the sxies; He tried each art, improved each dull delay Allured to brigher worlds and led the way."

I will now close my humble effort to pay a last tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of one of the best of priests, one of the most affectionate of friends. It will not, however, be the last tribute. Loving hands have laid him away in his Loving hands have laid him away in his last resting place, and the little green spot has been watered with the tears of affection, but yet will constantly be sent to the nome of his Heavenly Father prayers from stricken hearts to give him the light of eternal glory, and of the Church heloved so darrly we may say train dearly we may say traly

"Jealous of death, She'il goard him still." LK. Wingham, May 9, 1890. FROM CAPE BRETON.

To the Edstor of Catholic Record :

DRAR SIR-I have much pleasure, indeed, to enclose \$100, as payment in advance for six months' subscription to CATHOLIC RECORD. I cannot be without the reading of your paper, and cannot imagine how one who has perused one or two numbers can be without the RECORD. Any one having the slightest taste for the reading of a Catholic paper must appreciate your's. You can count on me as a permanent subscriber whilst I live and an able to pay my yearly subscription, and the Record continues to be what it is at present. The Catholics, not only in Ontario but throughout the whole Dominion, should hold you in everbasilian Factors, very fier. Dr. O'connor, Rev. Fathers Brennan, Tiernan and
Brady, of London diocese; R.v. Father
McBrady, C. S. B., R.v. Father Hand, of
Oshawa; R.v. T. McCaull, of Whitby, and
Rev. Fathers Sheehan and McPallipe, of

A convert from Protestantism to our holy religion was received into the Church in this parish a few weeks ago. The young man in question (a stranger) came here last fall and, through curiosity, perhaps, attended Mass, and was so in pressed with the ceremony that he continued attending through the winter until he finally asked to be admitted into the Church. Speaking to him a few days before he left here he said to me:

"Protestants know nothing of Catholic teaching; even the ministers seem to have no idea of what the Catholic Church really teaches. They either do not know any better or misrepresent her teach-

Continuing, he said:
"I had not the remotest idea of what the Catholic Church really teaches, and it is as different from what I expected she taught as black is from white."

"Had you any doubts about your own religion before you joined our Church?" "Yes, I could not believe that the contradictions existing in the Protestant Church were divine, and I felt so disgusted with the teachings of the Protestant churches that I had given up all religion, and I may say I was adrift. religion, and I may say I was adrift. Thank God I have found the true light, and it was well for me I came to this island last fall."

He bade me good bye, expressing a hope that he would have Catholic

He bade me good bye, expressing a hope that he would have Catholic prayers offered up to God (from those who knew him) for his perseverance.

"Commit thy way to the Lord, and trust in Him, and He will do it. And He will bring forth thy justice as light and thy undergont as the monday." and thy judgment as the noonday. Descouse, C. B.

The theatre for the performance of the Oberammergau Passion Play this summer is now almost ready, and rehearsals have begun. Josef Mayr again takes the part of Christ. A few days ago a wooden cross, some forty feet high, which has long been a conspicuous object on the summit of the Kofel—a hill which overshadows OberamHe Ran the Night Express.

met a little girl, one day, Beyond the railroad bridge, Vith pail of berries she had picked Along the bank's high ridge.

Where do you live, my child," I said,
"And what may be your name?"
She looked at me with eyes askance,
And then her answer came:

'The house upon the bluff is ours; They call me Bonnie Bess; My faiher is an engineer, And runs the night express."

A sparkle came into her face, A dimple to her chim— The father loved his little girl, And she was proud of him.

"Ten forty-nine, on schedule time, (Scarce e er a minute late), Around the curve his engine comes, at quite a fearful rate.

"We watch the headlight thre' the glo Break like the dawn of day— A roar, a flash, and then the train Is miles upon its way.

"A lamp in mamma's window burns, Piaced there alone for him, His face lights up, for then he knows That all is well within.

"Sometimes a fog o'erhangs the gorge;
The light he cannot see,
Then twice he whistles for mamma,
And clangs the bell for me." "And you are not afraid," I asked,
"That he may wreck his train?
That there may be a sad mishap,
And he no wise to blame?"

A pallor crept into her checks, Her red lips curied in pain; They parted, then serenely smiled— Her heart was brave again.

"God watches over us," she said,
"And He knows what is best;

So we have but to pray and trust, And leave to Him the rest." How great that childish faith of hers! It made my own seem weak;
I bent my head, with throbbing heart,
And kissed her on the cheek.

I said to her in cheery tone, "God bless yet, Bonnie Bess! God bless your mother and the man Who runs the night express!"

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Catholic writers were well represented

in the April number of Lippincott's Magazine, there being no less than four Catholic lady contributors— Christian Reid, Louise Imogen Guiney, Mary E. Blake and Helen G. Smith. The effect of example to one of the most

terrible things in life. No one can pos-sibly tell how far it extends. One man's life or one man's thought—Influencing in turn multitudes of others—may go down through ages, gathering its tremendous harvest of good or evil.—Christian Reid.

A meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland has been convened by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Elinburgh, Metropolitan of Scotland, for the purpose of drawing up the differ-ent offices for the old Scotch saints in use in Scotland in pre Reformation times, and these will shortly be imbodied in the cal endar of the Church in Scotland. Arch bishops Smith and Eyre, Bishops McLach lan and MacDonald, Very Rev. Dean Stopani, Administrator of Aberdeen; Canon Smith, Bisirs College, Aberdeen; Father Downie, New Abbey; along with the Marquis of Bute, are all at present in Elinburgh and meet daily at the Arch bishop's house to take part in the deliber-

"THE PAPISTICAL EMBLEM."

The well-known legend "Man proposes, and God disposes" finds practical application in the following: On the occasion of the corner-stone laying of the observatory at Cincinnati, in 1843, John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, to the source of his president wide they are in the course of his speech made then referred to the cross as a "papistical emblem of intolerance and superstition," and expressed the desire that it would never be erected upon the hill occupied by the observatory. That was forty-seven years ago. Now, in 1890, upon the site of that building is erected a convent of the Passionist Fathers surmounted by the cross, and also upon the breast of each member of the order is seen the "papiett cal emblem." Near the convent is St. Mary's Church, upon the pinnacle of which is shining with beauty and efful gence that cross which Adams so dreaded "The desire of the wicked shall

HE KILLED RIENZI.

very interesting incident in media val history has just been brought to light by Signor Mariano Armellini in his Monthly Chronicle (Chronachetta Mensile) for February. He publishes the "Diary of the Rev. Gregorio Terribilini for the year 1744," a work in manuscript preserved in the Vatican Archives, and never previously made public. Under date of March 22, 1744, Terribilini writes: "I have learned that among the manuscripts of Queen Christina of Sweden there is a life of Mataleno Portacassa, a Roman of the district of li Monti. . . . Tois Mataleno was a doctor of laws, and re-ceived his laurea as doctor in Rome in the Church of St. Eustache. He was a notary of the Capitol, and he killed Cola di of the Capitol, and he killed Cols di Rienz'." The noted Tribune, whose ad-ventures have formed the well-known romance on the last of the Roman Tri-bunes, was killed on October 8, 1354, at the foot of the Capitol when he was try-ing to eccape diguised from a crowd who were shouting: "Death to the traitor, Cola di Rienzi!" It will in all probability be a novelty to readers of history to learn that his murderer was Mataleno Portageass, a native of the city ward or district known as the Monti—always noted for its ready use of the kife—and a notary of the Capitol!

ANECDOTE OF FATHER BURKE. While undergoing a most agonizing peration, Father Burke was more brisk operation, Father Burke was more brisk and full of fun than ever. When he was and full of fun than ever. When he was about to be literally cut open, with a view to discover the character of the ulceration, he told the doctors a most absurd story during the preparations. He absolutely refused to take chloroform. While the operation was being performed, Father Burke, under stress of the pain, uttered a groan. "Poor fellow!" said a Protestant doctor, who was holding his head in kindly puter. "Don't nity ma." replied Father pity. "Don't pity me," replied Father Burke quickly; "It is the best thing that could happen to me. If your friend Martin Luther had had a touch of this when he first began his tantrums, he might have been in heaven now!" When ulceration, some one asked him whether that time how they scored so great a be would like one of the Fathers, who success, "Why, don't you know, they are

was his confessor, to be sent for. "No,"
was the answer, "it is not necessary;
he has known my interior for years.
Besides, there is an axiom in theology:

Reclaim ann indicate the interior.

THE NEW GUINEA CATHOLIC MIS-

By the Maranoa which leaves Sydney for Thursday Island to day, says the Sydney, N. S. W., Freeman's Journal, March I, the Archbishop and Bishop of New Guinea—His Grace Dr. Navarre, and His Lordship Dr. Verins—take their departure for their field of missionary labor. Their stay in Sydney, which now terminates, has extended over a period of several weeks, during which time both prelates have been busily engaged in arranging fature operations. The experiences through which the missionaries have passed in the dark island have been in some regards unique. Up to the present, the only means of communication with the civilized world has been by a quarterly service, a small munication with the civilized world has been by a quarterly service, a small schooner plving between Thursday Island and Port Moresby. The head mission station is situated some sixty miles from this port, and thence all supplies are carried by means of a whale-bost, which has to be rowed and navigated by the missionaries themselves, who find it impossible to obtain any practical help from the natives in such fatiguing labor. The same means of communication — the same means of communication — the whale boat—must, also, be availed of for river service, many of the stations being situated over one hundred miles from the seaboard. The time having arrived when modern means must be availed of, to en-able the missionaries and the devoted nuns of the Sacred Heart to reach the stations, and communicate with the world, a steam yacht was purchased, at a cost of £650, one admirably suited for the work required. A steam tender of the class obtained, exactly fitted for river and sea service. service, we may remark, could not be expecially built for less than £1 300. The purchase of the steam yacht being a draw on the slender resources of the mission,

monetary contributions are urgently needed. The object is a practical one, as hitherto missionaries and nuns, besides braving the ordinary dangers of a malarial climate, have had to remain exmalarial climate, have had to remain exposed to the elements for many days'and nights successively in an open boat, without sleep. With the aid of the yacht now obtained, stations may be reached in a few hours' steaming, instead of a week being occupied, as formerly, rowing a heavy whale boat against the swift current of the long rivers of the country or over many miles of ocean. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. Father Merg, M. S. H., Randwick, Mr. T. M. Slattery, Bank Chambers, Market street, or Messre. Hep-Chambers, Market street, or Messrs. Hep-burn and Spruson, 84 Elizabeth street,

JOSEPH HAWORTH.

"Who is that young man," said Eiwin Booth, as he slipped behind the scenes one morning, some fourteen years ago, "dark complexion, strong musical voice and emotional mannered?"

"Why, that's Haworth."

"Haworth? Where did he come from?" "Why, he's a pupil of Charlotte Cramp-

"Oh, that's it, eh!" said Booth. Well, that boy has genius, he'll be heard from yet." So he has; only a few years have since passed and there are but few stars more loved and applauded than Joseph Ha-

Apart from public life Haworth is one of the truest and most honest of men, a sincere and practical Catholic, irreproachable in character and of most worthy fel lowship. He is the artist and the man. Where is the actor who knows Haworth

and does not love him?

In the days of Dr. John Grimm, Joseph Haworth was born in old St. Mary's parish, Providence, R. I. It was in 1856, third youngest of a family of seven. Very soon afterwards the family left Providence and located in Southbridge, Mass., one of the prettiest towns in New

It was in Cleveland, Ohio, where the family had removed early in the sixtles that Joseph first gave indication of his special talents. Here, while a mere boy, he was church organist, and soon the public gave its plaudits to the young man who pleased it so well at civic gatherings. Among others who were attracted by the display of elecutionary talents by young Haworth was the famous Charlotte Oramp ton. Speaking of this gifted woman, Mc-Cready said, after seeing her as Lady Mac-beth: "If she was but a few inches taller she would be the most famous actor of the world."

So gifted was she, so powerfully did she So gifted was she, so powerfully did sne enact her role, that even as one of the witches in the opening scene of "Macbeth" she was known to have thrown so much effect as to rob the stars of all glory and hold the audience spell bound.

Under Charlotte Crampton Lescon gre apt in the use of his gift. At seventeen he began stage life, making his debut at Louisville in 1873. So rapidly did he advance in his art and win popular favor that three years later, when but twenty, he scored a hit in the role of "HAMLET."

It was at John A. Eilsler's theatre in Cleveland.

Oleveland.

Afterwards he became associated with Edwin Booth in leading roles. To figure on the stage of the East at this time induced him to visit Boston. Here he joined the Boston Museum Co., one of the first leading stock companies of the country.

Country.

The characters of The Boatswain in "Pinafore," and Grosvenor in "Patience," were his creation at this house. Soon he gained avor with Bostonians, who have learned to call him "Boston's favorite actor." intense grew his popularity that it has given rise to the mistake that he was born and bred in Boston.

and bred in Boston.

It was at Mary Anderson's benefit that
Haworth won all hearts; "Romeo and
Juliet" was played to a thronged house,
Miss Anderson and Haworth in the leading roles. Nine times he was recalled be fore the curtain. Miss Anderson speaks of the event as one of the most remark id happen to me. It your rhead of the event as one of the most remark-tin Luther had had a touch of this able in her career. We refer to it with the he first began his tantrums, he great pleasure, for she, "Our Mary," and the "Boston's Favorite," are typical artists operations reached the seat of the and model Catholics. It was asked at

matched in religion.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

was at the soulth of his fame in these

was at the senith of his fame in these days. He engaged Haworth as leading man. He appeared as Iago, Cassius, and the various leading characters with Mc-Cullough for three years.

It was a mild, balmy evening in April, eight years aco. The "Gladiator" was running at McVicker's in Chiesgo, A crowded house rang with applause. Mc-Cullough was at his best. That strange, wild speech telling of the Roman Crucifixion had just ended; the Gladiator recognizes his long separated brother. Mcfixion had just ended; the Gladiator recognizas his long separated brother. McCullough threw himself on the shoulders of Haworth. There was a strang trembling that made Joe look up—he saw a face ghastly pale; great beeds of perspiration, like dew upon a marble bust. So sudden was the shock, Haworth stood speechless—that long, long moment seemed an hour till McCullough moaned, "for Gad's sake Joe, give me the next seemed an hour till McCullough moaned, "for God's sake Joe, give me the next line," and so he saked for line after line until he became so bewildered that he turned on Haworth, "Why man you're saying my lines and yours!" This was heard through the house. Wild shouts, hisses, hurrahs mingled in uprosr. The curtain fell upon a scene of lenghter and derision.—It rose upon the next act. McCullough was himself again.—He, the Gladiator is seated. McCullough stood grinning at his assassins, when he should have failen to the ground. Again thunders of applause and hisses rolled from the pit. The curtain fell,—to rise? never again for the great McCullough. He had played his last part. Never to strut the played his last part. Never to strut the boards again. Next morning "Spartacus and Virginus" were rehearsed. McCullough drew cheers from his support by his strong impersonation. Everyone was surprised at his regalued strength. The applause ended—McCullough was staring vacantly; paresis was doing its fatal work,

memory was playing truant. But a few months, and the great tragedian was cast among the world's great dead. HAWORTH AND M'COLLOUGH were closely attached; his last letter was were closely attached; his last letter was written to Joe—he treasures it as the most precious of souvenirs. "You have a future my boy, venture only in the highest and greatest roles. Work hard, fame and fortune must come to you," were poor McCullough's last words to him. At present Mr. Haworth is writing the biography of John McCullough. Those who remember the great actor, his generosity, tenderness of heart, commincied with

osity, tenderness of heart, commingled with so many oddities await the production with great pleasure.

From the witty, sprightly pen of the generous, whole souled Haworth we expect a high, and honest and intensely interesting story of a great actor's career.

Since the death of McCullough, Haworth

has starred in many roles. After five others had failed to make "Paul Kauvar" acceptable, Haworth drew crowded houses that gazad and listened enraptured to his magnificant impersonation. He is a thorough artist. His every stroke has a finely finished touch. Divine Providence has gifted him with a rarely musical voice, over which he has gained perfect mastery. His elecution is superb, smooth, natural, striking; now strong in emotion, now touchingly pathetic, now playfully humor

ous, Haworth is never thresome.

He is possessed with that inestimable gift of industry; naturally quick to grasp a subject; loving art with deep passion, he is now aglow with some new thoughts. In physique a perfect athletic compact

and sinewy.

The crown of all his gifts is the grand moral character, upright in principle, open in conviction, fearless, whole souled in friendship, pure in life and practical in the faith he loves so dearly.—Current Number Catholic Review.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

The organization of the Catholic Truth Society at St. Paul is a direct outcome of the favorable commendation of united law action in the Catholic Caurch by the recent Baltimore congress. Its mission is to aid in doing what Archbishop Ireland believes is the mission of the Church in this country, viz., to make America Catho-lic. The principal means to be used for the attainment of this object, as set down

the attainment of this object, as est down in the prospectus of the society, are:

1. The publication of short timely articles in the secular press (to be paid for if necessary) on the fundamental doctrines of Catholicity.

2. The promptand systematic correction of misstatements, slanders or libels against Catholic faith.

Catholic faith. Catholic faith,

3. The promulgation of reliable and
edifying Catholic news, as church dedications, opening of asylums and hospitals,
the workings of Catholic charitable insti-

tutions, abstracts of sermons, and anything calculated to spread the knowledge of the vast amount of good being accomplished by the Catholic Church.

4 The circulation of books, pamphlets,

tracts and Catholic newspapers.

5. Occasional public lectures on topics o. Occasional phone accures on topics of Catholic interest.

6. Supplying jails and reformatories with good reading matter.

The affairs of the society are managed by

a board of seven directors, who are elected annually and hold monthly meetings alternately in St. Paul and Minneapolis The work has the hearty approbation of Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St.

There can be no question as regards the usefulness of this society. It has a large field in which to work. In our own city there is a society organized for no other purpose than to attack the Catholic Church by means of literature of the most pernicious character. This work must be counteracted, and the best way to do It is by means of efficient organization. Every Catholic in the United States Every Catholic in the United States should lend his aid to the new society in Protestant its endeavor to bring his Protestant fellow citizens to a right understanding of the true Catholic position.—Boston

Dyspepsia causes depraved blood, which In time, affects every organ and function of the body. As a remedy for these troubles, nothing can approach Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, strengthens the stomach, and corrects all disorders of the liver and kidneys.

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both Catholie." Mated in art, they are THE POPE INTERVIEWED.

HE GRANTS AN AUDIENCE TO AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

AMERICA A LAND WHERE HE IS RESPECTED CHRISTIANITY RULES HERE—SLAVERY AND SOCIALISM THE TWIN EVILS OF THIS AGE—HIS PLANS—HE TALKS FRANKLY OF HIS INTENTIONS—THE CONDITION OF

Au unparalleled event in the history of the Vatican was the granting on the 19th inst. of a personal audience to the Roman correspondent of the New York Herald by His Holinezs Leo. XIII. As the Hand by His Holiners Leo. XIII. As the correspondent says, it must be taken as an expression of the Pope's friendship for this country, his confidence in its free institutions, and his faith in the dignity of modern journalism. The correspondent tells his story as follows:

Early in the morning I received from one of the Papal chamcerlains a document informing me that the special audience would be at 11 o'clock. Dr. Rooker, vice-rector of the American

Rooker, vice-rector of the American College, was named to accompany me, Long before that hour we were driven to the Vatican

the Vatican.

No man can make that journey from the ponderous bronze door of the Vatican into the presence of the sovereign who 250,000,000 people hail as Vice-Regent of Heaven and Earth without being thrilled from head to foot. I care not whether he be Protestant, Catholic or Pagan; whether he believes the Pope the intallible Vicar of Christ or regards him simply as the head of a universal school, he is bound to be moved by the solemnity and suggestiveness of his sursolemnity and suggestiveness of his sur oundings.

To get to this sovereign of a shadow

empire, whose predecessors have turned sceptres to dust and blotted out king-doms, I passed the historical portal that looks out upon the wide square of St. Peter's Here were grouped a squad of the Swiss Guard in their brilliant red, yellow and black costumes, designed by Michael Angelo over three hundred years ago. Going along the royal stair-case that leads to the Sistine chapel, case that leads to the Sistine chapel, turning by a flight of venerable stairs to the right, I was saluted by the Papal gendarmes at the entrance of the open courtyard of St. Damasus, which is flanked by corridors and halls, glorified by the genius of Raffael, the glowing colors showing here and there through

the windows.

In one corner of the sunny court stood In one corner of the sunny court stood a cardinal's carriage, a monsignor in purple silk rustled by, and a pigeon wheeled in alarm through the air as the great chimes began to strike the hour. Leaning on a tall halberd a picturesque sentry guarded the door of another immense marble stairway on the opposite side of the square. This led me to the Hall of St. Olement, a spacious room, whose ceilings and walls are marvels of the decorative art.

the decorative art.

Here figures of Justice, Mercy, Religion and Charity looked down upon a

THE POPE'S SOLDIERS sprawling comfortably on a wooden bench in a corner, their glittering halberds leaning against the wall. There was a ringing command uttered by some invisible officer, and the next instant the row of red, black and yellow guards was erect, saluting as a stately cardinal

In the next chamber we were recei by an attendant, clad in crimson silk and knee breeches, at the outer chamber of the Pope's apartments. Through one gorgeous room after another we were conducted, among historic tapestries and princely trappings, until we reached the Throne Room. Here we sat until His Holiness was ready to receive us. The great golden throne under the canopy was presented to the pope by the workingmen of Rome. On its apex are the keys of St. Peter and the triple crown, surmounting the azure shield of the Pecci family, with its cypress tree and silver bar. The Pope is proud to sit upon a throne given to him by the toilers of his own country.

A chamberlain in purple silk preceded

me into the presence of the august head of the Christian world. There, behind all the pomp and ceremony, sat a gentle old man with a sweet face and the sad-dest eyes that ever looked out of a

human head. The Pope sat in a chair of crimson and gold set against a table.

Behind him a figure of the Virgin, and at his right a small throne. He wore upon his head a skull cap of white watered silk, and a snowy cassock flowed about his frail figure. It was a presence at once appealing and majestic. As we advanced to salute the Pope he held out his thin, white hand, upon which gleamed the emerald ring, and bade us to be seated beside him.

The stories about his weakness are

absurd. There was a surprising vigor in his gesture, and his voice was clear and unwavering as he spoke of America. "I

A CLAIM UPON AMERICANS for their respect," he said, with kindly eyes, "because I love them and I love their country. I have a great tenderness for those who live in that land, Protest ants and all. Under the constitution religion has perfect liberty and is a growing power. When the Church is free it ing power. When the Church is free it will increase, and I bless, I love Americans for their frank, open, unaffected character, and for the respect which they pay to Caristianity and Christian morals. "It pleases me to say this through the Herald, which is a great international journal and represents so much. The press and the church should be together in the work of the elevation of makind.

in the work of the elevation of mankind American journalism especially should be amiable and benevolent (amabile benevole) toward me, because my only desire is to use my power for the good of the whole people, Protestants and Catholics alike, and to increase their prosperity and happiness. I have no other aim on earth than to benefit them, and I will never do anything that is not for their good Journalism is now very powerful, and i should help me to spread the spirit of religion and charity and to teach sound morality."
His Holiness asked how the Protest-

ant part of America received his utter-ances, and was assured that the people, without respect to particular churches, listened with deep respect and sympathy to his appeals for a more charitable and unselfish spirit in society.

"I feel sure that it is so," said the Pope, "I want the Protestants as well as the Catholics to esteem me. They may all be sure that I have a very deep and real affection for them. In America THE VICAE OF CHRIST IS RESPECTED. but it is not always so in Europe. Here there are in control those who have nothing but hatred for the head of the Christian world and offer insults to the Holy See. Enemies of God who occurs high tian world and offer insults to the Holy See. Enemies of God who occupy high places desire not only to offend the person of the Holy See, but utterly to break down the influence of religion, to disorganize and obliterate the Church, and to overthrow the whole system of morality upon which civilisation rests.

"These are times of social unrest and impending disorder. There is no power that can deal with the anarchist, socialism and discontent but organized religious."

that can deal with the anarchist, socialism and discontent but organized religion, which will restore morality to society. The result of the efforts which have been made to throw aside Caristianity and live without it, can be seen in the present condition of society—discontent, disorder, hatred and profound unhappiness. I have studies how to bring about a change, and while I live, I will labor to relieve the world of this terrible confusion. The suffering and helplessness to relieve the world of this terrible confusion. The suffering and helplesaness of the working people are sources of great anxiety and grief to me. Their troubles have been largely due to the enemies of Christian morality, who want to see Christian history ended and mankind returned to Pagan life.

"There are two things in the world at present that need especial attention—slavery and the social question. To abolish slavery I have established colleges and am sending out missionaries into Africa and wherever men are held in

Africa and wherever men are held in bondage. The true way to free them is to educate and Ohristianize them. An enlightened man cannot be enslaved. For that reason I shall devote the ener gies of the church to.

gies of the church to,

THE SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE

among the poor savages. Humanity

must aid me to teach these unfortunates
and save them from slavery.

and save them from slavery.

"The social question can only be solved by increasing the morality of the world. While Christian morals governed there was no such condition of affairs as we see to day. But with the efforts to destroy religion began the evils which are agitating society. The social troubles cannot be cured unless mankind comes hack to the same repusible. But if the back to the same principle. But if the foes of Jesus Christ and His Church continue to attack and revile the religion which teaches correct morals and has civilized the world, these disorders will in. crease and overwhelm them.

The government of the various nations must do their work and I must do mine. Their work is local and particular, such as the enforcement of the as seem wise. But my work, as the head of Christendom, must be universal and on a different plan.
"It is for the Church to Christianize

the world and teach morality and charity. The moral condition of both the workingman and his employer must be raised. I intend to have committees formed in every diocese in the world. Each committee shall have the Bishop at its head and shall consist either of workingmen or those who sympathize and associate with them.

"On fast days and whenever there is rest from labor these committees will call the toilers together, discuss their duties and teach and inspire them with true morality. Sound rules of life must be founded on religion."

His Holiness spoke with emotion about his desire for the disarmament of Europe.
"The existence of these vast armies is a source of displeasure and sorrow to the Holy See. The military life is injuring hundreds of thousands of young men. It surrounds them with violent and immoral influences, it crushes all their HIGHER SPIRITUAL LIFE

and tends to harden and degrade them. These armies are not merely full of spirittual perils, but they drain the countries of wealth. So long as Europe is filled with soldiery so long will all this labor be withdrawn from the soil and the poor will be overshadened with be overburdened with taxes to support The armies of Euro impoverishing the population.
"These great military establishments

have another deplorable effect. They set one people against another and intensify national jealousies. The result is the growth of a spirit of anger and vengefulness. I long to see a return of peace and charity. Huge armies confronting each other in such times as these cannot leave s good spirit behind them. They are anti Christian.

Here I suggested that the doctrine of arbitration, for which the Vatican is labor-ing, was accepted as a national principle in America.

in America.

'Yea," said His Holiness, "that is the true principle, but most of the men who have got control of affairs in Europe do not deelre the truth.

"See how they exalt godlessness! Look at the men whose names are selected in Italy for honor after death! Men who died opposing Christianity like Mazzini and Saffi!" At the close of the audience His Holi-

ness thanked the Herald for the good it had done for mankind and gave the apostolic blessing It was the longest audience ever given to a private individual. From first to last the Pope spoke constantly of America and her bright future. As I left the presence of the Pontiff the Assistant Secretary of State, Monsignor Mocinni, entered the ante-chamber. I talked to a Cardinal later on and he

was amazed at the length and character of the audience. Nothing could show more clearly the Pope's fondness for Americans

clearly the Pope's fondness for Americans than this extraordinary privilege.

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When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 50 cents, by drug-

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"One year ago I was taken ill with

Oodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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

With a New Song-"The Devil's Thirteen."
By Rev. W. Flannery. Price 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen. The Devil's Thirteen," in Music Form, 10c.
Address, THOS. COFFEY,
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London, Ont.

HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME
A CATHOLIC.

We especially recommend its perusal to
our Protestant friends, whom we know to be
sincere, but in error, as was ourself at one
time.—Western Catholic News, Chicago.
The work may be had by addressing Thos.
Coffey, Catholic Record Office. London.

-OBJECTS OF THE-NEW YURK CATHOLIC AGENCY The object of this Agency is to supply the regular dealers' prices, any kind of a imported or manufactured in the U States.

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The advantages and conveniences
Agency are many a few of which e

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10MAS D. EGAN. nelic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York MEW YORK. Judge Not.

How do we know what hearts have vilest How do we know?

Many like sepulchres are foul within;

Whose outward garb is spotless as the

820w, And many may be pure we think not so. How near to God the soul of such have been, What mercy secret pentience may win— How de we know?

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How can we tell who sinneth more than we?
How can we tell?
We think our brother walketh guiltly,
Judging him in self-righteousness. Ah, well! Perhaps had we been driven through the hell hell
Of his untold temptations, we might be
Less upright in our daily walk than he—
How can we tell?

Dare we condemn the ill that others do?

Dare we condemn?

Their strength is small, their trials not few;
The tide of wrong is difficult to stem.
And if to us more clearly than to them
Is given knowledge of the good and true,
More do they need our help and pity, too,
Dare we condemn?

God help us all, and lead us day by day, God help us all!
We cannot walk alone the perfect way;
Evil allures us, tempts us, and we fail!
We are but human, and our power is small;
Not one of us may boast, and not a day Rolls o'er our heads but each hath need to

God help us all! FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES. BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. away wrath." Turning away wrath, and indeed every other sin, is God's work of justice or righteousness, and man's anger is not fitted to do it Wrath does not destroy wrath, nor is it calculated to destroy any other evil, unless it be divine. The fear of the wrath of G d is good, but the fear of the wrath of man is the mean vice we call human respect. I say this because there are many persons, fathers and mothers of families in particular, who would make souls better by in-spiring them with fear — by showing

We know that a kindly manner is a better means of correction than a harsh case to the measure of their needs; and as the gentle and tender emotions flow in ploys fear in converting sinners, to be sure, but not so much as love, nor does the gentle and tender emotions flow in waves across the soul we say, as we reverently bend the head: "Blessed be God, the fear hold out so well as His love when there is question of perseverance, and, finally, as love on our part is necessary to forgiveness, so God's love is the supreme and essential instrument in saving sinners' souls. You may object that God punishes sinners in hell, and that, certainly, is the prison of the divine wrath. True. But more men are saved from hell by the stolks. You may, where is held, and that, certainly, is the senses in held, and that, certainly, is the prison of the drive wrath. Track the prison of the drive wrath. Track prison of the prison of the

food have defective digestion, that is to say, bad food in early life hinders the good effect of good food in later life. So good effect of good food in later life. So with the human soul; as bad food makes a weak stomach, in like manner scoiding and threatening and quarrelling make a weak character—timid and sly and hypo-critical, or just as bad—violent, abusive,

We sometimes hear a scolding parent say of wayward children, "they make me curse." Take care; if they make you curse now it is your own fault, and the chances are that they will make you burn

hereafter.

In conclusion, brethren, let us al', whether we exercise authou'ty or live in intercourse with our equals, be kindly in our manner, mild and considerate in our language, patient with others' faults, trusting more to persuasion and to affection than to authority, bearing in mind that "the anger of man worketh not the justice of God."

What it Will Do.

What it Will Do.

Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure, aver fails to give prompt relief in the following complaints — Sprains, bruises, cuts, tie douloureux, rheumatism, spinal pains, neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, soiatica. Buy to day at any drug store a 10 cent ample bottle and test it in any of the above composed of the most powerful pain subduing remedies in the world. Get a bottle at any drug store. You will be made happy. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

Lame Back Cured.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A mother's love? Look into those dear eyes, listen to that loved voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch of that genile hand! Make much of it while yet you have the gift of a mother's love. Read the unutterable longing beaming from those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone. In after life you may have friends—kind and valued friends—but never again will you have the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished on you that warmed your young life beneath a mother's care. When years have passed away, and she is laid beatle your father in the churchyard, her grave will become a holy place to you. Her voice will whisper through the mist of years, and you will perhaps drop a tear sacred to the memory of the most unselfish love you can ever know in this world.

Old faces pass before us every hour, yet how few stop to look a second time at an old faded face? We meet them on every side. They abound on the streets and in the churches—wrinkled, sallow, faded faces, that have once been young and many of them beautiful. They have borne the heat and burden of their day, tolled fathfully for stalwart sons and daughters, who, perhaps, rarely think of them. There is an obligation due to them from us all. Every line of these faded faces means a thousand cares and heart aches. Each furrow represents days and nights of wearing, watching, and anxious prayers for the well-doing of those com-

faces means a thousand cares and heartaches. Each furrow represents days and
nights of wearing, watching, and anxious
prayers for the well-doing of those committed to their charge. No mother ever
had a child go wrong without suffering
such a crucfixion of soul as fits her for
eternal rest. It may not show itself in
her face for years, but it will come at last.
The selastic step grows along and printil "For the anger of man worketh not the justice of God."—Epistle of the Day.

Brethren, these words are an echo of the Wise Man of old. "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Turning away wrath, and pass by so thoughtlessly, we might read lines that would transfigure them into fairy forms of angelic beauty. We, too, will take our places in the ranks of the faded and unnoticed faces some day, and it may be that some one will pause to utter a benediction as we go marching

Past.
When we have thought of these things when we have thought to these things the heart becomes more tender, and our sympathles grow broader toward our fellow men, and we commend them to the care of the Father who is in heaven. and we ask Him to supply them with His graces to the measure of their needs; and as the gentle and tender emotions flow in

wonders and bringing peace and happiness to many a home in Italy, his own father was sentenced to death in Portugal, for a murder he never had committed, and for

murder he never had committed, and for which he was about to be led from the tribunal to the place of execution.

All this was revealed to our saint one day while he was preaching in the cathedral of Padua.

He covered his face with his hood, and, leaning on the side of the pulpit began to weep and pray. Instantaneously he was transported by divine power to Lisbon, and brought to the court where the judges who had passed sentence on his father sat.

and brought to the court where the judges who had passed sentence on his father sat. Embracing his father, he advanced to the tribunal and addressed the judges:

"My father has been sentenced to death as guilty of murder. He is innocent, but could not prove his innocence. Follow me, and I will being forth a witness to his innocence whose testimony no one will innocence whose testimony no one will question."

There was an authority in his look and voice that made refusal impossible; the judges arose in a body, and they and all in court followed him. He led the way to the cathedral, down in whose vaults the murdered nobleman lay buried. Ordering the vault to be opened, he called out in a lond voice:

out in a loud voice:
"I command you in the name of God,
to come forth and bring witness to the

The soul re entered the body of the murdered nobleman, and he came forth

Anthony to hear his confession, which he did. After confession the penitent im-

one of the community to put the hermit into a cell, with a good book for a com-panior. The hermit thought this delight-ful for a while, but at last became hungry. ful for a while, but at last became hungry.
No one, however, called him to dinner.
When he could endure the pangs of
hunger no longer, he sent for the Abbot.
"Father," he said, "are the Brothers not
going to have dinner?" "Oh, they have
had dinner long ago!" "And did not
call me?" "I told them not to call you,"
replied the Abbot. "You seemed such a
spiritual man that I judged you were
above anything as gross as a dinner. We
do not make pretentions to any such sanc do not make pretentions to any such sanc tity. We need food that we may have atrength, and we see no way to get it with-

out working."

Then the hermit saw how foolish he had been, and asked the Abbot's pardon, and from being a very idle hermit became a very industrious one.

WHAT NEXT?

John Dervent and Peter Lotz were graduates at the same college on the same day with equal honors. Both men went West, and settled on ranches. After six years one of their old preceptors visited

them.

John was prosperous, but he knew FAITHFUL STITCHES.

You have often been told, no doubt, that every stitch faithfully done, every little duty cheerfully performed, every task accomplished as well as you can do it—this is the secret of a useful and happy life. Here is a striking illustration of the truth of the assertion:

A poor, lame, half-witted every lame, half-witted every lame, half-witted every lame, who was president; he had long ago lighted his firee with his text-books. For two days he talked to his visitor of his cows and bullocks, of the rates of cattle on the hoof in Chicago, and of beef in New York.

new plants in my brain instead of waiting calmly until the old ones should wither and die." and die."

It is easy to tell, when we meet middleaged or old people whether they have,
like John Dervent, left the intellectual
growth of their youth to wither and die,
or, like his classmate, have taken in daily
new ideas and knowledge.

"What next?" says the busy farmer,
as he looks at the ground from which one
crop has just been reased. He makes

crop has just been resped. He makes haste to sow another.

Many of the boys and girls who have read these words have lately received a diploma at some college or school, and

diploma at some college or school, and gone out into the world.

What next?

Is your intellectual life to end now?
Is your brain to feed, during all these coming years, on the small portions of Greek, mathematics, and history it has received? Or will you daily plant the seed of a fact here, or set the graft of a new thought there?

The man of to day must work hard, if he means to keep binself up with the life of his time. So rapid is the march of intellectual development that the man who does not do this is soon pushed aside and forgotten.—Youth's Companion.

Never had a preparation a more appropriate name than Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the capillary glands become enfeebled by diseas; age, or neglect, this dressing imparts renewed life to the scalp, so that the hair assumes much of its youth-

Get a bottle at any drug store. You will be made happy. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

Lame Back Cured.

"Seven years ago I was troubled with lame back and could scarcely move. Several remedies failed, but on trying Hagyard's Yellow Oil I found immediate relief, and two bottles effected a complete cure.

MRS. Hubble, Corbett P. O., Ont.

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes:

"I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone, and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not want to be without it, as my wife is roubled with a pain in the shoulder, and not be proved the cure of the scale of the first of the scale of the sould from the vault, and stood face to face before the judges.

"Not so," Your father is innocent," answered the other, "the nether committed the crime nor knew of it till after the attention of the sum of the province of the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Brochnitis, and the other, "he nethes committed the crime nor knew of it till after the attention of the scale, because of the sum of the fold fullness and beauty.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had piaced in his hands by a slaw in the sum of the other, "he nethes committed the crime nor knew of it till after the attention of the scale, and the came forth of the scale, so that the ball values of the full fullness and beauty.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had piaced in his hands by a slaw in the other, "he ne

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

and the court of t

Less than fifty years ago there were not a hundred Catholies in all Connecti-cut. Now in Hartford alone there are 19,309 Catholies, out of a total population of 48.179.

Eight thousand five bundred and twenty four dollars were contributed by the Catholics of the archdiocese of Philadelphia during Lent for the Negro and Indian missions.

A Turkish dictionary recently compiled by a Jesuit priest has won for its author an honorable decoration from the Sultan. The Turkish words are translated into Latin, French and Italian.

The Vatican official organ claims that the German Emperor was inspired to issue the laber rescript by a former speech of Pope Lee XIII. to the French workingmen. It commends the Emperor's attitude.

The Rev. Father Hamon, of the Order of St. Sulpice, died recently in Paris at the age of forty-two. The rev. gentleman was engaged at work in Montreal for several years in the cause of temperance and was well known in that city.

In 1896 will occur the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis at Rheims. Cardinal Langenieux has decided that the event shall be made the occasion of a solemn religious celebration, and that an important artistic monument shall be erected at Rheims to commemorate the conversion and baptism of the Frankish

Interesting to Parents.

Interesting to Parents.

Mr. Robert Laidlaw, of the Ottawa Free Press, says: Our babe was so choked up she could hardly breathe. In fact at one time we feared that she would choke to death. Respiration became more difficult every minute, for which we could get no relief by the usual remedies formerly used. Having a bottle of Nasal Balm in my house my wife suggested trying it, and in twenty minutes from the first application the child was sleeping and breathing easily, and in twenty-four hours not a sign of the trouble remained. It is an invaluable remedy for children as well as grown people. children as well as grown people

COLIC AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY .- Mr. J. Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every mane and nature are divisor from the every name and nature are driven from the

The Ides of March.

"Last March mother caught a severe cold, terminating in a very bad cough. Everything we could hear of was tried without avail. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was at last recommended and procured, The first dose relieved, and one bottle entirely cured her."

MISS E. A. STAINAMAN, Hespeler, Ont.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

A Boon To Mankind. The quickest, surest and best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, soreness and lameness, is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It quickly cures sprains, bruises, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc. For croup, colds, quinsy, etc., take 10 to 30 drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

Everyone Should Try

To secure good health. The great speci-fic for all diseases arising from disor-dered stomach, such as overflow of bile, sick headache, loss of appetite, nausea, palpitation, in ligestion, constipation and all blood discases, is Burdock Blood Bitters, Hundreds of people owe their health to B. B. B, nature's regulator and tonic.

THE RED COLOR of the blood is caused by the Iron it contains. Supply the iron when lacking by using Minard's Beef, Iron and Wine. There are a number of varieties of corns.

Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a

"MANY MEN, MANY MINDS," but all men and all minds agree as to the merits of Burdock Pills, small and sugar-coated. Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism,



Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."

—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amhersiburg, Ontario. This educational establishment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents auxious to give to their daughters a solid and useful education. The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the begluning of September and closes in July. Terms, half yearly in advance, Board and Tuitton, per annum, \$70.00; Music and use of Plano. \$34.00; Drawing and Plainting, \$15.00; Bod and Bedding, \$10.00; Washing, \$15.00; For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.

The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

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

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UNVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE
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This institution offers every advantage to
young ladies who wish to receive a solid,
useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental
music. Board and tuition per annum, \$160.
For further particulars apply to the Mother
Superior, Box 363.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

This institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance): Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of plano, \$40; Drawing and Painting, \$15; Bed and Bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; private rooms, \$20.

For further particulars address the Mother Superior.

Professienal.

A DRIAN I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., Cornwall, Out. P. O. Box 558. Collections and sgency matters receive prompt and personal atten-tion.

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NO. 185 QUERN'S AVENUE.
Defective vision, impaired hearing,
Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Hours—12 to 4.

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

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

WANTED, Three good men to sell for us, sion. Address. May Brothers, Nurservmen, Bochester, N. Y.

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AND SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholt Church and School Furniture. The Catholt Church and prices before awaiting on tracts. We have lately put in a comiles set of Pews in the Brantford Catholty Church and prices before awaiting on tracts. We have lately put in a comiles set of Pews in the Brantford Catholty Church and years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now et gaged manufacturing Pews for new Church es in that country and Ireland. Address—
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References: Rev. Father Beyard, Barnit Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold. Montreal.

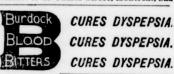
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COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 35, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colonization
of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 34th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890. At 2 o'olock p. m.

PRIZES VALUE . \$50,000 CAPITAL PRIZE: One Real Estate worth . \$5,000 | LIST OF PRIZES. | 1 Real Estate worth | \$5,000.00 | 1 | 1 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 1 | 1 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 1 | 1 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 1 | 1 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 1 | 1 | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 30 Furniture Sets | 200.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 1000 Gold Watches | 200.00 | 6,000.00 | 1000 Silver Watches | 10.00 | 10,000.00 | 1000 Tollet Sets | 50.00 | 10,000.00 | 1000 Tollet Sets | 50.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,00 \$5,000.



PROMOTES DIGESTION.

Ont., writes:

DEAR SHIS,—For years and years I suffered from dyspepsia in its worst forms, and after trying all means in my power to no purpose I was persuaded by friends to try B.B.B., which I did, and after using 5 bottles I was completely cured.

Mr. Neil McNeil, of Leith,

Burdock Cures CONSTIPATION BLOOD Cures CONSTIPATION Cures CONSTIPATION Rapid Recovery.

ACTS ON THE BOWELS.

Dran Sins,—I have tried your B.B.B. with great success for constitution and pain in my head. The second dose made me ever so much better. My bowels now move freely and the pain in my head has left me, and to everybedy with the same disease I recommend B.B.B. the same u.s.
B. B. R.
Miss F. Williams,
445 Bloor St., Toronto

Burdock Cures BILIOUSNESS. BLOOD Cures BILIOUSNESS. BITTERS Cures BILIOUSNESS.

REGULATES THE LIVER.

Direct Proof. SIRS—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of medicine which did me no good, and I was getting worse all the time until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking four bottles I am now well. I can also recommond it for the cure of Dyspepsia. Mary A. E. Deacon, Hawkstone, Ont.

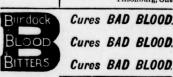
Burdock BITTERS

Cures HEADACHE. Cures HEADACHE. Cures HEADACHE.

A Prompt Cure.

REGULATES THE KIDNEYS.

DEAR SIRS,—I was very back with headache and pain in my back; my hands and feet swelled so I could do no work swelled so I could do no work My sister-in-law advised me to try B. B. B. With one bottle I felt so much better that I got one more. I am now well and can work as well as ever. ANNIE BURGESS, Tilsonburg, Ont



Cures BAD BLOOD. Bad Blood may arise from wrong action of the Stomach. Liver, Kidneys and Bowels B. B. B., by regulating and toning these organs, remove the cause and makes new rich blood, removing all blood diseases from a pimple to a serofulous sore.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Attar Wine as specialty. Only Native Attar
Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specialty recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also make the best Native Claret
the market.

Bend for prices and circular.
London, Sept. 18th, 1887.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., or
Sandwich, being good practical Catholics,
we are satisfied their word may be relied on,
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these preseoit our diocese.

of our diocese. † John Walsh, Bp. of London.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON. Opposite Revere House, London,
Has always in stock a large assortment of
every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This
is one of the largest establishments of the
kind in the Dominion. None but first-lam
work turned out. Prices always moderate.

PURIFIES

THE

BLOOD.

Branch No. 4, London, ets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of menth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, in Block, Richmond street. P. F. p. President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A.

New Branches.

New Branchts.

Branch No 129 was organized on Wed nesday, April 23rd, 1890, at Granby, P. Q. by T. P. Tansey, Montreal. He was assisted by President Dr. Phelan, First-Vice President Sarani, Treasurer Murphy, and Recording Secretary Lefevre, all of Waterloo Branch No 113 Granby Branch starts with a membership of seventeen, and owes it existence to the efforts of Dr. Page, formerly a member of Waterloo. After the ceremony of instituting new branch was over the deputy and visiting brothers were invited to partake of a supper, after 'which many of those present spoke of the benefit of the C. M. B. A. The following are its officers for the ensuing year.

for the ensuing year. Ufficers Branch No. 129, Granby, P. Q. President—F Gatien, M. D. Brist Vice-President—J L. Dozoia Second Vice-President—J L. Dozoia Second Vice-President—P A. L. Ecuyer Assistant Secretary—J E. D. Zola Treasurer—J D. Page, M. D. Financial Secretary—J E. D. Zola M. D. Financial Secretary—F J. Hebert Marshal—S Page Guard—A Hebert Trustees for one year, N. Brais, J. A. L. Ecuyer. F. J. Klebert; for two years, A. Masse, D. Zeauvain Representative to Grand Council—F. Gatien, M. D.

Gation, M D
Alternate—J E
Spiritual Advis JE Dozois Adviser-Rev M Gill

Officers of Branch 127 organized at Windsor Mills, P. Q., on April 22ad, by District Deputy Campeau:
Spiritual Adviser—Rev F P Dignan President—Evariste Trembley, M D First Vice President—R Thibodeau Becond Vice-President—R Thibodeau Becond Vice-President—Jos St. Hillaire Recording Secretary—Remi Recicot Assistant Secretary—As Beaulieu Hinancial Secretary—F A Milette Treasurer—Felephore Boux Marshal—Elzear Blais Guard—Jacot Blasson Trustees—I Vorrette, A Trembley, Elzear Dion, A Duval and S A Cherron Representative to Grand Council—E Trembley, M D

Toronto, Oat, May 9, 1890
At a regular meeting of Branch 49 the following was adopted:
Moved by Brother J. Dermody, First Vice-President, seconded by Brother M. M. Gargau, Financial Secretary,
That a vote of thanks be tendered Brother Thomas Quinn, Chancellor, for his untiring zeal in behalf of our Association during his two years as President of this Branch and sea worthy Brother who has ever given his time and talent for the benefit of this Branch and copy of same be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.
Carried unanimously.

D. H. LEHANE, Rec. Sec.

Niagara Falls. Ont., May 7th. 1890. At the regular meeting held this evening it was moved by Deputy Jss. Quillinan, sec-onded by Past Chancellor P. Kelly, and car-

onded by Past Chancellor P. Kelly, and carried unanimously:

This Branch learns with feelings of the most sincere regret that Brother T. Farrell, one of its charier members, and, since the organization of the Branch, one of its most realious members has been transferred by the G. T. R. Co. to Windsor.

Resolved, That the best wishes of the members of this Branch accompany Brother Farrell to his new home, and we cordially recommend him to our Brother officers of Branch I, Windsor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions he seek to Brother Farrell, and published in the Welland Tribuns. Nisgara Falls Record and CATHOLIC RECORD.

GARRETT O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

FIFTH ENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EMPRIAD ENERFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual convention was held in the hall of Brar to 5, Dundas, on Tuesday, May 6th, 1800, the following gentlemen being present. Yety Rev. Father Heenan, V. G.; P. Crotty, Grand President; W. Lane, Grand Secretary: C. Burns and W. Jamieson, Grand Organizers; D. A. Sarey, I. G. D., and delegate representing Branch 1, Ham, and J. O'Nelli; Branch 1, Ham, 100, B. Nelligan; Branch 2, Toronto, J. H. Dysend J. O'Nelli; Branch 4, Toronto, G. M. Vincent; Branch 5, Eundas, J. F. Smith; Branch 11, Toronto, T. Mahoney; Branch 16, Merritton, T. H. Sulkey; Branch 16, Merritton, T. H. Sulkey; Branch 16, Merritton, T. H. Sulkey; Branch 10, J. A. Bauers; Branch 21, Peterborough, W. Hagan and J. Drain; Branch 11, Eranch 21, Peterborough, W. Hagan and J. Drain; Branch 11, Eranch 21, Peterborough, J. Her We Donaid and P. Gleeson. Is a Bound of the second of th

CORRESPONDENCE,
The following letter was read from His
Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton;
Hamilton, May 4th, 1890.
Mr. P. J. Crotty, Grand President, E. B. A

May Almighty God bless and direct for His honor and glory and the spiritual wel-fare of the members of your organization the deliberations and proceedings of the convention of your association which meets on the 6th inst. at Dundas in the diocese of

(Signed) +T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton,

This is to certify that Messrs. McDonaid and Gleeson are the authorised representatives of the E. H. A. or London and are permitted to use any sign or mark of recognition of the association of the Branch.

Champian of the Branch.

Champiain of the Branch.

The President lead a very able address, reviewing the work done during his term of office, and assured the delegates that, although his term of office had expired, he should still continue to use his utmost exertion on behalf of the association. The Secretary's report shows that an increase of membership had been made during the year and that great credit is due to the Emeralds of London for the large number initiated since their organization. The financial department of the Branches have suffered heavily by the large calls for sick benefits. The Organizers' report shows that, although only two Branches have been organized, they having corresponded with several places.

they having corresponded with several they having corresponded with several places.

Several every important changes have several everal constitution that no doubt will greatly strengthen the organization. The cemmittee on resolutions presented the following which were adopted unanimously. Resolved, That the next convention of the Grand Branch be held in the city of London on the first Tuesday in May, 1892.

Resolved, That the parade for 1890 be held in the city of Toronto, and for 1891, in the city of Hamilton.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are due and hereby tendered to His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, Very Rev. Father Heenan, V. G. of Dundas, and Bev. M. J. Tiernan, of London, for their kind wishes and blessings on the work of the convention and our organization generally.

the convention and our organization gen-erally. That the Emerald Beneficial Resolution of Ontario through their Grand Branch in convention assembled, desire to place on record their tuit approval of the Cattolic Separate schools in this Province,

and are prepared to give their best and utmost support for the carrying out and maintaing the same.

Resolved, That this convention desires to place on record leir most sincere sorrow for the less such as the parant 5, Dundas, by the desire of Brotheri, C. Connors, a most faithful and as dent worker in the cause of Femeraldism. And we also desire to express the same do the widow and family of the consens of Brotheri, and the relation are due and hereby tendered to the officers and members of Branch 5 for the use of their hall, and their kindness to the delegates during their sojourn to their Valley City.

OFFICERS ELECTED. OFFICERS ELECTED.

Grand Chaplain—Very Rev. F. P. Rooney
President—D. A. Carey
Vice-President—J. F. Hmith
Becretery—W. Lane
Treasurer—C. Burns
Marsnal—Jerry McDonald
Drganizer—C. Burns, P. Gleeson, W.
Jamieson, P. J. Crotty, W. Hagan, T. H.
Bulkey and J. Drain
Executive Committee—J. H. Doyle, J.
O'Neil, P. J. Crotty, W. Jamieson and B.
Nelligan. W. Lane Grand Secretary.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

Sir Thomas Esmonde states that during his tour in Australia and New Zaland very great assistance was ren-dered him and the other Irish dele-gates by the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood. He adds that: "Cardinal gates by the Catholic hierarchy amo priesthood. He adds that: "Cardinal Moran, of Sydney; Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne; Archbishop Redmond, of Wellington; Dr. Crean, of Sandhurst, and Dr. Moran, of Dunedin, spared no effort that was calculated to make the mission of the delegates a

orilliant success."
The Irish Land Parchase Bill, which The Irish Land Purchase Bill, which has Mr. Balfour for its parent, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on the 30th ult., being sustained by the usual party vote of 348 to 268. Mr. MacCartney, a Conservative Irish landlord, entered a very emphatic protest against the bill. Lord Hartington was moderate. Mr. Morley summed up in a masterly manner, and with much literary grace as well as oratorical force, the main points against the bill. Mr. MacCartney, speaking from the Ministerial side, declared that the bill would ruin all landlords with incomes below £5,000. all landlords with incomes below £5,000. A year ago he spoke of it as involving scheme of scientific spoliation. Mr. Sexton declares that the tenants did not want the measure. Mr. MacCartney alleges that it will destroy the landlords. From Ireland the Bill indeed appears to have no friends in either party. but of have no friends in either party; but of course was passed in spite of the opposi-tion manifested by all parties in the ountry it most concerns.

country it most concerns.

London, May 2.—Sir Thomas Esmonde,
M. P., met with a very severe accident
on Wednesday, and he had to be carried
upstairs into the House on Thursday to
vote for Mr. Parnell's amendment. It was rather hard to travel nearly round was rather in safety and then come to grief in the course of a morning ride in London. Sir Thomas Esmonde was, however, determined not to allow his misadventure to deprive his party of his vote.

An attempt in Wexford to evict two
tenants named Smith and Welsh was tenants named Smith and Welsh was resolutely resisted, and the tenants proved successful. There was a strong force of police and emergencyman, but they were obliged to request Mr. Tobin, of the Wexford People, to protect them against the menacing crowd of bystanders who came to view the defence of their fort by the tenants. The pclice were met with showers of stones and rotten eggs, and though they made several attempts to storm the castle they were every time repulsed. It is not certain whether the attempt to evict will be renewed.

It will be a remarkable fact, should that prove true which has been asserted, that Sir James Hannen's eyes have been opened through his attention given dur-ing the Special Commission to the con-dition of Ireland. The authority for the statement, however, seems to be unex ceptionable, inasmuch as Mr. J. S. Sandars, private secretary to Mr. Matthews and Conservative candidate for Mid. Derbyshire, who, while recently address-ing a meeting in that constituency, re-ferred to the impartiality of the Special Commission, and said that, though it was not generally known, he could tell them that at the present moment Sir James Hannen is a Home Ruler,
Tae Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop

of Raphoe, writes as follows to Dr.
Aubrey, Liberal candidate for the Horn
castle Division, in acknowledgment of
help for the evicted families in Done-

gal:
"The attitude of English Liberal towards Ireland has effected an extra-ordinary change in the feelings of our people towards England. For centuries people towards England. For centuries all that was best in this country was arrayed in hostility to English power. To-day you have the cordial good-will of the Irish leaders, the Irish priests, and the Irish people. The unparalleled spec-tacle of a great nation acknowledging that she had badly treated her weake that she had badly treated her weaker neighbor, and giving every earnest of a sincere desire to redress past wrongs, has brought about this blessed change. I do hope that you will soon in Parliament be called to render ald in passing that final measure of conciliation which you have labored so hard out of Parliament to pro-

The London Universe tells of a new The London Universe tells of a new crime which the police and magistrates have invented in Ireland. Sergeant Moriarty told the chairman of the Limerick beard of guardians that his election committee at Cratloe was composed of beggars, whereupon the chairman retorted that beggars were better than pig drivers. The result was a summons to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. The gravamen of the offence is that the constabulary in Ireland, who are powerful in repressing trespasses on the high road by cocks, hens, geese and swine, are satirically dubbed 'pig drivers."

The contribution of County Derry

towards the Tenants' Defence Fund is the smallest of all the Counties in Ireland. It amounts to £208 7s. Caven County contributed £1305 153.; King's County,

£1423. The Ponsonby estate is now a com-

less tenante who had been un justly evicted, was released after a few days on account of her ill health, as the Irish Secretary, Mr. was released after a few days on account of her ill health, as the Irish Secretary, Mr. Balfour, did not wish to become responsible for her death in prison, as he had been so severely taken to task in the cases of John Mandeville and others. But Mr. Kelly's daughter, Mrs. Morrissey and her infant child, were kept in the prison for five weeks, until Mr. J. P. McCarthy, J. P., visited the prison and reported that long confinement in the cell had so told upon the child that serious consequences were to be expected. Recently the child, who was only seven weeks old when imprisoned, was released, and the mother also. Such doings as these are what render English rule so contemptible in Ireland. This case, which is but a sample of what is daily occurring, reminds us of Russian rule in Siberia:

Michael Davitt will soon start a weekly

Michael Davitt will soon start a weekly

newspaper.

The recent evictions on the Olphert estate left one thousand three hundred person homeless, and of the whole population there are now only six tenants not under notice of eviction.

A Check to Police insolence in Ire-

The Irish police have met with a sever The Irish police have met with a severe check by the judgment passed by the Lord Chief Baron against the police of Meelin who is a most insulting manner forced themselves into the house of the Rev. Father Kennedy, of that town, in order to prevent a meeting to discuss the progress of the Tenants' Defence Fund.

The meeting was called by Father

Fund.

The meeting was called by Father Kennedy, and it was to take place in his house. Three policemen presented themselves at his door and demanded whether it was a meeting of the National League. Father Kennedy informed them League. Father Kennedy informed them that it was a legal meeting, and that they had no grounds for presuming that it was for any illegal purpose whatever. Constable Hyde said: "I will see to it that your house will not shelter you from the criminal law;" and demanded a guarantee that it was not a meeting of the League. Father Kennedy replied: "You have already been sufficiently impertinent to me; and I decline to be catechised by you as to the use to which pertinent to me; and I decline to be catechised by you as to the use to which I intend to put me cavednised by you as to the use to which
I intend to put my own house. I will
tell you, however, that the purpose of
the meeting is a perfectly lawful one."
He then called into the house those

ersons who had arrived to be present persons who had arrived to be present at the meeting. The constables declared that no one should enter, unless they entered also, and, suiting the action to the word, they intruded themselves into the house, pushing Father Kennedy aside when he opposed their entrance.

Father Kennedy then said: "This is intolerable. You have entered my house by force." Sergeant Hyde answered:

"Yes I have, and I will enter your very bedroom." A number of parishioners who attempted to enter were prevented by the police.

Father Kennedy dissuaded his parish

tenner Kennedy dissuaded his parish-ioners from resenting the insolence of the police, which they were inclined to do, and he persuaded them to return to their homes in view of the impossibility of their holding the meeting as proposed. He told them they could transact their husiness smaller day.

Before a Recorder's Court it would have sufficed that a Nationalist priest was the insulted party, to non-suit him, and the Counsel for the defendants tried to have Father Kennedy's suit sent to the Recorder, as unworthy of considera-tion in a superior Court; but the Lord Chief Baron took a serious view of the matter and refused the application, with

costs.

This was quite a surprise to Mr. Carson, who, being the Crown Council, and the future Solicitor General, of course was told off to defend the policemen. But the Lord Calef Baron sald emphatically that, even under the Coercion Act, the police have no such inquisitorial powers police have no such inquisitorial powers as they claim, and that even a reasonable suspicion did not justify their conduct. He declared that Father Kennedy did quite right to refuse to answer Sergeant Hyde's insolent questions, for he had no authority to ask them. His Lordship added: "Under the same circumstances! would refuse to answer them myself."

It thus appears that Mr. Balfour, not satisfied with the powers granted him under the Coercion Act, has habitually employed illegal means to harass the

employed illegal means to harass the Irish people. It is to be hoped that in future when the policemen intrude themselves illegally into private houses they will be summarily ejected. If th they will be summarily ejected. If the magistrates refuse to obey the law, and send to prison the persons so acting, redress will be had on appeal to the Superior Court. This looks as if there were some likelihood of a partial return to just measures in the administration of

Another check to police outrages has been given by a Dublin jury, which has given a verdict of £200 for damsges against police Captain Hamilton and oliceman Freeman, for the murder of Kinsella at Coolgreany. The amount is a small sum for the value of an innocen small sum for the value of an innocent life, but the enormity of the case is shown by the fact that even a jury partly anti-Nationalist could be brought to condemn the policemen at all, for the verdict was, of course, unanimous. Captein Hamilton had given orders to Freeman to command a squad which forcibly and without justification selzed Kiusella's cattle, and on Kinsella's remonstrating and resisting on Kinsella's remonstrating and resisting he was killed by Freeman in a most

reacherous manner.
Such is the way in which law is admin. istered in Ireland; but something i gained when it is known that even a modicum of redress can be got through respectable juries and the Superior Courts. The Irish police have hitherto conducted themselves as despotic auto-crats who had in their hands the lives and liberties of the people. Even these checks which they have received will be of incalculable benefit to the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Benziger Brothers, New York, will publish, on June 1st, "Revelations of the Sacred Heart to Blessed Margaret

THE QUEBEC HOLOCAUST.

STIMATES PLACE THE NUMBER OF

VICTIMS AT FIFTY. Montreal, May 6—Longue Pointe Asylum (St. Jean de Dieu) was to-day completely destroyed by fire. This asylum was altuated about five miles from Montreal, down the river, in the village of Longe Point. It stood about two hun-dred yards from the main road, in the dred yards from the main road, in the middle of its own grounds. A broad avenue led from the main gate to the frontentrance of the building. It was a very large and handsome brick building, and c.ntained this morning about 1,300 inmates, besides 67 Sisters and 100 nurses. It was built in 1867, and was let to the Providence Nuns, who, under contract with the Government, were the guardians of the insane. of the insane.

of the insane.

The structure consisted of the main building and four other small buildings connected by wings, and had a front of 630 feet. These edifices were of brick, with frelze and ground floor in cut atone. The principal building was six stories high, and the other portions of the building fire. The Sitter of Providence spent in and the other portions of the building fire. The Sisters of Providence spent in founding and organizing this institution \$1,132,232, of which sum \$700,000 was spent in buildings. The building was insured by the Government for \$300,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. This sum had been reinsured in eighteen local companies in sums varying from \$5000 companies in sums varying from \$5,000 to \$22,000.

AT THE MERCY OF THE FLAMES, This morning between 11 and 12 fire was discovered by the chaplain in the upper part of the center, but the distance from Montreal and the condition of the road enabled everyone to see that help could not arrive in time. At the first alarm the Sisters, nurses and others at once turned to save the patients. A number of these were bed ridden, and the doors of the several wards were locked. The bedridden were easily managed, but with the other patients it was otherwise. Every effort was made to reach them and to force them when they could not be persuated to leave the building, and all the while the fire was leaping from window to window and spreading from floor to floor and from center to wing.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS.

How many have been lost cannot precisely be told at present. Some estimate the number at 200, but this is probably exaggerated. Four nuns are among the victims. Sister Theresa, the superintend ent in charge of the asylum, was ill at a neighboring convent. As soon as the calamity became known the directors of the Protestant Insane Asylum offered their assistance and the use of their own build ing, which is not yet occupied by its proper patients. In this and other refuges patients have been received.

WHERE THE FIRE STARTED. The fire started in the second ward, in the women's side in an upper story, and as the ventilation was carried on by a longi tudinal shaft connected with the towers, flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the center of each tower. Streams were laid on, and while they lasted some good was done, but that was for a very brief space, and then the horror of the situation was revealed. The heat was so intense that soon no one could approach the building, and bit by bit, with startling frequency, parts of it were fall-ing in. It was found that the upper por-tion of the west wing had been cut off by the fire while yet a number of inmates were in the wards, and when the upper portions and floors fell in they carried with them the bodies of patients and nuns to the number of several score. Meantime beds, furniture and utensils were being showered from the windows, and a stream of ill clad men poured out of the

eastern wing.
NOT A MALE PATIENT WAS LOST. less hopeless cases were placed in the lower wards, and they were removed without difficulty; but from the upper wards where the violent patients were secured there came the wildest screams as secured there came the whotes screams as they resisted the nuns' beseching to make their escape. When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building they turned their attention to the immates, and burst in the doors with axes.

AN AWFUL SIGHT. Inelde, Chief Benoit says, it was such a eight as no fireman ever witnessed. In one ward he entered were 25 patients, and at his approach they huddled tegether like a pack of beasts, entwining their arms into one mass of humanity. He selzed the nearest; "but," said the Chief, "I the nearest; "but," said the Chief, "in could no more separate the crowd than I could the parts of your horse," He tugged at them till fire darted into their garments and enfolded them like a shroud of flames, and then he escaped with his

IN A DEATH TRAP. In another ward three firemen were nearly trapped to death—Captain Doolan, Lambert and Cyr. They entered, and the door closed behind them by a spring lock. There was no handle on the inside, the There was no hande on the insue, indoor resisted their axes, and they rushed to the windows, but were driven back by the flames. The Chief, suspecting their peril, sent to the other side, and the men were carried down on ladders. The were carried down on ladders. The engineer of the building, O'Rourke, did good work in saving nine patients, and every fireman made a record of which he may feel prouds. On the first alarm the engineer turned on the hose, but it was utterly useless, as the fire leaped along the yentilating shaft to the towers, and burned its advers places at once.

in a dozen places at once. BRAVE SISTERS BURNED. And here a melancholy event occurred.
One of the Tertlary nuns, Sister Marle, lay
sick on the infirmary on the fifth floor, and
to her rescue came three others. Taey selzed their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, but they were met by a sheet of flame and the four perished. Let their names be recorded: Scars Marie, Domerise, Gilbert and Lumtene. plete wilderness, over one hundred families, or five hundred persons, having been recently evicted.

Mrs. Kelly, who was imprisoned at Conglorey about seven weeks ago, for giving shelter on her farm to a number of home. of them were over twenty years,

ferences delivered at Notre Dame, Paris, by Yery Rev. Pere Monsabere, O. P. hearted, and being at present in ill-health ber name may be added to the already by Rev. R F. Clarke, S. J. Price, 15 cents. Per hundred, \$9.

the presence of so many escaped lunatics, and they will count themselves fortunate if they are not visited by a series of such crimes as only mad men can devise. It

A STRANGE PROCESSION that the Montreal sight seers mot. The transport service of Montreal was pressed into the service, and cabs and busses and hacks were returning, filled with vacant-eyed women, wearing blankets over their shoulders, and in front a pair of weeping nuns clad in their black robes Many were taken to the neighboring convents of St. Isidore, St. Joseph de Benoit, St. Laurent and Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Laurent and Pointe-aux-Trembles.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Longue Pointe, Q., May 6—The death roll is now estimated at 50, though many more are missing, but are expected to turn up. It is feared that seven Tertiary nune are burned to death, three more being missing. They were not, however, seen in the flames, and the Sisters do not like to give their names. Among the patients who perished is Sister Lehale, a nun of the Sacred Heart Convent at Sault au Recollet, who has been under treatment for some months. Still in the dark as to the exact loss of life.

In Memoriam Of Miss Rose Davlin, who died at Loretto Convent, Believille, May 2ad, 1890. R. I. P.

The month of Our Lady had opened With its flowers and sunsaine so bright, But the Angel of Death hovered o'er us And saddened our hearts day and night; For one whom we cherished most dearly Was waiting his summons so dread, The Sisters were kneeling around her Whilst prayers for the dying were said; And one in the garb of a novice Mingled tears with her most fervent prayer for the only loved the that was left her in agony—dying lay there for menths we'd been watching our dear one

In agony—dying lay there.

For months we'd been watching our dear one

So caimly, so patiently fade,
For we knew that death's seal was upon her,
Tho' the hour of her parting delayed;
For 'twas meet that the true child of Mary
Should die ia the month of Our Queen
And who e'er more true or more faithful
Than our gentle companion had been?
As the clouds of the night were departing
At the break of a second May mora
With her crucifix clasped to her bosom
And a smile on her pale face so worn;
The Sisters still praying around her,
The tapers glow growing less bright,
She passed from the dim earthly morning
To the splendor of Heaven's own light.
"Oh! take me to-day, my sweet Mother,"
She had prayed at the dawning of May,
And surely Our Lady has heard her
And with gentle voice called her away
From the tolis and the trials before her—
From the thorns where her feet must have
trod
Our Mother has borne her forever

Our Mother has borne her forever

Loretto Convent, Belleville, May, 1890.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Lynch, Dunwich.

Mrs. John Lynch, Dunwich.
On Sunday last at 6 a. m. Mrs. John
Lynch, of Dunwich, breathed her lest, and
went to receive the reward of her many
virtues in the edjoyment of that better life
promised to those who are faithful and
patient workers in this vale of tears. Mrs.
Lynch came to Canada with her hisband
from the County Westmeath about fifty
years ago. Her husband kook up a small
farm of fifty acres on the twelful concession,
Dunwich, and by sneer thrift and industry
is now owner of three hundred acres of land
as rich as is found anywhere. One son is
proprietor of a large hotel in Chicago;
anctier is married and lives on a neighboring farm of his own. Three other boys and
two daughters are well provided for and
live at home.

The remains of Mrs. Lynch were conveyed

two daughters are well provided for and live at home.

The remains of Mrs. Lynch were conveyed on Tuesday last to St. Thomas for interment. A large number of vehicles followed the neares all the way, twenty miles, to the Catholic emetery. Frotestants vieing with Catholics neighbors and friends to evince every possible mark of respect for the dead as well as for the surviving relatives. High Mass of Requien was sung and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Father Fahrnery, who accompanied the remains to their last resting place and pronounced the final Requiescott in pace. Amen.

Mr. Edward Costello, Mamilton.

Mr. Edward Costello, Mamilton.

Mr. Edward Costello pussed peacefully away at his residence, 139 Ferguson avenue south, Hamilton, on May 5th. The deceased was stricked with paralysis on Wednesday evening, and up to the end never rallied.

Mr. Cossello was 69 years of age, and origin ally came to Hamilton from County Kerry, Ireland. He had resided in that city apwards of 35 years, and was well known and espected by a large circle offriends. The funeral took place on flursday morning, May 8th, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Holy Bepulchre cemetery.

A Bible has just been re discovered in the Vatican library which is in Hebrew. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world, and is valued at \$100,000. It is world, and is value at \$100,000. It is so weighty that it requires two men to lift it, the binding being heavy metal. In the year 1512 the sews of Venice offered Pope Julius II. 28 weight in gold for it, but, though he was financially hard up just then, he refused the offer.—London Darly Notes. Daily News

The Otholic Directory for Australasia states that there are in Australasia thirty Bishops, three Administrators and signt hundred and forty-nine priests.

The Holy Father sent his blessing by collegram to the free night schools which have been established in Quebec and Montreal.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

to 3 65.

Chicago, May 22.—UATCLE FROCK.

Chicago, May 22.—UATCLE F. Receipts. 6,-000; market slow; weaker; beeves, 5.00 to 5 25; steers, 3 50 to 4 90; stockers and feeders, 2 50 to 4 60; cows, buits and mixed, 1 75 to 3 80; Texas steers, 2 60 to 4.00 Hoga-Receipts, 12,000; market weak; mixed, 4 00 to 4.22½; heavy, 4 90 to 4.22; light, 4.00 to 4 20; skips, 3 50 to 4 00. Sheep-Receipts, 2,500; market steafy; natives, 4.00 to 6 30; western corn-fed, 5.00 to 6 15; Texans, 4 80 to 5 40; lambs, 5.50 to 6.75.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS .- Having used MINARD'S LINI-MENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain I find it the book
I have ever used.
B. Titus,

Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsi-ble for the consequences," "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S OF PURE NORWEGIAN

COD LIVER OIL. CONSUMPTION.

Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold or Severe Cold !
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. He sure you get the genuing."



Siceplesoness Tures. I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Kospig's Nerve Tonic with the best success for sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great rollef for suffering humanity. PRANK PROPERTY.

St. Severin, Keylerton P. C., Pa Terrible Attacks.

Terrible Attacks.

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan., '69.

My wife was troubled with nervousness about one year hefore she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and at that time had very severe attacks of pasm, convulsions, and pains in different parts of the body, when in this state her lower jaws would act violently and set sometimes, bit has tongue, breath heavily, then short, then seems to stop entirely, get a wild look in her eyes and tolling around, then stop sometimes, 'b' would ack at men to hold her in bed, otherwise has body would cramp and be so for 2 hours. She work get 2 bottles of the Nerve Tonic whit's tured here entirely of all these tornents which used fand wife sladly testify, it truly had the legical effect.

D. S. MeGILLIS. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

tion by the

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Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

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24, con. 11, Biddulph, a sorel filley, two
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Information of her will be thankfully received by Joseph Casey, Granton, Ont.

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Ray; one holding second class professional certificats; capable of teaching English and French; duties to begin at once; state salary expected and send testimonials to Rev. Joseph Bloom, Chairman R. U. S. S. Board, North Bay, Ont.